

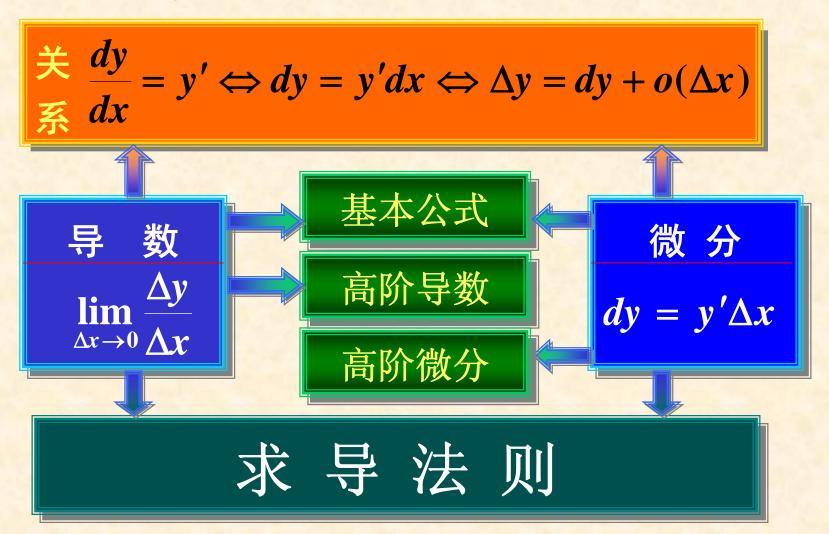
第二章 习题课 导数与微分

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一、主要内容



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1、导数的定义

定义 设函数 y = f(x)在点 x_0 的某个邻域 $U(x_0)$ 内有定义 . $x_0 + \Delta x \in U(x_0)$

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

如果
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$
 (1)

存在,则称函数y = f(x)在点 x_0 处可导,并称这

个极限值为函数 y = f(x)在点 x_0 处的导数,

记为
$$y'|_{x=x_0} = f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

单侧导数

1.左导数:

$$f'_{-}(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0 \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \to -0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x};$$

2.右导数:

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

$$f'(x_0) = A \Leftrightarrow f'_-(x_0) = f'_+(x_0) = A$$
$$(A \in R)$$

2、基本导数公式

(常数和基本初等函数的导数公式)

$$(C)'=0$$

$$(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec xtgx$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot g x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(e^x)'=e^x$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{arc} \cot x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

3、求导法则

(1) 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

设u = u(x), v = v(x)可导,则

(1)
$$(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$
, (2) $(cu)' = cu'(c 是常数)$,

(3)
$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$
, (4) $(\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} (v \neq 0)$.

(2) 反函数的求导法则

如果函数 $x = \varphi(y)$ 的反函数为y = f(x),则有

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(x)}.$$

(3) 复合函数的求导法则

设
$$y = f(u)$$
,而 $u = \varphi(x)$ 则复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 的导数为
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$
 或 $y'(x) = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x)$.

(4) 对数求导法

先在方程两边取对数,然后利用隐函数的求导方法求出导数.

适用范围:

多个函数相乘和幂指函数 $u(x)^{v(x)}$ 的情形.

(5) 隐函数求导法则

用复合函数求导法则直接对方程两边求导.

(6) 参变量函数的求导法则

若参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
 确定y与x间的函数关系,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}; \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^3(t)}.$$

4、高阶导数

(二阶和二阶以上的导数统称为高阶导数)

二阶导数
$$(f'(x))' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f'(x + \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x}$$
,

记作
$$f''(x), y'', \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$
或 $\frac{d^2f(x)}{dx^2}$.

- 二阶导数的导数称为三阶导数, f'''(x), y''', $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$.
 - 一般地,函数f(x)的n-1阶导数的导数称为函数f(x)的n阶导数,记作

$$f^{(n)}(x), y^{(n)}, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}.$$

5、微分的定义

定义 设函数y = f(x)在某区间内有定义, x_0 及 $x_0 + \Delta x$ 在这区间内,如果

 $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$ 成立(其中A是与 Δx 无关的常数),则称函数y = f(x)在点 x_0 可微,并且称 $A \cdot \Delta x$ 为函数y = f(x)在点 x_0 相应 于自变量增量 Δx 的微分,记作 $dy|_{x=x_0}$ 或 $df(x_0)$,即

$$|dy|_{x=x_0}=A\cdot\Delta x.$$

微分dy叫做函数增量Δy的线性主部.(微分的实质)



6、导数与微分的关系

定理 函数f(x)在点 x_0 可微的充要条件是函数f(x)在点 x_0 处可导,且 $A = f'(x_0)$.

7、微分的求法

$$dy = f'(x)dx$$

求法:计算函数的导数,乘以自变量的微分.

基本初等函数的微分公式

$$d(C) = 0 d(x^{\mu}) = \mu x^{\mu-1} dx$$

$$d(\sin x) = \cos x dx d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx$$

$$d(\tan x) = \sec^2 x dx d(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x dx$$

$$d(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x dx d(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x dx$$

$$d(a^x) = a^x \ln a dx d(e^x) = e^x dx$$

$$d(\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x \ln a} dx d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx d(\arccos x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx d(\operatorname{arccot} x) = -\frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx$$

8、微分的基本法则

函数和、差、积、商的微分法则

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$$

$$d(Cu) = Cdu$$

$$d(uv) = vdu + udv$$

$$d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{vdu - udv}{v^2}$$

微分形式的不变性

无论x是自变量还是中间变量,函数y = f(x)

的微分形式总是
$$dy = f'(x)dx$$

$$dy = f'(x)dx$$

二、典型例题

例1 设 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)$, 其中 $n \ge 2$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 求 f'(0).

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (x - 1)(x - 2) \cdots (x - n)$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot n!$$

练习1

- 1. 设 $f(x) = (x^{100} 1)\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在x = 1处 连续, 且 $\varphi(1) = 1$, 求 f'(1).
- 2. 设 $f(x) = (x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)$, 其中 $n \in N^*$, 求 f'(0).

1. 设 $f(x) = (x^{100} - 1)\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在x = 1处 连续, 且 $\varphi(1) = 1$, 求 f'(1).

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x^{100} - 1)\varphi(x) - 0}{x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} (x^{99} + x^{98} + \dots + 1)\varphi(x)$$

$$= 100 \cdot \varphi(1) = 100.$$

2. 设
$$f(x) = (x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)$$
, 其中 $n \in N^*$, 求 $f'(0)$.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+1)(x+2) \cdots (x+n) - n!}{x - 0}$$

解 (用对数求导法)

不易直接计算!

$$\ln f(x) = \ln(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)$$

$$= \ln(x+1) + \ln(x+2) + \cdots + \ln(x+n)$$

$$\ln f(x) = \ln(x+1) + \ln(x+2) + \dots + \ln(x+n)$$

两边对于x求导:

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x+n}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = f(x)(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x+n})$$

$$f'(0) = f(0) \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) = n!(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})$$

例2 设
$$f(x) > 0$$
, $f'(a)$ 存在,求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right|^n$ (1 $^{\infty}$)

解法1 原式=
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} - 1 \right) \right]^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right) \right]^{\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)}} \right\}^{\frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)}}$$

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$$\therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{f(a)} \cdot n = \frac{1}{f(a)} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(a + \frac{1}{n}) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\lceil \frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right\rceil^n = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$$

解法2
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)} \right]^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} e^{n\ln\left[\frac{f(a+\frac{1}{n})}{f(a)}\right]}$$

$$\frac{\ln f(a+\frac{1}{n})-\ln f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln f(a+\frac{1}{n})-\ln f(a)}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} e \qquad = e \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= e^{[\ln f(x)]'|_{x=a}} = e^{\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}|_{x=a}} = e^{\frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}}.$$

注.
$$[\ln f(a)]' \neq \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)}$$
.

例3 设 f(x)在($-\infty$,+ ∞)上有定义,在区间[0,2]上

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

若对于任意x都满足:

$$f(x) = k f(x+2)$$

其中k为常数.问:k为何值时,f(x)在x = 0处可导?

解 1° 求 f(x) 在 [-2,0) 的 表达式.

$$f(x) = k f(x+2) \qquad (-2 \le x < 0)$$

$$= k(x+2)[(x+2)^2 - 4] \qquad (0 \le x + 2 < 2)$$

$$= kx(x+2)(x+4)$$



于是当 $x \in [-2,2]$ 时,有

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx(x+2)(x+4), & -2 \le x < 0 \\ x(x^2-4), & 0 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

2° 讨论 f(x)在x = 0处的可导性

由题设知 f(0) = 0.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{kx(x + 2)(x + 4) - 0}{x} = 8k$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(x^{2} - 4) - 0}{x} = -4$$

$$\therefore f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导 \Leftrightarrow f'_{-}(0) = f'_{+}(0)$$

$$\mathbb{R} = -4, \quad k = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \quad \exists k = -\frac{1}{2} \text{时}, \ f(x) \text{在} x = 0 \text{处可导}.$$

例4 设 $f(x) \neq 0$, 对于任意实数 x, y, 有 f(x+y) = f(x)f(y) 且 f'(0) = 1.

证明:对于任意 $x \in R$, f'(x)存在.

证 由导数定义,得

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

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

 $f(x) \neq 0$, $f(x) \neq 0$, $f(x) \neq 0$. 在 f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)中,取 f(x) = 0, 则 $f(x_0) = f(x_0)f(0)$, 得 f(0) = 1.

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

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

即 f'(x)存在,且 f'(x) = f(x).

练习2

- 1. 设 f(x)可导,且 $F(x) = f(x)(1 + |\sin x|)$, 则 f(0) = 0是 F(x)在x = 0处可导的(A)条件.
 - (A) 充分必要; (B) 充分非必要;
 - (C)必要非充分; (D)非充分、非必要.

解
$$F(0) = f(0)$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} + f(x) \cdot \frac{|\sin x|}{x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} + f(x) \cdot (-\frac{\sin x}{x}) \right]$$

$$= f'_{-}(0) - f(0)$$

类似地,可推得 $F'_{+}(0) = f'_{+}(0) + f(0)$

: f(x)可导

$$f'(0) = f'_{-}(0) = f'_{+}(0)$$

于是
$$F'_{-}(0) = f'(0) - f(0)$$

 $F'_{+}(0) = f'(0) + f(0)$

又:
$$F(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处可导

$$\iff F'_{-}(0) = F'_{+}(0)$$

即
$$f'(0) - f(0) = f'(0) + f(0)$$

:.
$$f(0) = 0$$
是 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导的充要条件.

2. 设 f(x)在($-\infty$,+ ∞)上有定义,在此定义域上恒有 f(x+y)=f(x)f(y), 且 f(x)=1+xg(x), 其中 $\lim_{x\to 0} g(x)=1$, 证明: f(x)在($-\infty$,+ ∞)上 ∞ 处处可导.

证 由导数定义,得

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

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

$$= f(x) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[1 + hg(h)] - 1}{h}$$

$$= f(x) \lim_{h \to 0} g(h)$$

$$= f(x) \cdot 1 = f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上处处可导,且 $f'(x) = f(x)$.

3. 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:

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

其中o(x)是当 $x \to 0$ 时比x高阶的无穷小,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 由 f(x)的连续性,及 $f(1+\sin x)-3f(1-\sin x)=8x+o(x)$

得
$$\lim_{x\to 0} [f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)]$$

= $\lim_{x\to 0} [8x + o(x)] = 0$
即 $f(1)-3f(1) = 0$, $f(1) = 0$.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{8x}{\sin x} + \frac{o(x)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \right] = 8$$

$$\overline{\lim} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+\sin x) - 3f(1-\sin x)}{\sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(1+t) - 3f(1-t)}{t} \qquad (:: f(1) = 0)$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \left[\frac{f(1+t) - f(1)}{t} + 3 \cdot \frac{f(1-t) - f(1)}{-t} \right]$$

$$= f'(1) + 3f'(1) = 4f'(1)$$

$$f'(1) = 8, \quad f'(1) = 2.$$

由于
$$f(x+5)=f(x)$$
,

$$f'(x) = f'(x+5) \cdot (x+5)' = f'(x+5)$$

所以令 x=1,

得
$$f(6) = f(1) = 0$$

$$f'(6) = f'(1) = 2$$

故所求切线方程为:

$$y - f(6) = f'(6)(x - 6).$$

即
$$y=2(x-6).$$

炒5 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a \ln(1-x) + b, & x \le 0 \\ x \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+3^n + x^n}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

试确定常数 a,b,使f(x)在x=0处可导.

解 :
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{1+3^n+x^n}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3 \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{3})^n + 1 + (\frac{x}{3})^n}, & 0 < x \le 3 \\ x \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{x})^n + (\frac{3}{x})^n + 1}, & x > 3 \end{cases} \quad (0 < \frac{x}{3} < 1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3, & 0 < x \le 3 \\ x, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} a \ln(1-x) + b, & x \le 0 \\ 3x, & 0 < x \le 3, \\ x^2, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

由于 f(x)在x = 0处可导,必连续.

而
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处连续 $\iff f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$

曲
$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} [a \ln(1-x) + b] = b$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} 3x = 0 = f(0)$$
得 $b = 0$.

又:
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处可导 $\longleftrightarrow f'_{-}(0) = f'_{+}(0)$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{a \ln(1 - x) - 0}{x} = -a.$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{3x - 0}{x} = 3$$

$$\therefore -a=3, \qquad a=-3.$$

即当
$$a = -3$$
, $b = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导.

例6 设 $\alpha > 1$, 且 f(x)满足: $|f(x)| \le |x|^{\alpha}$, 证明: f(x)在x = 0处可微.

分析 f(x)在x = 0处可微 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 在x = 0处可导,只需证明f(x)在x = 0处可导即可.

证 由题设知,f(0)=0

$$0 \le \left| \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \right| = \frac{|f(x)|}{|x|} \le |x|^{\alpha - 1} \qquad (x \ne 0)$$

$$\therefore \quad \alpha > 1, \quad \lim_{x \to 0} |x|^{\alpha - 1} = 0 = \lim_{x \to 0} 0$$

: 由夹逼准则,知

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

即 f(x) 在x = 0处可导,

从而 f(x) 在 x = 0 处可微.

例7 设f(x) = x |x(x-2)|,求 f'(x).

解 先去掉绝对值

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2}(x-2), & x \le 0 \\ -x^{2}(x-2), & 0 < x < 2, \\ x^{2}(x-2), & x \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

当x > 2或x < 0时, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x$;

当
$$0 < x < 2$$
时, $f'(x) = -3x^2 + 4x$;

当
$$x = 0$$
时, $f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} x(x - 2) = 0$$

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

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

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

 $f'_{-}(0) = f'_{+}(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 0;$

当x=2时,

$$f'_{-}(2) = \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \frac{-x^{2}(x - 2)}{x - 2} = -4.$$

$$f'_{+}(2) = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{x^{2}(x - 2)}{x - 2} = 4.$$

$$f'_{-}(2) \neq f'_{+}(2)$$
, : $f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 处不可导.

综上所述:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x, & x > 2 \text{ if } x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -3x^2 + 4x, & 0 < x < 2. \end{cases}$$



例8 设
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t| \\ y = 5t^2 + 4t |t| \end{cases}, \quad \stackrel{\text{求}}{\mathcal{X}} \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0}.$$

分析 当t=0时,|t|不可导,

:. 当
$$t = 0$$
时, $\frac{dx}{dt}$, $\frac{dy}{dt}$ 不存在,不能用公式求导.

解
$$t = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, y = 0$$

$$\Delta x = x(0 + \Delta t) - x(0) = 2\Delta t + |\Delta t|$$

$$\Delta y = y(0 + \Delta t) - y(0) = 5(\Delta t)^2 + 4 \cdot \Delta t \cdot |\Delta t|$$

$$\Delta x \to 0 \Leftrightarrow \Delta t \to 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{5(\Delta t)^2 + 4\Delta t |\Delta t|}{2\Delta t + |\Delta t|} \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta t) = \begin{cases} -1, & \Delta t < 0 \\ 1, & \Delta t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{5 + 4 \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta t)}{2 + \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta t)} \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\frac{5 + 4 \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta t)}{2 + \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta t)} \leq 3, \quad \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \Delta t = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{t=0} = 0.$$

练习3

1.
$$y = \lim_{t \to +\infty} x \left(\frac{t+x}{t-x}\right)^t, \quad \ddot{\mathbb{X}} \quad y'.$$

解
$$y = \lim_{t \to +\infty} x \left(\frac{t+x}{t-x}\right)^t = x \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left[1 + \left(\frac{t+x}{t-x} - 1\right)\right]^t$$

$$= x \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2x}{t - x} \right)^{\frac{t - x}{2x}} \right]^{\frac{2x}{t - x} \cdot t} = xe^{2x}$$

$$y' = (xe^{2x})' = e^{2x} + xe^{2x} \cdot 2$$
$$= e^{2x}(1+2x)$$

2. 设 f(x)在x = e处具有连续得一阶导数,且

$$f'(e) = -2e^{-1}$$
, $\Re \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{d}{dx} f(e^{\cos \sqrt{x}})$.

解
$$\frac{d}{dx}f(e^{\cos\sqrt{x}}) = f'(e^{\cos\sqrt{x}})(e^{\cos\sqrt{x}})'$$

$$= f'(e^{\cos\sqrt{x}})e^{\cos\sqrt{x}}(\cos\sqrt{x})'$$

$$= f'(e^{\cos\sqrt{x}})e^{\cos\sqrt{x}}\left(-\sin\sqrt{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{d}{dx} f(e^{\cos\sqrt{x}})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f'(e^{\cos\sqrt{x}})e^{\cos\sqrt{x}}\left(-\frac{\sin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= f'(e) \cdot e \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(e) = -2e^{-1}$$

$$=1.$$

3.
$$\mathfrak{P}_{n\to\infty}$$
 $|x| < 1$, $|x| = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1})$.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{if } 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1} \\
&= (x)' + (x^2)' + (x^3)' + \dots + (x^n)' \\
&= (x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n)' \\
&= [(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n) - 1]' = (\frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x} - 1)' \\
&= \frac{-(n+1)x^n(1-x) - (1-x^{n+1}) \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

4. 已知
$$\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0}$.

解 令
$$t = 0$$
, 得 $e^{y(0)} \cdot 0 - y(0) + 1 = 0$, $y(0) = 1$.

$$[e^{y}y'(t) \cdot \sin t + e^{y}\cos t] - y'(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore y'(t) = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}, \quad x'(t) = 6t + 2$$

从而
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} = \frac{e^{y(0)}}{2} = \frac{e}{2}.$$

解 令
$$u = \frac{3x-2}{3x+2} = 1 - \frac{4}{3x+2}$$
, 则 当 $x = 0$ 时, $u = -1$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{12}{(3x+2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=0} = f'(-1)\cdot 3 = \arctan(-1)^2 \cdot 3 = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1}$$

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

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

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+2x+3x^2+\cdots+nx^{n-1})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{(n+1)x^n}{x-1} + \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}.$$

$$|$$
当 $0<|x|<1$ 时,

可以证明:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (n+1)x^n = 0$$

6. 求下列函数的导数 y':

(1)
$$y = a^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} + \arcsin \frac{1}{3}$$
.

解
$$y' = (a^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}})' + (\arcsin \frac{1}{3})' = a^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \ln a \cdot (\arctan \frac{1}{x})' + 0$$

$$= a^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \ln a \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} (\frac{1}{x})'$$

$$= a^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \ln a \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} (\frac{1}{x})'$$

$$= a^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \ln a \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = -\frac{a^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \ln a}{x^2 + 1}$$

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

解
$$y' = [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})]' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})'$$

$$= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot [1 + (\sqrt{x^2 + 1})']$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}}\cdot(1+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}\cdot 2x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

(3)
$$y = f(x^2) + \sin[f(x)] + f[f(x)]$$
, 其中 $f(x)$ 可导.

解
$$y' = [f(x^2)]' + {\sin[f(x)]}' + {f[f(x)]}'$$

$$= f'(x^2)(x^2)' + \cos[f(x)] \cdot f'(x) + f'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$$

$$= 2xf'(x^2) + \cos[f(x)] \cdot f'(x) + f'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$$

$$(4) y = x \cdot (\sin x)^{\cos x}.$$

解
$$y' = 1 \cdot (\sin x)^{\cos x} + x \cdot (e^{\cos x \cdot \ln \sin x})'$$

$$= (\sin x)^{\cos x} + x \cdot (e^{\cos x \cdot \ln \sin x})(\cos x \cdot \ln \sin x)'$$

$$= (\sin x)^{\cos x} + x \cdot (\sin x)^{\cos x} \cdot \left[-\sin x \cdot \ln \sin x + \cos x \cdot \frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin x} \right]$$

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

(5) 设函数y = f(x)由方程 $\sqrt[x]{y} = \sqrt[y]{x}(x > 0, y > 0)$ 所确定,求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解 两边取对数 $\frac{1}{x} \ln y = \frac{1}{y} \ln x$, 即 $y \ln y = x \ln x$, $\therefore (1+\ln y)y' = \ln x + 1$, $y' = \frac{\ln x + 1}{1+\ln y}$,

$$\therefore (1 + \ln y)y' = \ln x + 1, \quad y' = \frac{\ln x + 1}{1 + \ln y}$$

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

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

解 两边取对数

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

两边对x求导数

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

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

$$y'' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$y'' = (\frac{x+y}{x-y})'$$

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

$$= \frac{2(xy'-y)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^2} \qquad (x \neq y, x \neq 0)$$

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

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

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{2} (-1)^n n! \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \right].$$

练习4 设
$$y = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$$
 求 $y^{(n)}$.

$$p = (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3$$

$$= \sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x$$

$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$=1-\frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2x$$

$$=\frac{5}{8}+\frac{3}{8}\cos 4x$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4^n \cos(4x + n\frac{\pi}{2})$$

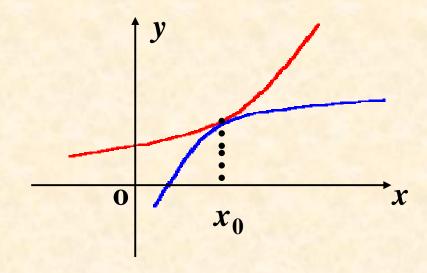
$$a^{3} + b^{3} = (a+b)(a^{2} - ab + b^{2})$$

 $\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1-\cos 2\alpha}{}$

例9 对抛物线 $y = x^2 + ax + b$ 从原点可引几条切线?

分析 两曲线y = f(x)与y = g(x)在点 (x_0, y_0) 相切

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(x_0) = g(x_0) & \text{(在切点相交)} \\ f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) & \text{(切线斜率相同)} \end{cases}$$



解 设切点为 (x_0, y_0) ,则

$$\begin{cases} kx_0 = x_0^2 + ax_0 + b & \text{1} \\ k = 2x_0 + a & \text{2} \end{cases}$$

②
$$\times x_0$$
-① 得 $x_0^2 - b = 0$, $x_0^2 = b$

故 (1) b > 0时, $x_0 = \pm \sqrt{b}$,引两条切线;

$$(2) b = 0$$
时, $x_0 = 0$, 引一条切线;

(3) b < 0时, 无切线.

测验题

一、 选择题:

1、函数f(x)在点 x_0 的导数 $f'(x_0)$ 定义为()

(A)
$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x};$$

(B)
$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x};$$

(C)
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x};$$

(D)
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$
;

- 2、若函数y = f(x)在点 x_0 处的导数 $f'(x_0) = 0$,则曲线y = f(x)在点 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 处的法线(
- (A) 与x轴相平行; (B) 与x轴垂直;
- (C) 与y轴相垂直; (D) 与x轴即不平行也不垂直:



- 3、若函数f(x)在点 x_0 不连续,则f(x)在 x_0 ()
- (A) 必不可导; (B) 必定可导;
- (C) 不一定可导; (D) 必无定义.

- 4、如果f(x)=(),那么f'(x)=0.
- (A) $\arcsin 2x + \arccos x$;
- (B) $\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x$:
- (C) $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 (1-x)$;
- (D) $\arctan x + \arccos x$.
- 5、如果 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ax}, x \le 0 \\ b(1-x^2), x > 0 \end{cases}$ 处处可导,那末 ()
- (A) a = b = 1; (B) a = -2, b = -1;
- (C) a = 1, b = 0; (D) a = 0, b = 1.

- 6、已知函数f(x)具有任意阶导数,且 $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$,则当n为大于2的正整数时, f(x)的 n 阶导数 $f^{(n)}(x)$ 是 ()
- (A) $n![f(x)]^{n+1}$; (B) $n[f(x)]^{n+1}$;
- (C) $[f(x)]^{2n}$; (D) $n![f(x)]^{2n}$.

7、若函数x = x(t), y = y(t)对t 可导且 $x'(t) \neq 0$, 又

x = x(t)的反函数存在且可导,则 $\frac{dy}{dt} = ($)

(B) $-\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$;

(C) $\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$;

- 8、若函数f(x)为可微函数,则dy ()
- (A) 与Δx 无关;
- (B) 为 Δx 的线性函数;
- (C) 当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时为 Δx 的高阶无穷小;
- (D) 与Δx 为等价无穷小.
- 9、设函数y = f(x)在点 x_0 处可导,当自变量x由 x_0 增加到 $x_0 + \Delta x$ 时,记 Δy 为f(x)的增量,dy为f(x)

的微分,
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta x}$$
等于 ()

- (A) -1; (B) 0;
- (C) 1; (D) ∞ .

二、求下列函数的导数:

1,
$$y = \sin x \ln x^2$$
; 2, $y = a^{chx}$ $(a > 0)$;

$$3, y = (1+x^2)^{\sec x}$$
;

4,
$$y = \ln[\cos(10 + 3x^2)];$$

- 5、设y为x的函数是由方程 $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 确定的:
- 6、设 $x = y^2 + y$, $u = (x^2 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{du}$.

四、设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^k \sin \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 问 k 满足什么条

件, f(x)在x = 0处 (1)连续; (2)可导; (3)导数连续.

五、设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, x \le 1 \\ ax+b, x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 为了使函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续且可导, a , b 应取什么值.

六、已知
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, x < 0 \\ x, x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
,求 $f(x)$.

七、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都等于 $2a^2$.

五、证明 $x = e^t \sin t$, $y = e^t \cos t$ 满足方程

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

六、已知
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
其中 $g(x)$ 有二阶连

续导数,且g(0)=1,

- 1、确定 a 的值, 使 f(x) 在 x = 0 点连续;
- 2、求<math>f'(x)

七、设
$$y = x \ln x$$
,求 $f^{(n)}(1)$.

八、计算 $\sqrt[3]{9.02}$ 的近似值.

七、一人走过一桥之速率为 4 公里/小时,同时一船在此人底下以 8 公里/小时之速率划过,此桥比船高200 米,问 3 分钟后人与船相离之速率为多少?

测验题答案

$$\equiv$$
, 1, $\cos x \ln x^2 + \frac{2\sin x}{x}$;

$$2, (a^{chx} \ln a) shx;$$

3.
$$(1+x^2)^{\sec x} [\tan x \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}] \sec x;$$

4.
$$6x \tan(10 + 3x^2)$$
;

$$5, \frac{x+y}{x-y};$$

6.
$$\frac{1}{3(2y+1)(2x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x}}.$$

四、1、a = g'(0);

$$2, f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(g''(0) + 1), & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Xi, f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^{n-2}(n-2)!.$$

$$\pm \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^{n-2}(n-2)!.$$

七、
$$\frac{20}{\sqrt{6}} \approx 8.16$$
(公里/小时).