

## 2026 年考研数学零基础提前学同步作业

## 作业 7·导数计算解析

【50】 【解析】 (1)  $y' = \frac{1}{\csc x - \cot x} (-\csc x \cot x + \csc^2 x) = \csc x$ ;

(2)  $y' = 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ ;

(3)  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}}$ ;

(4)  $y' = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ;

(5)  $y' = \frac{1}{\ln \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ ;

(6)  $y' = (\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x^2)}} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ;

(7)  $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \left[ -\frac{2}{(1+x)^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{2x(1-x)}}$ ;

(8)  $y' = 2 \sin x \cos x \sin(x^2) + \sin^2 x \cos(x^2) 2x$ ;

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

(10) 对数求导法 (多乘除、多开方)

两边同时取对数, 得

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3) - \ln(x-4)],$$

所以, 方程两边同时对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right],$$

因此,  $y' = \frac{y}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right]$ ;

$$(11) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sin x \ln \tan x - \cos x \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \csc \frac{x}{2} \sec \frac{x}{2} + \sin x \ln \tan x - \csc x;$$

$$(12) \quad y' = \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \left[ e^x + \frac{2e^{2x}}{2\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \right] = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}.$$

【51】 【解析】 (1) 由题意可知,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xf'(x^2),$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2f'(x^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2).$$

(2) 由题意可知,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)},$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{f''(x)f(x) - f'^2(x)}{f^2(x)}.$$

【52】 【解析】 (1) 方程两边同时对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(x+y) \left( 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right),$$

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$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sin(x+y)}{1+\sin(x+y)}.$$

(2) 方程两边同时对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^y + xe^y \frac{dy}{dx},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y}{1-xe^y}.$$

【53】 【答案】 D

【解析】 显然  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{2tx}$  为“ $1^\infty$ ”型未定式极限, 于是

$$f(x) = x \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{2tx} = x e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 2tx \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)} = x e^{2x \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)} = x e^{2x},$$

所以  $f'(x) = e^{2x}(2x+1)$ , 应选 D.

**【54】【答案】D**

**【解析】** 因为  $g'(x) = 3f'(f(1+3x)) \cdot f'(1+3x)$ , 所以

$$g'(0) = 3f'(f(1)) \cdot f'(1) = 3f'(1) \cdot f'(1) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 12,$$

应选 D.

**【55】【答案】C**

**【解析】** 根据复合函数链式求导法则, 知  $f'(x) = h'(x)g'[h(x)]$ .

令  $x=2$ , 代入得  $f'(2) = h'(2)g'[h(2)]$ , 解得  $h'(2)=1$ , 应选 C.

**【56】【答案】A**

**【解析】** 由复合函数的链式求导法则, 知

$$\frac{df[g(x)]}{dx} = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x),$$

于是,  $b = f'[g(1)]g'(1) = 4f'(a)$ .

显然, 当  $a=1$  时,  $b = 4f'(1) = 4$ , 应选 A.

**【57】【答案】B**

**【解析】** 根据复合函数的链式求导法则, 知

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'\left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right)' = f'\left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{(x+1)^2}.$$

又  $f'(x) = \ln x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \ln x$ , 于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left(\frac{2x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{(x+1)^2},$$

故  $\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln 2$ , 应选 B.

**【58】【解析】** 方程两边同时对  $x$  求导, 则

$$e^y \cdot y' + 6y + 6xy' + 2x = 0 \quad ①$$

上式两边再对  $x$  求导, 得

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

由原方程知  $x=0$  时,  $y=0$ , 代入①式得  $y'(0)=0$ ,

再将  $x=0$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $y'(0)=0$  代入②式得  $y''(0)=-2$ .

**【59】【解析】** 由题意可知,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{3+3t^2}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 3(1+t^2)^2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = 6(1+t^2) \cdot 2t \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 12t(1+t^2)^2,$$

因此,  $\left.\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right|_{t=1} = 48$ .

**【60】【解析】** 当  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) = -\sin x$ ; 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ ,

当  $x=0$  时, 因为

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos x - 0}{x - 0} = \infty \quad (\text{不存在}),$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导. 因此

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

又因为

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\sin x) = 0,$$

所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) \neq f'(0)$ , 即  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续.

**【小课堂】** 当然, 根据  $f'(0)$  不存在, 也可以秒判  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处一定不连续, 这是因为

函数要在该点连续, 前提得有定义.

**【61】【解析】** 当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f'(x) = (-2x^{-3})e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2}{x^3}e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}},$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x^2}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{t^2}},$$

又当  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $t^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $e^{t^2} \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $e^{t^2} \gg t$ , 于是  $f'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{t^2}} = 0$ .

$$\text{所以, } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

又因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x^2}}{=} 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^3}{e^{t^2}} = 0 = f'(0)$$

所以  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

**【62】【答案】D**

**【解析】** 当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$ .

当  $x=0$  时, 由导数定义知

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^2} = 0,$$

进而, 再利用导数定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} f''(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - x + x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(\cos x - 1)}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

应选 D.

**【63】【答案】D**

**【解析】** 当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} \cdot \frac{-2}{x^3} = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1 + x^4}$ .

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

又因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0)$ , 即  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 应选 D.

## 2026 年考研数学零基础提前学同步作业

### 作业 8·不定积分计算提前学训练 40 题解析

【解析】(1)  $\int (1+x)^{15} dx = \int (1+x)^{15} d(x+1) = \frac{1}{16} (1+x)^{16} + C.$

(2)  $\int \frac{dx}{(2x-5)^5} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(2x-5)^5} d(2x-5) = -\frac{1}{8} (2x-5)^{-4} + C.$

(3)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{2}x\right)^2}} d(\sqrt{2}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} x + C. \quad (\text{套公式})$

(4)  $\int \frac{dx}{9+2x^2} = \int \frac{1}{3^2 + (\sqrt{2}x)^2} d(\sqrt{2}x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} x + C. \quad (\text{套公式})$

(5)  $\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(x^2+1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$

(6)  $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} d(1+e^x) = \ln(1+e^x) + C.$

(7)  $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} d(1+x^4) = \frac{3}{8} (1+x^4)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$

(8)  $\int \frac{e^x dx}{1+e^{2x}} = \int \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} de^x = \arctan e^x + C.$

(9)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx = \int \sqrt{\ln x} d \ln x = \frac{2}{3} (\ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

(10)  $\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan x d \arctan x = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.$

(11)  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \int \sec^2 \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) d \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \sqrt{1+\tan x}} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\sqrt{1+\tan x}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x}} d \tan x \\
 &= 2 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\tan x}} d(\tan x + 1) = 2\sqrt{1+\tan x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(13) \quad \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x}} d \sin x = \int (\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d \sin x = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x} + C.$$

$$(14) \quad \int \frac{e^x dx}{1+e^{2x}} = \int \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} de^x = \arctan e^x + C.$$

$$(15) \quad \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} d(1+x^3) = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+x^3} + C.$$

$$(16) \quad \int \frac{x^2}{4+x^6} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{2^2+(x^3)^2} d(x^3) = \frac{1}{6} \arctan \frac{x^3}{2} + C.$$

$$(17) \quad \int \cos^3 x dx = \int (1-\sin^2 x) d \sin x = \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (18) \quad \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &\stackrel{\text{令 } x=\sin t}{=} \int \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int (1-\cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(19) \quad \int x \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x d \cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$(20) \quad \int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \ln x dx^3 = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C.$$

$$(21) \quad \int x e^{-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int x d e^{-3x} = -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{3} \int e^{-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3x} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (22) \quad \int x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(23) \quad \int e^x \left(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = \int e^x dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = e^x - 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(24) \quad \int 3^x e^x dx = \int (3e)^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln(3e)} (3e)^x + C = \frac{1}{1+\ln 3} 3^x e^x + C$$

$$(25) \quad \int \frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx = 2 \int 1 dx - 5 \int \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx = 2x - \frac{5}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + C$$

$$= 2x - \frac{5}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + C.$$

$$(26) \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx = \frac{x + \sin x}{2} + C$$

$$(27) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \sin x - \cos x + C$$

$$(28) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int (\csc^2 x - \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$= -(\cot x + \tan x) + C$$

$$(29) \int \tan^{10} x \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan^{10} x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{11} \tan^{11} x + C$$

$$(30) \int \frac{1}{(\arcsin x)^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d(\arcsin x)}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C$$

$$(31) \int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) dx = -\frac{1}{\omega} \int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) d[\cos(\omega t + \varphi)]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3\omega} \cos^3(\omega t + \varphi) + C$$

$$(32) \int \frac{x^3}{9+x^2} dx = \int \frac{x(x^2+9)-9x}{9+x^2} dx = \int x dx - 9 \int \frac{x}{9+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int x dx - \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+9} d(x^2+9) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \ln(x^2+9) + C$$

$$(33) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| + C$$

$$(34) \text{ 令 } x = 3 \sec t, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx = \int 3 \tan^2 t dt = 3 \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt = 3 \tan t - 3t + C$$

$$\text{因此, 回代得原式} = \sqrt{x^2-9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C.$$

$$(35) \int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int x d \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$(36) \int x^2 \cos x dx = \int x^2 d \sin x = x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x dx = x^2 \sin x + \int 2x d \cos x$$

$$= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - \int 2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$$

$$(37) \int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + \int 2 dx$$



$$= x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (38) \quad \int x \sin x \cos x dx &= \int -\frac{x}{4} d \cos 2x = -\frac{x \cos 2x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{x \cos 2x}{4} + \frac{\sin 2x}{8} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(39) \quad \int x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \int x d \sin \frac{x}{2} = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} - 2 \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} + 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$(40) \quad \int (x^2 - 1) \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 1) d \cos 2x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \cos 2x + \int x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int x d \sin 2x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 - \frac{3}{2} \right) \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + C$$

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