#### 第一部分作业

1.下列各题中均假定 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,按照导数定义观察下列极限,指出A表示什么:

$$(1)\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A;$$

$$(2)$$
  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ ,其中 $f(0) = 0$ ,且 $f'(0)$ 存在;

(3) 
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0-h)}{h} = A$$

解: 
$$(1)A = -f'(x_0), (2)A = f'(0), (3)A = 2f'(x_0)$$

以下两题中, 选择给出的四个结论中一个正确的结论:

2.设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x^3, & x \le 1, \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 ,则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处的( )

(A),左右导数都存在(B),左导数存在,右导数不存在,

(C)左导数不存在,右导数存在,(D)左右导数都不存在;

解: 
$$f'_{-}(1) = 2$$
,  $f'_{+}(1)$  月, B正确

3.设f(x)可导, $F(x)=f(x)(1+|\sin x|),$ 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)既非充分条件又非必要条件;

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} (1 + |\sin x|) = f'(0)$$

若 $f(0) \neq 0$ ,

注意到
$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(f(x) - f(0) + f(0))(1 + |\sin x|) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$= f'(0) + f(0) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}$$

于是F'(0) 月

于是A正确

4. 当物体温度高于室内温度时,物体就会逐渐冷却,设物体的温度T与时间t的函数关系为T=T(t),求物体在时刻t的冷却速率.

解: 
$$T'(t)$$

$$5.$$
设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \le x_0 \\ ax + b, & x > x_0 \end{cases}$ ,  $x \le x_0$ ,  $x \le x_0$ ,  $x \ge x_0$ 

$$\mathbf{M}: x_0^2 = ax_0 + b$$

$$f'_{-}(x_0) = 2x_0, f'_{+}(x_0) = a$$

$$a = 2x_0, b = x_0^2 - ax_0 = x_0^2 - 2x_0^2 = -x_0^2$$

6.如果f(x)为偶函数,且f'(0)存在,证明:f'(0) = 0.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(-x) - f(0)}{-x} (-1) = -f'(0)$$

$$\implies f'(0) = 0$$

7.设f(x)定义在实数轴上, 若 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y), f'(0) =$ 

1, 证明: 函数在实数轴上可导, 且f'(x) = f(x)

证明: 
$$f(x) = f(x+0) = f(x)f(0) \Longrightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x)f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f(x)f'(0) = f(x)$$

事实上,由课堂讲解可知 $f(x) = e^x$ 

8. 设
$$f(x) \in C[a,b]$$
,且 $f(a) = f(b) = k, f'_{+}(a) \cdot f'_{-}(b) > 0$ ,证明:

存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$ , 使得 $f(\xi) = k$ 

证明:不妨设
$$f'_{+}(a) > 0, f'_{-}(b) > 0$$

显然从零点存在定理入手,这就需要寻求恰当的区间使其在端

点处异号

注意到
$$\frac{g(x)}{x-a} = \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}$$

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{g(x)}{x - a} = f'_{+}(a) > 0$$

由保号性存在 $\delta_1 > 0$  使得 $g(a + \delta_1) > 0$ 

$$\frac{g(x)}{x-b} = \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x-b}$$

$$\lim_{x \to b^{-}} \frac{g(x)}{x - b} = f'_{-}(b) > 0$$

由保号性存在 $\delta_2 > 0$ ,使得 $g(b - \delta_2) < 0$ 

由于 $g(x) \in C[a + \delta_1, b - \delta_2]$ 

由零点存在定理,至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a+\delta_1,a+\delta_2) \subset (a,b)$ 

使得 $g(\xi) = 0$ 

9.证明:双曲线 $xy=a^2$ 上任一点处的切线与两坐标轴构成的

三角形的面积等于2a2.

证明:过曲线上任一点(x,y)的切线之斜率y'由下式确定

y + xy' = 0,于是切线的方程为

$$Y - y = -\frac{y}{x}(X - x)$$

令X = 0得切线与Y轴的交点为(0,2y),令Y = 0

得切线与X轴的交点为(2x,0)

于是切线与坐标轴围成的三角形面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2y = 2xy = 2a^2$$

10.设函数f(x)在x = 0处连续,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A(有限)$ ,证明: f(x)在x = 0 处可导:

证明: 注意到 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = f(0) = 0$ 

事实上,若 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) \neq 0$ 与题设 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ 矛盾

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$$

11.以初速度 $v_0$ 竖直上抛的物体,其上升高度s与时间t的关系

是:  $s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ ,求:

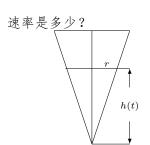
(1)该物体的速度v(t), (2)该物体达到最高点的时刻

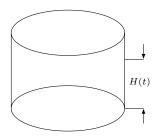
解: 
$$(1)v(t) = s'(t) = v_0 - gt$$

$$(2)v(t)=0$$
即为最高点,即 $t=\frac{v_0}{a}$ 

12.溶液自深18cm顶直径12cm的正圆锥形漏斗中漏入一直径为10cm的

圆柱形筒中, 开始时漏斗中盛满了溶液, 已知当溶液在漏斗中深12cm时, 其表面下降的速率为1cm/min, 问此时圆柱形筒中溶液表面上升的





解:设流入的液体的体积为 $V_{\rm th}$ ,流进的液体的体积为 $V_{\rm th}$ t时刻圆锥液面的深度为h(t),半径为r,圆柱体液面的深度为H(t)

于是
$$\frac{r}{6} = \frac{h(t)}{18} \Longrightarrow r = \frac{1}{3}h(t)$$

$$V_{1\!1\!1} = {1\over 3}\pi imes 6^2 imes 18 - {1\over 3}\pi r^2 h(t) = C - \pi {1\over 27} h^3(t)$$

$$V_{\perp \perp} = V_{\stackrel{\circ}{\perp} \! \! \perp} = \pi \times 25 \times H(t)$$

等式两端对t求导得

$$-\frac{1}{9}h^2(t)h'(t) = 25H'(t)$$

注意到h'(t) < 0代入得

$$H'(t_1) = \frac{144}{9 \times 25} = 0.64 (cm/min)$$

13.设
$$y = y(x)$$
由方程 $x^{y^2} + y^2 \ln x + 4 = 0$ 确定,求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ;

解:对等式
$$e^{y^2 \ln x} + y^2 \ln x + 4 = 0$$
两端关于 $x$ 求导得

$$e^{y^2 \ln x} (2yy' \ln x + y^2 \frac{1}{x}) + 2yy' \ln x + \frac{y^2}{x} = 0$$

整理得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{2x \ln x}$$

14.设曲线方程 $x=1-t^2,y=t-t^2,$ 求它在下列点处的切线方程与法线方程:

1)
$$t = 1;$$
 2) $t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 

(1)切线方程: $Y = \frac{1}{5}x$ 

法线方程: Y = -2x

(2)切线方程
$$Y - \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}(x-\frac{1}{2})$$

法线方程
$$Y - \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}}(x-\frac{1}{2})$$

- 1) 在什么情况下f(x) 不是
- 2) 在什么情况下f(x)连续但不可导?
- 3) 在什么情况下f(x) 可微, 但f'(x)在[-1,1] 上无界?
- 4) 在什么情况下f(x)可微,且f'(x)在[-1,1]上有界,但f'(x)不

#### 连续?

5) 在什么情况下f(x)连续可微?

解: 注意到
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{\alpha} \sin x^{\beta}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\alpha + \beta - 1}$$

只要 $\alpha + \beta > 1$  f'(0)存在,  $\alpha + \beta < 1$  时f(x) 在x = 0处不可导

当 $\alpha < 0, \beta < 0$ 时不连续, 当 $\beta > 0, \alpha$  任意值时函数连续. $\alpha >$ 

 $0, \beta > 0$ 任意时亦然.

> 0任意时亦然.  
注意到
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \sin x^{\beta} + x^{\alpha} \cos x^{\beta} \cdot \beta x^{\beta-1}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
  
 $\alpha < 1$ 或 $\beta < 1$ 时 $f'(x)$ 在 $[-1,1]$ 上无界, $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 1$ 时 $f'(x)$ 

在[-1,1] 上有界, 但不连续,

$$\alpha > 1, \beta > 1$$
时 $f'(x)$  连续.

16. 汞 下列函数的导数:  
1) 
$$\begin{cases} x = \sin^2 t \\ y = \cos^2 t \end{cases}$$
; 2) 
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
; 
$$3) \begin{cases} x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3} \\ y = \frac{3at^3}{1+t^3} \end{cases}$$
; 4) 
$$\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
; 
$$\Re(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\cos t(-\sin t)dt}{2\sin t \cos t dt} = -1$$

$$(2)\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a\sin t}{a(1-\cos t)} = \frac{2\sin\frac{t}{2}\cos\frac{t}{2}}{2\sin^2\frac{t}{2}} = \cot\frac{t}{2}$$

(3) 
$$dy = \frac{9at^2}{(1+t^3)^2}dt, dx = 3a\frac{1-2t^3}{(1+t^3)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2}{1 - 2t^3}$$

(3) 
$$dx = (6t+2)dt, d(e^y \sin t) - dy = 0$$

 $e^y \sin t dy + e^y \cos t dt - dy = 0$ 

$$dy = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(6t+2)(1-e^y \sin t)}$$

17.落在平静水面上的石头,产生同心波纹,若最外一圈波半径的增大速率总是6m/s,问在2s末扰动水面面积增大的速率为多少?

解: 水波的覆盖面积为 $A(t) = \pi r^2(t)$ 

$$A'(t) = 2\pi r(t)r'(t)$$

$$t = 2s$$
 时的半径为 $r(2) = 2 \times 6 = 12m$ 

$$A'(2) = 2\pi \times 12 \times 6 = 144\pi (m/s)$$

18.注水入深8m上顶直径8m的正圆锥形容器中, 其速率为4m³/min, 当水深为5m时, 其表面上升的速率为多少?

解:设t时刻水深为h = h(t),此时水面半径为r,入水量为V

于是
$$\Longrightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{12}\pi h^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}\pi h^2 h'$$

代入得

$$4 = \frac{1}{4}\pi \times 25h'$$

$$h' = \frac{16}{25\pi} (m/min)$$

19.已知f(x)是周期为5的连续函数,它在x = 0的某邻域内满足关系式:

$$f(1 + \sin x) - 3f(1 - \sin x) = 8x + o(x)$$

且f(x)在x = 1 处可导,求曲线y = f(x)在点(6, f(6))处的切线

方程.

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x)-3f(1-\sin x)}{x} = 8 + \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\circ(x)}{x}$$

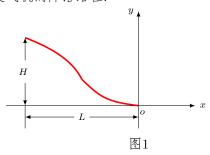
$$8 = \lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{f(1+\sin x)-f(1)}{x} + 3\frac{f(1-\sin x)-f(1)}{-x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \left( \frac{f(1+\sin x)-f(1)}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} + 3\frac{f(1-\sin x)-f(1)}{-\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

$$= 4f'(1)$$
注意到 $f(x+T) = f(x)$ ,则 $f'(x) = f'(x+T)$ 

$$f'(1) = f'(6)$$
注意到 $f(1) - 3f(1) = 0 \Longrightarrow f(1) = f(6) = 0$ 
切线方程 $Y = 2(x-6)$ 

20.当正在高度为H水平飞行的飞机开始向机场跑道下降时,如图1所示从飞机到机场的水平地面距离为L.假设飞机下降的路径为三次函数 $y=ax^3+bx^2+cx+d$ 的图形,其中y(-L)=H,y(0)=0,试确定飞机的降落路径.



解: 
$$y(0) = 0 \Longrightarrow d = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Longrightarrow c = 0$$

$$y(-L) = H \Longrightarrow -L^3a + L^2b = H$$

$$y'(-L) = 0 \Longrightarrow 3L^2a - 2Lb = 0$$

解关于a,b的线性方程组得 $a=\frac{2H}{L},b=\frac{3H}{L^2}$ 

于是路径为
$$y = H\left(2\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^2\right)$$

一、选择题

$$1.$$
函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处( )

A. 连续,则f(x)在该点一定可导,B.不可导,则f(x)在该点一

#### 定不连续

C.可导,则f(x) 在该点一定可微,反之亦然,D.可导,则曲线在点 $(x_0,f(x_0))$ 处一定没有切线存在

# 解析:因为一元函数可导与可微是等价的,于是C正确

2. 若 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续且可导,则 f(|x|) 在 x = 0 处(

A. 不一定连续,B.连续但不一定可导,C.连续且可导,D.连续但一定不可导

## 解析: B是正确的

3. 设f(x) 是可导函数,则  $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f^2(x+\Delta x) - f^2(x-\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$  的值为(

A.0, B.2f(x), C.2f(x)f'(x), D.4f(x)f'(x)

#### 解析: D是正确的

4.设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(x-1)^a} \cos \frac{1}{x-1}, & x \neq 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$
 (a 为实数),若 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 

 $A.a < -1, B. -1 < a < 0, C. -1 \le a < 1, D.a \ge 1$ 

#### 解析: A正确

5.已知
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1-x), & x \le 0 \\ x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
,则 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$  处

A. 问断, B.导数不存在, C.f'(x) = -1, D.f'(x) = 1

#### 解析: B正确

6. 下列给出的求导运算正确的是

$$A.\frac{d}{dx}(x^x) = x \cdot x^{x-1} = x^x$$

$$B.$$
设 $f(x) = (x - a)\varphi(x)$ , 其中 $\varphi(x)$  在 $x = a$ 处连续,则 $f'(a) =$ 

$$[\varphi(x) + (x - a)\varphi'(x)]_{x=a} = \varphi(a)$$

C.设y = f(x)单调连续可导且 $f'(x) \neq 0$ ,则它的反函数 $x = \varphi(y)$ 的

二阶导数
$$\varphi''(y) = (\varphi(y))' = \left(\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right)' = \frac{y''}{(y')^2}$$

$$D$$
. 设 $f(x) = t \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x}{t} + 1\right)$ ,由于 $f'(x) = t \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{x}{t} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \frac{t}{x + t}$ . 从而

有 $f'(t) = \frac{t}{t+t} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

## 解析: D正确

7. 曲线 $y = x \cdot \ln x$  上平行于直线x - y + 1 = 0的切线方程是

$$A.y - x + 1 = 0, B.y - x - 3e^{-2} = 0, C.y - x + 3e^{2} = 0, D.y + 3e^{-2} = 0$$

$$x - 3e^{-2} = 0$$

# 解析: A正确

8. 设
$$y = f(e^x)e^{f(x)}$$
,且 $f'(x)$ 存在,则 $y' =$ 

$$A.f'(e^x)e^{f(x)} + f(e^x)e^{f(x)}, B.f'(e^x)e^{f(x)}f'(x)$$

$$C.f'(e^x)e^xe^{f(x)} + f(e^x)e^{f(x)}f'(x), D.f'(e^x)e^{f(x)}$$

## 解析: C正确

9. 
$$\c \c f(x) = x(x-1)(x+2)(x-3((x+4)\cdots(x+100),\c \c f'(1) =$$

$$A. - 101!, B. - \frac{100!}{100}, C. - 100!, D. \frac{100!}{99}$$

## 解析: B正确

10. 若函数y=f(x),有 $f'(x_0)=\frac{1}{2}$ ,则当 $\Delta x\to 0$ 时,该函数  $\epsilon x=x_0$ 处的微分dy是

A.与 $\Delta x$ 等价的无穷小,B.与 $\Delta x$ 同阶的无穷小,但不是等价的无穷小

C.比 $\Delta x$ 低阶的无穷小, D.比 $\Delta x$ 高阶的无穷小

## 解析: B正确

11. 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - e^{-x^2}}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 ,则  $f'(0)$  为 (

$$A.0, B.\frac{1}{2}, C.1, D. - 1$$

# 解析: $e^u - 1 \sim u(u \to 0) \Longrightarrow C$ 正确

12.设
$$f(x)$$
可导,且满足条件 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1)-f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$ ,

则曲线y = f(x)在(1, f(1))处的切线斜率为

$$A.2, B. -2, C.\frac{1}{2}, D. -1$$

解析: 
$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1-x) - f(1)}{-x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} \cdot 2 = -2$$

13.设
$$f(x)$$
, $g(x)$ 定义在 $(-1,1)$ ,且都在 $x = 0$ 处连续,

A. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 0$$
,  $\mathbb{E}[g'(0)] = 0$ , B.  $\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 0$   $\mathbb{E}[g'(0)] = 1$ 

C. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 1$$
,  $\mathbb{E}g'(0) = 0$ ,  $D$ .  $\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 0$   $\mathbb{E}g'(0) = 2$ 

解析: D正确

$$14. \psi f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ ax + b, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处可导,则

$$A.a = 1, b = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$B.a = 1, b = 0$$

$$A.a = 1, b = \frac{\pi}{2},$$
  $B.a = 1, b = 0$   $C.a = -1, b = -\frac{\pi}{2},$   $D.a = -1, b = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$D.a = -1, b = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解析: 
$$f(0) = f(0^+) = \frac{\pi}{2} = f(0^-) = b$$

$$f'(0) = f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{x} = a$$

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

15. 设
$$y = e^{\sin^2 x}$$
,且 $f'(x)$ 存在,则 $dy =$ 

$$A.e^{\sin^2 x}, B.2e^{\sin^2 x}\sin x dx, C.2e^{\sin^2 x}\cos x, D.e^{\sin^2 x}\sin 2x dx$$

解析: 
$$dy = e^{\sin^2 x} \sin 2x dx$$

16.设函数
$$f(x) = 3x^2 + x^2|x|, \text{则} f^{(n)}(0)$$
存在的最高阶数 $n =$ 

解析: 
$$n=2$$

#### 1.求下列函数的导数

(1) 
$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$$

(1) 
$$y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} (1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}})$$
  
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$ 

(2) 
$$y = \frac{a^x \sin x}{1+x}$$

$$(2)y' = \frac{(a^x \ln a \sin x + a^x \cos x)(1+x) - a^x \sin x}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$(3)y = x^{a^a} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x}(a > 0)$$

(3) 
$$y' = a^a x^{a^a - 1} + a^{x^a} \ln aax^{a - 1} + a^{a^x} \ln aa^x \ln a$$
  
=  $a^a x^{a^a - 1} + a^{x^a + 1} x^{a - 1} \ln a + a^{a^x + x} \ln^2 a$ 

$$(4)y = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

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

2.求  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[ f\left(t + \frac{x}{a}\right) - f\left(t - \frac{x}{a}\right) \right]$ ,其中t, a与x无关,且 $a \neq 0$ ,而f(x)是

可导函数

解: 原式 
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(t + \frac{x}{a}) - f(t) - f(t - \frac{x}{a}) + f(t)}{e^{\frac{x}{a}}}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{f(t + \frac{x}{a}) - f(t)}{\frac{x}{a}} + \frac{f(t - \frac{x}{a}) - f(t)}{-\frac{x}{a}} \right] \frac{1}{a}$$
$$= \frac{2}{a}f'(t)$$

$$3.$$
设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \le 0 \\ x^2 + ax + b, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ ,问 $a, b$  取何值时,该函数

在x = 0处可导

解: 注意到
$$b = f(0+) = f(0-) = f(0) = 1$$

$$\overline{m}f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{2} + ax + 1 - 1}{x} = a$$

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

于是
$$a=1$$

$$4.$$
设 $y = \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{1 - e^x}}$ ,求 $dy$ 

$$\mathbb{H}: \ln y = \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln x + \ln \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - e^x) \right)$$

## 等式两端对变量x求导,记住y = y(x)

于是
$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \cot x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^x}{1 - e^x} \right)$$

那么
$$dy = y'(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{1 - e^x}} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \cot x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^x}{1 - e^x}\right) dx$$

$$5.$$
设 $y = f(\sin^2 x) + f(\cos^2 x), f(u)$  可导,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dy}{d(\cos^2 x)}, \frac{dy}{d(\cos x)}$ 

解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 =  $f'(\sin^2 x) \sin 2x - f'(\cos^2 x) \sin 2x$   
 $\frac{dy}{d(\cos^2 x)}$  =  $\frac{f'(\sin^2 x) \sin 2x - f'(\cos^2 x) \sin 2x}{-\sin 2x}$   
=  $f'(\cos^2 x) - f'(\sin^2 x)$   
 $\frac{dy}{d(\cos x)}$  =  $\frac{f'(\sin^2 x) \sin 2x - f'(\cos^2 x) \sin 2x}{-\sin x}$   
=  $2\cos x (f'(\cos^2 x) - f'(\sin^2 x))$ 

6.求对数螺线 $\rho = e^{\theta}$ 在 $(\rho, \theta) = (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 处切线的直角坐标方程

解: 
$$x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$$
, 于是

$$dx = e^{\theta}(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)d\theta, dy = e^{\theta}(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)d\theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\cos\theta - \sin\theta}$$

于是过(0, 5) 的直角坐标方程为

$$Y + x = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

7.试求由参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1+t^2} \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$$
 确定的函数的导数

 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$ 

解: 
$$dy = \frac{1}{1+t^2}dt, dx = \frac{t}{1+t^2}dt$$
, 于是

$$\begin{split} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{t}, \overleftarrow{\mathbb{M}} \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \big(\frac{1}{t}\big) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \big(\frac{1}{t}\big) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= -\frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{t} \\ &= -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3} \end{split}$$

8. 求由方程 $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 所确定的隐函数的导数

$$\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$$

解: 等式两端关于x 求导, 记住y = y(x)!于是

$$\frac{x+yy'}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{xy'-y}{x^2+y^2} \Longrightarrow, x+yy' = xy'-y,$$

于是
$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

注意到
$$1 + y'^2 + yy'' = xy''$$

经整理得
$$y'' = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}$$

9. 设f(x)具有任意阶的导数,且 $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$ ,求 $f^{(n)}(x)$ .

解: 
$$f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2(f(x))^3$$

$$f'''(x) = 3!(f(x))^4$$

假定
$$f^{(n-1)}(x) = (n-1)! (f(x))^n$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = n! (f(x))^{n+1}$$

12. 
$$\[ \] f(x) = e^x (x^2 + 2x + 3), \] \[ \] f^{(20)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{20} {20 \choose k} (e^x)^{(n-k)} (x^2 + 2x + 3)^{(k)}$$

$$= (x^2 + 2x + 3)e^x + 20(2x + 2)e^x + 190 \cdot 2e^x$$

$$= e^x (x^2 + 42x + 423)$$

$$13.$$
证明: 曲线 
$$\begin{cases} x = a(\ln\tan\frac{t}{2} + \cos t) \\ y = a\sin t \end{cases}$$
  $(a>0,0< t<\pi)$  上任一点处的切线与 $x$ 轴的交点到切点的距离(称为切线长)恒为常数

证明: 
$$dy = a \cos t dt$$

$$dx = a(\frac{1}{2}\cot\frac{t}{2}\sec^2\frac{t}{2} - \sin t)dt = a(\frac{1}{\sin t} - \sin t)dt$$

则 $y' = \tan t$ ,于是过点(x, y) 的切线方程为

$$Y - y = \tan t(X - x)$$
,切线与 $x$ 轴的交点为 $(x - y \cot t, 0)$ ,

于是切点(x,y)到该交点的距离为d,那么

$$d^2 = y^2 \cot^2 t + y^2 = y^2 \csc^2 t = a^2 \sin^2 t \csc^2 t = a^2$$

于是切线长恒为常数a

注意不宜全部转化成关于参数求切线方程, 尽可能利用直角坐 标来分析,另外切线的纵横坐标要与曲线上点的纵横坐标区分开来

解: 
$$f(t) = t \lim_{x \to \infty} x \to \infty [(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x]^{2t} = te^{2t}$$

$$f'(t) = e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}$$

$$15.设 f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \text{该函数在} x = 0 \text{处是否可导?} \\ \ln(1-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

为什么?

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

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

16.试求由参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + t^2 \\ y = \cos t \end{cases}$$
 确定的函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ 

解: 
$$dx = 2tdt, dy = -\sin tdt \Longrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sin t}{2t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx})=\frac{d}{dt}(-\frac{\sin t}{2t})\frac{dt}{dx}=-\frac{2t\cos t-2\sin t}{8t^3}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{d}{dt}(-\frac{\sin t}{2t})\frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{2t\cos t - 2\sin t}{8t^3}$$
17. 试求由参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \arctan t \\ 2 \quad y - ty^2 + e^t = 5 \end{cases}$$
 确定的函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

解: 
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$2dy - y^{2}dt - 2ytdy + e^{t}dt = 0 \Longrightarrow (2 - 2yt)dy = (y^{2} - e^{t})dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y^2 - e^t}{2 - 2yt}}{\frac{1}{1 + t^2}} = \frac{(1 + t^2)(y^2 - e^t)}{2 - 2yt}$$

$$18.$$
 读 $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ , 求 $y^{(n)}(3)$ 

解: 
$$y = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$
  
 $y^{(n)} = (\frac{1}{x-2})^{(n)} - (\frac{1}{x-1})^{(n)}$   
 $= (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}$   
 $y^{(n)}(3) = (-1)^n n! (1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}})$ 

19.设y = f(x+y),其中f有二阶导数,且其一阶导数不等于1,

求y''

解: 
$$y' = f'(x+y)(1+y')$$
  
 $y'' = f''(x+y)(1+y')^2 + f'(x+y)y''$   
 $y'' = \frac{f''(x+y)(1+y')^2}{1-f'(x+y)}$   
 $y'(1-f'(x+y)) = f'(x+y) \Longrightarrow y' = \frac{1}{1-f'} - 1$   
 $y'' = -(1-f'(x+y))^{-2}(f''(x+y)(1+y')) = -(1-f')^{-2}(f''(x+y)(1+y'))$   
 $y'(\frac{1}{1-f'}) = -\frac{f''(x+y)}{(1-f'(x+y))^3}$ 

20.设质点抛射的运动轨迹由方程组  $\begin{cases} x &= \sqrt{3}t - 1 \\ te^y & -y = 0 \end{cases}$ 求开始抛射时(t=0)质点运动的速度大小及方向。

解: 
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{3}, e^y + te^y y' - y' = 0, y(0) = 0, x(0) = -1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{3}, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^y}{1 - te^y}$$

$$x'(0) = \sqrt{3}, y'(0) = 1$$

速度大小为2方向沿斜率为1/3的直线方向

三、选做题

1.设函数y=f(x) 与 $y=\psi(x)$ 在点 $x_0$ 处可导,试证曲线y=f(x)与 $y=\psi(x)$ 在点 $x_0$ 处相切的充要条件是: 当 $x\to x_0$ 时f(x) —  $\psi(x)$ 是 $x-x_0$ 的高阶无穷小

证明(⇒) 因为
$$f(x_0) = \psi(x_0), f'(x_0) = \psi'(x_0),$$
于是
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - \psi(x)}{x - x_0}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{\psi(x) - \psi(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$
$$= f'(x_0) - \psi'(x_0) = 0$$

(ლ) 显然
$$f(x_0) = \psi(x_0)$$
,又
$$0 = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - \psi(x)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{\psi(x) - \psi(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= f'(x_0) - \psi'(x_0)$$
于是 $f'(x_0) = \psi'(x_0)$ 

2.设函数f(x)处处可导,且有f'(0) = 1,并对任意实数x, h,有

解: 
$$f(h) = f(0) + f(h)$$
于是 $f(0) = 0$ ,那么  

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} + 2x$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} + 2x$$

$$= 1 + 2x$$

3.设f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内处处有定义,且对任意的实数x, y,有f(x+

y)=f(x)f(y),又f(x)=1+xg(x),其中 $\lim_{x\to 0}g(x)=1$ ,试证f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内处处可导.

证明: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+xg(x)) = 1,$$
又

$$f(x) - f(0) = f(0)f(x) - f(0) = f(0)(f(x) - 1)$$
,  $\mp$ 是

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (f(x) - f(0)) = 0, \ \mathbb{P}f(0) = 1, \mathbb{P} \angle$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x) f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f'(0) f(x)$$

注意到 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)-1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = 1$ ,于是命题得证.

4. 设f(x)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内有定义,且对于任意x>0,y>0都

有
$$f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$$
,又 $f'(1) = 1$ ,求 $f'(x)$ ,及 $f(x)$ 

解: 
$$f(1 \cdot 1) = f(1) + f(1) \Longrightarrow f(1) = 0$$
, 則  $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$ 

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \frac{\Delta x}{x}) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \frac{\Delta x}{x}) - f(x)}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x}$$

 $\implies f(x) = \ln x + C,$ 注意到f(1) = 0,于是 $f(x) = \ln x$ 

5.已知函数y = y(x)二阶可导,并满足方程

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} + ay^2 = 0,$$

求证: 若 $x = \sin t$ , 则此方程可以变换为 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + ay^2 = 0$ 

解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cos t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\cos^2 t - \sin t \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\implies \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + ay^2$$

$$= \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\cos^2 t - \sin t \frac{dy}{dx} + ay^2$$

$$= (1 - \sin^2 t)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} + ay^2$$

$$= (1 - x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} + ay^2 = 0$$

6.设曲线y = f(x),在原点与曲线 $y = \sin x$ 相切,求  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} \sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})}$ 

解: 
$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$$
  

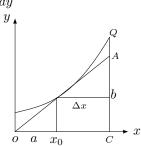
$$\implies \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n} \sqrt{f(\frac{2}{n})}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2f'(0)} = \sqrt{2}$$

补充题目

1.已知直角三角形的两直角边分别为a和b且直角边a与x轴重合料边C与曲线 $y=e^x$ 相切,求切点坐标,取切点到直角边b 距离作为自变量的增量 $\Delta x$ ,求出函数 $y=e^x$ 在点 $x_0$ 处相应于 $\Delta x$ 的增量 $\Delta y$ 与微分dy



解: 设切点为
$$P(x_0, y_0)$$
, 于是 $y_0 = e^{x_0}$ ,  $y'(x_0) = e^{x_0} = \frac{b}{a}$ 

$$\implies x_0 = \ln \frac{b}{a}, \Delta y = e^{x_0 + \Delta x} - e^{x_0} = \frac{b}{a}(e^{\Delta x} - 1)$$

$$e^{x_0 + \Delta x} = \underline{\Delta y + e^{x_0}} = CA + AQ = \underline{b + \Delta y - dy}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \Delta y = b + \Delta y - dy - \frac{b}{a}, \Longrightarrow dy = b - \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\underline{dy} = y' \Delta x = \tfrac{b}{a} \Delta x, \Longrightarrow \Delta x = \tfrac{a}{b} dy = \tfrac{a}{b} (b - \tfrac{b}{a}) = a - 1$$

于是
$$\Delta y = \frac{b}{a}(e^{a-1} - 1)$$

解:  $f'(x) = \frac{2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ,显然不能继续往下进行,将两端平方得到

$$(1-x)^2 f'^2(x) = 4f(x)$$

(1) 继续对等式两端求导得

$$-xf'(x) + (1-x^2)f''(x) = 2$$
 (2)继续对该等式两端

求n阶导数,注意到用Leibnitz 公式

$$(-xf'(x))^{(n)} + [(1-x^2)f''(x)]^{(n)} = 0$$

$$-xf^{(n+1)}(x) - nf^{(n)}(x) + (1-x^2)f^{(n+2)}(x)$$

$$-2nxf^{(n+1)}(x) - n(n-1)f^{(n)}(x) = 0$$
(3),

在以上三式中取x = 0得

$$f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2$$

$$f^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2 f^{(n)}(0),$$

于是
$$f^{(2k+1)}(0) = 0, k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$$
  
 $f^{(2k)}(0) = (2k-2)^2(2k-4)^2 \cdots 2^2 \cdot 2$   
 $= \left(\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (2k-2i)^2\right) \cdot 2$   
 $= 2^{2(k-1)} \cdot 2 \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (k-i)^2$   
 $= 2^{2k-1}((k-1)!)^2 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$ 

3. 设 $F(x) = f(x)(1 + |\sin x|), f(x)$ 可导,证明F(x)在x = 0处可

导的充分必要条件是f(0) = 0

证明: (⇒)因为
$$F(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处可导于是
$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)(1 + |\sin x|) - f(0)}{x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \frac{f(x)|\sin x|}{x}$$
$$= f'(0) + f(0) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}$$

 $\sharp f(0) \neq 0$ ,则上式的第二项没有极限,与F'(0)存在矛盾

(
$$\iff$$
) 若 $f(0) = 0$ ,由上面推导可知, $F'(0) = f'(0)$ 

4.设f(x) 在区间[a,b]上有二阶导数,且f(a) = f(b) = 0, f'(a).

$$f'(b) > 0$$
,证明:存在 $\xi \in (a,b), \eta \in (a,b)$ ,使得 $f(\xi) = 0, f''(\eta) = 0$ 

证明: 从要证明的结论可见,需要利用零点存在定理和Rolle定 理,于是我们需要寻找满足定理的条件,于是由条件 $f'(a) \cdot f'(b) > 0$ 入手,不妨设f'(a) > 0, f'(b) > 0.

注意到 $f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$ ,于是存在 $\delta_1 > 0$  当 $x \in (a, a + \delta_1)$ 时,f(x) > f(a) = 0,即存在 $x_1 \in (a, a + \delta_1)$  使得 $f(x_1) > 0$  由 $0 < f'(b) = \lim_{x \to b^-} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b}$ ,于是存在 $\delta_2 > 0$ 当 $x \in (b - \delta_2, b)$ 时,f(x) < f(b) = 0,即存在 $x_2 \in (b - \delta_2, b)$  使得 $f(x_2) < 0$ 

于是由零点存在定理,存在一点 $\xi \in (x_1,x_2) \subset (a,b)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$ ,在 $[a,\xi]$ , $[\xi,b]$ 上分别使用Rolle定理,则存在 $\xi_1 \in (a,\xi)$ , $\xi_2 \in (\xi,b)$ ,使得 $f'(\xi_j) = 0$ ,(j=1,2),在 $[\xi_1,\xi_2]$ 上对f'(x)继续使用Rolle定理,则存在 $\eta \in (\xi_1,\xi_2) \subset (a,b)$ ,使得 $f''(\eta) = 0$