

第 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

2003-2004.

1. $y = (\frac{3}{2})^{2x} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \sin e$. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = (\frac{3}{2})^{2x} \cdot \ln \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 + \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}$

2004-2005.

1. $y = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$. 求 y'

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

2. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$. 求 $f'(0)$.

解: $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - 1}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$

3. 求 $y = (\frac{x}{1+x})^x$ 的导数

解: $\ln y = x \ln \frac{x}{1+x} = x [\ln x - \ln(1+x)]$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x - \ln(1+x) + x \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right]$$

$$y' = y \left[\ln x - \ln(1+x) + x \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \right]$$

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



2005-2006.

1. 设 $y=f(x)$ 由方程 $xy+2\ln x=y^4$ 所确定. 则 $y=f(x)$ 在 $(1,1)$ 处切线方程是

解: 求导: $y+xy'+2\cdot\frac{1}{x}=4y^3\cdot y'$

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

$$y'(1) = \frac{1+2}{4-1} = 1$$

$$\therefore (1,1) \text{ 处切线方程为: } y-1=1\cdot(x-1) \quad \text{即 } y=x$$

2. 设 $y=f(x)$ 由 $\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \arctan\frac{y}{x}$ 确定. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

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

$$\frac{x+y\cdot y'}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{y'x-y}{x^2+y^2} \quad \therefore x+y\cdot y' = x y' - y$$

$$(x-y)y' = x+y \quad y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y} \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(1+y')(x-y) - (x+y)(1-y')}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2xy' - 2y}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x \cdot \frac{x+y}{x-y} - 2y}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}$$

2006-2007

1. $y = \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 在 $(1,0)$ 处切线斜率为 1.

解: $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} \quad y'(1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

2. $e^y + xy - e = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____.

解: $e^y \cdot y' + y + xy' = 0$

$$(e^y + x)y' = -y$$

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



3. $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导, 且 $f'(a)=0$. 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(a)}{x-a} = \underline{f''(a)}$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)-f'(a)}{x-a} = f''(a)$

4. 求 $y = \frac{x\sqrt{x+1}}{(x+2)^2}$ 的导数.

解: $\ln y = \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x+1) - 2 \ln(x+2)$

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

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

2007-2008.

1. $f(x) = \ln x$. 则 $[f(3)]' = (\quad)$

A. $\frac{1}{3}$. B. 0. C. $\ln 3$. D. $\frac{1}{x}$.

$$f'(3) = \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{x=3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$[f(3)]' = (\ln 3)' = 0$$

2. $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$. $y' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

3. 由 $y-x = e^{xy}$ 确定 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的切线方程.

解: $x=0 \Rightarrow y=1$. 点 $(0, 1)$.

$$y' - 1 = e^{xy} (y + xy') = ye^{xy} + xe^{xy} \cdot y'$$

$$(1 - xe^{xy}) y' = 1 + ye^{xy}$$

$$y' = \frac{1 + ye^{xy}}{1 - xe^{xy}} \quad k = y'(0) = 2$$

切线方程: $y - 1 = 2(x - 0)$ 即 $y = 2x + 1$.



2008-2009

1. $f(x)$ 在 a 处可导. 则 $f'(a)$ 是 (D)

A. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h)-f(a)}{h}$ B. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a+h)}{h}$ C. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$ D. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$

$$\therefore f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$$

$$\therefore A = -f'(a). \quad B = -f'(a). \quad C = f'(a). \quad D = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)-[f(a+h)-f(a)]}{h} = 2f'(a) - f'(a) = f'(a)$$

2. $x = \sin t, y = \cos 2t$ 在 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$ 处切线方程 _____.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\cos 2t)'}{(\sin t)'} = \frac{-2 \sin 2t}{\cos t} = -4 \sin t. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0) \rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -2\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left(\text{或 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -4 \sin t = -4x, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -2\sqrt{2} \right)$$

$$\text{切线方程: } y - 0 = -2\sqrt{2} \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad \text{即 } 2\sqrt{2}x + y - 2 = 0.$$

3. $y = \sqrt{x \sinh x \sqrt{1-e^x}}$ 求导.

$$\text{解: } \ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x \sinh x \sqrt{1-e^x}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln x + \ln \sinh x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-e^x) \right]$$

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

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

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



2008-2009.

1. 正确的是 (D.)

A. $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处是否有极限与 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的值有关系.

B. $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处有极限, 则 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处一定连续.

C. $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续, 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处一定可微分.

D. $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导是 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续的充分非必要条件.

解析: A. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在, $f(x_0)$ 不一定有定义.

B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ 时, 又连续.

C. D. 可导 \Leftrightarrow 可微 \Rightarrow 连续 \Rightarrow 有极限.

2. $f(x) = e^{2x}$. 则 $f^{(n)}(x) = (B)$

A. e^{2x} . B. $2^n e^{2x}$. C. $2^n e^x$. D. e^{2nx}

解: $f'(x) = 2e^{2x}$. $f''(x) = 2^2 e^{2x}$. $f'''(x) = 2^3 e^{2x}$. \dots $f^{(n)}(x) = 2^n e^{2x}$.

3. 曲线 $x = a \cos t$, $y = b \sin t$ 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 相应点处切线方程 _____.

解: $t = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$, $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b$ $(x, y) = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b)$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b \cos t}{-a \sin t} = -\frac{b}{a} \cot t \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{切线方程: } y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b = -\frac{b}{a} \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \right)$$

4. $y = 2x^2 + \ln x$. 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$



2009-2010.

1. $y = f(x)$ 在 a 处可导. 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+5h) - f(a)}{2h} = (D)$

A. $f'(a)$. B. $5f'(a)$. C. $2f'(a)$. D. $\frac{5}{2}f'(a)$.

解. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+5h) - f(a)}{2h} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+5h) - f(a)}{5h} = \frac{5}{2} f'(a)$

2. $y = e^x \sinh 2x$. 则 $y' = \underline{e^x \sinh 2x + 2e^x \cosh 2x}$

3. 与直线 $y = 5x$ 相切, 曲线 $y = x^3 + x^2$ 的所有切线方程 _____.

解. $k = 5 = 3x^2 + 2x$

$$3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0 \quad (x-1)(3x+5) = 0 \quad x = 1 \text{ 或 } x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2. \text{ 或 } x = -\frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{50}{27}$$

$$y - 2 = 5(x - 1) \text{ 或 } y + \frac{50}{27} = 5(x + \frac{5}{3})$$

$$\text{即 } y = 5x - 3. \text{ 或 } y = 5x + \frac{175}{27}.$$

4. $\arcsin y = e^{x+y}$. $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \cdot y' = e^{x+y} \cdot (1+y') = e^{x+y} + e^{x+y} \cdot y'$

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

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



2010-2011.

1. $f(0)=0$. $f'(0)$ 存在. 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x)}{x}$ 等于 (D)

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

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x)}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+2x)-f(0)}{2x} = 2f'(0)$

2. $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-100)$, 则 $f'(0) = \underline{100!}$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-100)}{x} = 100!$

3. $xy + 2\ln x = y^4$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 处切线方程为 $\underline{y=x}$

解: $y + xy' + \frac{2}{x} = 4y^3 \cdot y'$. $(4y^3 - x)y' = y + \frac{2}{x}$

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

\therefore 切线方程: $y-1 = x-1$. $\therefore y=x$.

4. $y = x \sec x + \arctan x^2 + \ln 3$. 求 y' , dy

解: $y' = \sec x + x \sec x \tan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$. $dy = (\sec x + x \sec x \tan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}) dx$.

5. $y = (1+x^2)^{\sin x}$, 求 y' .

解: $\ln y = \sin x \ln(1+x^2)$. $\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \cos x \ln(1+x^2) + \sin x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

$$y' = (1+x^2)^{\sin x} \left[\cos x \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2x \sin x}{1+x^2} \right]$$

6. $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$. 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{\cos t(1 - \cos t) - \sin t}{(1 - \cos t)^2}}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\cos t - 1}{a(1 - \cos t)^3} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}$$



2013-2014.

1. $y = \arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x - a^x$ ($a > 0$). 求 $y' =$ _____.

解: $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} - a^x \ln a = -a^x \ln a$.

2. $\begin{cases} x = t \cos t \\ y = t \sin t \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ _____.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t \cos t + \sin t}{\cos t - t \sin t}$

3. $x^2 - y^2 - 4xy = 0$. 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: $2x - 2y \cdot y' - 4y - 4xy' = 0$. $(y+2x)y' = x-2y$

$$y' = \frac{x-2y}{y+2x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(1-2y')(y+2x) - (x-2y)(y'+2)}{(y+2x)^2} = \frac{5y-5xy'}{(y+2x)^2} = \frac{5y-5x \cdot \frac{x-2y}{y+2x}}{(y+2x)^2} = \frac{5(y^2+4xy-x^2)}{(y+2x)^3}$$

$$= 0.$$

2013-2014 开学重考

1. $y = x + x^x$ 求 y'

解: $y - x = x^x$. $\ln(y-x) = x \ln x$

$$\frac{y'-1}{y-x} = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1$$

$$y'-1 = (y-x)(\ln x + 1) = x^x(\ln x + 1)$$

$$y' = 1 + x^x(\ln x + 1)$$

2. $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 3x$. 求 y'

解: $2x + 2y + 2xy' + 2y \cdot y' = 3$

$$(2x+2y)y' = 3 - 2x - 2y$$

$$y' = \frac{3-2x-2y}{2x+2y}$$



3. $\begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1+t^2} \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1}$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}} = \frac{1}{t} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1} = 1.$

4. $y = 2e^x - \frac{x^2}{2} - x + 5$. 验证 $y'' = y' + x$

证明: $y' = 2e^x - x - 1$. $y'' = 2e^x - 1$

$y' + x = 2e^x - x - 1 + x = 2e^x - 1 = y''$ 得证.

2014-2015

1. $y = \sin x$ 在 $(\pi, 0)$ 处切线斜率. (C)

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

解: $y' = \cos x$. $k = y'(\pi) = \cos \pi = -1$.

2. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 1 \\ ax-1, & x > 1. \end{cases}$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续且可导. 则 $a = \underline{2}$

证: $f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax-1) = a-1 \\ f(1) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = 2.$

3. $y = x^3 + 2x^2 - \frac{2}{x} + 12$. 求 dy

解: $y' = 3x^2 + 4x + \frac{2}{x^2}$ $dy = (3x^2 + 4x + \frac{2}{x^2}) dx$

4. $e^{x+y} = xy$. 求 y'

解: $e^{x+y} \cdot (1+y') = y + xy'$ $e^{x+y} - y = (x - e^{x+y}) y'$ $y' = \frac{e^{x+y} - y}{x - e^{x+y}} = \frac{xy - y}{xy - x}$

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

$y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{1 - \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{\frac{1-x}{x}}{\frac{y-1}{y}} = \frac{y-xy}{xy-x}$



$$5. \begin{cases} x=t^2 \\ y=4t^3 \end{cases} \quad \text{求} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=2}.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{12t^2}{2t} = 6t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{6}{2t} = \frac{3}{t} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2015-2016.

$$1. y = \tan(1-x^2) \quad \text{求} \quad dy \Big|_{x=1}.$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \sec^2(1-x^2) \cdot (-2x) = -2x \sec^2(1-x^2)$$

$$dy = -2x \sec^2(1-x^2) \Delta x \quad dy \Big|_{x=1} = -2 \Delta x$$

$$2. \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sinh t) \\ y = a(1 - \cosh t) \end{cases} \quad \text{求} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \quad (18) \quad 2010-2011).$$

2016-2017

$$1. \text{ 设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 可导, } f'(x_0) = 1. \text{ 求 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 2\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \underline{-2}.$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 2\Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = -2 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[x_0 + (-2\Delta x)] - f(x_0)}{-2\Delta x} = -2 f'(x_0) = -2$$

$$2. y = x + e^x \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 处切线方程} \quad \underline{y = 2x + 1}.$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 1 + e^x \quad k = y' \Big|_{x=0} = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad y - 1 = 2(x - 0) \quad y = 2x + 1$$

$$3. y = f(\sin x^2) \quad (f(u) \text{ 可导}) \quad \text{求} \quad dy = \underline{2x \cos x^2 f'(\sin x^2) dx}$$

$$4. y = x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] \quad \text{求} \quad y', dy.$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x) + x \left[-\sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] \\ = \cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x) - \sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x) = 2 \cos(\ln x).$$

$$dy = 2 \cos(\ln x) dx$$



$$5. \begin{cases} x = 1 - \cos t \\ y = t \sin t \end{cases} \quad \text{求} \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t + t \cos t}{\sin t} = 1 + t \cot t.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\cos t + t \sec^2 t}{\sin t} = \frac{\sin t \cos t + t}{\sin^3 t}$$

$$6. xy = e^{x+y}. \quad y = y(x) \text{ 的 - 阶导数}$$

2016-2017.

$$1. f'(0) \text{ 存在. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x) - f(0)}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+2x) - f(0)}{2x} = 2f'(0)$$

$$2. y = \sin x \text{ 在 } (\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ 处的切线方程为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \cos x. \quad k = y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. y = 3 \sec x + \arctan x + \ln 3. \quad \text{求} \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot y'|_{x=0}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 3 \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad y'|_{x=0} = 1.$$

$$4. \begin{cases} x = at \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} \quad \text{求} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a \sin t}{a} = \sin t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\cos t}{a}$$

$$5. y = 1 - xe^y. \quad \text{求} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = -e^y - xe^y \cdot y' \quad (1 + xe^y)y' = -e^y$$

$$y' = -\frac{e^y}{1 + xe^y}$$



2017-2018

1. $f(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)$. 求 $f'(-1) = \underline{-6}$

解: $f'(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) - 0}{x+1}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) = -1 \times 1 \times 2 \times 3 = -6$

2. $y = f(\sin x + \ln x)$ ($f(u)$ 可导). $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{(\cos x + \frac{1}{x}) f'(\sin x + \ln x)}$

解: $y' = f'(\sin x + \ln x) \cdot (\cos x + \frac{1}{x})$

3. $y = 2^{\sin x} + (\sin x)^2 + \int_2^5 e^x dx$. 求 y' . dy . (第5题).

解: $y' = 2^{\sin x} \ln 2 \cdot \cos x + 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$ $dy = y' dx$

4. $\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = t \sin t + \cos t \end{cases}$. 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}}$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t + t \cos t - \sin t}{\cos t} = t$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\cos t} = \sec t$. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sec \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}$

5. $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解: $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{y'x - y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{x + y \cdot y'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

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

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



2017-2018 (16/18).

1. $f'(a)=3$. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a-h)}{3h} = \underline{1}$.

解: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a)-f(a-h)}{3h} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f[a+(h)]-f(a)}{-h} = \frac{1}{3} f'(a) = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 1$.

2. $y=e^x+\cos x-1$ 在 $(0,1)$ 处切线方程为 $y=x+1$.

解: $y'=e^x-\sin x$. $y'|_{x=0}=1$

$$y-1=1 \cdot (x-0) \quad \therefore y=x+1$$

3. $y=x \arctan \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} + \ln 2$. 求 y' . dy

解: $y' = \arctan \frac{x}{2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arctan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2x}{4+x^2} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$$dy = y' dx.$$

4. $x-y+\frac{1}{2}\sin y=0$. $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: $1-y'+\frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y'=0$. $(1-\frac{1}{2}\cos y)y'=1$.

$$y' = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}\cos y} = \frac{2}{2-\cos y}$$

5. $\begin{cases} x=a(t-\sin t) \\ y=a(1-\cos t) \end{cases}$. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ (2010-2011).

2017-2018 (17/18).

1. $f(x)=x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)$. $f'(0)=\underline{4!}$.

解: $f'(0)=\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) = 4!$

2. $y=f(\sin x^2)$. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{f'(\sin x^2) \cdot \cos x^2 \cdot 2x = 2x \cos x^2 f'(\sin x^2)}$



3. $y = e^{\sin x} + \tan 2x + \sinh \frac{\pi}{5}$. 求 y' , dy .

解: $y' = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + 2 \sec^2 2x + 0 = \cos x \cdot e^{\sin x} + 2 \sec^2 2x$.

4. $\begin{cases} x = at + 1 \\ y = a^2 \sinh t \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a^2 \cosh t}{a} = a \cosh t$

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-a \sinh t}{a} = -\sinh t$. $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\sinh \frac{\pi}{2} = -1$.

5. $x + y = e^{x-y}$ 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解: $1 + y' = e^{x-y} \cdot (1 - y') = e^{x-y} - e^{x-y} \cdot y'$

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

2018-2019.

1. $f'(1) = 2$. $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+2\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \underline{4}$

解: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+2\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = 2 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+2\Delta x) - f(1)}{2\Delta x} = 2f'(1) = 2 \times 2 = 4$

2. $f(x) = x^n + e^{2x}$. $f^{(n)}(0) = \underline{n! + 2^n}$

解: $f'(x) = nx^{n-1} + 2e^{2x}$. $f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2} + 2^2 e^{2x}$

$\dots f^{(n)}(x) = n! + 2^n e^{2x}$. $f^{(n)}(0) = n! + 2^n$

3. $y = x[\cos(\ln x) + \sinh(\ln x)] + \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx$. 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ (第 5 题).

解: $y' = \cos(\ln x) + \sinh(\ln x) + x[-\sinh(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}] + 0$
 $= \cos(\ln x) + \sinh(\ln x) - \sinh(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x) = 2\cos(\ln x)$

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



4. $\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \cos 2t \end{cases}$ $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处切线方程. 法线方程.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2\sin 2t}{\cos t} = \frac{-4\sin t \cos t}{\cos t} = -4\sin t$

$k_{\text{切}} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -4\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -2\sqrt{2}$, $k_{\text{法}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$t = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $x = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $y = \cos(2 \times \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$. $(x, y) = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$.

切线方程: $y = -2\sqrt{2}(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -2\sqrt{2}x + 2$, $y = -2\sqrt{2}x + 2$

法线方程: $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$, $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$

5. $e^{x+y} + \cos(xy) = 0$. 求 dy .

解: $e^{x+y}(1+y') - \sin(xy) \cdot (y+xy') = 0$.

$[e^{x+y} - x\sin(xy)]y' = y\sin(xy) - e^{x+y}$

$y' = \frac{y\sin(xy) - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x\sin(xy)}$, $dy = \frac{y\sin(xy) - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x\sin(xy)} dx$

2018-2019.

1. $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导. 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a) - f(a-h)}{h} = \underline{f'(a)}$.

解: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a) - f(a-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h} = f'(a)$

2. $y = \arcsin \ln(1+2x)$ 求 y' 及 dy

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

$dy = -\frac{2}{1+2x} \sin \ln(1+2x) dx$



$$3. y = x^{\sin x} \quad \text{求 } y'$$

$$\text{解: } \ln y = \sin x \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \cos x \cdot \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$4. \begin{cases} x = e^{-t} \\ y = te^t \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^t + te^t}{-e^{-t}} = -e^{2t} - te^{2t}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2e^{2t} - 2te^{2t} - e^{2t}}{-e^{-t}} = 3e^{3t} + 2te^{3t} = e^{3t}(3 + 2t)$$

2018-2019 (开季补考)

$$1. f'(1) = 2. \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-2\Delta x) - f(1)}{\Delta x} = \underline{-4}$$

$$2. y = x^2 + e^{2x} \quad \text{在 } (0, 1) \text{ 处切线的方程. } \underline{y = 2x + 1}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 2x + 2e^{2x}. \quad y'|_{x=0} = 2. \quad y - 1 = 2x \quad y = 2x + 1$$

$$3. y = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + \int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx \quad \text{求 } \frac{dy}{dx}, dy$$

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

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

$$4. f(u) \text{ 可导可微. } y = f(\ln x) \quad \text{求 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = f'(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f''(\ln x) \frac{1}{x^2} + f'(\ln x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2} [f''(\ln x) - f'(\ln x)]$$



$$5. \begin{cases} x = \sinh t \\ y = -\cosh t \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\sinh 2t}{\cosh t} = 4\sinh t.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4\cosh t}{\cosh t} = 4.$$

2019-2020. (16题).

$$1. f'(x_0) = 4. \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 3h) - f(x_0)}{h} = \underline{12}.$$

$$2. f'(1) = 2. \quad \left. \frac{df(x^2)}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = \underline{4}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{df(x^2)}{dx} = f'(x^2) \cdot 2x. \quad \left. \frac{df(x^2)}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = f'(1) \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$3. y = \sin^2 x - \ln \cos x + \arctan \frac{x}{7}. \quad \text{求 } dy.$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 2\sin x \cdot \cos x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 0 = \sin 2x + \tan x$$

$$dy = (\sin 2x + \tan x) dx$$

$$4. \begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t}{2}. \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t}$$

$$5. y = xe^y \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处切线、法线方程.}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = e^y + xe^y \cdot y' \quad (1 - xe^y)y' = e^y. \quad y' = \frac{e^y}{1 - xe^y}$$

$$k_{\text{切}} = y'|_{x=0} = 1. \quad k_{\text{法}} = -1.$$

$$\text{切线方程: } y = x. \quad \text{法线方程: } y = -x$$



2019-2020

1. $f(0)=0$. $f'(0)=3$. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-2h)}{h} = \underline{-6}$.

解: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-2h)}{h} = 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-2h)-f(0)}{-2h} = -2f'(0) = -6$

2. $f(u)$ 可导. $y=f(1-2x)$. 则 $y'=(\quad)$

A. $f'(1-2x)$. B. $-f'(1-2x)$. C. $-2f'(1-2x)$. D. $-2f'(x)$

3. $y = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a}$ ($a>0$). 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: $y' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} = \sqrt{a^2-x^2}$

$y'' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$

4. $x + \arctan y = y$. 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解: $1 + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \cdot y' = y'$ $(1 - \frac{1}{1+y^2})y' = 1$. $y' = \frac{1+y^2}{y^2} = \frac{1}{y^2} + 1$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2y'}{y^3} = -\frac{2}{y^3} \cdot (\frac{1}{y^2} + 1)$

5. $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan t \end{cases}$

在哪一点处切线平行于直线 $x+2y=0$. 并求该点处切线方程. 法线方程.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = -\frac{1}{2t}$ $x+2y=0 \therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x$.

设所求点为 (x_0, y_0) . $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t_0} = k_{切} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2t_0} \Rightarrow t_0 = 1$.

$\therefore x_0 = \ln 2$. $y_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$. $\therefore (x_0, y_0) = (\ln 2, \frac{\pi}{4})$

切线方程: $y - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}(x - \ln 2)$.

法线方程: $y - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2(x - \ln 2)$.

