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1. 设  $g(x)$  连续, 且  $f(x) = (x-a)^2 g(x)$ . 求  $f'(a)$

$f'(x) = 2(x-a)g(x) + (x-a)^2 g'(x)$  → 是否可导? 未知!  $\Rightarrow$  用定义做! 而不能继续求导!

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2(x-a)g(x) + (x-a)^2 g'(x) - 0}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (2g(x) + (x-a)g'(x)) = 2g(a) \end{aligned}$$

2. 已知  $x = \varphi(y)$  是  $y = f(x)$  的反函数,  $f'(x) \neq 0$ , 试用  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$ ,  $f'''(x)$  表示  $\varphi'(y)$ ,  $\varphi''(y)$

$$\varphi'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

$$\varphi''(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{1}{f'(x)} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{f'(x)} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = - \left[ \frac{1}{f'(x)} \right]^2 \cdot f''(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = - \frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'''(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} \left( - \frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( - \frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = - \frac{f'''(x)[f'(x)]^3 - f''(x) \cdot 3[f'(x)]^2 f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^6} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} \\ &= \frac{3[f'(x)]^2 - f''(x) \cdot f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^5} \end{aligned}$$

高阶导数计算特例:

1. 设  $y = x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-2008)$ , 求  $y^{(2009)}$  = ?

↑ 最高次项为 2009

$$\therefore y^{(2009)} = 2009 \times 2008 \times 2007 \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1 \times x^0 = 2009!$$

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2. 设  $f(x) = \ln(3 + 7x - 6x^2)$ , 求  $f^{(n)}(1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$f(x) = \ln(3 - 2x)(1 + 3x) = \ln(3 - 2x) + \ln(3x + 1)$$

$$f'(x) = -2(-2x + 3)^{-1} + 3(3x + 1)^{-1}$$

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

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (-2)^n \cdot [(-n+1)](-2x + 3)^{-n} + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot 3^n \cdot (n-1)!(3x + 1)^{-n}$$

$$= -2^n \cdot 1$$

3.  $y = x^2 \cos 2x$ , 求  $y^{(50)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4. 设  $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2|x|$ , 则使  $f^{(n)} = 0$  存在的最高阶导数为 3

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3, & x > 0 \\ 2x^3, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2, & x > 0 \\ 6x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 0 \therefore \text{存在}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 24x, & x > 0 \\ 12x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad f''_-(0) = f''_+(0) = 0 \therefore \text{存在}$$

$$\text{而 } f''_-(x) = 12, f''_+(x) = 24 \therefore f''_-(x) \neq f''_+(x) \therefore \text{不存在}$$



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5. 证明:  $1+x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) > \sqrt{1+x^2}$  ( $x>0$ 时) (利用导数研究函数的性质)

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 1+x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} \quad f(0)=0$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + x \cdot \frac{1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad f'(0)=0$$

$$= \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + \frac{x(\sqrt{1+x^2}+x) - x(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}$$

$$= \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) > 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1+\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0 \quad \therefore f'(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 单调递增. } \therefore f'(x) > f'(0)=0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增. } \therefore f(x) > f(0)=0$$

$$\therefore 1+x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) > \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

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