# 数学分析(新工科)

第四章 微分与导数 习题课

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# 主要知识点:

### 一. 可微的定义:

若
$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$
,(注意:  $A = \Delta x$  大!) 则称 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x_0$ 点可微,称 $A\Delta x$ 为 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x_0$ 点的微分,记为d $y \Big|_{x=x_0}$ 或d $f(x)\Big|_{x=x_0}$ .

二、导数的定义:

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

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注1: dy = f'(x)dx.

注2: 可导⇔可微,但导数≠微分!

注3: 可导⇒连续.

注4: y = f(x)在 $x_0$ 可导 $\Leftrightarrow f'(x_0) = f'(x_0)$ .

注5:  $f'(x_0)$  是曲线y = f(x) 在( $x_0$ ,  $f(x_0)$ )处切线的斜率.

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# 三. 求导法则:

1. 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则:

$$[f(x) \pm g(x)]' = f'(x) \pm g'(x),$$

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

$$\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^{2}(x)}.$$

2. 反函数的求导法则:

若y = f(x)在(a,b)上严格单调、可导且 $f'(x) \neq 0$ ,记 $\alpha = \min\{f(a+), f(b-)\}$ , $\beta = \max\{f(a+), f(b-)\}$ ,则其反函数 $x = f^{-1}(y)$ 在 $(\alpha, \beta)$ 上可导,且 $(f^{-1}(y))' = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$ .

#### 3. 复合函数的求导法则:

函数 $u = \varphi(x)$ 在 $x_0$ 处可导, y = f(u)在点 $u_0 = \varphi(x_0)$ 处可导, 则复合函数 $y = f(\varphi(x))$ 在 $x_0$ 处可导,且

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(\varphi(x)) \Big|_{x=x_0} = f'(\varphi(x_0)) \varphi'(x_0).$$

#### 四. 隐函数求导、参量函数求导:

1. 隐函数求导:

设方程F(x,y) = 0确定了一个可导隐函数y = y(x),求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ : 视y为y = y(x),两边对x求导,从中解出 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

2. 参量函数求导:

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t), \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}; \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'}{\varphi'(t)}.$$

注意: 二阶导不能理解成  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\psi''(t)dt^2}{\varphi''(t)dt^2} = \frac{\psi'''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}!$ 

#### 五. 高阶导数与高阶微分:

求高阶导数的常用方法:

- 1. 数学归纳法
- 2. 莱布尼茨公式:  $[f(x)g(x)]^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k f^{(n-k)}(x)g^{(k)}(x)$ .
- 3. 下一章讲的Taylor公式

求高阶微分的常用方法:

$$d^n f(x) = f^{(n)}(x) dx^n$$

- 注意: 1. 高阶导数和高阶微分的符号;
  - 2. 一阶微分具有形式不变性,但高阶微分不具有此性质! 所以需要特别注意复合函数的高阶微分!

# 典型例题:

# 导数定义

$$\text{#:} \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \\
= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(x+1)(x+2) \cdots (x+2020)}{x} \\
= \lim_{x \to 0} [(x+1)(x+2) \cdots (x+2020)]$$

=2020!

2. 设  $f(x)=(x^{2020}-1)\cdot g(x)$ , 其中g(x)在 x=1 处连续,求 f(x)在 x=1 处的导数.

$$\mathbf{H}: \quad f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \\
= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left(x^{2020} - 1\right) \cdot g(x)}{x - 1} \\
= \lim_{x \to 1} \left[\left(x^{2019} + x^{2018} + \dots + x + 1\right)g(x)\right] \\
= 2020 \cdot g(1)$$

3. 设 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $x = 2$  点处连续,且  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)}{x - 2} = 3$ ,求  $f'(2)$ .

解: 
$$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{f(x)}{x-2}=3,$$

$$\lim_{x\to 2} f(x) = 0.$$

又: 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $x=2$  点处连续,

$$\therefore f(2) = \lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 0.$$

$$\therefore f'(2) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)}{x - 2} = 3.$$

4. 设 
$$f(x)$$
可导,求  $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f^2(x+h)-f^2(x)}{h}$ .

# 导数定义

$$\mathbf{H}: \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f^2(x+h) - f^2(x)}{h}$$

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

$$= 2f'(x)f(x)$$

5. 设 f(x)在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续,且  $f(0)=1, f'(0)\neq 0$ ,  $\forall x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 函数 f(x)满足 f(x+y)=f(x)f(y), 试求 f'(x)

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

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

$$= f(x) \cdot f'(0)$$

导数定义

6. 证明:设  $f(x)=|x-a|\varphi(x)$ ,其中  $\varphi(x)$  在 x=a 处连续,则  $\varphi(a)=0$  是 f(x) 在 x=a 处可导的充要条件.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{/x - a/\varphi(x)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{(x - a)\varphi(x)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a),$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to a^{-}} \frac{/x - a/\varphi(x)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{-}} \frac{-(x - a)\varphi(x)}{x - a} = -\lim_{x \to a^{-}} \varphi(x) = -\varphi(a),$$

$$\therefore f(x) \times a = a \text{ 处可导} \Leftrightarrow f'(a) = f'(a) \Leftrightarrow \varphi(a) = -\varphi(a) \Leftrightarrow \varphi(a) = 0. \quad \text{导数定义}$$

7. 求 $f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2)/x^3 - x/$ 的不可导点.

解:  $f(x)=(x^2-x-2)/x(x+1)(x-1)/=(x-2)(x+1)/x(x+1)(x-1)/$ ,

显然f(x)仅可能在x = 0, x = -1, x = 1处不可导.

判断x = 0: f(x) = |x/(x-2)(x+1)|(x+1)(x-1)|,利用6题结论,由 $\varphi(x) = (x-2)(x+1)|(x+1)(x-1)|$ 得:  $\varphi(0) \neq 0$ , 故x = 0为不可导点;

判断x = -1: f(x) = /(x+1)/(x-2)(x+1)|x(x-1)|,利用6题结论,由 $\varphi(x) = (x-2)(x+1)|x(x-1)|$ 得:  $\varphi(-1) = 0$ , 故x = -1为可导点;

类似地,可判断f(x)在x=1处不可导.故f(x)有两个不可导点:0和1.

8. 设  $f(x) = |x^3 - 1/g(x)$ , 其中 g(x) 在 x = 1 处连续,则 g(1) = 0 是 f(x) 在 x = 1 处可导的什么条件?

解: 
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{g(x)/x^2 + x + 1}$$
,

利用6题结论, $\varphi(1)=0$ 是 f(x)在 x=1处可导的充要条件,其中  $\varphi(x)=g(x)|x^2+x+1|,$ 

即g(1) = 0是 f(x)在 x = 1处可导的充要条件.

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9. 设 g(x)可导, $f(x) = g(x)(1+/\sin x/)$ ,则 g(0) = 0 是 f(x)在 x = 0 处可导的什么条件?

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left[ \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} - g(x) \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = g'(0) - g(0),$$

$$\therefore f(x) \neq x = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \neq x = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \Rightarrow f'(0) = f'_{+}(0) \Leftrightarrow g'(0) + g(0) = g'(0) - g(0) \Leftrightarrow g(0) = 0.$$

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10. 设 f(0)=0, 以下结果极限存在就能确定f(x) 在x=0 可导的是(B)

$$(A) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1-\cos h)}{h^2} \quad (B) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1-e^h)}{h} \qquad (C) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(2h)-f(h)}{h}$$

$$\text{#:} \quad (A) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos h)}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos h)}{2(1 - \cos h)} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0^+} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{2 \Delta x} = \frac{1}{2} f'_{+}(0)$$

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

$$(C)\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(2h)-f(h)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \left( \frac{f(2h)-f(0)}{h} - \frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h} \right) \quad (\infty - \infty?)$$

反例:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

导数定义

11. 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, & x < 0, \\ e^x - 1, & x \ge 0, \end{cases}$$
 确定常数  $a, b$ , 使得  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导.

解: ::可导一定连续,::*b*=0

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

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

f(x) 在 x = 0 处可导,则有 f'(0) = f'(0), a = 1

再次强调:分段函数在分段点处的可导问题要用定义!

导数定义

12. 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, & x < 1 \\ x^2, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$
, 确定常数  $a\pi b$ , 使得  $f(x)$  在  $x = 1$  处可导.

导数定义

解: :: f(x) 在 x = 1 处可导, :: f(x) 在 x = 1 处连续,

$$\overline{\lim} \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (ax + b) = a + b, \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} x^{2} = 1, f(1) = 1,$$

$$\therefore a+b=1$$
,

$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{2} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (x + 1) = 2,$$

$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{(ax + b) - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{ax - a}{x - 1} = a,$$

$$f(x)$$
在  $x = 1$  处可导  $\Rightarrow$   $f'_{-}(1) = f'_{+}(1)$ , 故  $a = 2$ , 由  $a + b = 1$  得:  $b = -1$ .

13. 设 
$$f(x) = \max\{x, x^2\}$$
,  $x \in (0, 2)$ , 求  $f'(x)$ . 求导函数

解: 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \le 1, \\ x^2, & 1 < x < 2, \end{cases}$$

当 
$$x \in (1,2)$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2, f'(x) = 2x;$ 

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

$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{x^{2} - 1}{x - 1} = 2$$

:. f'(1)不存在

则有

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2x, & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

14. 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0, \\ x^2, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1) 求  $f'(x)$ ; (2)  $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 是否连续?   
解: (1) 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) \cos \frac{1}{x} = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x},$  当  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 2x$ , 
$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} x = 0,$$
 
$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0,$$
 
$$\therefore f'(0) = 0, \quad \text{则有} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0, \\ 2x, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$
 求导函数

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} 2x = 0$$
,

$$\lim_{x\to 0^{-}} f'(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} (2x\sin\frac{1}{x} - \cos\frac{1}{x}) \, \text{7.5} \, \text{7.5}$$

$$\therefore f'(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 不连续.

导函数连续性

14. 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0, \\ x^2, & x \le 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1) 求  $f'(x)$ ; (2)  $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 是否连续?

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15. 设 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \le 0, \end{cases}$$
 分别讨论  $\alpha$  取什么值时, $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  点

(1)连续; (2)可微; (3)导函数连续.

解: (1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\alpha} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
,  $\therefore \alpha > 0$ .

解: (1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} x^{\alpha} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
,  $\therefore \alpha > 0$ .  
(2)  $f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{\alpha} \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \left(x^{\alpha-1} \sin \frac{1}{x}\right)$ 存在,  $\therefore \alpha > 1$ .  
(3) 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{\alpha-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ ;  $x < 0$ 时,  $f'(x) = 0$ ; 且  $f'(0) = 0$ ,

(3) 当 
$$x > 0$$
 时, $f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha - 1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{\alpha - 2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ ;  $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 0$ ; 且 $f'(0) = 0$ 

$$f(x)$$
的导函数连续  $\Rightarrow f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续,故  $\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = f'(0) = 0$ ,

$$\exists \lim_{x \to 0} (\alpha x^{\alpha - 1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{\alpha - 2} \cos \frac{1}{x}) = 0, \quad \exists \lim_{x \to 0} x^{\alpha - 2} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0, :: \alpha > 2.$$

16. 已知 
$$y = \frac{\arccos x}{x} - \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}$$
, 求  $y'|_{x = \frac{1}{2}}$ 

# 初等函数求导

$$\text{#:} \quad y = \frac{\arccos x}{x} - \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right) + \ln x$$

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

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

整理得:

$$= -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{\arccos x}{x^2} + \frac{\left(1-\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)}{x^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{x}$$

则有 
$$y'|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{4}{3}\pi$$
.

17. 己知  $y = (\ln x)^{\cos x}$ , 其中 x > 1, 求 d y.

### 幂指函数求微分

解:  $\ln y = \cos x \cdot \ln(\ln x)$ 

两边对x求导,

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\sin x \cdot \ln(\ln x) + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\therefore dy = \left(\ln x\right)^{\cos x} \left(-\sin x \cdot \ln\left(\ln x\right) + \frac{\cos x}{x \ln x}\right) dx.$$

18. 己知  $y = (\ln x)^x \cdot x^{\ln x}$  (x > 1), 求 y'.

幂指函数求导

解:  $\ln y = x \ln(\ln x) + \ln x \cdot \ln x$ ,

两边对x求导,

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

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

19. 己知  $y = (\tan x)^x + x^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$  (0 < x < 1), 求 y'.

#### 幂指函数求导

解:  $\diamondsuit h = (\tan x)^x$ ,  $\diamondsuit g = x^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$ ,

两边取对数:  $\ln h = x \ln(\tan x)$ ;  $\ln g = \sin \frac{1}{x} \ln x$ ,

两边对 
$$x$$
 求导:  $\frac{h'}{h} = \ln(\tan x) + \frac{x}{\tan x} \sec^2 x$ ;  $\frac{g'}{g} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ ,

$$\therefore y' = (\tan x)^x \left( \ln\left(\tan x\right) + \frac{x}{\tan x} \sec^2 x \right) + x^{\sin\frac{1}{x}} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \cos\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin\frac{1}{x} \right).$$

对数求导法

解:  $\ln|y| = \ln|x-5| + \frac{1}{5} \left[ \ln|x+1| + 3\ln|x-2| - 2\ln|x| - \ln|x-1| - 3\ln|x+2| \right]$ ,

两边对x求导,

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{5(x+1)} + \frac{3}{5(x-2)} - \frac{2}{5x} - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{3}{5(x+2)},$$

$$\therefore y' = (x-5)\sqrt[5]{\frac{(x+1)(x-2)^3}{x^2(x-1)(x+2)^3}} \left[ \frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{5(x+1)} + \frac{3}{5(x-2)} - \frac{2}{5x} - \frac{1}{5(x-1)} - \frac{3}{5(x+2)} \right].$$

21. 己知 
$$y = f\left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)$$
,而  $f'(x) = \arcsin x$ ,求  $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=1}$ .

# 复合函数求导

$$\text{#: } \frac{dy}{dx} = f' \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right) \frac{1+x-x}{\left(1+x\right)^2}$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=1} = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{24}.$$

22. 设 f(x),  $\varphi(x)$ ,  $\psi(x)$ 都是可导函数, 求函数  $y = f(\varphi(x^2) + \psi^2(x))$ 的微分.

#### 求复合函数的一阶微分

解: 
$$dy = f'(\varphi(x^2) + \psi^2(x)) \cdot [\varphi'(x^2) \cdot 2x + 2\psi(x)\psi'(x)] dx$$

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23.已知
$$f(x)$$
二次可导,求 $\frac{d^2 f(e^x)}{dx^2}$ . 复合函数求导

解: 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f(\mathrm{e}^x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(\mathrm{e}^x)\mathrm{e}^x,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f(\mathrm{e}^x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[ f'(\mathrm{e}^x) \mathrm{e}^x \right]$$

$$= f''(e^{x})(e^{x})^{2} + f'(e^{x})e^{x} = e^{2x}f''(e^{x}) + e^{x}f'(e^{x}).$$

24.已知 f(x)二次可导,求  $f\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 的二阶导数. 复合函数求导

$$\mathfrak{M}: \frac{\mathrm{d}f\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)\cos\frac{1}{x}\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right),$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left[f'\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)\cos\frac{1}{x}\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right]$$

$$= f''\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(\cos\frac{1}{x}\right)^2\frac{1}{x^4} + f'\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(-\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)\frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$+ f'\left(\sin\frac{1}{x}\right)\cos\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{2}{x^3}.$$

25. 设 
$$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)$$
, 求  $f^{(n)}(0)$ .

求高阶导数

解: 
$$f(x) = -\ln(1-x)$$
  
 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1-x}(-1) = (1-x)^{-1}$   
 $f''(x) = \left[ (1-x)^{-1} \right]' = (-1)(1-x)^{-2}(-1)$   
 $f'''(x) = \left[ (1-x)^{-1} \right]'' = (-1)(-2)(1-x)^{-3}(-1)^2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $f^{(n)}(x) = \left[ (1-x)^{-1} \right]^{(n)} = (-1)(-2)\cdots[-(n-1)](1-x)^{-n}(-1)^{n-1}$   
 $= (n-1)!(1-x)^{-n}$ ,  
則有  $f^{(n)}(0) = (n-1)!$ 

26. 设 
$$y = \frac{1}{2 - x - x^2}$$
, 求  $y^{(10)}$ .

## 求高阶导数

解: 
$$\frac{1}{2-x-x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+x}\right)'' = \left[(2+x)^{-1}\right]'' = (-1)(-2)(2+x)^{-3}$$

•

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+x}\right)^{(10)} = \left[\left(2+x\right)^{-1}\right]^{(10)} = \left(-1\right)^{10} 10! \left(2+x\right)^{-11}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)'' = \left[\left(1-x\right)^{-1}\right]'' = (-1)\left(-2\right)\left(1-x\right)^{-3}\left(-1\right)^{2}$$
:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(10)} = \left[\left(1-x\right)^{-1}\right]^{(10)} = 10!\left(1-x\right)^{-11}$$

$$\mathbb{J} \quad y^{(10)} = \frac{10!}{3!} \left( \frac{1}{(2+x)^{11}} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^{11}} \right)$$

26. 设 
$$y = \frac{1}{2 - x - x^2}$$
, 求  $y^{(10)}$ . 求高阶导数

$$\frac{1}{2-x-x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2+x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+x}\right)'' = \left[(2+x)^{-1}\right]'' = (-1)(-2)(2+x)^{-3}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+x}\right)^{(10)} = \left[\left(2+x\right)^{-1}\right]^{(10)} = \left(-1\right)^{10} 10! \left(2+x\right)^{-11}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \quad y^{(10)} = \frac{10!}{3!} \left( \frac{1}{(2+x)^{11}} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^{11}} \right)$$

#### 求高阶导数

#: 
$$y = \ln(1+3x)(3-2x) = \ln|1+3x| + \ln|3-2x|$$
,

$$[\ln|1+3x|]' = \frac{3}{1+3x} = (1+3x)^{-1} \cdot 3$$

$$[\ln|1+3x|]'' = (-1)(1+3x)^{-2} \cdot 3^2$$

$$[\ln|1+3x|]''' = (-1)(-2)(1+3x)^{-3} \cdot 3^{3}$$

•

$$[\ln|1+3x|]^{(n)}$$
=  $(-1)(-2)\cdots[-(n-1)](1+3x)^{-n}\cdot 3^n$   
=  $(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!(1+3x)^{-n}\cdot 3^n$ 

$$[\ln|2x-3|]' = \frac{2}{2x-3} = 2(2x-3)^{-1}$$

$$[\ln|2x-3|]'' = (-1) \times 2^2 (2x-3)^{-2}$$

$$[\ln|2x-3|]''' = (-1)(-2) \times 2^3 (2x-3)^{-3}$$
:

$$[\ln |2x - 3|]^{(n)}$$
=  $(-1)(-2) \cdots [-(n-1)](2x - 3)^{-n} \cdot 2^n$   
=  $(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)! (2x - 3)^{-n} \cdot 2^n$ 

$$\mathbb{U} \quad y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \left( \frac{3^n}{(1+3x)^n} + \frac{2^n}{(2x-3)^n} \right)$$

28. 设  $f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x)$ , 求  $f^{(n)}(0)$ .

求高阶导数

$$\mathbf{H}: f^{(n)}(x) = \mathbf{C}_n^0 x^2 \Big[ \ln(1+x) \Big]^{(n)} + \mathbf{C}_n^1 2x \Big[ \ln(1+x) \Big]^{(n-1)} + \mathbf{C}_n^2 2 \Big[ \ln(1+x) \Big]^{(n-2)},$$

$$\left[\ln(1+x)\right]^{(k)} = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{k-1}(k-1)!}{\left(1+x\right)^{k}},$$

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(0) = C_n^2 2(-1)^{n-3} (n-3)! = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2(-1)^{n-3} (n-3)!$$
$$= (-1)^{n-1} n(n-1)(n-3)!$$

学了Taylor公式后有更简单的做法.

# 求高阶导数

解: 
$$y^{(n)} = C_n^0 (x^2 - 1) \sin^{(n)} x + C_n^1 2x \sin^{(n-1)} x + C_n^2 \cdot 2\sin^{(n-2)} x$$
  

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

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2\sin[x + \frac{(n-2)\pi}{2}],$$

$$\therefore y^{(24)}(0) = -\sin(12\pi) + \frac{24(24-1)}{2} \cdot 2\sin(11\pi) = 0.$$

30. 己知  $y \ln \cos x = x \ln \sin y$ , 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

隐函数求导

解: 视y为y(x), 两边对x求导:

$$y' \ln \cos x + y \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x) = \ln \sin y + \frac{x}{\sin y} \cos y \cdot y',$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{\ln \sin y + y \tan x}{\ln \cos x - x \cot y}.$$

31. 已知函数 y = y(x)由方程  $e^y + 6xy + x^2 - 1 = 0$  确定, 求 y''(0).

解: 视y为y(x), 两边对x求导:

隐函数求二阶导

$$e^{y}y' + 6y + 6xy' + 2x = 0$$
, (1)

(1) 式两边再对 x 求导:

$$e^{y}y'^{2}+e^{y}y''+12y'+6xy''+2=0.$$
 (2)

当 x = 0 时,由方程解得y = 0,代入(1)式得y'(0) = 0,从而由(2)式得y''(0) = -2.

32. 设 
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln \cos t, \\ y = \sin t - t \cos t, \end{cases}$$
 求 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \bigg|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}}.$$
 参量函数求导、二阶导

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\cos t - (\cos t - t \sin t)}{\frac{-\sin t}{\cos t}} = -t \cos t,$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-(\cos t - t \sin t)}{-\sin t} = \cos t (\cot t - t),$$

$$\frac{-\sin t}{\cos t}$$

$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{3} - \pi).$$

33. 已知方程组 
$$\begin{cases} x+t(t+1)=0, \\ te^y+y+1=0 \end{cases}$$
 确定了函数  $y=y(x)$ , 求曲线 $y=y(x)$ 

在t=0对应点处的切线方程和法线方程.

解: 当t = 0时,x(0) = 0,y(0) = -1, 方程组两边对t求导:

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) + 1 + 2t = 0, \\ e^{y} + te^{y}y'(t) + y'(t) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x'(0) = -1, \\ y'(0) = -e^{-1}, \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \therefore \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{y'(0)}{x'(0)} = \mathrm{e}^{-1},$$

切线方程:  $y+1=e^{-1}x$ ,

法线方程: y+1=-ex.

参量函数求导、隐函数求导

34. 已知函数 
$$y = y(x)$$
由方程组 
$$\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t + 3, & (1) \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$
 所确定, 求  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0}$ 

解: 当 
$$t = 0$$
 时,  $x(0) = 3$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ .

由(1)式得: 
$$x'(t) = 6t + 2$$
,

(2) 式两边对x 求导,得

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

$$\Rightarrow y'(t) = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t},$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(1 - e^y \sin t)(6t + 2)} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2(3t + 1)(2 - y)},$$

隐函数求导、 参量函数求导

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \left[\frac{e^y \cos t}{2(3t+1)(2-y)}\right]' / (6t+2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(3t+1)^3(2-y)^2} \left\{ (3t+1)(2-y)[e^y y'(t)\cos t - e^y \sin t)] - e^y \cos t[3(2-y) - (3t+1)y'(t)] \right\}$$

将
$$t = 0$$
, $y(0) = 1$ 代入 $y'(t) = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}$ 得 $y'(0) = e$ ,

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{2\mathrm{e}^2 - 3\mathrm{e}}{4}.$$

隐函数求导、 参量函数求导 35. 函数 y = f(x) 在 x 处的函数增量  $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$ , 若

$$\Delta y = \frac{x}{1+x} \Delta x + o(\Delta x)(\Delta x \to 0), \text{ } f'(1) = \underline{\qquad}.$$

解: 由微分的定义知:  $dy = \frac{x}{1+x} dx$ ,

微分的定义

由微分和导数的关系知: $f'(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$ ,

$$\therefore f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

36. 设 
$$y = f(x)$$
 在  $x = x_0$  处可导,  $\Delta y|_{x=x_0} = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ ,则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y \Big|_{x=x_0} - \mathrm{d}f(x)\Big|_{x=x_0}}{\Delta x} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(A) f'(x_0)$$
  $(B) 1$   $(C) 0$   $(D)$  不存在

解:由微分和导数的关系知:f(x)在 $x_0$ 处可微,

由微分的定义知: 
$$\Delta y \Big|_{x=x_0} = \mathrm{d}f(x)\Big|_{x=x_0} + o(\Delta x)(\Delta x \to 0).$$

微分的定义

37. 若 
$$y = f(x)$$
 在  $x = x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,则当  $\Delta x \to 0$  时,

该函数在 
$$x = x_0$$
 点处的微分dy  $\Big|_{x=x_0}$  是( B )

- (A)与 $\Delta x$ 等价的无穷小 (B)与 $\Delta x$ 同阶但不是等价的无穷小
- (C)比  $\triangle x$  低阶的无穷小 (D)比  $\triangle x$  高阶的无穷小

解:由微分和导数的关系知:f(x)在x<sub>0</sub>处可微,

$$\left| \text{Id}f(x) \right|_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x$$

微分的定义

38. 设函数 y = y(x)由方程  $2^{xy} = x + y$  确定,求dy  $|_{x=0}$ .

解: 视 y 为 y(x), 两边对 x 求导:

$$2^{xy} \ln 2(y + xy') = 1 + y' \qquad (1)$$

将 x=0 代入方程得 y=1, 代入 (1) 式得  $y'(0)=\ln 2-1$ ,

$$\therefore dy \Big|_{x=0} = (\ln 2 - 1) dx.$$

或者在方程两边同时求微分

隐函数的微分

39. 已知 
$$y = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
,求 (1)  $dy = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(x^2)$ ; (2)  $dy = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d\sqrt{x}$ 

复合函数的微分

#### 解法一:

(1) 
$$dy = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d\sqrt{1-x^2} = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{d(1-x^2)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(x^2);$$

$$(2) dy = -\frac{e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(\sqrt{x}^4) = -\frac{4e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\sqrt{x^3}}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} d\sqrt{x}$$
$$= -\frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d\sqrt{x}.$$

39. 己知 
$$y = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
, 求 (1)  $dy = \underline{\qquad} d(x^2)$ ; (2)  $dy = \underline{\qquad} d\sqrt{x}$ 

凑

解法二 (不鼓励用此法!) 
$$dy = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(1) d(x^2) = 2x dx,$$

$$dy = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2x dx, \quad \text{iff } dy = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(x^2)$$

$$(2) d\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx,$$

$$dy = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx, \quad \exists x \ dy = -\frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d\sqrt{x}.$$

40. 已知  $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin x$ , 试求其反函数  $x = f^{-1}(y)$ 的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2 x}{d y^2}$ .

解: 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}} = \frac{1}{-\mathrm{e}^{-x}\sin x + \mathrm{e}^{-x}\cos x},$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 x}{d y^2} = \frac{d}{d y} \left( \frac{d x}{d y} \right) = \frac{d}{d y} \left( \frac{1}{-e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{-e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{e^{-x} \sin x - 2e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x}{\left(-e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{-x}\cos x}{(-e^{-x}\sin x + e^{-x}\cos x)^3}.$$

反函数求导

高阶微分

### 解法一

先将 
$$x = t^2$$
代入  $y = f(x)$ , 得  $y = \sin t^2$ ,

于是  $y' = 2t \cos t^2$ ,  $y'' = 2\cos t^2 - 4t^2 \sin t^2$ .

 $d^2y = (2\cos t^2 - 4t^2\sin t^2)dt^2.$ 

# 解法二 $d^2y = d(f'(x)dx)$

 $= f''(x) dx^2 + f'(x) d^2x$  (注意:此时x不是自变量而是中间变量!)

 $=-\sin x dx^2 + \cos x d^2x \quad (注意此时d^2x \neq 0!)$ 

 $=-\sin t^2 \cdot (2t dt)^2 + \cos t^2 \cdot 2dt^2$ 

 $=(2\cos t^2-4t^2\sin t^2)dt^2.$ 

# 注意: 如果将 $f'(x)d^2x$ 漏掉就会产生错误.

# 42. 求 $d^2[f(u)g(u)]$ . (课后题11(3))

# 高阶微分

 $\mathbf{M}$  d[f(u)g(u)] = [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]du

$$d^{2}[f(u)g(u)] = [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]d^{2}u + [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g(u)]'du^{2}$$

$$= [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]d^{2}u + [f''(u)g(u) + 2f'(u)g'(u) + f(u)g''(u)]du^{2}$$

当u是自变量时, $d^2[f(u)g(u)] = [f''(u)g(u) + 2f'(u)g'(u) + f(u)g''(u)]du^2$ .

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43. 求
$$d^2 \left(\frac{f(u)}{g(u)}\right)$$
.(课后题11(5))

# 高阶微分

$$\oint \left( \frac{f(u)}{g(u)} \right) = \frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^2(u)} du$$

$$d^{2}\left(\frac{f(u)}{g(u)}\right) = \frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^{2}(u)}d^{2}u + \left(\frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^{2}(u)}\right)'du^{2}$$

$$= \frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^{2}(u)}d^{2}u$$

$$+\frac{f''(u)g^{2}(u)-f(u)g(u)g''(u)-2f'(u)g'(u)g(u)+2f(u)(g'(u))^{2}}{g^{3}(u)}du^{2}$$