

教师

导数概念

一、设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, 试按定义求 $f'(a)(a \neq 0)$.

$$f'(\alpha) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n - \alpha} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\alpha - \pi}{\alpha \pi}}{\pi - \alpha} = -\frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

二、证明: $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$.

$$(Co5\%)' = |Im \frac{(o5(7+\Delta\pi) - Co5\%}{\Delta\pi} = |Im \frac{(o5\pi(05\Delta\pi - 5m\pi5m\Delta\pi - Co5\%}{\Delta\pi})}{\Delta\pi} = |Im \frac{(o5\pi(05\Delta\pi - 5m\pi5m\Delta\pi - Co5\%}{\Delta\pi})}{\Delta\pi}$$

$$= |Im \frac{Sm\pi5m\Delta\pi}{\Delta\pi}$$

$$= -5m\pi$$

三、设 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,则,

1.
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x_0-h)-f(x_0)}{h} = \frac{-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (700)}{(700)}$$
;

2.
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0-h)}{h} = 2f'(x_0)$$
;

3.
$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x_0+ah)-f(x_0+bh)}{h}=\underline{(\lambda-b)f'(x_0)}.$$

四、设 f'(0) 存在,则:

1.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \frac{f'(0)}{x};$$
2. 若 $f(0) = 0$, 则 $f'(0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(n)}{x}$

2. 若
$$f(0) = 0$$
, 则 $f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0}$ ______.



五、1. 已知 f(x) 在点 x_0 处可导,且 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h}{f(x_0-2h)-f(x_0)}=4$,求 $f'(x_0)$.

$$f'(\pi_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\pi_0 - \lambda h) - f(\pi_0)}{-2h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\pi_0 - \lambda h) - f(\pi_0)}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{-2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

2. 已知
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, $f(0) = 0$,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\tan x - \sin x)}{x^3} = 4$,求 $f'(0)$.

$$\int 100 = 15m \frac{\int (tanx-5mx)}{tanx-5mx} = 15m \frac{\int (tanx-5mx)}{x^3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{tanx-5mx}$$

$$= 4 \frac{15m}{x^3} \frac{x^3}{tanx-5mx}$$

= 8

六、讨论下列函数在 <math>x=0 处的连续性与可导性.

$$1. f(x) = |\sin x|;$$

$$2. f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), & x > 0, \\ \sin x, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

的作的在加处区外

f10)=0. 版 f15)在为三分处连续

好行的在为二〇处司等



七、讨论 α 取何值时,函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 x = 0 处①连续;②可导.

の 助 当 x > 0 时 lm f(な) = lm オ d s m 寸 = 0 = f(0) 好和在x=0处连续。此的当人的的、容易经证 Lyon for 不在在 ② 当以) 时. Im 705m = 15m 7075m = 0 好的在对了外面。此外当义三日的客器验证 gm 等的不存在

八、设 $f(x) = (x - a)\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 x = a 处连续,求 f'(a).

$$\int'(a) = \frac{15m}{37a} \frac{\sqrt{3-a} \cdot \sqrt{(15)}}{3-a} = \sqrt{(a)}$$

九、设 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-10)$, 求 f'(10).

$$\oint_{S} \psi(x) = \iint_{A=1}^{9} (x-1) = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-9)$$

的f(n)=(n-10)f(n),由八鬼作化



教师

十、已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, x \leq 0, \\ x, x > 0, \end{cases}$ 求 f'(x).

$$f'(\pi) = \begin{cases} \cos(\pi), & \pi \leq 0 \\ 1, & \pi > 0 \end{cases}$$

十一、求曲线 $y = \ln x$ 在点 (e,1) 处的切线方程和法线方程.

J足切住方程: 4-1= = (15-e)

十二、求曲线 $v = e^x$ 经过原点的切线方程和对应的法线方程.

海过原本直供与以=e*和切产的。少的

粉的线方程: Y-e=e(7-1)

图成为程: M-e=-包切一)

十三、设 f(x) 为偶函数,f'(0) 存在,证明: f'(0) = 0,并用函数图形解释其几何意义.

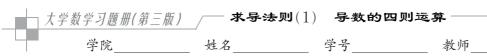
助 f'10) 核在. 的 f+10)=f-16)

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

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

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

$$= - f'(0) \qquad \text{(4.30)}$$





求导法则(1) 导数的四则运算

一、求下列函数的导数.

1.
$$y = x^a + a^x + ax^2$$
, a 为常数, $a > 0$;

2.
$$y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x + \sin 1$$
;

$$y' = \alpha \pi^{\alpha - 1} + \alpha^{\pi} \ln \alpha + 2\alpha \pi$$

3.
$$y = \ln x - 2 \lg x + 5 \log_2 x$$
;

$$y' = \frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{7 \ln 10} + \frac{5}{7 \ln 2}$$

4.
$$y = (\sqrt{x} + 1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1);$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

5. $y = \frac{x \ln x}{1 + x^2}$;

$$N_{1} = \frac{(1+2)^{2}}{(1+2)^{2}}$$

$$6. y = x^2 \ln x \cdot \cos x;$$

7. $y = x^2 \arctan x$;

$$y' = 27 \operatorname{arctan7} + \frac{3^2}{1+3^2}$$

$$8. y = \frac{\arcsin x}{x}.$$

$$y' = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\pi^2}} - \alpha r c s m \pi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\pi^2}} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt$$

二、已知
$$f(x)$$
 的导函数为 $\frac{e^x}{1+x^2}$,且 $f(1)=2$. 设 $y=\frac{f^{-1}(x)}{1+x^2}$,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=2}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=2} = \frac{(f^{-1}(x))(1+x)^{2}}{(1+x)^{2}} - f^{-1}(x) \cdot 2x$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{e} \cdot 5 - 4}{25} = \frac{2}{5e} - \frac{4}{25}$$

$$|f_{1}(x)|^{2} = \frac{1 + y^{2}}{25}$$

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



求导法则(2) 复合函数的导数

一、求下列函数的导数.

1.
$$y = (3x + 6)^5$$
;

2.
$$y = \sin^3(2x)$$
;

2.
$$y = \sin^3(2x)$$
; 3. $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$;

$$y' = 5(3\pi + 6)^4$$

$$y' = 354m^2(2\pi) \cdot \cos(2\pi) \cdot 2$$

$$= 15(3\pi + 6)^4$$

$$= 65m^2(2\pi)(\cos(2\pi))$$

4.
$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}});$$
 5. $y = \arctan(x^{3});$ 6. $y = e^{-\cos^{2}\frac{1}{x}}.$

$$y' = \frac{1 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^{2} + \pi^{2}}}}{\pi + \sqrt{n^{2} + \pi^{2}}}$$

$$y' = \frac{3\pi^{2}}{1 + \pi^{6}} \qquad y' = e^{-\cos^{2}\frac{1}{x}} \left(2\cos\frac{1}{\pi}\sin\frac{1}{\pi}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{33}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{2} + x^{2}}} e^{-\cos^{2}\frac{1}{\pi}}\cos\frac{1}{\pi}\sin\frac{1}{\pi}$$



二、设函数可导,证明:

- 1. 偶函数的导数是奇函数;
- 2. 奇函数的导数是偶函数;
- 3. 周期函数的导数是周期函数.

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

新五名于100店在、则由上一节习题+三、广100=0、从中于100为奇函数

2.
$$f'(n) = \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \frac{f(n+\omega) - f(n)}{\omega n} = \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \frac{f(-n) - f(-n)}{-\omega n} = f'(-n)$$
. With $f'(n) \neq 0$ with $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$f'(\pi) = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\Delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi + \overline{1}} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\Delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f(\pi + \overline{1} + \Delta \pi) - f(\pi)}{\delta \pi} = \lim_{\delta \pi \to 0} \frac{f$$

三、设 f(x) 可导,求下列函数的导数.

1.
$$y = f(e^{-x^2});$$

$$y' = f'(e^{-3^2}) e^{-3^2} \cdot (-23)$$

$$= -23 e^{-3^2} f'(e^{-3^2})$$

2.
$$y = f(\arcsin \frac{1}{x})$$
.

$$y' = f'(arcsm_{\frac{1}{3}}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3^2}}} \left(-\frac{1}{3^2}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{f'(arcsm_{\frac{1}{3}})}{3^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3^2}}}$$



四、求下列函数的导数.

1.
$$y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}$$
;

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{x_1 + \sqrt{x_1}}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sqrt{x_1 + 1}}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + x_2^2}}$$

2.
$$y = \arcsin(1 - 2x)$$
;

$$y' = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-(1-2\pi)^2}}$$

3.
$$y = \frac{1 + \sin 2x}{1 - \sin 2x}$$
;

$$y' = \left(\frac{2}{1-5h23} - 1\right)'$$

$$= \frac{4\cos 2\pi}{(1-5m2\pi)^2}$$

4.
$$y = \ln(\sec x + \tan x)$$
.

五、设 g(x) = f(b + mx) + f(b - mx), 其中 f 可导,求 g'(0).

$$g'(0) = mf'(b) - mf'(b) = 0$$



六、求 $y = \tan(\frac{\pi x^2}{4})$ 在点(1,1) 处的切线方程.

$$|\mathcal{Y}|_{\mathcal{J}_{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} |\mathcal{J}_{2}| |\mathcal{J}_{2}|_{\mathcal{J}_{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} |\mathcal{J}_{2}|_{\mathcal{J}_{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} |\mathcal{J}_{2}|_{\mathcal{J}_{2}} = \pi$$

七、求 $y = \frac{1}{r}$ 的经过点(2,0) 的切线方程.

沒过原点的直线分分相切于1分别).

$$|| -\frac{1}{\pi_0^2} = \frac{y_0}{\pi_0 - 2} = \frac{1}{\pi_0(\pi_0 - 2)}, \quad \text{if } \pi_0 = 1, \quad \text{if } 0 = 1$$

八、y = f(x)的反函数为 y = g(x), f(1) = 2, f'(1) = 4, 求 $y = g(1 + x^2)$ 在 x = 1 处的导数.

$$y' \Big|_{t=1} = 2g'(x) = 2 \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$