

习题 2-6

1. 解: $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sin x + x^{\frac{1}{3}} \cos x$

则 $f'(0) = 0$

2. 第(3)个

3. (1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2-x-2)(x-x^3) & x < -1 \text{ 或 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ (连续可导)} \\ 0 & x = -1 \text{ 或 } 0 \text{ 或 } 1 \\ (x^2-x-2)(x^3-x) & -1 < x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > 1 \text{ (连续可导)} \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)} = f_-(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (x^2-x-2)(1-x^2) = 0 = f_+(-1)$$

则 $x = -1$ 处可导.

但是:

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

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

则 $x = 0$ 处不可导.

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (2+x-x^2)(1+x)x = 4$$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2-x-2)x(x+1) = -4$$

则 $x = 1$ 处不可导.

综上所述: $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0, x = 1$ 处不可导.

(2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < 1 \text{ (连续可导)} \\ 1 & |x| = 1 \\ x^3 & |x| > 1 \text{ (连续可导)} \end{cases}$

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

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

则 $x = -1$ 处不可导

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

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

则 $x = 1$ 处不可导

综上所述: $f(x)$ 在 $x = -1$ 和 $x = 1$ 处不可导

4. 证: 因为 $f(x) \neq 0$, 所以 $f(0) \neq 0$. 又 $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$. 取 $x=y=0$ 得

$$f(0+0) = f(0)f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 1, \text{ 对 } \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \text{ 有}$$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)(f(h) - f(0))}{h} = f(x)f'(0) = f(x).$$

对左右极限都成立, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且 $f'(x) = f(x)$.

5. 解: $\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{du}$

$$\text{因 } x = y^2 + y, \text{ 则 } 1 = 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+2y}$$

$$\text{因 } u = (x^2 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \text{ 则 } 1 = \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (2x \frac{dx}{du} + \frac{dx}{du}) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{du} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x^2+x}(2x+1)}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{1+2y} \cdot \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x^2+x}(2x+1)} = \frac{2}{3(2y+1)(2x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x}}$$

6. 解: $g'(x) = (f'(x)\sin^2 x + f(x)2\sin x \cos x) = f'(x)\sin^2 x + f(x)\sin 2x, g'(0) = 0$

$$g''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g'(x) - g'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)\sin^2 x + f(x)\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f'(x)\sin x + 2f(x))$$

因为 $f'(x)$ 有界.

$$\text{则 } g''(0) = 0 + 2f(0) = 2f(0)$$

7. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续.

$$\text{且: } f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1 - e^x} = 1$$

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

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

8. 解: 两边取微分:

$$(2y y') f(x) + y^2 f'(x) + f(y) + x f'(y) y' = 2x$$

$$(2y f(x) + x f'(y)) y' = 2x - y^2 f'(x) - f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{2x - y^2 f'(x) - f(y)}{2y f(x) + x f'(y)}$$

$$\text{则 } dy = \frac{2x - y^2 f'(x) - f(y)}{2y f(x) + x f'(y)} dx$$

9. 解: $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b & x < 1 & (\text{连续可导}) \\ \frac{a+b+1}{2} & x = 1 & (c) \\ x^2 & x > 1 & (\text{连续可导}) \end{cases}$

则 $f(x)$ 可能出现不可导的点在 $x=1$ 处.

又 - 要使 $f(x)$ 可导, 则必须连续, 则:

$$f(1+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^2 = 1$$

$$f(1-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax+b) = a+b$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ \frac{a+b+1}{2}=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{ax+b - \frac{a+b+1}{2}}{x-1} = a$$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - \frac{a+b+1}{2}}{x-1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a=2.$$

$$\text{则 } b=-1$$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & x \leq 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \\ 2x & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

10. 解: 首先 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处应连续 即:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = c = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \varphi(x_0).$$

然后 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处一阶导数应连续, 即:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{a(x-x_0)^2 + b(x-x_0) + \varphi(x_0) - \varphi(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} (a(x-x_0) + b) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \varphi'(x_0)$$

$$\text{则 } b = \varphi'(x_0)$$

最后 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处二阶导数连续, 即:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{2a(x-x_0) + \varphi'(x_0) - \varphi'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 2a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{\varphi'(x) - \varphi'(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \varphi''(x_0)$$

$$\text{则 } 2a = \varphi''(x_0) \Rightarrow a = \frac{\varphi''(x_0)}{2}$$

$$\text{综上: } a = \frac{\varphi''(x_0)}{2}, \quad b = \varphi'(x_0) \quad (c = \varphi(x_0))$$

11. 解: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$, 可得:

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

则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(5)}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+5) - f(5)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+1) - f(1)}{x} = -2$$

$$\text{则 } f'(5) = -2$$

12. 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{af(x) - af(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$

$$\text{而 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{x} \text{ 存在, 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+x) - f(1)}{x} = af'(0) = ab$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(1) \text{ 存在, 且 } f'(1) = ab$$

13. 解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x-0} = \frac{x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x-0}$

$$\text{则 } g(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导, 且 } g'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } (f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\text{则 } [f(g(x))]'|_{x=0} = f'(g(0)) g'(0) = f'(0) g'(0)$$

$$\text{因为 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处可导,}$$

$$\text{则原式} = 0.$$

14. 解: $f(x) = \sin^2(\sin(x+1))$, $f'(0) = \sin^2(\sin 1)$, $f(0) = 4$.

$f(x)$ 图像过 $(0, 4)$ 点, 设在 $(0, 4)$ 处曲线 $f(x)$ 的切线 L_1

余角为 α , 那么 $\tan \alpha = f'(0)$. $f(x)$ 与其反函数 $\varphi(x)$ 图像

关于直线 $y=x$ 对称, 则 $g(4)=0$, 设 $g(x)$ 在 $(4, 0)$ 处的切线 L_2

倾角为 β , 那么 L_1, L_2 关于直线 $y=x$ 对称.

$$\text{则 } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\therefore g'(4) = \tan \beta = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{\sin^2(\sin 1)}.$$

15. (1) 设可导函数为 $f(x)$, 因为它是周期函数, 所以 $f(x+T) = f(x)$.

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = (x+T)' \cdot f'(x+T) = 1 \cdot f'(x+T)$$

所以 $f'(x+T) = f'(x)$. 即可导函数仍是周期函数.

(2). 设可导的偶函数 $f(x)$. 则 $f(-x) = f(x)$ 两边求导.

$$f'(-x) \cdot (-1) = f'(x), \text{ 即 } f'(-x) = -f'(x).$$

于是 $f'(x)$ 是奇函数.

证毕.

(3) 设可导的奇函数 $f(x)$. 则 $f(-x) = -f(x)$ 两边求导

$$f'(-x) \cdot (-1) = -f'(x) \text{ 即 } f'(-x) = f'(x)$$

于是 $f'(x)$ 是偶函数.

证毕.

16. 解: 显然 $x=0$ 为 $g(x)$ 的间断点,

又由 $f(x)$ 为不恒等于零的奇函数知: $f(0)=0$

$$\text{于是有: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) \text{ 存在.}$$

故 $x=0$ 是可去间断点.

17. 解: 因 $y=f(x)$ 与 $y=\sin x$ 在原点相切, 则由 $y=\sin x: y'=\cos x, f(x)|_{x=0}=\cos 0=1, f(0)=0$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{f(\frac{2}{n})}{\frac{2}{n}}} = \sqrt{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{f(\frac{2}{n})}{\frac{2}{n}}}, \text{ 令 } u = \frac{2}{n}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$$

$$\text{则原式} = \sqrt{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{f(u)}{u}}, \text{ 又 } f'(u)|_{u=0} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u)}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u) - f(0)}{u - 0} = f'(u)|_{u=0} = 1$$

$$\text{则原式} = \sqrt{2} \times 1 = \sqrt{2}.$$

18. 解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-b}{x-a} = A$ 为常数. 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)-b) = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{e^{f(x)} - e^b}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-b}{x-a} \cdot \frac{e^{f(x)} - e^b}{f(x)-b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} A \cdot \frac{e^b(e^{f(x)-b} - 1)}{f(x)-b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} A \cdot \frac{e^b(e^{f(x)-b} - 1)}{f(x)-b} \\ = A e^b.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19. \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4x) - f(1) + f(1+2\sin x) - f(1) - 2[f(1+3\tan x) - f(1)]}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(4x) - f(1)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+2\sin x) - f(1)}{2\sin x} \cdot \frac{2\sin x}{x} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+3\tan x) - f(1)}{-3\tan x} \cdot \frac{-3\tan x}{x} \\ &= f'(0) + 2f'(1) + 6f'(1) \\ &= 9f'(1) \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \text{证: } \begin{cases} \rho = a(1 + \cos\theta) \\ \rho = a(1 - \cos\theta) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \rho = a \end{cases}$$

即两曲线交于 $(a, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 处.

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = a(1 + \cos\theta) \\ y = a(1 + \cos\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases} \quad \text{和} \quad \begin{cases} x = a(1 - \cos\theta) \\ y = a(1 - \cos\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则前者 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{a\cos\theta - a\sin^2\theta + a\cos^3\theta}{-a\sin\theta - 2a\sin\theta\cos\theta}$$

$$\text{后者 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{a\cos\theta + a\sin^2\theta - a\cos^3\theta}{-a\sin\theta + 2a\sin\theta\cos\theta}$$

$$\text{两者在交点 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 处斜率分别为: } \frac{-2a}{-a} = 1, \quad \frac{a}{-a} = -1$$

$$-1 \times 1 = -1$$

则两直线垂直相交

21. 解: 双曲线与椭圆相切, 则切点为两个, 将 $xy = \lambda$ 代入曲线方程得:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{bx}\right)^2 = 1$$

令 $t = x^2$, 则 $t \geq 0$. 要求 t 只有一个正解.

由于对称轴在 y 轴右侧, 截距大于 0, 故只允许 $\Delta = 0$

$$\text{即 } 1 = \left(\frac{\lambda}{ab}\right)^2 \quad \text{则 } \lambda = \pm \frac{ab}{2}$$

$$\text{因 } \lambda > 0, \text{ 故 } \lambda = \frac{ab}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} xy = \frac{ab}{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则切线方程为: } y \pm \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{b}{a} \left(x \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

(此题用求导法也可, 类似 22 题).

$$22. \text{解: 对 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导: } \frac{2}{a^2}x + \frac{2y}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2}{ya^2}x$$

则在 $(1, -1)$ 和 $(-1, -1)$ 处切线斜率为 $-\frac{b^2}{a^2}$ 或 $\frac{b^2}{a^2}$

设抛物线为 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. ($x = ay^2 + by + c$ 显然不可能).

则 $y' = 2ax + b$. 则:

$$\begin{cases} -1 = a + b + c \\ -1 = a - b + c \\ \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 2a + b \\ \frac{b^2}{a^2} = -2a + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 0 \\ c = -3 \end{cases}$$

则抛物线为 $y = 2x^2 - 3$

23. 证明: 设椭圆上任一点 $M(x, y)$, M 点法线与 F_1M 夹角如果等于 M 点法线与 F_2M 夹角, 则原命题成立:

因法线与 M 点切线垂直, 故先求切线斜率:

对 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 两端微分:

$$2x \frac{dx}{a^2} + 2y \frac{dy}{b^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-b^2 x}{a^2 y}$$

则法线斜率为 $k = \frac{a^2 y}{b^2 x}$

F_1M 斜率为 $k_1 = \frac{y}{x-a}$

F_2M 斜率为 $k_2 = \frac{y}{x+a}$

$$\text{则法线与 } F_1M \text{ 夹角为: } \tan \theta_1 = \frac{|k - k_1|}{|1 + k k_1|} = \frac{|\frac{a^2 y}{b^2 x} - \frac{y}{x-a}|}{|1 + \frac{a^2 y}{b^2 x} \cdot \frac{y}{x-a}|} = \frac{|k - k_2|}{|1 + k k_2|} = \tan \theta_2$$

即 F_1M 与法线夹角等于 F_2M 与法线夹角

原命题得证

24. 解: 设经过 t 时间后, 甲乙相距 s km.

则 $s^2 = (16-8t)^2 + (6t)^2$, 两边微分:

$$2s ds = [2(16-8t) \times (-8) + 72t] dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{100t - 128}{s}$$

$$\text{当 } t=1, s = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10$$

$$\text{则相离的速度为 } \left. \frac{ds}{dt} \right|_{t=1} = (100 - 128) / 10 = -2.8 \text{ km/h.}$$

负号表示两船在靠近.

25. 解: O 为坐标原点, 轮胎中心为 $P(x, y) = (vt, 1)$, 又 $M(x, y)$.

$\omega R = v = \omega$ (ω 为角速度). 令 $\theta = \omega t = vt$.

$$\text{则 } x = vt - R \sin\left(\frac{vt}{R}\right) = vt - \sin(vt)$$

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = v - v \cos(vt)$$

$$y = 1 - \cos(vt)$$

$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = v \sin(vt)$$

$$\text{令 } \theta = vt. \text{ 则 } v_x = (1 - \cos \theta)v, \quad v_y = v \sin \theta$$

26. 解: 设在 (x_0, y_0) 处关闭发动机.

由 $y = x^2$. 则 $y' = 2x$.

在 (x_0, y_0) 处切线方程为 $y - y_0 = 2x_0(x - x_0)$

则切线过 $(4, 15)$ 则 $15 - y_0 = 2x_0(4 - x_0)$

得 $x_0 = 3$

则在 $(3, 9)$ 关闭发动机

27. 解: 设当苍蝇在 $(x_0, 7 - x_0^2)$ 处与 $(4, 0)$ 相切,

则 $y' = -2x$,

$(x_0, 7 - x_0^2)$ 处切线为 $y - (7 - x_0^2) = -2x_0(x - x_0)$ 过 $(4, 0)$

则 $-7 + x_0^2 = -2x_0(4 - x_0)$

得 $x_0 = 1$ 或 7 , 取 $x_0 = 1$

则 $P(x_0, 7 - x_0^2) = (1, 6)$

则距离为 $\sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (0-6)^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$

28. 解: 设灯炮与 $(1.25, 0)$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 切于点 (x_0, y_0)

又对 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 两边微分:

$$2x dx + 2y dy = 0$$

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

则 (x_0, y_0) 处切线为 $y - y_0 = -\frac{x_0}{y_0}(x - x_0)$

过 $(1.25, 0)$ 则

$$-y_0 = -\frac{x_0}{y_0}(1.25 - x_0)$$

$$\text{又 } x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{4}{5} \quad y_0 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{y_0}{h} = \frac{1.25 - \frac{4}{5}}{1.25} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{13}{3}$$

29. 瞎鸡画圈.