1. 长方形的长x以2cm/s的速率增加,宽y以3cm/s的速率增加。

则当 x=12cm, y=5cm 时,长方形对角线增加的速率为 _____.

解:设长方形对角线为z,则

 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$,它们都是t的函数,两边同时对t求导,有

$$2z\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2x\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + 2y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t},$$

当x = 12cm, y = 5cm 时,z = 13. 且 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$ cm/s, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3$ cm/s

所以 $\frac{dz}{dt} = 3 \text{cm/s}$

2. 设有一个球体,其半径以0.1m/min 的速率增加,则当半径为1m时,其体积增加的速率为_____和表面积增加的速率为_____.

解:
$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 3r^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0.4\pi$$

$$S = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\mathrm{d}t} = 4\pi \cdot 2r \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = 8\pi r \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0.8\pi$$

3. 当 $x \to 0$ 时, 无穷小 $(1+x)^{x^2} - 1$, $e^{x^4 - 2x} - 1$ 和 $\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt[3]{1+3x}$ 的阶数分别是:

(A)1,2和3阶,(B)3,2和1阶,(C)3,1和2阶,(D)2,3和1阶

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 2x} - \sqrt[3]{1 + 3x}}{x^k}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt[3]{1+3x}\right) \left((1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{4}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{2}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{3}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (1+3x)^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)}{x^{k} \left((1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{4}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{2}{3}}(1+3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{2}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{3}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (1+3x)^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{6}{2}} - (1+3x)^{\frac{6}{3}}}{x^{k} \left((1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{4}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{2}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{3}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (1+3x)^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+6x+12x^{2}+8x^{3}-1-6x-9x^{2}}{x^{k} \left((1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{4}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{2}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{3}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (1+3x)^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^{2}+8x^{3}}{x^{k} \left((1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{4}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{3}{3}} + (1+2x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (1+3x)^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)}$$

4. 设 f(x) 可导, $F(x) = f(x) (1 - |\ln(1+x)|)$,则 f(0) = 0 是 F(x) 在 x = 0 处可导的(

- (A) 充分必要条件.
- (B) 充分条件但非必要条件.
- (C) 必要条件但非充分条件. (D) 既非充分又非必要条件.

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

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

5. 设周期为4的函数 f(x)在($-\infty$,+ ∞) 内可导,且

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1 , 则曲线 y = f(x) 在点(5, f(5)) 处的斜率为 ()$

- (A) 1. (B) -1. (C) 2. (D) -2.
 - 6. 下列结论中不正确的是()
 - (A) 可导奇函数的导数一定是偶函数;
 - (B) 可导偶函数的导数一定是奇函数;
 - (C) 可导周期函数的导数一定是周期函数;
 - (D) 可导单调增加函数的导数一定是单调增加函数;
 - 7. 若 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$,则 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1 + f(x)}{x^2}$ 为()

 (A) 0 (B) $\frac{1}{6}$, (C) 1 (D) ∞

8.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sqrt[6]{n^6 + n^5} - \sqrt[6]{n^6 - n^5} \right)$$

$$\mathbb{H}: \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\sqrt[6]{n^6 + n^5} - \sqrt[6]{n^6 - n^5} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left((n^6 + n^5)^{\frac{1}{6}} - (n^6 - n^5)^{\frac{1}{6}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (n^6 - n^5)^{\frac{1}{6}} \left(\left(1 + \frac{2n^5}{n^6 - n^5} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2n^5}{n^6 - n^5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

1. 求函数
$$y = \frac{x^n}{1+x}$$
 的 n 阶导数.

解: 当 n 为奇数

$$a^{n} + b^{n} = (a+b)(a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^{2} - \dots - ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

$$x^{n} + 1 = (x+1)(x^{n-1} - x^{n-2} + x^{n-3} - \dots - x + 1)$$

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

$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{x^{n}}{1+x}\right)^{(n)} = -\frac{(-1)^{n} n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}}$$

当n为偶数

$$a^{n} - b^{n} = (a+b)(a^{n-1} - a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^{2} - \dots + ab^{n-2} - b^{n-1})$$

$$x^{n} - 1 = (x+1)(x^{n-1} - x^{n-2} + x^{n-3} - \dots + x - 1)$$

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

$$y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{x^{n}}{1+x}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n} n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}}$$

 $\frac{2}{x}$. 求函数 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ 的 n 阶导数.

解:
$$y' = (x^{-1} \ln x)' = (-1)x^{-2} \ln x + x^{-2} = (-1)x^{-2} (\ln x - 1)$$

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

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-(n+1)} (\ln x - 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \dots - \frac{1}{n})$$
$$= \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \left(\ln x - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right)$$