

综 合 题

1. 设 $f(x) = |\sin^3 x|$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin^3 x, & x \in [2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi), \\ -\sin^3 x, & x \in [(2k+1)\pi, (2k+2)\pi] \end{cases}$$

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

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

知 $f'(0) = 0$. 同理可得 $f'(k\pi) = 0$, 所以

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3\sin^2 x \cos x, & x \in (2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi), \\ 0, & x = k\pi, \\ -3\sin^2 x \cos x, & x \in ((2k+1)\pi, (2k+2)\pi). \end{cases}$$

2. 若 $y^2 f(x) + x f(y) = x^2$, 且 $f(x)$ 可导, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解 $2y \cdot y' \cdot f(x) + y^2 f'(x) + f(y) + x \cdot f'(y) \cdot y' = 2x$,

$y' \cdot [2y \cdot f(x) + x \cdot f'(y)] = 2x - y^2 f'(x) - f(y)$, 解得

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

3. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 是定义在 R 上的函数, 且有

$$(1) f(x+y) = f(x)g(y) + f(y)g(x)$$

(2) $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导;

(3) $f(0) = 0, g(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1, g'(0) = 0$, 证明 $f(x)$ 对所有的 x 可导且

$$f'(x) = g(x).$$

解 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 1, g'(0) = 0$.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}, f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, \text{ 即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1.$$

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - 1}{x} = 0,$$

对任意 x , 由 $f(x+y) = f(x)g(y) + f(y)g(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)g(\Delta x) + f(\Delta x)g(x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x)[g(\Delta x) - 1]}{\Delta x} + \frac{f(\Delta x)g(x)}{\Delta x} \right] = f(x) \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot g(x) = g(x), \end{aligned}$$

于是 $f'(x) = g(x)$.

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 (a, b) 上有定义, 又 $x_0 \in (a, b)$, $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导.

设数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 满足 $a < x_n < x_0 < y_n < b$, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = x_0$, 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(y_n) - f(x_n)}{y_n - x_n} = f'(x_0)$$

证明 设 $\lambda_n = \frac{y_n - x_0}{y_n - x_n}$, 则 $0 < \lambda_n < 1$, 于是 $\frac{f(y_n) - f(x_n)}{y_n - x_n} - f'(x_0)$

$$= \lambda_n \left[\frac{f(y_n) - f(x_0)}{y_n - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right] + (1 - \lambda_n) \left[\frac{f(x_n) - f(x_0)}{x_n - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right]$$

由 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $x_n \rightarrow x_0, y_n \rightarrow x_0$, 且 $f'(x_0)$ 存在, 由导数定义知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(y_n) - f(x_0)}{y_n - x_0} = f'(x_0), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_n) - f(x_0)}{x_n - x_0} = f'(x_0), \text{ 于是}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{f(y_n) - f(x_n)}{y_n - x_n} - f'(x_0) \right] = 0.$$

5. 设勒让德多项式 $p_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$, 证明:

$$(1) p_n(1) = 1, p_n(-1) = (-1)^n;$$

$$(2) (1 - x^2) p'_n(x) - 2x p'_n(x) + n(n+1) p_n(x) = 0.$$

(提示: 先验证 $u = (x^2 - 1)^n$ 满足 $(x^2 - 1)u = 2nxu$, 然后再将上式两边对 x 求 $n+1$ 阶导数, 再注意到 $u^{(n)} = 2^n n! p_n(x)$, 即可得证)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明} \quad (1) [(x^2 - 1)^n]^{(n)} &= [(x+1)^n (x-1)^n]^{(n)} \\ &= C_n^0 [(x+1)^n]^{(n)} \cdot (x-1)^n + C_n^1 [(x+1)^n]^{(n-1)} \cdot [(x-1)^n], \\ &\quad + \cdots + C_n^n (x+1)^n \cdot [(x-1)^n]^{(n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x = 1, \left. \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \right|_{x=1} = C_n^n (x+1)^n \cdot [(x-1)^n]^{(n)} \Big|_{x=1} = 2^n \cdot n!,$$

$$\text{有 } p_n(1) = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot 2^n \cdot n! = 1.$$

$$\text{当 } x = -1, \left. \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \right|_{x=-1} = C_n^n [(x+1)^n]^{(n)} \cdot (x-1)^n = (-1)^n \cdot n! 2^n,$$

$$\text{有 } p_n(-1) = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!} (-1)^n \cdot n! 2^n = (-1)^n.$$

(2) 设 $u = (x^2 - 1)^n$, $u' = n \cdot (x^2 - 1)^{n-1} \cdot 2x$, 两边同时乘 $x^2 - 1$ 得

$$(x^2 - 1)u' = 2nx(x^2 - 1)^n = 2nxu. \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求 } n+1 \text{ 阶导数}$$

$$C_{n+1}^0 u^{(n+2)} \cdot (x^2 - 1) + C_{n+1}^1 u^{(n+1)} \cdot 2x + C_{n+1}^2 u^{(n)} \cdot 2$$

$$= C_{n+1}^0 u^{(n+1)} \cdot 2nx + C_{n+1}^1 u^{(n)} \cdot 2n,$$

$$u^{(n+2)} \cdot (x^2 - 1) + (n+1)u^{(n+1)} \cdot 2x + (n+1) \cdot n \cdot u^{(n)} = 2nxu^{(n+1)} + (n+1)u^{(n)} \cdot 2n,$$

$$u^{(n+2)} \cdot (x^2 - 1) + 2u^{(n+1)} \cdot x = n(n+1) \cdot u^{(n)},$$

$$(1 - x^2) \cdot u^{(n+2)} - 2u^{(n+1)}x + n(n+1) \cdot u^{(n)} = 0, \text{ 两边同乘以 } \frac{1}{2^n n!} \text{ 得即}$$

$$(1 - x^2) p'_n(x) - 2x p'_n(x) + n(n+1) p_n(x) = 0.$$

$$6. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 证明 } f^{(n)}(0) = 0, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

(提示: 利用数学归纳法, 并注意到 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f^{(k)}(x) = p(\frac{1}{x})e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$, 其中 $p(\frac{1}{x})$ 是 $\frac{1}{x}$

的多项式, 用定义 $f^{(k+1)}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(k)}(x) - f^{(k)}(0)}{x}$ 即可)

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

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{t^2}} \cdot 2t} = 0 \text{ 符合};$$

(2) 设当 $n = k$ 时, 成立 $f^{(k)}(0) = 0$;

(3) 当 $n = k + 1$ 时, 设 $f^{(k)}(x) = p_m(\frac{1}{x})e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, x \neq 0$.

$$= \left[a_0 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^m + a_1 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{m-1} + \cdots + a_{m-1} \frac{1}{x} + a_m \right] \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(k)}(x) - f^{(k)}(0)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[a_0 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{m+1} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + a_1 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{m-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \cdots + a_{m-1} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + a_m \frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = t \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[a_0 \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{m+1}{2}}}{e^{\frac{1}{t^2}}} + a_1 \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{m}{2}}}{e^{\frac{1}{t^2}}} + \cdots + a_{m-1} \cdot \frac{t}{e^{\frac{1}{t^2}}} + a_m \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{e^{\frac{1}{t^2}}} \right]$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^k}{e^x} = 0 (k > 0 \text{ 为常数})$, 即 $f^{(k+1)}(0) = 0$.

由(1)(2)(3)得对任 $n \in N$, 都有 $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ 成立.

注: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^k}{e^x} = 0 (k > 0 \text{ 为常数})$

事实上, 当 $k \in N$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^k}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k!}{e^x} = 0$,

$$0 < k \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^k}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{k \cdot x^{k-1}}{e^x} = k \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x \cdot x^{1-k}} = 0.$$

$1 < k$ 时, 总存在自然数 p , 使 $P \leq k < p + 1$, $\frac{x^p}{e^x} \leq \frac{x^k}{e^x} < \frac{x^{p+1}}{e^x} (x > 1)$,

已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^x} = 0$ 由夹逼定理知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^k}{e^x} = 0$.

7. 设 $\varphi(x)$ 在点 a 连续, $f(x) = |x - a| \varphi(x)$, 求 $f'_+(a), f'_-(a)$, 当满足什么条件时, $f'(a)$ 存在.

$$\text{解 } f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{(x - a)\varphi(x) - 0}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \varphi(x),$$

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

$\varphi(x)$ 在点 a 连续, 则 $f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a)$, $f'_-(a) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \varphi(x) = -\varphi(a)$. 若 $f'(a)$ 存在, 必须 $f'_+(a) = f'_-(a)$. 即 $\varphi(a) = -\varphi(a)$, 因此 $\varphi(a) = 0$.

8. 设 $x = g(y)$ 为 $y = f(x)$ 的反函数, 试由 $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$, $f'''(x)$ 计算出 $g''(y)$, $g'''(y)$.

解 $g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$ 这时 $g'(y)$ 看成是通过中间变量 x 是 y 的复合函数, 于是

$$g''(y) = \frac{-f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{-f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'''(y) &= -\frac{f'''(x)f'^3(x) - 3f'^2(x)f''(x)f'(x)}{[f'(x)]^6} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} \\ &= \frac{3[f''(x)]^2 - f'(x)f'''(x)}{[f'(x)]^5} \end{aligned}$$

9. 证明根据正切对数表. 所求得的角度比用具有同样多位数的正弦对数表求得的角度更为精确.

(提示: 求出 (1) $d(\ln \tan \varphi)$, (2) $d(\ln \sin \varphi)$, (3) 比较 (1)(2) 两式中 $d\varphi$ 的大小)

$$\text{解 } d(\ln \tan \varphi) = \frac{1}{\tan \varphi} \cdot \sec^2 \varphi \cdot d\varphi = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi \cdot \cos \varphi} \cdot d\varphi,$$

$$d(\ln \sin \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \cdot \cos \varphi \cdot d\varphi = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \cdot d\varphi,$$

$$\text{当具有同样多位数时 } \frac{1}{\sin \varphi \cdot \cos \varphi} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} > \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi},$$

由 $d(\ln \tan \varphi) = d(\ln \sin \varphi)$, 知 (1) 式的 $d\varphi$ 小于 (2) 式中的 $d\varphi$, 所以正切所得角更精确.

10. 长方形的一边 $x = 20m$, 另一边为 $y = 15m$, 若第一边以 $1m/s$ 的速度减少, 而第二边以 $2m/s$ 的速度增加, 问这长方形的面积和对角线变化的速度如何?

$$\text{解法一 } \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(20 - \Delta t)(15 + 2\Delta t) - 20 \times 15}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{25\Delta t - 2\Delta t^2}{\Delta t} = 25.$$

$$\text{设对角线 } l, l = \sqrt{(20 - t)^2 + (15 + 2t)^2} = \sqrt{5t^2 + 20t + 625}$$

$$\frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{10(t + 2)}{2\sqrt{5} \sqrt{t^2 + 4t + 125}} = \frac{10}{2\sqrt{5} \sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 4t + 125}{t^2 + 4t + 4}}} \text{ 于是 } \left. \frac{dl}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$\text{解法二 } \text{由题意知 } \frac{dx}{dt} = -1m/s, \frac{dy}{dt} = 2m/s, \text{ 而 } s = xy, \text{ 且 } l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$