第2讲 导数与微分强化练习参考答案

1.【答案】B

【解】对于选项(A):

所以 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(1-\cos h)}{h^2}$ 存在是右导数 $f'_+(0)$ 存在的充要条件,是f'(0)存在的必要不充分条件,故(A)错误;

对于选项
$$(B)$$
: $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(1-e^h)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(1-e^h)-f(0)}{1-e^h} \cdot \frac{1-e^h}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(1-e^h)-f(0)}{1-e^h} \cdot \frac{-h}{h}$

$$= -\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h) - f(0)}{1 - e^h} \stackrel{t = 1 - e^h}{=} -\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} = -f'(0).$$

故 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} f(1-e^h)$ 存在是 f(x) 在 x=0 处可导的充要条件,故(B)正确;

对于选项(C): 若 f(x)在 x = 0 处可导,则

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h - \sin h)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h - \sin h) - f(0)}{h - \sin h} \cdot \frac{h - \sin h}{h^2} = f'(0) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h - \sin h}{h^2}$$

反之,若
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(h-\sin h)}{h^2} = A$$
存在,则

$$A = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h - \sin h)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h - \sin h) - f(0)}{h - \sin h} \cdot \frac{h - \sin h}{h^2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h - \sin h) - f(0)}{h - \sin h} \cdot \frac{h - [h - \frac{1}{3!}h^3 + o(h^3)]}{h^2}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h - \sin h) - f(0)}{h - \sin h} \cdot (\frac{1}{6}h) ,$$

由于
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{6}h = 0$$
。所以当 $h\to 0$ 时, $\frac{f(h-\sin h)-f(0)}{h-\sin h}$ 可能存在也可能不存在,所以

 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(h-\sin h)}{h^2}$ 存在不是 f(x) 在 x=0 可导的充要条件,故(C)不正确;

对于选项(D), 若 f(x) 在 x=0 处可导,则

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(2h) - f(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(2h) - f(0) + f(0) - f(h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(2h) - f(0)}{2h} \cdot 2 - \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = 2f'(0) - f'(0) = f'(0).$$

反之,若
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(2h)-f(h)}{h} = A$$
 存在,但是当 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(2h)}{h}$ 与 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(h)}{h}$ 都不存在时,极限

 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(2h) - f(h)}{h}$ 可以存在,所以 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(2h) - f(h)]$ 存在不是 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导的充

要条件, 故(D) 不正确。

综上所述, 答案选(B)。

【注】①如果取 f(x) = |x|,那么

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h - \sin h)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left| h - \sin h \right|}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left| h - [h - \frac{1}{6}h^3 + o(h^3)] \right|}{h^2} = 0$$
 存在,但是 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$

处不可导,由此可得(C)不正确。

②如果取
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,它在 $x = 0$ 处不可导。但是 $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(2h) - f(h)}{h}$ 存在,由此可得(D)不正确。

2. 【答案】D

【解】因为 $y = f(x^2)$,所以 $y' = 2xf'(x^2)$,则 $dy = 2xf'(x^2)\Delta x$ 。由题意可知,

当
$$x = -1$$
, $\Delta x = -0.1$ 时, $dy \Big|_{\substack{x=-1 \ \Delta x = -0.1}} = \left[2xf'(x^2)\Delta x \right] \Big|_{\substack{x=-1 \ \Delta x = -0.1}} = -2 \cdot f'(1) \cdot (-0.1) = 0.1$,

所以 f'(1) = 0.5。

3..【答案】 λ > 2

【解】当x=0时,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{\lambda} \cos \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\lambda - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

由于当 $x \to 0$ 时 $\cos \frac{1}{x}$ 极限不存在,但 $\left|\cos \frac{1}{x}\right| \le 1$ 有界。故当 $\lambda > 1$ 时 f'(0) = 0 存在,

当 λ ≤1时f'(0)不存在,所以 λ >1。

当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

$$f'(x) = \lambda x^{\lambda - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^{\lambda} \left(-\sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lambda x^{\lambda - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^{\lambda - 2} \sin \frac{1}{x},$$

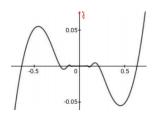
再由 f'(x) 在 x = 0 处连续知 $\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = f'(0) = 0$,于是

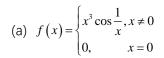
$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lambda x^{\lambda - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x} + x^{\lambda - 2} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0 + \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\lambda - 2} \sin \frac{1}{x} ,$$

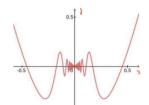
从而, $\lim_{x\to 0} x^{\lambda-2} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$, 可得 $\lambda - 2 > 0$, 即 $\lambda > 2$ 。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们以 $\lambda=3$ 为例画出 $f(x)=\begin{cases} x^3\cos\frac{1}{x}, x\neq 0\\ 0, x=0 \end{cases}$ 及其导数

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} + x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 的图像。如图







(b)
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} + x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

4. 【答案】D

【解】因为 $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$,故x = 0处g(x)无定义。由于f(x)是奇函数,故f(0) = 0。

又由于
$$f'(0)$$
 存在,所以
$$\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = f'(0)$$
。

从而 x = 0 是函数 g(x) 的可去间断点,故答案选(D)。

5. 【解】(1)当 $x \in [-2,0)$ 时, $x+2 \in [0,2)$,

$$f(x) = kf(x+2) = k(x+2)[(x+2)^2 - 4] = k(x+2)(x^2 + 4x)$$

(2)由于f(0) = 0,于是

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{k(x + 2)(x^{2} + 4x)}{x} = 8k,$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x^{2} - 4)}{x} = -4,$$

f(x) 在 x=0 处可导的充要条件是 $f'_{-}(0)=f'_{+}(0)$,即 8k=-4, 故当 $k=-\frac{1}{2}$ 时,函数 f(x) 在 x=0 处可导。

6. 【答案】C

【解】当|x|>1时,有 $|x|^{3n}<1+|x|^{3n}<2\cdot|x|^{3n}$,从而

$$\sqrt[n]{\left|x\right|^{3n}} < \sqrt[n]{1 + \left|x\right|^{3n}} < \sqrt[n]{2 \cdot \left|x\right|^{3n}}, \, \left| \mathbb{P} \left|x\right|^{3} < \sqrt[n]{1 + \left|x\right|^{3n}} < \sqrt[n]{2} \left|x\right|^{3},$$

由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty} |x|^3 = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{2} |x|^3 = |x|^3$ 。故由夹逼准则知当,|x| > 1 时, $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x) = |x|^3$;

当 $|x| \le 1$ 时,有 $1 \le 1 + |x|^{3n} \le 2$,从而 $1 \le \sqrt[n]{1 + |x|^{3n}} \le \sqrt[n]{2} \to 1$,由夹逼准则知当,

$$|x| \le 1$$
时 $\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x) = 1$ 。所以 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^3, x < -1 \\ 1, -1 \le x \le 1, & \text{则 } x \ne -1 \text{ 及 } x \ne 1 \text{ 时,} & f(x)$ 均可导。 $x^3, x > 1$

因为
$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{1 - 1}{x - 1} = 0$$

$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{3} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{3x^{2}}{1} = 3$$

$$f'_{-}(-1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \frac{-x^{3} - 1}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \frac{-3x^{2}}{1} = -3$$

$$f'_{+}(-1) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1 - 1}{x + 1} = 0$$

所以 $f'_{-}(1) \neq f'_{+}(1)$, $f'_{-}(-1) \neq f'_{+}(-1)$, 故 f(x) 在 x = -1 以及 x = 1 处均不可导。

综上所述。函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内恰有两个不可导点。

【注】①请同学们注意以下重要且常用的结果:

如果 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_k 均为非负常数,则有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_k} = \max \{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_k\}$ 。

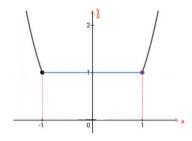
事实上,不妨 $a_1 = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k\}$,则有

$$a_1^n \le a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_k^n \le a_1^n + a_1^n + \dots + a_1^n = ka_1^n$$
,

从而,
$$a_1 \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_k} \leq \sqrt[n]{k} a_1 \rightarrow a_1(n \rightarrow \infty)$$

由夹逼准则可得,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \dots + a_k} = a_1 = \max\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k\}$$
。

②为了方便同学们理解, 我们画出函数 f(x) 的图像, 如图。



7. 【答案】C

【解】由
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(h^2)}{h^2} = 1$$
且 $\lim_{h\to 0} h^2 = 0$ 可知, $\lim_{h\to 0} f(h^2) = 0$,又 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续,故 $0 = \lim_{h\to 0} f(h^2) = f(0)$ 。

又因为
$$1 = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h^2)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h^2) - f(0)}{h^2} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'_+(0)$$
 。从而 $f(0) = 0$

且 f'(0) = 1 存在。 故答案选(C)。

【注】这里 f'(0) 不一定等于1,例如:取 f(x) = |x|,则 f(x) 满足题设条件,但 f'(0) = -1。

8. 【答案】D

【解】对于选项(A): 由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$
 存 ⇒ $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} x \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} x \cdot \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$, 又 由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续可得 $f(0) = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$, 故命题(A)正确;

对于选项(B): 由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)+f(-x)}{x}$$
 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 0} [f(x)+f(-x)]=0$,又由 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处 连续可得, $0=\lim_{x\to 0} [f(x)+f(-x)]=f(0)+f(0)=2f(0)$,所以 $f(0)=0$,故命题(B)正确。

对于选项(C):由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$
 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$,又由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续可得

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$$
,所以 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 。故命题(C)正确。

对于选项(D): 自
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0) + f(0) - f(-x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \frac{f(-x) - f(0)}{-x} \right]$$
可得, 当 $f'(0)$ 存在时,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(-x) - f(0)}{-x} = f'(0) + f'(0) = 2f'(0)$$

但反之不然,因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} + \frac{f(-x)-f(0)}{-x} \right]$$
存在时, $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x}$ 与

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(-x)-f(0)}{-x}$$
有可能同时不存在。例如,取 $f(x)=|x|$,则

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x| - |-x|}{x} = 0, \quad \text{$\sqsubseteq \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ π $\it{$\vec{F}$}$ $\it{$\vec{F}$}$.} \quad \text{$\exists f'(0)$ $\it{$\vec{F}$}$ $\it{$\vec{F}$}$ $\it{$\vec{F}$}$ }.$$

故命题(D)错误。

综上所述, 答案选(D)。

【注】①当
$$f(x)$$
在 x_0 处连续,且 $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x-x_0} = A$ 时,仿照(C)的分析过程可得:

 $f(x_0) = 0$,且 $f'(x_0) = A$ 。这个结论在选择题和填空题中可直接使用;

②设 $m \neq n$, f(x)在 x_0 处连续,则

$$f'(x_0) = A \underset{\propto}{\Longrightarrow} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + m\Delta x) - f(x_0 + n\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim \left[m \cdot \frac{f(x_0 + m\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{m\Delta x} - n \cdot \frac{f(x_0 + n\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{n\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= mf'(x_0) - nf'(x_0) = (m-n)A$$
 \circ

9.【答案】A

【解】方法一: 利用导数定义可得

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)...(e^{nx} - n)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cdot (e^{2x} - 2)...(e^{nx} - n)}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (e^{2x} - 2)(e^{3x} - 3)...(e^{nx} - n) = (-1)(-2)...[-(n-1)] = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!_{\circ}$$

方法二: 记
$$(e^{2x}-2)(e^{3x}-3)...(e^{nx}-n)=g(x)$$
 , 则 $f(x)=(e^x-1)g(x)$,

因为
$$f'(x) = e^x \cdot g(x) + (e^x - 1) \cdot g'(x) ,$$

所以
$$f'(0) = g(0) = (-1)(-2)...[-(n-1)] = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!$$
。

方法三: 由多个可导函数的乘积的求导公式:

$$\left[f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n(x) \right] = f_1'(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n(x) + f_1(x) f_2'(x) \cdots f_n(x) + \cdots + f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n'(x)$$

$$\left[f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n(x) \right] = f_1'(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n(x) + f_1(x) f_2'(x) \cdots f_n(x) + \cdots + f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n'(x)$$

$$f'(x) = [(e^{x} - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)\cdots(e^{nx} - n)]'$$

$$= (e^{x} - 1)'(e^{2x} - 2)\cdots(e^{nx} - n) + (e^{x} - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)'\cdots(e^{nx} - n) + \cdots + (e^{x} - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)\cdots(e^{nx} - n)'$$

$$= e^{x}(e^{2x} - 2)\cdots(e^{nx} - n) + (e^{x} - 1)(2e^{2x})\cdots(e^{nx} - n) + \cdots + (e^{x} - 1)(e^{2x} - 2)\cdots(ne^{nx}),$$

所以
$$f'(0) = 1(1-2)(1-3)\cdots(1-n)+0+\cdots+0=(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$$
。

故答案选(A)。

【注】这里我们以三个函数为例来推导以下多个可导函数的乘积的求导公式:

$$[f_1(x)f_2(x)f_3(x)]' = [f_1(x)(f_2(x)f_3(x))]'$$

$$= f_1'(x)(f_2(x)f_3(x)) + f_1(x)(f_2(x)f_3(x))'$$

$$= f_1'(x)(f_2(x)f_3(x)) + f_1(x)(f_2'(x)f_3(x) + f_2(x)f_3'(x))$$

$$= f_1'(x)f_2(x)f_3(x) + f_1(x)f_2'(x)f_3(x) + f_1(x)f_2(x)f_3'(x) \circ$$

10.【答案】A

【解】首先
$$f(\frac{2}{n}) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot \frac{2}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})$$
,下面求出 $f(0)$, $f'(0)$ 。

当x=0时,代入方程得, $1-\ln y=1$,所以y=1,故f(0)=1。

方程
$$\cos(xy) + \ln y - x = 1$$
 两边同时对 x 求导得, $-\sin(xy) \cdot [xy' + y] + \frac{y'}{y} - 1 = 0$,

将
$$x = 0$$
 , $y = 1$ 代入上式得, $y'\big|_{x=0} = 1$, 即 $f'(0) = 1$ 。从而, $f(\frac{2}{n}) = 1 + \frac{2}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})$ 。于是

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n[f(\frac{2}{n})-1] = \lim_{n\to\infty} n[1+\frac{2}{n}+o(\frac{1}{n})-1] = 2_{\circ}$$

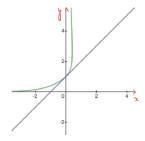
【注】①本题也可以直接利用导数定义: (与 18 题方法一做法类似)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n[f(\frac{2}{n})-1] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(\frac{2}{n})-f(0)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2 \cdot \frac{f(\frac{2}{n})-f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}} = 2f'(0) = 2.$$

但需事先确定 f(0) = 1。

②由 f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1 可得该曲线在(0,1) 处的切线方程为 y = x + 1。为了便于同学们理

解,我们画出该曲线在(0,1)附近的图像及在(0,1)处的切线,如图



11.【答案】D

【解】函数图像如图所示。

先讨论连续性:

首先
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} x = 0$$
,下面计算 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$ 。

当
$$x \in (0,1]$$
 时,存在唯一的正整数 n ,使得 $x \in \left(\frac{1}{n+1},\frac{1}{n}\right]$,且 $x \to 0^+ \Leftrightarrow n \to +\infty$ 。

故
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$
。 又由于 $f(0) = 0$, 从而

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = f(0), \quad \text{所以 } f(x) \triangleq x = 0 \quad \text{点连续}.$$

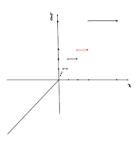
再讨论可导性:

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x - 0}{x} = 1, f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x},$$
由于 $x \in \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$ 所以 $\frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n+1}{n} \to 1$ 中来语准则可得

由于
$$x \in \left(\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}\right]$$
, 所以 $\frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x} < \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{n} \to 1, \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x} \ge \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, 由夹逼准则可得,

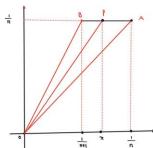
$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x} = 1.$$

从而 f'(0) = f'(0) = 1, 所以 f(x) 在 x = 0 可导且 f'(0) = 1。



【注】 当
$$x \in \left(\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}\right]$$
时,

$$\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x} < \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{n} \to 1, \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{x} \ge \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$
的几何意义如图所示:



图中
$$P(x, f(x)), A(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}), B(\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n})$$
, 其中 $f(x) = \frac{1}{n}$, 显然有如下斜率大小关系:

$$k_{OA} \le k_{OP} < k_{OB}$$
,

即
$$1 \le \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} < \frac{n + 1}{n} \to 1$$
,从而由夹逼准则知 $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 1$ 。

12.【答案】D

【解】对于选项(A):由
$$f(x) = |x|\sin|x| = \begin{cases} x\sin x, & x \ge 0 \\ x\sin x, & x < 0 \end{cases} = x\sin x$$
 得

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin x}{x} = 0$$

对于选项 (B) :由
$$f(x) = |x| \sin \sqrt{|x|} = \begin{cases} x \sin \sqrt{x}, & x \ge 0 \\ -x \sin \sqrt{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x \sin \sqrt{x}}{x} = 0$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{(-x)\sin\sqrt{-x}}{x} = 0$$

故 f'(0) = 0。

对于选项 (C) :由 $f(x) = \cos |x|$ 得

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos|x| - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|^2}{x} = 0.$$

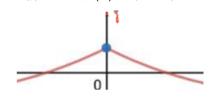
对于选项 (D) :由
$$f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|} = \begin{cases} \cos \sqrt{x}, & x \ge 0 \\ \cos \sqrt{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
 得

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{2}}{x} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\cos \sqrt{-x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{-x})^{2}}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

因为 $f'(0) \neq f'(0)$, 所以 f'(0) 不存在。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出选项(D)中的函数在x=0附近的图像,如图。



函数 $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|}$ 在 x = 0 处不可导。

13.【解】方法一:由 f(x) 在 x=1 处可导知,当 $x \to 0$

$$f(1+\sin x) = f(1) + f'(1)\sin x + o(\sin x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x+o(x)) + o(x)$$

$$= f(1) + f'(1)x + o(x)$$

$$f(1-\sin x) = f(1) + f'(1)(-\sin x) + o(\sin x) = f(1) - f'(1)(x+o(x)) + o(x)$$

$$= f(1) - f'(1)x + o(x)$$
.

由
$$f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x) = 8x + \alpha(x)$$
 知,

$$8x + \alpha(x) = [f(1) + f'(1)x + o(x)] - 3[f(1) - f'(1)x + o(x)]$$

$$=-2f(1)+4f'(1)x+o(x)$$
.

$$\begin{cases} -2f(1) = 0, \\ 4f'(1) = 8, \end{cases} \notin f(1) = 0, \quad f'(1) = 2.$$

又由于 f(x+5) = f(x),所以 f(6) = f(1) = 0, f'(6) = f'(1) = 2, 故 (6, f(6)) 处的切线方程为 y-0=2(x-6),即 y=2x-12。

方法二: 由 $f(1+\sin x)-3f(1-\sin x)=8x+\alpha(x)$ 及 f(x) 连续可得

$$\lim_{x\to 0} [f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)] = \lim_{x\to 0} [8x + \alpha(x)] = 0,$$

所以 f(1)-3f(1)=0,得 f(1)=0。再由 $f(1+\sin x)-3f(1-\sin x)=8x+\alpha(x)$ 得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{8x + \alpha(x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{8x + \alpha(x)}{x} = 8,$$

所以
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{f(1+\sin x) - f(1)}{\sin x} + 3 \cdot \frac{f(1-\sin x) - f(0)}{-\sin x} \right] = 8$$
,

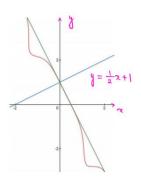
由 f'(1) 存在知, f'(1)+3f'(1)=8; 所以 f'(1)=2。 又因为 f(x+5)=f(x), 所以 f(6)=f(1)=0, f'(6)=f'(1)=2。 故 (6,f(6)) 处的切线方程为 y-0=2(x-6),即 y=2x-12。

14.【答案】
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

【解】由题意可知 y(0) = 1, 方程 $e^{2x+y} - \cos(xy) = e - 1$ 两边同时对 x 求导可得 $(2+y')e^{2x+y} + (y+xy')\sin(xy) = 0,$

y=1代入上式可得,(2+y')e=0, 所以 y'(0)=-2, 从而曲线 y=f(x) 在点 (0,1) 处的法线斜率为 $-\frac{1}{y'(0)}=\frac{1}{2}$ 。 故所求的法线方程为 $y=\frac{1}{2}x+1$ 。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该隐函数在 x = 0 附近的图像和在 (0,1) 处的法线与切线图像。(如图)



15.【解】作极坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$,这里 $r = 1 - \cos\theta$,所以曲线的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = (1 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta, \\ y = (1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

当
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 时, $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$, $y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ 。 因为 $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = [(1 - \cos\theta)\cos\theta]' = -\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta$,

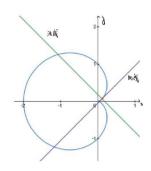
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = [(1-\cos\theta)\sin\theta]' = \cos\theta - \cos 2\theta \,, \quad \text{所以} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\theta}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} = \frac{\cos\theta - \cos 2\theta}{-\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta} \,. \quad \text{从而所求切线的}$$

斜率为
$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left| \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta}{-\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta} \right| \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} = 1$$
,所求法线斜率为-1,

故所求的切线方程为
$$y-(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})=x-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{3}{4})$$
,即 $y=x+\frac{5}{4}-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$;

所求的法线方程为
$$y-(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})=-[x-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{3}{4})]$$
,即 $y=-x-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ 。

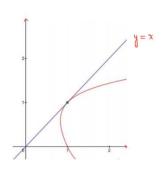
【注】曲线 $r=1-\cos\theta$ 是心形线,为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该曲线及所求的切线与法线,如图



16.【答案】 y = x

【解】方程两端同时对x求导,得 $y+xy'+\frac{2}{x}=4y^3\cdot y'$ 。将x=1,y=1代入得,1+y'+2=4y',解得y'(1)=1,从而,点(1,1)处切线斜率为 1。所求切线方程为y-1=x-1,即y=x。

【注】为方便同学们理解,我们画出该隐函数在点(1,1)附近的图像和相应的切线(如图)



17.【答案】 y = x - 1

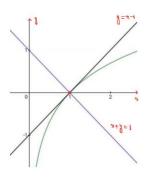
【解】设曲线切点为 $P(x_0, y_0)$,由 $y = \ln x$ 得 $y' = \frac{1}{x}$,在 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处的切线斜率

$$k_1 = y' \Big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0}$$
 o

由于直线 x+y=1 的斜率为 $k_2=-1$,故由题设可知, $\frac{1}{x_0}=1$ 。所以 $x_0=1$, $y_0=\ln 1=0$,

于是可得所求切线方程为 $y-0=1\cdot(x-1)$, 即y=x-1。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出相应的图像,如图。



18.【答案】 y = x + 1

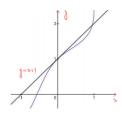
【解】由题意可知 y(0) = 1, 方程 $\sin(xy) + \ln(y - x) = x$ 两边对求导可得

$$(y+xy')\cos xy + \frac{y'-1}{y-x} = 1$$
, ①

将 x=0 , y=1代入方程①可得1+y'-1=1 , 所以 y'(0)=1 ,则曲线在点 (0, 1) 处的 切线斜率为 1

故所求切线方程为y = x + 1。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该隐函数在 x = 0 附近的图像及所求切线的图像($\frac{1}{2}$ 图):



19.【答案】 y = -2x

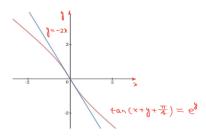
【解】方程 $\tan(x+y+\frac{\pi}{4})=e^y$ 两边对 x 求导可得

$$\sec^2(x+y+\frac{\pi}{4})(1+y')=e^y\cdot y'$$
,

将 x = 0 , y = 0代入上式可得 2(1 + y'(0)) = y'(0) , 所以 y'(0) = -2 。所求切线方程

为:
$$y-0=-2(x-0)$$
, 即 $y=-2x$ 。

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该隐函数在x=0附近的图像和在(0,0)处的切



线图像。如图所示:

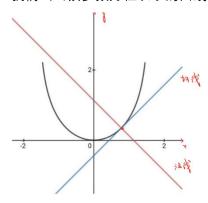
20. 【答案】
$$y = -x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

【解】因为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{(\ln\sqrt{1+t^2})'}{(\arctan t)'} = \frac{[\frac{1}{2}\ln(1+t^2)]'}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = t,$$

所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\bigg|_{t=1} = 1, \quad t = 1$$
 时, $x = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$,

故所求法线方程为
$$y - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = -1 \cdot (x - \frac{\pi}{4})$$
, 即 $y = -x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ 。

【注】为了便于同学们理解,我们画出该参数方程表示的曲线及所求的法线、<mark>如图</mark>。



21.【答案】
$$y = -\frac{2}{\pi}x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

【解】由极坐标系中的点与直角坐标系中的点的关系知曲线L的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = r(\theta)\cos\theta = \theta\cos\theta \\ y = r(\theta)\sin\theta = \theta\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

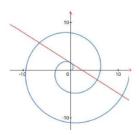
当 $(r,\theta)=(\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})$ 时,对应直角坐标系下的坐标为 $(x,y)=(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$,且该点切线的斜率为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \left| \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\theta}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} \right| \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sin\theta + \theta\cos\theta}{\cos\theta - \theta\sin\theta} \left| \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi},$$

从而曲线在点 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 处切线的直角坐标方程为:

$$y - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{2}{\pi}(x - 0)$$
, $\exists y = -\frac{2}{\pi}x + \frac{\pi}{2}$.

【注】该曲线是一种螺旋线,为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该曲线及所求的切线图像,如图



22. 【答案】
$$\frac{3\pi}{2}$$
+2

【解】因为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = (t - \sin t)' = 1 - \cos t, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = (1 - \cos t)' = \sin t,$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\bigg|_{t=\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}}\bigg|_{t=\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t}\bigg|_{t=\frac{3\pi}{2}} = -1$$

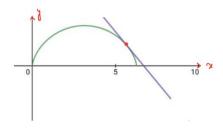
则在 $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 对应点的切线斜率 k = -1。

因为 $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$,所以 $x = 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$,y = 1,即得切点为 $(1 + \frac{3\pi}{2}, 1)$,从而切线方程为

$$y-1 = -(x-1-\frac{3\pi}{2})$$
, $\forall y = -x+2+\frac{3\pi}{2}$.

令 x = 0 , 得 $y = 2 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 故切线在 y 轴上的截距为 $2 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 。

【注】本题中的曲线是一种摆线。为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该曲线的一拱及 $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 对应点的切线,如图。



23.【答案】(ln 2-1)dx

【解】方法一:

当 x=0 时, $2^0=0+y$,故 y=1 。方程 $2^{xy}=x+y$ 两边同时对 x 求导得

$$2^{xy}(y + xy') \ln 2 = 1 + y'$$

将 x = 0 , y = 1代入上式得 $y'(0) = \ln 2 - 1$, 所以

$$dy \Big|_{x=0} = y'(0)dx = (\ln 2 - 1)dx$$

方法二: 两端同时取微分得, $d(2^{xy}) = d(x+y)$, 利用一阶微分形式的不变性可得,

 $2^{xy} \ln 2d(xy) = dx + dy$, 从而 $2^{xy} \ln 2(ydx + xdy) = dx + dy$ 。又当 x = 0 时, y = 1, 将其

代入上式得 $\ln 2 dx = dx + dy$,解得 $dy = (\ln 2 - 1) dx$,所以 $dy \bigg|_{x = 0} = (\ln 2 - 1) dx$ 。

【注】在本题中,可将 $2^{xy} = x + y$ 两边取对数变形为 $xy \ln 2 = \ln(x + y)$,再两边同时对

$$x$$
 求导得 $(xy'+y)\ln 2 = \frac{1+y'}{x+y}$,将 $x=0$, $y=1$ 代入得 $y'(0) = \ln 2 - 1$ 。所以 $dy \bigg|_{x=0} = y'(0) dx = (\ln 2 - 1) dx$ 。

24.【解】将x = 0代入方程 $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$ 可得 $e^y = 1$,所以y(0) = 0。

方程 $e^{y} + 6xy + x^{2} - 1 = 0$ 两边关于 x 求导得:

$$e^{y} \cdot y' + 6y + 6xy' + 2x = 0$$
, (1)

将 x=0, y=0代入方程①可得 y'=0。方程① 两边关于 x 求导得:

$$e^{y} \cdot (y')^{2} + e^{y} \cdot y'' + 6y' + 6y' + 6xy'' + 2 = 0$$
 (2)

将
$$x = 0$$
 , $y = 0$, $y' = 0$ 代入方程②可得 $y'' + 2 = 0$, 所以 $y''(0) = -2$ 。

25.【答案】 −πdx

【解】由于

$$y' = \left[(1 + \sin x)^x \right]' = \left[e^{x \ln(1 + \sin x)} \right]' = e^{x \ln(1 + \sin x)} \left[\ln(1 + \sin x) + \frac{x \cos x}{1 + \sin x} \right],$$

$$\psi'|_{x = \pi} = e^{\pi \ln(1 + \sin x)} \left[\ln(1 + \sin x) + \frac{\pi \cos \pi}{1 + \sin \pi} \right] = -\pi,$$

从而

$$\mathrm{d}y\big|_{x=\pi} = -\pi \cdot \mathrm{d}x \, \, .$$

26.【答案】C

【解】由
$$h(x) = e^{1+g(x)}$$
 得 $h'(x) = e^{1+g(x)} \cdot g'(x)$,将 $h'(1) = 1$, $g'(1) = 2$ 代入上式可得
$$1 = e^{1+g(1)} \times 2$$
,解得 $g(1) = -1 - \ln 2$ 。故答案选(C)

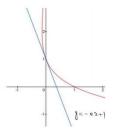
27.【答案】-e

【解】当x = 0时, $y = 1 - 0 \cdot e^0 = 1$,方程 $y = 1 - xe^y$ 两边同时对x求导得,

$$y' = -e^y - xe^y \cdot y',$$

将 x = 0, y = 1代入上式得 y'(0) = -e。

【注】由 y'(0) = -e 可求得该曲线在 x = 0 处的切线方程为 $y = -ex + 1_{\circ}($ 如图)



28.【答案】 2e³

【解】由 $f'(x) = e^{f(x)}$ 得 $f''(x) = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = e^{2f(x)}$, $f'''(x) = e^{2f(x)} \cdot 2f'(x) = 2e^{3f(x)}$ 。 又由于 f(2) = 1 ,所以 $f'''(2) = 2e^{3f(2)} = 2e^3$ 。

【注】本题中可通过求解微分方程写出 f(x) 的表达式。

事实上,记 y = f(x),则 $f'(x) = e^{f(x)}$ 变为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^y$,所以 $\int e^{-y} dy = \int dx$,得 $-e^{-y} = x + c \circ 从而, y = -\ln(-x - c) , 又由 f(2) = 1得 y = -\ln(-x + 2 + e^{-1}) \circ 故$ $f(x) = -\ln(-x + 2 + e^{-1}) \circ$

29. 【答案】 $\frac{(-2)^n n!}{3^{n+1}}$

【解】方法一:由 $y = \frac{1}{2x+3} = (2x+3)^{-1}$ 得,

$$y' = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (2x+3)^{-2}$$
, $y'' = 2^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2)(2x+3)^{-3}$,

$$y''' = 2^3 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot (-3)(2x+3)^{-4} ,$$

$$y^{(n)} = 2^n (-1)(-2) \cdots (-n)(2x+3)^{-n-1} = (-2)^n n!(2x+3)^{-n-1}$$
 , 所以

$$y^{(n)}(0) = [(-2)^n n! (2x+3)^{-n-1}] \bigg|_{x=0} = \frac{(-2)^n n!}{3^{n+1}} .$$

方法二: 因为函数 $y = \frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{3}x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{2}{3}x\right)}$ 在 x = 0 处的泰勒展开式为

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \left[1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}x \right) + \left(-\frac{2}{3}x \right)^2 + \dots + \left(-\frac{2}{3}x \right)^n \right] + o(x^n),$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{3}(-1)^n(\frac{2}{3})^n = \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{n!},$$

故

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-2)^n n!}{3^{n+1}} \circ$$

30.【答案】D

【解】方法一: 因为 $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2$, 所以

 $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 9x^2 + 4x = x(4x^2 - 9x + 4)$,又因为 $4x^2 - 9x + 4 = 0$ 有两个不同实根

 $x_{1,2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{17}}{8}$, 且 x = 0是 f'(x) = 0 的根,则方程 f'(x) = 0 有 3 个不同实根,故 f'(x) 恰

有 3 个零点,从而答案选(D)。

方法二:由于函数 $f(x) = x^2(x-1)(x-2)$ 上满足 f(0) = f(1) = f(2) = 0,由罗尔定理知至少存在两点 $\xi_1 \in (0,1), \xi_2 \in (1,2)$ 使得 $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$,又由于

$$f'(0) = \left[2x(x-1)(x-2) + x^2 ((x-1)(x-2))' \right]_{x=0}^{x} = 0,$$

故 f'(x) 至少存在 3 个零点,又 f'(x) 为三次多项式,故 f'(x) 至多有三个零点,从而 f'(x) 有三个零点。故答案选(D)。

31.【答案】-3

【解】将x = 0代入方程 $xy + e^y = x + 1$ 可得 $e^y = 1$,所以y(0) = 0。

方程 $xy + e^y = x + 1$ 两边关于 x 求导可得,

$$y + xy' + e^y \cdot y' = 1, \qquad (1)$$

将 x = 0, y = 0 代入方程 ① 可得 y'(0) = 1,方程 ① 两边关于 x 求导可得

$$y' + y' + xy'' + e^{y} \cdot (y')^{2} + e^{y} \cdot y'' = 0$$
,

将x = 0, y = 0, y'(0) = 1代入方程②可得, 2+1+y'' = 0, 所以, y''(0) = -3。

32.【答案】 $-2^n(n-1)!$

【解】方法一:

因为
$$y' = (1-2x)^{-1}(-2), y'' = (-1)(-2)^{2}(1-2x)^{-2}, y''' = (-1)(-2)(-2)^{3}(1-2x)^{-3},$$

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!(-2)^{n}(1-2x)^{-n},$$

$$y^{(n)}(0) = -2^n(n-1)!$$

方法二: 泰勒公式法

由泰勒公式可得
$$\ln(1-2x) = (-2x) - \frac{(-2x)^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(-2x)^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$
。

又 f(x) 在 x=0 处的泰勒展开式为

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^{k} + o(x^{n}),$$

所以

$$(-1)^{n-1}\frac{(-2x)^n}{n} = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n,$$

故

$$f^{(n)}(0) = -2^n (n-1)!_{\circ}$$

【注】这里我们再介绍一种分解法:
$$\ln(1-2x) = \ln\left[2\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)\right] = \ln 2 + \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)$$

利用
$$\left[\ln\left(a-x\right)\right]^{(n)} = \left[\left(\ln\left(a-x\right)\right)'\right]^{(n-1)} = \left(-\frac{1}{a-x}\right)^{(n-1)} = -\frac{\left(n-1\right)!}{\left(a-x\right)^n}$$
可得:

$$\left[\ln(1-2x)\right]^{(n)} = \left[\ln2 + \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)\right]^{(n)} = \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)\right]^{(n)} = -\frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^n} \,, \quad \text{Find} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^n} \,, \quad \text{Find} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^n} \,, \quad \text{Find} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^n} \,, \quad \text{Find} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^n} \,, \quad \text{Find} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^n} \,, \quad \text{Find} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{(n-1)!}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^n} \,.$$

$$-2^{n}(n-1)!$$
.

33.【答案】C

【解】因为

$$f'(x) = \left[\ln\left|(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)\right|\right]' = \frac{\left[(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)\right]'}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{3x^2 - 12x + 11}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)},$$

由
$$f'(x) = 0$$
 解得驻点为

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{12}}{6} = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

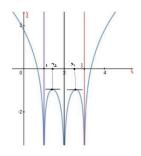
【注】① $\ln |g(x)|$ 的导数特点:

当
$$g(x) > 0$$
 时, $(\ln |g(x)|)' = [\ln g(x)]' = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$;

当
$$g(x) < 0$$
 时, $(\ln |g(x)|)' = [\ln(-g(x))]' = \frac{-g'(x)}{-g(x)} = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$ 。

总之, 当 g(x) 可导且 $g(x) \neq 0$ 时, $\left[\ln \left|g(x)\right|\right]' = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$ 。

- ② 本题中并没有要求求出驻点的值,由 f'(x) = 0 得 [(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)]' = 0 ,记 g(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) ,则 g'(x) 为二次多项式且 g(1) = g(2) = g(3) = 0 ,故由 罗尔中值定理知, $\exists \xi_1 \in (1,2)$, $\exists \xi_2 \in (2,3)$, 使得 $g'(\xi_1) = g'(\xi_2) = 0$,且 g'(x) 只有这两个零点,故 f(x) 有两个驻点。
- ③ 为了方便同学们理解,我们画出函数 f(x) 的图像及驻点,同时可以看到,该曲线有三条垂直渐近线: x=1, x=2, x=3。如图



34.【答案】 (1+3x)e^{3x}

【解】由于
$$f(x) = \lim_{t \to 0} x(1+3t)^{\frac{x}{t}} = x e^{\lim_{t \to 0}^{x} \ln(1+3t)} = x e^{\lim_{t \to 0}^{x} \ln(1+3t)} = x e^{3x},$$

所以
$$f'(x) = (xe^{3x})' = e^{3x} + x \cdot e^{3x} \cdot 3 = (1+3x)e^{3x}$$
。

35.【答案】 $\frac{1}{e}$

【解】方法一: 首先求得 f(f(x)) 的表达式

$$f(f(x)) = \begin{cases} \ln \sqrt{f(x)} & f(x) \ge 1, \\ 2f(x) - 1 & f(x) < 1 \end{cases}$$

由
$$f(x) \ge 1$$
得
$$\begin{cases} x \ge 1 \\ \ln \sqrt{x} \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
或
$$\begin{cases} x < 1 \\ 2x - 1 \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
,解得 $x \ge e^2$;

由
$$f(x) < 1$$
得
$$\begin{cases} x \ge 1 \\ \ln \sqrt{x} < 1 \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{x}}{=} \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ 2x - 1 < 1 \end{cases}$$
 解得 $x < 1$ 或 $1 \le x < e^2$,故

$$f(f(x)) = \begin{cases} 4x - 3 & x < 1, \\ 2\ln\sqrt{x} - 1 & 1 \le x < e^2, \\ \ln\sqrt{\ln\sqrt{x}} & x \ge e^2 \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\big|_{x=\mathrm{e}} = (2\ln\sqrt{x} - 1)'\big|_{x=\mathrm{e}} = (\ln x - 1)'\big|_{x=\mathrm{e}} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{e}} \, \mathrm{e}$$

方法二:因为y = f(f(x))是由y = f(u), u = f(x)复合所得的函数,且x = e时,

$$u = f(x) = \ln \sqrt{x}$$
 在 $u = f(e) = \ln \sqrt{e} = \frac{1}{2}$ 处可导, $y = f(u) = 2u - 1$ 在 $u = \frac{1}{2}$ 处也可导。 所以

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=e} = \left(\frac{dy}{du}\Big|_{u=\frac{1}{2}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_{x=e}\right) = \left[(2u-1)'\Big|_{u=\frac{1}{2}} \right] \cdot \left[(\ln \sqrt{x})'\Big|_{x=e} \right] = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\ln x\right)'\Big|_{x=e} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

方法三: 直接使用导数的定义

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=e} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f[f(e + \Delta x)] - f[f(e)]}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\ln \sqrt{e + \Delta x}) - f(\ln \sqrt{e})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(2\ln\sqrt{e + \Delta x} - 1) - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\ln(e + \Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\ln \left[e(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{e}) \right] - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1 + \ln(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{e}) - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{e})}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

36.【答案】 $\sqrt{2}$

【解】因为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = (\sin t)' = \cos t,$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = (t\sin t + \cos t)' = \sin t + t\cos t - \sin t = t\cos t,$$

所以
$$y' = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{t\cos t}{\cos t} = t$$
, $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y'}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y'}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{(t)'}{\cos t} = \sec t$,

故
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \bigg|_{t = \frac{\pi}{4}} = \sec \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2} \ .$$

37.【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$

【解】由于
$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$
, $\frac{1}{1 + ax^2} = \frac{1}{1 - (-ax^2)} = 1 - ax^2 + o(x^2)$,所以

$$f(x) = \arctan x - \frac{x}{1 + ax^2} = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) - x[1 - ax^2 + o(x^2)] = (a - \frac{1}{3})x^3 + o(x^3)$$

又 f(x) 在 x = 0 处的 3 阶泰勒公式为:

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3),$$

比较 x^3 的系数,得 $\frac{1}{3!}f'''(0) = a - \frac{1}{3}$,所以 $a = \frac{1}{6}f'''(0) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

38.【答案】
$$-\frac{1}{8}$$

【解】由

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\cos t}{1 + e^t},$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{-\sin t(1+e^{t}) - (\cos t) \cdot e^{t}}{(1+e^{t})^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^{t}} = -\frac{(1+e^{t}) \cdot \sin t + e^{t} \cos t}{(1+e^{t})^{3}},$$

得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2}\Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{1}{8} \, \circ$$

39.【答案】0

【解】方法一: 由于
$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 + x^4 + o(x^4)$$
, x^3 的系数为 0 ,

$$X \qquad f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4).$$

故
$$\frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!} = 0$$
,解得 $f^{(3)}(0) = 0$ 。

方法二:由于f(x)为偶函数,所以f'(x)为奇函数,f''(x)为偶函数, $f^{(3)}(x)$ 为奇函数。故 $f^{(3)}(0) = 0$ 。

【注】本题也可以直接求出 $f^{(3)}(x)$,但计算量较大。请同学们动手试一试。

40.【答案】 $-\sqrt{2}$

【解】由于
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}$$
, $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot (1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$,

所以
$$y' = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}} = \frac{1}{t} \, .$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^{2}}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}}{t^{3}},$$

从而
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \bigg|_{t=1} = -\frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t^3} \bigg|_{t=1} = -\sqrt{2} .$$

41.【答案】A

【解】方法一:由 $f(x) = x^2 \ln(1-x)$ 得

$$f^{(n)}(x) = C_n^0 [\ln(1-x)]^{(n)} x^2 + C_n^1 [\ln(1-x)]^{(n-1)} (x^2)' + C_n^2 [\ln(1-x)]^{(n-2)} (x^2)'' + \dots + C_n^n (\ln(1-x))(x^2)^{(n)}$$

$$= [\ln(1-x)]^{(n)} x^2 + n[\ln(1-x)]^{(n-1)} \cdot 2x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} [\ln(1-x)]^{(n-2)} \cdot 2 \quad ,$$

所以,

$$f^{(n)}(0) = n(n-1)[\ln(1-x)]^{(n-2)} \Big|_{x=0} = n(n-1)[-\frac{(n-3)!}{(1-x)^{n-2}}] \Big|_{x=0} = -n(n-1)((n-3)!) = -\frac{n!}{n-2}$$

得
$$f(x) = x^2 \ln(1-x) = -x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n-2} + o(x^n)$$
。

又由于
$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n),$$

所以,
$$\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = -\frac{1}{n-2}$$
, 故 $f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{n!}{n-2}$ 。故答案选(A)。

【注】请同学们注意以下常用的常识性结论:

$$\left[\ln\left(a-x\right)\right]' = -\frac{1}{a-x}, \left[\ln\left(a-x\right)\right]^{(n)} = \left(\left[\ln\left(a-x\right)\right]'\right)^{(n-1)} = -\left(\frac{1}{a-x}\right)^{(n-1)} = -\frac{\left(n-1\right)!}{\left(a-x\right)^n}$$

42.【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}$

【解】 由于
$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{4te^t + 2t}{2e^t + 1} = \frac{2t(2e^t + 1)}{2e^t + 1} = 2t$$
, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{2}{2e^t + 1}$,

故 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{3} \, \circ$

43. 【答案】 $\frac{\sin(e^{-1})}{2e}$

【解】
$$y' = (\cos e^{-\sqrt{x}})' = -\sin e^{-\sqrt{x}} \cdot (e^{-\sqrt{x}})' = -(\sin e^{-\sqrt{x}}) \cdot e^{-\sqrt{x}} (-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}) = \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sin e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

从而

$$y'\Big|_{x=1} = \frac{e^{-1} \cdot \sin e^{-1}}{2} = \frac{\sin(e^{-1})}{2e}$$

44. 【考点定位】可微的必要条件;可微的充分条件;偏导数的连续。

【答案】A

45. 【考点定位】 等价无穷小替换;极限四则运算法则;洛必达法则。

【解】(I)

$$g(x) = \lim_{y \to +\infty} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \to +\infty} \left(\frac{y}{1 + xy} - \frac{1 - y \sin \frac{\pi x}{y}}{\arctan x} \right) = \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{y}{1 + xy} - \frac{1}{\arctan x} \lim_{y \to +\infty} \left(1 - y \sin \frac{\pi x}{y} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{y \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y} + x} - \frac{1}{\arctan x} + \frac{1}{\arctan x} \lim_{y \to +\infty} \left(y \sin \frac{\pi x}{y} \right) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\arctan x} + \frac{1}{\arctan x} \lim_{y \to +\infty} \left(y \frac{\pi x}{y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\arctan x} + \frac{\pi x}{\arctan x}$$
(II)

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\arctan x} + \frac{\pi x}{\arctan x} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\arctan x} \right) + \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\pi x}{\arctan x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{\arctan x - x}{x \arctan x} \right) + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\pi x}{x} = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{\arctan x - x}{x^{2}} \right)^{\frac{0}{0}} = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} - 1}{2x} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}}}{2x} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} \right) = \pi + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{-x^{2}$$

46. 【考点定位】偏导数的定义。

【答案】B

[解]
$$f_x'(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2 + 0^4}} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$$
 不存在,
$$f_y'(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{y^4}} - 1}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{y^2} - 1}{y - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y^2}{y} = 0,$$

故 $f_x'(0,0)$ 不存在, $f_y'(0,0) = 0$, 因此答案选(B)。

47. 【考点定位】偏导数的定义;二阶偏导数的定义;二重极限;二次极限。 【答案】 B

【解】对于①:由于
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-0}{x} = 1$$
,所以①正确。

对于②:
$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f_x'(0,y) - f_x'(0,0)}{y}$$
,下面分别计算 $f_x'(0,0)$;

同①的计算可得
$$f_x'(0,0) = 1$$
; $f_x'(0,y) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,y)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xy - y}{x} = \infty (y \neq 0)$,

所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)}$$
不存在。故②错误。

对于③:由于
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy, & xy \neq 0 \\ x, & y = 0 \\ y, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
,所以 $|f(x,y)| = \begin{cases} |xy|, & xy \neq 0 \\ |x|, & y = 0 \\ |y|, & x = 0 \end{cases}$,从而

 $|f(x,y)| \le |xy| + |x| + |y|$ 。由于 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (|xy| + |x| + |y|) = 0$,所以 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$ 。故③正确;

对于④: 先计算累次极限 $\lim_{y\to 0}\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$ 的里层极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$, $(y\neq 0)$: 当 $y\neq 0$ 时,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} xy = 0$$
。所以 $\lim_{y\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y\to 0} 0 = 0$ 。故④正确。

综上, 正确的个数是 3, 选(B).

48.【考点定位】多元复合函数的偏导数

【解】
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot y + f_2' \cdot \frac{1}{y} + g' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y \left(x f_{11}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot f_{12}'' \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + \frac{1}{y} \left(x f_{21}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot f_{22}'' \right) - \frac{1}{x^2} g' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) - \frac{y}{x^3} g'' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$= f_1' \left(x y, \frac{x}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' \left(x y, \frac{x}{y} \right) + x y f_{11}'' \left(x y, \frac{x}{y} \right) - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{22}'' \left(x y, \frac{x}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{x^2} g' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) - \frac{y}{x^3} g'' \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

49.【考点定位】全微分;隐函数的偏导数。

【解】
$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = \left[f_1' + f_3' \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right] dx + \left[f_2' + f_3' \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] dy$$
,下面求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

方法一: 方程 $xe^x - ye^y = ze^z$ 两端同时对 x 求偏导得 $e^x + xe^x = e^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + ze^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, 解得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x+1}{z+1} e^{x-z};$$
 方程 $xe^x - ye^y = ze^z$ 两端对 y 求偏导得 $-e^y - ye^y = e^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + ze^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

解得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y+1}{z+1}e^{y-z}$$
。

方法二: 记 $F(x, y, z) = xe^x - ye^y - ze^z$, 因为

$$F'_x = (x+1)e^x, F'_y = -(y+1)e^y, F'_z = -(z+1)e^z$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{x+1}{z+1}e^{x-z}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = -\frac{y+1}{z+1}e^{y-z}$,

方法三: 方程 $xe^x - ye^y = ze^z$ 两端求微分得 $d(xe^x) - d(ye^y) = d(ze^z)$

所以 $x de^x + e^x dx - y de^y - e^y dy = z de^z + e^z dz$, 解得 $dz = \frac{x+1}{z+1} e^{x-z} dx - \frac{y+1}{z+1} e^{y-z} dy$,

所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x+1}{z+1} e^{x-z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y+1}{z+1} e^{y-z}.$$

故
$$du = \left(f_1' + \frac{x+1}{z+1}e^{x-z} \cdot f_3'\right) dx + \left(f_2' - \frac{y+1}{z+1}e^{y-z}f_3'\right) dy$$
。

50.【考点定位】多元复合函数的偏导数。

【解】
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot y + f_2' \cdot x$$
, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot x - y \cdot f_2'$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y \left(f''_{11} \cdot y + x \cdot f_{12}'' \right) + f_2' + x \left(y f_{21}'' + x f_{22}'' \right)$$

$$= y^2 f''_{11} + 2xy f_{12}'' + f_2' + x^2 f_{22}'',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x \left(x f_{11}'' - y f_{12}'' \right) - f_2' - y \left(x f_{21}'' - y f_{22}'' \right) = x^2 f_{11}'' - 2xy f_{12}'' + y^2 f_{22}'' - f_2' ,$$

又由于
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} = 1$$
,即 $f_{11}'' + f_{22}'' = 1$,所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = y^2 f''_{11} + 2xy f_{12}'' + x^2 f_{22}'' + f_2' + x^2 f_{11}'' - 2xy f_{12}'' + y^2 f_{22}'' - f_2'$$

=
$$(x^2 + y^2) f_{11}'' + (x^2 + y^2) f_{22}'' = (x^2 + y^2) (f_{11}'' + f_{22}'') = x^2 + y^2$$

51.【考点定位】隐函数求偏导。

【答案】2

【解】方法一: 方程
$$z = e^{2x-3z} + 2y$$
 两边同时对 x 求偏导得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2x-3z} \left(2 - 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$,

解得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2e^{2x-3z}}{1+3e^{2x-3z}}$$
; 两边同时对 y 求偏导得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{2x-3z} \left(-3\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) + 2$,

解得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{1+3e^{2x-3z}}$$
, 故 $3\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{6e^{2x-3z}}{1+3e^{2x-3z}} + \frac{2}{1+3e^{2x-3z}} = 2$ 。

方法二:
$$z = e^{2x-3z} + 2y$$
 变为 $z - e^{2x-3z} - 2y = 0$, 记 $F(x, y, z) = z - e^{2x-3z} - 2y$

$$\text{If } F_x' = -2e^{2x-3z}, F_y' = -2, F_z' = 1 + 3e^{2x-3z}, \quad \text{If } \text{If } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{2e^{2x-3z}}{1 + 3e^{2x-3z}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{2}{1 + 3e^{2x - 3z}} \circ \dot{x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{6e^{2x - 3z}}{1 + 3e^{2x - 3z}} + \frac{2}{1 + 3e^{2x - 3z}} = 2 \circ$$

方法三: $z = e^{2x-3z} + 2y$ 两边同时取微分得 $dz = e^{2x-3z} (2dx - 3dz) + 2dy$, 解得

故
$$3\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{6e^{2x-3z}}{1+3e^{2x-3z}} + \frac{2}{1+3e^{2x-3z}} = 2$$
。

52.【考点定位】高阶偏导

【答案】
$$-\frac{g'(v)}{g^2(v)}$$

【解】 令
$$\begin{cases} u = xg(y), \\ v = y, \end{cases}$$
 则
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{g(v)}, \\ y = v. \end{cases}$$
 代 入 $f[xg(y), y] = x + g(y)$ 得

$$f(u,v) = \frac{u}{g(v)} + g(v) \quad , \quad \boxtimes \stackrel{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{g(v)} \, , \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} = -\frac{g'(v)}{g^2(v)} \, .$$

53.【考点定位】复合函数的一阶偏导及二阶偏导

【解】由
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$$
得, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf_1' + ye^{xy}f_2'$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2yf_1' + xe^{xy}f_2'$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2x \left[f_{11}'' \cdot (-2y) + f_{12}'' \cdot x e^{xy} \right] + \left[e^{xy} + xy e^{xy} \right] f_2' + y e^{xy} \left[f_{21}'' \cdot (-2y) + f_{22}'' \cdot x e^{xy} \right]$$

$$= -4xyf_{11}'' + 2x^2e^{xy}f_{12}'' - 2y^2e^{xy}f_{21}'' + xye^{2xy}f_{22}'' + (1+xy)e^{xy}f_{2}'$$

=
$$-4xyf_{11}'' + (2x^2 - 2y^2)e^{xy}f_{12}'' + xye^{2xy}f_{22}'' + (1+xy)e^{xy}f_2'$$

54.【考点定位】偏导数;全微分。

【解】 方法一: 由
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{x+y} + xe^{x+y} + \ln(1+y)$$
 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,0)} = e + e = 2e$;

由
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{x+y} + \frac{1+x}{1+y}$$
 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,0)} = e+2$,从而

$$dz\Big|_{(1,0)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,0)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,0)} dy = 2edx + (e+2)dy_{\circ, \circ}$$

方法二:在求函数在一点的偏导数时,我们也可利用代入法:求关于x的偏导数时先将y的值代入,再对x求导数;求关于y的偏导数时先将x的值代入,再对y求导数。

将
$$y=0$$
 代 入 $z=xe^{x+y}+(x+1)\ln(1+y)$, 得 $z(x,0)=xe^x$, 从 而

$$z'_x(x,0) = (xe^x)' = (1+x)e^x$$
,所以 $z'_x(1,0) = 2e$;同理 $z(1,y) = e^{1+y} + 2\ln(1+y)$,从而

$$z'_{y}(1, y) = e^{1+y} + \frac{2}{1+y}$$
, $fill z'_{y}(1, 0) = e + 2$.

故
$$dz|_{(1,0)} = 2edx + (e+2)dy_\circ$$

55.【考点定位】隐函数的偏导数;全微分的概念。

【解】(I) 方法一:
$$x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$$
 变形为 $x^2 + y^2 - z - \varphi(x + y + z) = 0$ 。

$$i \exists F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z - \varphi(x + y + z)$$
 , 则 $F'_x = 2x - \varphi'$, $F'_y = 2y - \varphi'$, $F'_z = -1 - \varphi'$ 。

$$\text{FFI} \ \text{I} \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} \ , \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} \ ,$$

故
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dx + \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dy$$
。

方法二: 方程
$$x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$$
 两边对 x 求偏导得, $2x - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)$

解得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'}$$
; 方程两边对 y 求偏导得, $2y - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi' \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$, 解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'}$ 。

故
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dx + \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dy$$
。

方法三: 方程 $x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$ 两边取微分得, $d(x^2 + y^2 - z) = d\varphi(x + y + z)$,所以

$$2xdx + 2ydy - dz = \varphi'(dx + dy + dz) ,$$

解得

$$dz = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dx + \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dy$$

(II) 由 (I) 知
$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x - y} \left(\frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} - \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} \right) = \frac{2}{1 + \varphi'}$$
, 所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2\varphi'' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)}{\left(1 + \varphi'\right)^2} = \frac{-2\varphi''}{\left(1 + \varphi'\right)^2} \left[1 + \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'}\right] = \frac{-2\varphi'' \left(x + y + z\right) \cdot \left(1 + 2x\right)}{\left[1 + \varphi' \left(x + y + z\right)\right]^2}.$$

56.【考点定位】偏导数的计算。

【答案】1+2ln2。

【解】方法一: 当 y = 0 时. $z = (x+1)^x = e^{x\ln(1+x)}$

$$\text{FFIV} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \left[e^{x \ln(1+x)} \right]'\Big|_{x=1} = e^{x \ln(1+x)} \left[\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x} \right]_{x=1} = e^{\ln 2} (\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}) = 1 + 2 \ln 2 \; ,$$

方法二: 由于
$$z = e^{x \ln(x + e^y)}$$
, 从而 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{x \ln(x + e^y)} \left[\ln(x + e^y) + \frac{x}{x + e^y} \right]$,

将
$$x = 1$$
, $y = 0$ 代入得, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,0)} = 1 + 2 \ln 2$ 。

57.【考点定位】复合函数的高阶偏导。

$$[\mathbf{R}] \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_{\xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + u_{\eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = u_{\xi} + u_{\eta} , \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_{\xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + u_{\eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = au_{\xi} + bu_{\eta} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \left(u_{\xi\xi} + u_{\xi\eta}\right) + \left(u_{\eta\xi} + u_{\eta\eta}\right) = u_{\xi\xi} + 2u_{\xi\eta} + u_{\eta\eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(u_{\xi\xi} \cdot a + u_{\xi\eta} \cdot b \right) + \left(u_{\eta\xi} \cdot a + u_{\eta\eta} \cdot b \right) = a u_{\xi\xi} + \left(a + b \right) u_{\xi\eta} + b u_{\eta\eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = a \left(u_{\xi\xi} \cdot a + u_{\xi\eta} \cdot b \right) + b \left(u_{\eta\xi} \cdot a + u_{\eta\eta} \cdot b \right) = a^2 u_{\xi\xi} + 2ab u_{\xi\eta} + b^2 u_{\eta\eta},$$

将上述结果代入等式
$$4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 12\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
 得,

$$(5a^2+12a+4)u_{\xi\xi}+[10ab+12(a+b)+8]u_{\xi\eta}+(5b^2+12b+4)u_{\eta\eta}=0$$
,

由题设可知,
$$\begin{cases} 5a^2 + 12a + 4 = 0 \\ 10ab + 12(a+b) + 8 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得
$$\begin{cases} a = -\frac{2}{5}, & \text{或} \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$$

综上所述,
$$a = -\frac{2}{5}, b = -2$$
 或 $a = -2, b = -\frac{2}{5}$.

【注】进一步我们可以求出函数
$$u$$
的表达式。由 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$ 得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \varphi(\xi)$,从而

$$u = \int \varphi(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi + \Psi(\eta) = \Phi(\xi) + \Psi(\eta) = \Phi\left(x - 2y\right) + \Psi\left(x - \frac{2}{5}y\right), \quad 其中\Phi, \Psi \ \\ \text{具有二阶连续导}$$

数。

58.【考点定位】复合函数的偏导数。

【答案】0

【解】 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2} \right),$$

所以
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y} \right) - f' \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y} \right) = 0$$
。

59.【考点定位】隐函数求偏导。

【答案】 2-2ln 2

【解】方法一:
$$(z+y)^x = xy$$
 两边取对数 $x \ln(z+y) = \ln x + \ln y$, 所以

$$x \ln(z+y) - \ln x - \ln y = 0$$
, ①

当
$$x = 1$$
, $y = 2$ 时, $\ln(z+2) - \ln 2 = 0$, 所以 $z = 0$ 。 下面用三种方式求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,2)}$ 。

其一: 记 $F(x, y, z) = x \ln(z + y) - \ln x - \ln y$, 则

$$F'_{x} = \ln(z+y) - \frac{1}{x}, F'_{z} = \frac{x}{z+y},$$

故

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = -\frac{F_x'(1,2,0)}{F_z'(1,2,0)} = -\frac{\ln 2 - 1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 - 2\ln 2$$

其二: 方程①两边对x求偏导得 $\ln(z+y)+x\cdot\frac{1}{z+y}\cdot\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}-\frac{1}{x}=0$,将x=1,y=2,z=0

代入上式得
$$\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,2)} - 1 = 0$$
,故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,2)} = 2 - 2 \ln 2$ 。

其三: 当 y=2 时, ① 变为 $x\ln(z+2)-\ln x-\ln 2=0$, 两边对 x 求导得

$$\ln(z+2) + \frac{x}{z+2} \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
, $\Re x = 1, z = 0$ 代 入 得 $\frac{dz}{dx}\Big|_{x=1} = 2 - 2\ln 2$, 即

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = 2 - 2 \ln 2 \, .$$

方法二: 对于方程 $(z+y)^x = xy$, 当 x=1, y=2 时, z+2=2, 所以 z=0。与方法一类

似,我们可以用三种方式求
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(1,2)}$$
,这里展式其中一种,记 $F(x,y,z)=(z+y)^x-xy$,

则
$$F_x = (z+y)^x \ln(z+y) - y$$
, $F_z = x(z+y)^{x-1}$, 故

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = -\frac{F_x(1,2,0)}{F_z(1,2,0)} = -\frac{2\ln 2 - 2}{1} = 2 - 2\ln 2.$$

60.【考点定位】全微分的概念;隐函数的偏导数;微分四则运算法则。

【答案】
$$-\frac{1}{2}dx - \frac{1}{2}dy$$

【解】将 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 代入方程 $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$ 可得 $e^z + z = 1$,所以 z = 0。下面用三种方法求全微分 $dz |_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)}$ 。

方法一: 方程
$$e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$$
 两边对 x 求偏导得, $2ye^{2yz} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$,

将
$$x = y = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $z = 0$ 代入方程①,可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 。

方程
$$e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$$
 两边对 y 求偏导得, $2ze^{2yz} + 2ye^{2yz} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$,②

将
$$x = y = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $z = 0$ 代入方程②,可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\frac{1}{1+|x|} dz \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} dy = -\frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy$$

方 法
$$= : e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$$
 变 为 $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z - \frac{7}{4} = 0$, 记

$$F(x, y, z) = e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z - \frac{7}{4}$$

由于 $F_x = 1$, $F_y = e^{2yz}2z + 2y$, $F_z = e^{2yz}2y + 1$, 所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{F_x\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0\right)}{F_z\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0\right)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{F_y\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0\right)}{F_z\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},0\right)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{H} dz \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)} dy = -\frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy$$

方法三: 方程 $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$ 两边求微分得, $d(e^{2yz}) + dx + dy^2 + dz = 0$,

所以
$$2e^{2yz}(zdy + ydz) + dx + 2ydy + dz = 0$$
, ①

将
$$x = y = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $z = 0$ 代入①,可得 $2dz + dx + dy = 0$,故 $dz \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2}dx - \frac{1}{2}dy$ 。

61.【考点定位】全微分的计算;一阶微分形式不变性;隐函数求偏导。

【答案】 -dx + 2dy

[M]
$$dz|_{(0,1)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(0,1)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(0,1)} dy$$

方法一: 方程
$$(x+1)z-y^2=x^2f(x-z,y)$$
 变为 $(x+1)z-y^2-x^2f(x-z,y)=0$,

当
$$x = 0, y = 1$$
 时, $z = 1$.记 $F(x, y, z) = (x+1)z - y^2 - x^2 f(x-z, y)$,则

$$F_x' = z - 2xf(x - z, y) - x^2 f_1'(x - z, y), F_y' = -2y - x^2 f_2'(x - z, y),$$

$$F_z' = (x+1) + x^2 f_1' (x-z, y),$$

从而可得
$$F_x'(0,1,1) = 1, F_y'(0,1,1) = -2, F_z'(0,1,1) = 1,$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,1)} = -\frac{F_x'(0,1,1)}{F_z'(0,1,1)} = -1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,1)} = -\frac{F_y'(0,1,1)}{F_z'(0,1,1)} = 2,$$

故
$$dz\Big|_{(0,1)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,1)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,1)} dy = -dx + 2dy.$$

方法二: 方程 $(x+1)z-y^2=x^2f(x-z,y)$ 两边同时对x 求偏导得

$$z + (x+1)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf(x-z,y) + x^2 f_1'(x-z,y) \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right),$$

将 x = 0, y = 1, z = 1 代入上式得。方程 $(x+1)z - y^2 = x^2 f(x-z, y)$ 两边同时对 y 求偏导得

$$(x+1)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2y = x^2 \left[f_1'(x-z,y) \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + f_2'(x-z,y) \right],$$

将
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$, $z = 1$ 代入上式得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,1)} = 2$, 故 $dz\Big|_{(0,1)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,1)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,1)} dy = -dx + 2dy$ 。

方法三: 方程 $(x+1)z-y^2=x^2f(x-z,y)$ 两边同时取全微分得

$$(x+1)dz + zdx - 2ydy = x^2df(x-z, y) + f(x-z, y) \cdot 2xdx,$$

将
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$, $z = 1$ 代入上式得 $dz + dx - 2dy = 0$, 故 $dz \Big|_{(0,1)} = -dx + 2dy$ 。

62.【考点定位】复合函数的导数与高阶导数。

【解】
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f_1'(e^x, \cos x)e^x + f_2'(e^x, \cos x)(-\sin x)$$
,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = f_1'(e^x, \cos x)e^x + [f_{11}''(e^x, \cos x)e^x + f_{12}''(e^x, \cos x)(-\sin x)]e^x$$

$$+f_2'(e^x,\cos x)(-\cos x)+[f_{21}''(e^x,\cos x)e^x+f_{22}''(e^x,\cos x)(-\sin x)](-\sin x)$$

故
$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = f_1'(1,1), \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=0} = f_1'(1,1) + f_1''(1,1) - f_2'(1,1)$$
。

63.【考点定位】复合函数的偏导数。

【答案】 Z

64.【考点定位】复合函数的偏导数

【答案】
$$\frac{y}{\cos x} + \frac{x}{\cos y}$$

【解】因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\cos x \cdot f'(\sin y - \sin x) + y$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos y \cdot f'(\sin y - \sin x) + x$,所以
$$\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \left(\cdot y - \cos x \cdot f'(\sin y - \sin x) \right) + \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot \left(x + \cos y \cdot f'(\sin y - \sin x) \right)$$
$$= \frac{y}{\cos x} + \frac{x}{\cos y} \circ$$

65.【考点定位】复合函数的偏导数;二阶偏导数。

【解】因为
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y - f_1'(x+y,x-y) - f_2'(x+y,x-y)$$
,

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x - f_1'(x + y, x - y) + f_2'(x + y, x - y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = -f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{12}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{21}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$$

$$= -f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) - 2f_{12}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{22}''(x+y,x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{12}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{21}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$$

$$= 1 - f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{12}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{21}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$$

$$= -f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) + 2f_{12}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = 1 - 3f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$$
。

66.【考点定位】偏导数;全微分。

【答案】 $(\pi-1)dx-dy$

【解】方法一: 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,\pi)} = \frac{y + \cos(x+y)}{1 + [xy + \sin(x+y)]^2}\Big|_{(0,\pi)} = \frac{\pi - 1}{1 + 0} = \pi - 1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,\pi)} = \frac{x + \cos(x + y)}{1 + [xy + \sin(x + y)]^2} \right|_{(0,\pi)} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1,$$

所以
$$dz|_{(0,\pi)} = (\pi-1)dx - dy$$
。

方法二: 当
$$x = 0$$
时, $z = \arctan(\sin y)$,

所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,\pi)} = \left[\arctan\left(\sin y\right)\right]'\Big|_{y=\pi} = \frac{\cos y}{1+\sin^2 y}\Big|_{y=\pi} = -1;$$

当
$$y = \pi$$
 时, $z = \arctan(\pi x + \sin(x + \pi)) = \arctan(\pi x - \sin x)$, 所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,\pi)} = \left[\arctan \left(\pi x - \sin x \right) \right]' \bigg|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi - \cos x}{1 + \left(\pi x - \sin x \right)^2} \bigg|_{x=0} = \pi - 1;$$

故
$$dz|_{(0,\pi)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(0,\pi)} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(0,\pi)} \cdot dy = (\pi - 1)dx - dy$$