## 第二章 导数与微分

9. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ :

(1) 
$$y = \tan(x + y)$$
;

(2) 
$$x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$$
.

 $\mathbf{M}$  (1) 方程两端对x求导数,得

$$y' = \sec^2(x+y)(1+y')$$
,

解得

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

因此

$$y'' = -2\csc(x+y)(-1)\csc(x+y)\cot(x+y)(1+y') = -2\csc^2(x+y)\cot^3(x+y).$$

(2) 两边对 
$$x$$
 求导,得  $y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$ , 两边再对  $x$  求导,得  $y'' = \frac{6}{(x - 2y)^3}$ .

10. 设 
$$e^y + xy = e$$
,求  $y''(0)$ .

**解1** 对  $e^y + xy = e$  两端关于 x 求导数,得

$$e^{y} y' + (y + xy') = 0$$
.

解得  $y' = \frac{-y}{x + e^y}$ ,于是

$$y'' = -\frac{y'(x+e^y) - y(1+e^y y')}{(x+e^y)^2}$$
 (注: 不必将 y' 表达式代入).

$$\stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} x = 0$$
  $\text{ iff}$ ,  $y = 1$ .  $y'(0) = \frac{-y}{x + e^y} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=1}} = \frac{-1}{e}$ ,  $y''(0) = e^{-2}$ .

解2 由题设得

$$e^{y} y' + (y + xy') = 0$$
, (\*)

上式两端关于 x 求导数,得

$$(e^{y} y'^{2} + e^{y} y'') + y' + (y' + xy'') = 0.$$
 (\*\*)

当 x = 0 时, y = 1. 代入 (\*) 式得  $y'(0) = \frac{-1}{e}$ ,代入 (\*\*) 式得  $y''(0) = e^{-2}$ .

解法2步骤相对简便.

11. 求下列参数方程所确定的函数的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ :

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} x = 3e^{-t}, \\ y = 2e^{t}; \end{cases}$$
 (2) 
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + t^{2}, \\ y = 4t + t^{4}. \end{cases}$$

**A** (1) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2e^{t}}{-3e^{-t}} = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2t}$$
,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( -\frac{2}{3} e^{2t} \right) = \frac{d \left( -\frac{2}{3} e^{2t} \right)}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{4}{3} e^{2t} \cdot \frac{1}{-3 e^{-t}} = \frac{4}{9} e^{3t}$$

(2) 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{4+4t^3}{2+2t} = 2(1-t+t^2), \ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{2t-1}{1+t}.$$

第五节 导数的简单应用

1. 试求经过原点且与曲线  $y_1 = \frac{x+9}{x+5}$ 相切的直线方程.

$$\mathbf{PP} \quad y_1' = \left(\frac{x+9}{x+5}\right)' = \frac{(x+5) - (x+9)}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{-4}{(x+5)^2}.$$

设经过原点的切线为  $y_2 = kx$  (k 为待定常数). 由于曲线  $y_1 = \frac{x+9}{x+5}$  与切线  $y_2 = kx$  在 切点处相交且相切, 因此在切点处

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = y_2, \\ y_1' = y_2', \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{x+9}{x+5} = kx, \\ \frac{-4}{(x+5)^2} = k, \end{cases}$$

因此得 $x^2 + 18x + 45 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = -3$ ,  $x_2 = -15$ .

$$k_1 = \frac{-4}{(x+5)^2} \bigg|_{x=-3} = -1, \ k_2 = \frac{-4}{(x+5)^2} \bigg|_{x=-15} = -\frac{1}{25}.$$

故所求直线(即切线)方程为 y = -x 及  $y = -\frac{1}{25}x$ .

## 注意 易犯的错误是:

所求直线经过(0,0)点,斜率为

$$k = y_1'|_{x=0} = \frac{-4}{(x+5)^2}\Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{4}{25},$$

故其方程为  $y = -\frac{4}{25}x$ .

产生错误的原因是认为所求直线与已知曲线在原点处相切. 事实上, 原点不在已知曲线上, 故原点不可能是切点.

2. 写出曲线  $\frac{x^2}{100} + \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$  在点 M (6, 6.4) 处的切线方程和法线方程.

解 由于

$$y' = -\frac{64x}{100y} = -\frac{16x}{25y},$$

从而点M处的导数

$$y'|_{M} = -\frac{16 \times 6}{25 \times 6.4} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

此即曲线在M点的切线的斜率.

所以,切线方程为

法线方程为

$$y-6.4=\frac{5}{3}(x-6)$$
,  $\mathbb{H} 5x-3y-10.8=0$ .

3. 求曲线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  在点  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$  处的切线和法线方程.

解 
$$y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}$$
, 故  $y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}\Big|_{x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a} = -1$ .

故切线方程为  $x + y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a = 0$ , 法线方程 x - y = 0.

4. 求曲线  $x = \frac{2t + t^2}{1 + t^3}$ ,  $y = \frac{2t - t^2}{1 + t^3}$  在 t = 0 处的切线方程和法线方程.

**A** 
$$y' = \frac{(2-2t)(1+t^3)-(2t-t^2)3t^2}{(2+2t)(1+t^3)-(2t+t^2)3t^2}$$
,  $\forall y'|_{t=0} = 1$ .

故切线方程 y = x, 法线方程 y = -x

5. 求对数螺线  $\rho = e^{\theta}$  在点  $(\rho_0, \theta_0) = (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  处的切线的直角坐标方程.

**解** 对数螺线的参数方程为  $\begin{cases} x = e^{\theta} \cos \theta, \\ y = e^{\theta} \sin \theta. \end{cases}$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\theta}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\theta} \left(\sin\theta + \cos\theta\right)}{\mathrm{e}^{\theta} \left(\cos\theta - \sin\theta\right)} = \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\cos\theta - \sin\theta},$$

在点 
$$(\rho_0, \theta_0) = (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
处, $x_0 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ , $y_0 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ . 切线斜率为 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}\bigg|_{M_0} = \left(\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}\right)\bigg|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}} = -1.$$

故在指定点处切线的方程为

$$y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -x.$$

6. 以初速度 $v_0$ 上抛的物体, 其上升高度s与时间t的关系是 $s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ , 求(1)该物体的速度v(t); (2)该物体达到最高点的时刻.

解 (1)速度函数是高度函数对时间的导数,

$$v(t) = s'(t) = v_0 - gt;$$

(2) 当物体达到最高点时, 其速度为零, 即  $v(t) = v_0 - gt = 0$ , 此时刻为  $t_0 = \frac{v_0}{g}$ .

7. 注水入深 8m 上顶直径 8m 的正圆锥形容器中, 其速率为  $4m^3/min$ . 当水深为 5m 时, 其表面上升的速率为多少?

**解** 设t时刻液面高度为h,液面半径为r,液体体积为V,则 $r = \frac{h}{2}$ ,

$$V = \frac{\pi}{3}r^2h = \frac{\pi}{12}h^3$$
,  $V'(t) = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot 3h^2h'(t) = \frac{\pi}{4}h^2h'(t)$ .

又知V'(t)=4,故

$$h'(t)|_{h=5} = \frac{4V'(t)}{\pi h^2}\Big|_{h=5} = \frac{16}{25\pi} \approx 0.204 \text{ (m/min)}.$$

## 第六节 函数的微分

1. 已知  $y = x^3 - x$ , 请将 x = 2 时,  $\Delta x$  分别等于1和 0.1 时的全增量  $\Delta y$  与全微分 d y 与 它们相应的值用线连起来:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \Delta y \mid_{\Delta x=1}^{x=2} & 11 \\ d y \mid_{\Delta x=1}^{x=2} & 18 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta y \mid_{\Delta x=0.1}^{x=2}$$
 1. 161 d  $y \mid_{\Delta x=0.1}^{x=2}$  1. 1

$$dy \Big|_{\Delta x=0.1}^{x=2}$$
 1. 1

解 d y = y'd x = 
$$(3x^2 - 1)$$
d x =  $(3x^2 - 1)$  $\Delta x$   
d y |<sub>x=2</sub> = 11, d y |<sub>x=2</sub> = 1.1.

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = [(x + \Delta x)^3 - (x + \Delta x)] - (x^3 - x),$$
 当  $x = 2$  时,

$$\Delta y |_{\Delta x=1} = [(2+1)^3 - (2+1)] - (2^3 - 2) = 18,$$
  
 $\Delta y |_{\Delta x=0.1} = [(2+0.1)^3 - (2+0.1)] - (2^3 - 2) = 1.161.$ 

2. 求下列函数在指定点处的微分:

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} (a \neq 0), x_0 = 0;$$
 (2) 
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(1 + t^2), \\ y = \arctan t, \end{cases} t = 1;$$

(3) 
$$e^{x+y} - xy = 1$$
,  $x_0 = 0$ .

**#** (1) 
$$y' = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}} = \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}$$
,  $dy = \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$ .

(2) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{2t}, \ dy|_{t=1} = \frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=1} dx = \frac{1}{2}dx.$$

(3) 方程两边对x 求导数,得

$$e^{x+y}(1+y')-(y+xy')=0$$
,

解得 
$$y' = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}$$
. 当  $x = 0$  时,  $y = 0$ 

$$y'|_{x=0} = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=0}} = -1.$$

故在 x = 0 处微分  $dy|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} dy = -dx$ .

3. 求下列复合函数的微分:

(1) 
$$y = \ln(x^2 + 1), x = e^t + \sin t$$
; (2)  $y = \ln \tan \frac{u}{2}, u = \cos 2x$ 

$$(1) dy = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} (e^t + \cos t) dt = \frac{2(e^t + \sin t)}{(e^t + \sin t)^2 + 1} (e^t + \cos t) dt ;$$

(2) 
$$dy = \frac{\sec^2 \frac{u}{2}}{2 \tan \frac{u}{2}} du = \frac{1}{\sin u} du = \frac{-2 \sin 2x}{\sin(\cos 2x)} dx$$
.

4. 将适当的函数填入下列括号内, 使等式成立:

(1) 
$$d(x^3 + C) = 3x^2 dx$$
;

$$(2) d(\sin t + C) = \cos t dt;$$

(3) 
$$d\left(-\frac{1}{\omega}\cos\omega x + C\right) = \sin\omega x dx$$
; (4)  $d\left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + C\right) = e^{-2x}dx$ .

易犯的错误是:

(2)  $d(\sin t) = \cos t dt$ .

错在只寻找了使等式成立的一个函数,未求全部函数.

5. 用一阶微分形式不变性, 求 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
, 这里  $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ .

方程两边取微分,

$$d\left(\arctan\frac{y}{x}\right) = d\left(\ln(x^{2} + y^{2})\right).$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}} d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} d(x^{2} + y^{2}),$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}} \frac{x d y - y d x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} (2x d x + 2y d y),$$

解得 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{2x + y}{x - 2y}.$$

## 第二章 导数与微分(总习题)

1. 证明可导的周期函数的导函数仍为具有相同周期的周期函数.

证 设 f(x) 为周期函数, 周期为T, 则

$$f(x+T)=f(x).$$

两端求导,得

$$f'(x+T) = f'(x),$$

这说明 f'(x)为具有周期T 的周期函数.

2. 设 f(x)和 g(x)是在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上定义的函数, 且具有如下性质:

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

(2) f(x)和 g(x)在点 x = 0 可导, 且已知 f(0) = 0, g(0) = 1.

证明: f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导.

证 利用条件(1).

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

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

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

因为 f(x) 和 g(x) 均在 x = 0 可导, 且 f(0) = 0, g(0) = 1, 所以,

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

$$g'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{g(\Delta x) - g(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{g(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x}$$
 存在.

故 f'(x) = f(x)g'(0) + g(x)f'(0).

由于x是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内任意点,因此函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导.

注意 易犯的错误:由条件(1),得

$$f'(x+y) = [f'(x)g(y) + f(x)g'(y)] + [f'(y)g(x) + f(y)g'(x)],$$

$$f'(x) = [f'(x)g(0) + f(x)g'(0)] + [f'(0)g(x) + f(0)g'(x)],$$

将条件 f(0)=0, g(0)=1代入, 解得

$$f(x) = -\frac{f'(0)g(x)}{g'(0)},$$

因此 
$$f'(x) = -\frac{f'(0)}{g'(0)}g'(x)$$
.

此解错在将要证的结论 (f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 可导) 当条件使用了, 且求导运算概念混乱.

3. 设 
$$f(x) = 2^{|a-x|}$$
, 讨论  $f(x)$  在  $x = a$  处的可导性, 并求  $f'(x)$ .

$$\mathbf{F}(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{a-x}, & x < a, \\ 1, & x = a, \\ 2^{x-a}, & x > a. \end{cases}$$

因此在 $x \neq a$ 处,

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2^{a-x} \cdot \ln 2, & x < a, \\ 2^{x-a} \cdot \ln 2, & x > a. \end{cases}$$

在x = a处,利用左右导数定义,

$$f_{+}'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} 2^{\Delta x} - 1}{=} \lim_{y \to 0^{+}} \frac{y}{\log_{2}(1 + y)} = \lim_{y \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\log_{2}(1 + y)^{\frac{1}{y}}} = \frac{1}{\log_{2} e} = \ln 2,$$

$$f_{-}'(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(a + \Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2^{-\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$= -\lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} 2^{-\Delta x} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = -\ln 2.$$

因为  $f_{+}'(a) \neq f_{-}'(a)$ , 所以 f(x) 在 x = a 处不可导.

注意 易犯以下两种错误:

(1) 因为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{a-x}, & x < a, \\ 2^{x-a}, & x \ge a. \end{cases}$$
 所以 
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2^{a-x} \cdot \ln 2, & x < a, \\ 2^{x-a} \cdot \ln 2, & x \ge a. \end{cases}$$

此解错在只由分段函数在分段点一侧的表达式就求得了分段点处的导数值. 事实上, 函数在一点的可导性与该点左, 右两侧邻近函数的性质都有关系.

(2) 因为 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{a-x}, & x < a, \\ 1, & x = a, \\ 2^{x-a}, & x > a. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2^{a-x} \cdot \ln 2, & x < a, \\ 0, & x = a, \\ 2^{x-a} \cdot \ln 2, & x > a. \end{cases}$$

此解错在认为 f(a)=1, 于是 f'(a)=(f(a))'=1'=0. 事实上, 一般地,  $f'(a)\neq (f'(a))'$ .

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

5. (1) 
$$\mbox{if } f(t) = \lim_{x \to \infty} t (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{2tx}, \ \mbox{if } f'(t) = \underline{(1 + 2t)e^{2t}};$$

(2) 
$$\mbox{\%} f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}, \mbox{ } \mbox{$\mathbb{M}$} f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{2(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}.$$

6. 
$$\&y = x^2 \sin 2x$$
,  $\&x y^{(50)}$ 

**解** 设 $u = \sin 2x$ ,  $v = x^2$ , 利用莱布尼茨公式, 得

$$y^{(50)} = (\sin 2x)^{(50)} (x^2)^{(0)} + 50(\sin 2x)^{(49)} (x^2)' + \frac{50 \cdot 49}{2!} (\sin 2x)^{(48)} (x^2)'' + 0$$

$$= 2^{50} \sin\left(2x + \frac{50\pi}{2}\right) x^2 + 50 \cdot 2^{49} \sin\left(2x + \frac{49\pi}{2}\right) 2x$$

$$+ \frac{50 \cdot 49}{2} \cdot 2^{48} \sin\left(2x + \frac{48\pi}{2}\right) \cdot 2$$

$$= 2^{50} \left[-\sin 2x \cdot x^2 + 50\cos 2x \cdot x + \frac{25 \times 49}{2}\sin 2x\right].$$

**注意** 若设 $u = x^2$ ,  $v = \sin 2x$ 会有什么不同?

7. 设  $y = f(\tan x + x \ln x)$ , f 具有二阶导数, 求 y' 及 y''.

$$y' = f'(\tan x + x \ln x)(\sec^2 x + \ln x + 1)$$
,

$$y'' = f''(\tan x + x \ln x)(\sec^2 x + \ln x + 1)^2 + f'(\tan x + x \ln x)(2\sec^2 x \tan x + \frac{1}{x}).$$

8. 证明 
$$(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)^{(n)} = 4^{n-1} \cos\left(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$
.

**证法 1** 设 
$$y = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$$
, 则

 $y' = 4\sin^2 x \cos x - 4\cos^3 x \sin x = -\sin 4x$ 

$$y^{(n)} = (-\sin 4x)^{(n-1)} = -4^{n-1}\sin\left(4x + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2}\right) = 4^{n-1}\cos\left(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right).$$

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

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 4x)^{(n)} = 4^{n-1} \cos \left( 4x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right).$$

证法3 数学归纳法(略).

9. 设函数 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x < 0, \\ ax^2 + bx + c, & x \ge 0, \end{cases}$$
  $f''(0)$  存在, 确定常数  $a, b, c$  的值.

**解** (1) 
$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} e^x = 1$$
,  $f(0^+) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (ax^2 + bx + c) = c$ ,  $f(0) = c$ , 由题设知,

f''(0) 存在, 故 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续, 即有  $f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0)$ , c = 1.

(2) 
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x < 0, \\ 2ax + b, & x > 0, \end{cases}$$
  $f''(0)$   $f(x)$   $f''(x)$   $f''(x)$ 

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f'(x)$$
,  $\mbox{II} f'(0) = b = 1$ 

(3) 
$$f_{+}''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(2ax + b) - 1}{x} = 2a$$

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

由于 
$$f''(0)$$
 存在, 故  $f_{-}''(0) = f_{+}''(0)$ , 即  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ .

注意 易犯的错误是:

由 
$$e^0 = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 + c$$
, 得  $c = 1$ ,

由 
$$e^0 = 2a \cdot 0 + b$$
,得  $b = 1$ ,

由 
$$e^0 = 2a$$
 , 得  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  .

此解错在未体现根据什么概念条件建立的等式.

10. 设参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = \arctan t \\ y = \ln(1+t) \end{cases}$$
, 求 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} \not \ge \frac{d^2 x}{dy^2}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\frac{dx}{dt}}{\frac{dy}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{1+t}{1+t^2},$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{\frac{1-2t-t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t}} = \frac{(1-2t-t^2)(1+t)}{(1+t^2)^2}.$$

11. 已知 
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = a e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$$
, 求 y''.

**解1** 取对数, 
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+y^2) = \ln a + \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
, 两边对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$\frac{x+yy'}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{y'x-y}{x^2}, \ x+yy'=y'x-y, \tag{*}$$

解得  $y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ ,

因此

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

将 y'的表达式代入,解得  $y'' = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x - y)^3}$ .

解2 (\*) 式两端对x 求导数, 得

$$1 + y'^2 + y''y = y''x,$$

所以

$$y'' = \frac{1 + (y')^2}{x - y} = \frac{y' \text{ th}}{(x - y)^3} \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x - y)^3}.$$

12.  $y = x + x^{x} + x^{x^{x}} (x > 0)$ ,  $\Re y'$ .

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f} \qquad y' = 1 + x^{x} (1 + \ln x) + x^{x^{x}} (x^{x} \ln x)'$$
$$= 1 + x^{x} (1 + \ln x) + x^{x} \cdot x^{x^{x}} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \ln x + \ln^{2} x \right).$$

13. 液体从深为 18cm, 顶部直径为 12cm 的正圆锥形漏斗,漏入直径为 10cm 的圆柱形桶中, 开始时漏斗盛满液体. 已知漏斗中液面深 12cm 时, 液面下落速度为 1cm/min, 问此时桶中液面上升速度是多少?

解 设锥形漏斗液高为h,桶中液高为h(图 2.1).由题设知,

$$\pi 5^2 h_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 6^2 \cdot 18 - \frac{\pi}{3} r^2 h,$$

又
$$\frac{r}{h} = \frac{6}{18}$$
,  $r = \frac{h}{3}$ , 代入上式, 得

$$25 \pi h_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 6^2 \cdot 18 - \frac{\pi}{27} h^3,$$

对t求导数,得

$$25 \pi \frac{\mathrm{d} h_1}{\mathrm{d} t} = -\frac{\pi}{27} \cdot 3h^2 \frac{\mathrm{d} h}{\mathrm{d} t},$$

已知
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0} = -1 \,\mathrm{cm/min}$$
,因此

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}h_1}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{h=12} = \frac{-1}{9} \frac{12^2}{25} (-1) = \frac{16}{25} = 0.64 \,\mathrm{cm/min.}$$

