1. 设 F'(x) = f(x),则下列陈述中哪些是对的,哪些是错的?如果是对的,说 明理由: 如果是错的, 试给出一个反例.

$$f(x)$$
 为资函数,则 $f(x)$ 为偶函数; $\sqrt{f(x)} = \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt + C$

(2) 若
$$f(x)$$
 为偶函数,则 $F(x)$ 为奇函数; χ $F(x) = Sin X + 1$ $f(x) = (a.5 X)$

(3) 若
$$f(x)$$
 为周期函数,则 $F(x)$ 为周期函数: χ $F(x) = Sin X + X $f(x) = GSX + 1$$

(4) 若
$$\int (x)$$
 为单调函数,则 $F(x)$ 为单调函数. 人 $\int (x) = \chi^2$ $\int (x) = 2\chi$

2. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x^3, & x \le 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 , 则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的()

$$(C)$$
左导数不存在、右导数存在 (D) 左、右导数都不存在

$$(D)$$
 左、右导数都不存在

$$(C)$$
必要条件但非充分条件 (D) 既非充分条件又非必要条件

$$F(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x)(|f| |g_{1}(x)|) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} + \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) |g_{1}(x)|}{x}$$

$$= f(0) - f(0)$$

$$F(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) |g_{1}(x)|}{x}$$

$$= f(0) + f(0)$$

$$F(0) = F(0) \Leftrightarrow f(0) - f(0) = f(0) + f(0) \Leftrightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow -f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$$
4. 证明: (1) 若 $f(x)$ 为可导的奇函数,则 $f'(x)$ 为偶函数;
$$f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow -f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x)$$
(2) 若 $f(x)$ 为可导的偶函数,则 $f'(x)$ 为奇函数;

(3) 若
$$f(x)$$
为用导的俏函数,则 $f(x)$ 为背函数;
(3) 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数,且 $f'(0)$ 存在,则 $f'(0) = 0$.
$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{$$

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

$$\text{Zet } f'(0) = f'(0) = f'(0)$$

5. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \le 1 \\ ax + b, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
, 为了使函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续且可导, a, b 应

取什么值?
$$f(l-0) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \chi^2 = 1$$

$$f(l) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\chi^2 - l}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} (\chi + l) = 2$$

$$f(l) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(\chi + l)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(\chi + l)}{x - l} = 2$$

$$f(l) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(\chi + l)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(\chi + l)}{x - l} = 2$$

$$f(l) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(\chi + l)}{x - l} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(\chi + l)}{x - l} = 2$$

$$f(1-0) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \chi^{2} = 1$$

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

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

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

6. 试从
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$$
 导出: $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$, $\frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(y')^5}$ $\frac{d^3x}{dy} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(y')^5}$ $\frac{d^3x}{dy} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(y')^5} = -\frac{y''}{y'^2}$ $\frac{d^3x}{dy} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y''}{dy} = -\frac{y''}{y'^3}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy^{3}} = \frac{d(\frac{d^{2}x}{dy^{2}})}{dy} = \frac{d(-\frac{y''}{y^{3}})}{dy} = \frac{d(-\frac{y''}{y^{3}})}{dy}dx = -\frac{y''y^{3}-3y^{2}y''^{2}}{y'^{6} \cdot y'} = \frac{3y'^{2}-y'y'''}{y'^{5}}$$

7. 求函数
$$f(x) = x^{2} \ln(1+x)$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处的 n 阶导数 $f^{(n)}(0)(n \ge 3)$.

$$f(x) = \chi^{2}(\chi - \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\chi^{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\chi^{n-2} + \cdots)$$

$$= \chi^{3} - \frac{\chi^{4}}{2} + \frac{\chi^{5}}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\chi^{n} + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\chi^{n} + \cdots + (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\chi^{n} + \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\chi^{n} + \cdots + (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}\chi^{n} + \cdots$$

8. 设函数 y = f(x) 由方程 $y = 1 + xe^{xy}$ 所确定,求 $y'|_{x=0}, y''|_{x=0}$

方程而边同时对次求导 Y=e型+x≥e型(y+x)()①

当次20时 4二 从而 4=1

对①式两边同时对对导 Y'= E'(ytxy')+ e'y(ytxy')+x·e'x (ytxy') $+\chi e^{xy}(y'+y'+xy'')$ V= 1+1=2

9. 已知 f(x) 是周期为 5 的连续函数,它在 x = 0 的某个邻域内满足关系式 $f(1+\sin x)-3f(1-\sin x)=8x+o(x)$,

且 f(x) 在 x=1 处可导,求曲线 y=f(x) 在点 (6, f(6)) 处的切线方程.

由题意
$$f(i)=0$$
,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(i+\sin x)-3f(i-\sin x)}{x} = 8$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(i+\sin x)-3f(i-\sin x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(i+\sin x)-f(i)}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x} - 3 \frac{f(i-\sin x)-f(i)}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= f(i)+3f(i)=1+f(i)=8$$

$$f(i)=2 \Rightarrow f(6)=2 \qquad \text{ by fixing x in $x$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x}, & x \neq 0 \text{ 的导数.} \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\exists x \neq 0 \text{ B} \Rightarrow y \neq 0 \text{ B} \Rightarrow y \Rightarrow 0 \text{ B} \Rightarrow 0 \text{$$

11. 设y=y(x) 是由方程 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 确定的隐函数,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\qquad}$

$$\Rightarrow y'x - y = x + yy'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ 12. 已知函数 y = y(x) 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x - e^x \sin t + 1 = 0 \\ y = t^3 + 2t \end{cases}$ 所确定,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

X-e*Sint+1=0 两边同时对t求异

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - e^{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \sin t - e^{x} \cos t = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e^{x} \cos t}{1 - e^{x} \sin t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3t^{2} + 2}{\frac{e^{x} \cos t}{1 - e^{x} \sin t}} = \frac{(3t^{2} + 2)(1 + e^{x} \sin t)}{e^{x} \cos t}$$

当t=0时
$$\chi=1$$

:, $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t>0} = \frac{2}{e^{t}} = 2e$

13. 设函数
$$y = y(x)$$
 由参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \cos 2t \end{cases}$$
 所确定,求
$$\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-2\sin 2t}{\cos t} = -4\sin t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})/dt}{dx} = \frac{-4\cos t}{\cos t} = -4$$

14、设函数 f(x) 在 x=0 处连续,下列命题错误的是: ()

$$(A)$$
 若 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在,则 $f(0) = 0$ (B) 若 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x}$ 存在,则 $f(0) = 0$ (C) 若 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在,则 $f'(0)$ 存在

- 15. 在"充分""必要"和"充分必要"三者中选择一个正确的填入下列空格中:

- (3) f(x) 在点 x_0 可导是 f(x) 在点 x_0 可微的 <u>充要</u> 条件.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(x+1)(x+2) \cdots (x+n)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} (x+1)(x+2) \cdots (x+n) =$$

$$= n!$$

17. 设 f(x) 在 x = a 的某个邻域内有定义,则 f(x) 在 x = a 处可导的一个充分条 件是:(

$$(A)$$
 $\lim_{h\to\infty} h \left[f\left(a + \frac{1}{h}\right) - f\left(a\right) \right]$ 存在 (B) $\lim_{h\to0} \frac{f\left(a + 2h\right) - f\left(a + h\right)}{h}$ 存在

$$(C)$$
 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a-h)}{2h}$ 存在 (D) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a-h)}{h}$ 存在

18. 设函数 f(x) 可导且 $\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{(x-x_0)^2} = 1$,则 $f'(x_0)$, $f''(x_0)$ 分别为(

$$(A) 0,1 \qquad (B) 0,2 \qquad (C) 2,1 \qquad (D) 2,0$$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{(x-x_0)^2} = \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x-x_0} = |\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x-x_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{(x-x_0)^2} = \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{2(x-x_0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-x}^{x} f(x_0) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{(x-x_0)^2} = \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{2(x-x_0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-x}^{x} f(x_0) = 1$$

19. 已知函数 f(x) 在 x=1 的某邻域内有定义,且满足 $3x \le f(x) \le x^2 + x + 1$,则

曲线y=f(x)在点x=1处的切线方程为

①
$$f(t)=3$$
② $3x-3 < f(x)-f(t) < x^2+x+t-3$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x-3}{x-1} < \frac{f(x)-f(t)}{x-1} < \frac{x^2+x-2}{x-1} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{x-1} \xrightarrow{x\to 1^+} x\to 1^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x)-f(t)}{x-1} = 3 \qquad tn 线 程 y-3=3(x-1) 即 y-3x$$
20. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 的某个邻域内二阶可导,其反函数为 $y=g(x)$,若

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) + 2x - 2}{x^{2}} = 1, \quad \iint g'(2) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad g''(2) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\int_{\{0\}} (0) = 2 \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) + 2x - 2}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) + 2}{2x} = | \implies f'(0) = -2.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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