

二期加测 10

1. 已知 $f'(x_0) = -3$, 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - 5h)} = -\frac{2}{15}$.
2. 已知 $y = xe^{2x} + \sin x^2$, 则 $y'' = 4e^{2x} + 4xe^{2x} + 2\cos x^2 - 4x^2 \sin x^2$.
3. 已知参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t + \arctan t \end{cases}$ 确定的函数 $y = f(x)$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{3}{2}$.
4. 已知函数 $y = (1+x^2)^{\sin x}$, 则 $dy = (1+x^2)^{\sin x} (\cos x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{2x \sin x}{1+x^2}) dx$.
5. 曲线 $y - 2e^{xy} - x - 3x^2 = 0$ 点 $x=0$ 处的切线方程为 $y = 5x + 2$.
6. 曲线 $y = \frac{3x - 5 \cos x}{2x + \sin x}$ 的水平渐近线是 $y = \frac{3}{2}$; 曲线 $y = \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 9}$ 的垂直渐近线是 $x = 3$.
7. 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} b + \ln(1+2x), & x \geq 0 \\ ax, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 求实数 a 与 b 的值.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [b + \ln(1+2x)] = b$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} ax = 0$, 所以 $b=0$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax - b}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ax}{x} = a$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{b + \ln(1+2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{x} = 2, \text{ 所以 } a=2$$

所以 $a=2$, $b=0$

8. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), & x \geq 0 \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $f'(x)$

解: $x < 0$ 时 $f'(x) = 1$, $x > 0$ 时 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$,

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{x} = 1, \quad f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

所以 $f'(0) = 1$

$$\text{所以 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x}, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{e^x - x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{e^x - x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$$

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^2 \arcsin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan^2 x}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$