

# 导数与微分

## 一、基本内容

1. 导数的概念
  - (1) 函数  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  的导数;
  - (2) 函数  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处的左、右导数;
  - (3) 函数  $y = f(x)$  在开区间  $I$  内可导.
2. 导数的几何意义
3. 导数的物理意义
4. 函数的可导性与连续性之间的关系
  - (1) 若函数  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 则函数在该点必连续;
  - (2) 函数在某点连续是函数在该点可导的必要条件, 但不是充分条件.
5. 基本求导公式 (常数和基本初等函数的导数)
6. 基本求导法则
  - (1) 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则;
  - (2) 反函数的求导法则;
  - (3) 复合函数的求导法则.
7. 高阶导数
8. 隐函数及由参数方程所确定的函数的微分法
9. 微分的概念
  - (1) 函数在某点可微的定义;
  - (2) 函数在某点的微分与导数的关系;
  - (3) 函数在某点的改变量  $\Delta y$  与微分  $dy$  的关系;
  - (4) 函数在某区间内可微的定义.
10. 基本微分公式 (常数和基本初等函数的微分)
11. 基本微分法则
  - (1) 函数的和、差、积、商的微分法则;
  - (2) 复合函数的微分法则.
12. 函数在某点微分的几何意义
13. 微分的应用
  - (1) 近似计算;
  - \* (2) 误差估计.

## 二、基本要求

1. 理解导数的概念, 理解导数的几何意义, 会求平面曲线的切线方程和法线方程, 了解导数的物理意义, 会用导数描述一些物理量, 理解函数的可导性与连续性之间的关系.
2. 掌握导数的四则运算法则和复合函数的求导法则, 掌握基本初等函数的导数公式.
3. 了解高阶导数的概念, 会求简单函数的高阶导数.
4. 会求分段函数的导数, 会求隐函数和由参数方程所确定的函数以及反函数的导数.
5. 理解微分的概念, 理解导数与微分的关系.
6. 了解微分的四则运算法则和一阶微分形式的不变性, 会求函数的微分.
7. 理解微分在近似计算中的应用.

## 三、习题解答

### 习题 2-1

1. 设物体绕定轴旋转, 在时间间隔  $[0, t]$  内转过角度  $\theta$ , 从而转角  $\theta$  是  $t$  的函数:  $\theta = \theta(t)$ . 如果旋转是匀速的, 那么称  $\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$  为该物体旋转的角速度. 如果旋转是非均匀的, 应怎样确定该物体在时刻  $t_0$  的角速度?

**解** 当时间由  $t_0$  变为  $t_0 + \Delta t$  时, 物体旋转的转角相应地由  $\theta(t_0)$  变为  $\theta(t_0 + \Delta t)$ , 这段时间内物体旋转的平均角速度为

$$\frac{\theta(t_0 + \Delta t) - \theta(t_0)}{\Delta t},$$

如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\theta(t_0 + \Delta t) - \theta(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

存在, 此极限称为物体在时刻  $t_0$  的角速度, 即物体在时刻  $t_0$  的角速度为  $\theta'(t_0)$ .

2. 当物体的温度高于周围介质的温度时, 物体就不断冷却. 若物体的温度  $T$  与时间  $t$  的函数关系为  $T = T(t)$ , 应怎样确定该物体在时刻  $t$  的冷却速度?

**解** 当时间由  $t$  变为  $t + \Delta t$  时, 物体的温度相应地由  $T(t)$  变为  $T(t + \Delta t)$ , 这段时间内物体的平均冷却速度为

$$\frac{T(t + \Delta t) - T(t)}{\Delta t},$$

如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{T(t + \Delta t) - T(t)}{\Delta t}$$

存在, 此极限称为物体在时刻  $t$  的冷却速度, 即物体在时刻  $t$  的冷却速度为  $T'(t)$ .

3. 设某工厂生产  $x$  件产品的成本为  $C(x) = 2000 + 100x - 0.1x^2$  (元), 函数  $C(x)$  称为成本函数, 成本函数  $C(x)$  的导数  $C'(x)$  在经济学中称为边际成本. 试求:

(1) 当生产 100 件产品时的边际成本;

(2) 生产第 101 件产品时的成本, 并与(1)中求得的边际成本做比较, 说明边际成本的实际意义.

解 (1) 边际成本为

$$C'(x) = 100 - 0.2x.$$

生产 100 件产品时的边际成本为

$$C'(100) = 100 - 0.2 \cdot 100 = 80 \text{ (元/件)}.$$

(2) 生产第 101 件产品时的成本为

$$C(101) - C(100) = (2000 + 100 \cdot 101 - 0.1 \cdot 101^2) - (2000 + 100 \cdot 100 - 0.1 \cdot 100^2) = 79.9 \text{ (元)}.$$

边际成本的实际意义: 生产  $x$  件产品时的边际成本, 可以解析为生产  $x$  件产品后, 再生产一件产品的成本.

4. 设  $f(x) = 10x^2$ , 试按定义求  $f'(-1)$ .

解 由导数的定义得

$$f'(-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{10x^2 - 10 \cdot (-1)^2}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 10(x - 1) = -20.$$

5. 证明  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ .

证明 令  $f(x) = \cos x$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{x + \Delta x + x}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x + \Delta x - x}{2}\right)}{\Delta x}, \\ &= - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} = -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

即  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ .

6. 下列各题中均假定  $f'(x_0)$  存在, 按照导数定义观察下列极限, 指出  $A$  表示什么.

(1)  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A;$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ , 其中  $f(0) = 0$ , 且  $f'(0)$  存在;

(3)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} = A.$

解 (1)  $A = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (-1) \cdot \frac{f[x_0 + (-\Delta x)] - f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(x_0).$

$$(2) A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) A &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)] - [f(x_0 - h) - f(x_0)]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} + \frac{f[x_0 + (-h)] - f(x_0)}{-h} \right\} \\ &= f'(x_0) + f'(x_0) = 2f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

以下两题中给出了四个结论, 从中选择一个正确的结论.

7. 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}x^3, & x \leq 1, \\ x^2, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

则  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处的( ).

- A. 左、右导数都存在                      B. 左导数存在, 右导数不存在  
C. 左导数不存在, 右导数存在            D. 左、右导数都不存在

解 B.

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + x + 1) = 2,$$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = \infty.$$

8. 设  $f(x)$  可导,  $F(x) = f(x)(1 + |\sin x|)$ , 则  $f(0) = 0$  是  $F(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导的( ).

- A. 充分必要条件                              B. 充分条件但非必要条件  
C. 必要条件但非充分条件                  D. 既非充分条件又非必要条件

解 A.

$$\begin{aligned} F'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)(1 - \sin x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} - f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = f'(0) - f(0), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)(1 + \sin x) - f(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} + f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = f'(0) + f(0), \end{aligned}$$

$F(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导的充分必要条件为  $F'_+(0) = F'_-(0)$ , 即  $f(0) = 0$ .

9. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) y = x^4; \quad (2) y = \sqrt[3]{x^2}; \quad (3) y = x^{1.6}; \quad (4) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}};$$

$$(5) y = \frac{1}{x^2}; \quad (6) y = x^3 \cdot \sqrt[5]{x}; \quad (7) y = \frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^5}}.$$

解 (1)  $y' = 4x^3$ .

$$(2) y = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = x^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $y' = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}-1} = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ ; 当  $x = 0$  时,  $y'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \infty$ .

函数在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

$$(3) y' = 1.6x^{0.6}.$$

$$(4) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad y' = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

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

$$(6) y = x^3 \cdot \sqrt[5]{x} = x^{\frac{16}{5}}, \quad y' = \frac{16}{5}x^{\frac{16}{5}-1} = \frac{16}{5}x^{\frac{11}{5}}.$$

$$(7) y = \frac{x^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^5}} = x^{\frac{1}{6}}, \quad y' = \frac{1}{6}x^{\frac{1}{6}-1} = \frac{1}{6}x^{-\frac{5}{6}}.$$

10. 已知物体的运动规律为  $s = t^3$  m, 求该物体在  $t = 2$  s 时的速度.

解  $s' = 3t^2$ , 物体在  $t = 2$  s 时的速度为  $s'|_{t=2} = 3 \times 2^2 = 12$  m/s.

11. 如果  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 且  $f'(0)$  存在, 证明  $f'(0) = 0$ .

解 因为

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

$f(x)$  为偶函数,  $f(\Delta x) = f(-\Delta x)$ ,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{f[0 + (-\Delta x)] - f(0)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(0),$$

所以  $f'(0) = 0$ .

12. 求曲线  $y = \sin x$  在具有下列横坐标的各点处切线的斜率:  $x = \frac{2}{3}\pi$ ;  $x = \pi$ .

解 因为  $y' = \cos x$ , 所以切线的斜率分别为

$$y'|_{x=\frac{2}{3}\pi} = \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad y'|_{x=\pi} = \cos \pi = -1.$$

13. 求曲线  $y = \cos x$  上点  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  处的切线方程和法线方程.

解 因为  $y' = -\sin x$ , 所以切线斜率为  $y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 因而切线方程为

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

即  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + y - \frac{1}{6}(3 + \sqrt{3}\pi) = 0$ . 法线斜率为  $-\frac{1}{y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 法线方程为

$$y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right),$$

即  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x - y + \frac{1}{18}(9 - 4\sqrt{3}\pi) = 0$ .

14. 求曲线  $y = e^x$  在点  $(0, 1)$  处的切线方程.

解 因为  $y' = e^x$ , 所以切线斜率为  $y'|_{x=0} = 1$ , 因而切线方程为  $y - 1 = 1 \cdot (x - 0)$ , 即  $x - y + 1 = 0$ .

15. 在抛物线  $y = x^2$  上取横坐标为  $x_1 = 1$  及  $x_2 = 3$  的两点, 作过这两点的割线. 问该抛物线上哪一点的切线平行于这条割线?

解  $y' = 2x$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = 1$ ,  $y|_{x=3} = 9$ , 由题意得

$$2x = \frac{9-1}{3-1},$$

所以  $x = 2$ . 又  $y|_{x=2} = 4$ , 因而所求点坐标为  $(2, 4)$ .

16. 讨论下列函数在  $x = 0$  处的连续性与可导性.

$$(1) y = |\sin x|; \quad (2) y = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 令  $y = f(x)$ , 则

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

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

因为  $f'_+(0) \neq f'_-(0)$ , 所以函数在  $x = 0$  处不可导; 又

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\sin x) = 0,$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x) = 0,$$

$$f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0),$$

所以函数在  $x = 0$  处连续.

(2) 令  $y = f(x)$ , 则

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0. \text{ 故函数在 } x = 0 \text{ 处可导, 因而连续.}$$

17. 设函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 1, \\ ax+b, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

为了使函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续且可导,  $a$  和  $b$  应取什么值?

解  $f(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1$ ,  $f(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax+b) = a+b$ , 由函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续, 得

$$f(1^-) = f(1^+) = f(1),$$

即  $a+b=1$ . 又

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

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

由函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处可导, 得

$$f'_-(1) = f'_+(1),$$

即  $a=2$ , 所以  $b=-1$ .

18. 已知  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0, \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$  求  $f'_+(0)$  及  $f'_-(0)$ , 又  $f'(0)$  是否存在?

解  $f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$ ,  $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{x} = -1$ ,

由于  $f'_+(0) \neq f'_-(0)$ , 因而  $f'(0)$  不存在.

19. 已知  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x < 0, \\ x, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$  求  $f'(x)$ .

解 当  $x < 0$  时,  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $f'(x) = \cos x$ , 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x) = x$ ,  $f'(x) = 1$ .

当  $x=0$  时,

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

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

$$f'_+(0) = f'_-(0),$$

所以  $f'(0) = 1$ . 因而  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

20. 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  $2a^2$ .

证明  $y' = -\frac{a^2}{x^2}$ ,  $y'|_{x=x_0} = -\frac{a^2}{x_0^2}$ .

双曲线  $xy = a^2$  上任一点  $x_0$  处的切线方程为

$$y - \frac{a^2}{x_0} = -\frac{a^2}{x_0^2}(x - x_0).$$

当  $y = 0$  时,  $x = 2x_0$ ; 当  $x = 0$  时,  $y = \frac{2a^2}{x_0}$ . 即切线在两坐标轴上的截距分别为  $2x_0$ ,  $\frac{2a^2}{x_0}$ .

因而切线与两坐标轴构成的三角形的面积为  $S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |2x_0| \cdot \left| \frac{2a^2}{x_0} \right| = 2a^2$ .

## 习题 2-2

1. 推导余切函数及余割函数的导数公式:  $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$ ,  $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (\cot x)' &= \left( \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x (\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{(-\sin x) \sin x - \cos x (\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x.$$

$$(\csc x)' = \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{(1)' \sin x - 1 \cdot (\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{0 \cdot \sin x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = -\csc x \cot x,$$

$$\text{即 } (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x.$$

2. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) y = x^3 + \frac{7}{x^4} - \frac{2}{x} + 12; \quad (2) y = 5x^3 - 2^x + 3e^x; \quad (3) y = 2 \tan x + \sec x - 1;$$

$$(4) y = \sin x \cdot \cos x; \quad (5) y = x^2 \ln x; \quad (6) y = 3e^x \cos x; \quad (7) y = \frac{\ln x}{x};$$

$$(8) y = \frac{e^x}{x^2} + \ln 3; \quad (9) y = x^2 \ln x \cos x; \quad (10) s = \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 + \cos t}.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) y' = (x^3)' + (7x^{-4})' - (2x^{-1})' + (12)' = 3x^2 + 7(-4)x^{-5} - 2(-1)x^{-2} + 0 = 3x^2 - \frac{28}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^2}.$$

$$(2) y' = (5x^3)' - (2^x)' + (3e^x)' = 5 \cdot 3x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x = 15x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x.$$

$$(3) y' = (2 \tan x)' + (\sec x)' - (1)' = 2 \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x - 0 = \sec x (2 \sec x + \tan x).$$

$$(4) y' = (\sin x)' \cos x + \sin x (\cos x)' = \cos x \cos x + \sin x (-\sin x) = \cos 2x.$$

$$(5) y' = (x^2)' \ln x + x^2 (\ln x)' = 2x \ln x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x(1 + 2 \ln x).$$

$$(6) y' = (3e^x)' \cos x + 3e^x (\cos x)' = 3e^x \cos x + 3e^x (-\sin x) = 3e^x (\cos x - \sin x).$$

$$(7) y' = (x^{-1} \ln x)' = (x^{-1})' \ln x + x^{-1} (\ln x)' = -x^{-2} \ln x + x^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}.$$

$$(8) y' = (x^{-2} e^x + \ln 3)' = (x^{-2})' e^x + x^{-2} (e^x)' + (\ln 3)' = -2x^{-3} e^x + x^{-2} e^x + 0 = \frac{e^x (x - 2)}{x^3}.$$

$$(9) y' = (x^2 \ln x)' \cos x + x^2 \ln x (\cos x)' = [(x^2)' \ln x + x^2 (\ln x)'] \cos x + x^2 \ln x (-\sin x)$$



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

$$(10) \quad s' = \frac{(1 + \sin t)'(1 + \cos t) - (1 + \sin t)(1 + \cos t)'}{(1 + \cos t)^2} = \frac{(0 + \cos t)(1 + \cos t) - (1 + \sin t)(0 - \sin t)}{(1 + \cos t)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos t + \sin t + 1}{(1 + \cos t)^2}.$$

3. 求下列函数在给定点处的导数.

(1)  $y = \sin x - \cos x$ , 求  $y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}}$  和  $y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ;

(2)  $\rho = \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$ , 求  $\left. \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ;

(3)  $f(x) = \frac{3}{5-x} + \frac{x^2}{5}$ , 求  $f'(0)$  和  $f'(2)$ .

解 (1)  $y' = (\sin x)' - (\cos x)' = \cos x + \sin x$ ,  $y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$ ;

$$y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}.$$

(2)  $\frac{d\rho}{d\theta} = (\theta \sin \theta)' + \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right)' = (\theta)' \sin \theta + \theta (\sin \theta)' + \frac{1}{2} (-\sin \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta$ ,

$$\left. \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (2 + \pi).$$

(3)  $f'(x) = \frac{(3)'(5-x) - 3(5-x)'}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{1}{5} (x^2)' = \frac{0 \cdot (5-x) - 3(0-1)}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 2x = \frac{3}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{2x}{5}$ ,

$$f'(0) = \frac{3}{(5-0)^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 0}{5} = \frac{3}{25}; \quad f'(2) = \frac{3}{(5-2)^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 2}{5} = \frac{17}{15}.$$

4. 以初速度  $v_0$  竖直上抛的物体, 其上升高度  $s$  与时间  $t$  的关系是  $s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ . 求:

(1) 该物体的速度  $v(t)$ ; (2) 该物体达到最高点的时刻.

解 (1)  $v(t) = s' = (v_0 t)' - \left( \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \right)' = v_0 \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{2} g \cdot 2t = v_0 - g t$ .

(2) 设  $t_0$  时刻物体达到最高点, 则  $v(t_0) = 0$ , 即  $v_0 - g t_0 = 0$ , 所以  $t_0 = \frac{v_0}{g}$ .

5. 求曲线  $y = 2 \sin x + x^2$  上横坐标为  $x = 0$  的点处的切线方程和法线方程.

解  $y' = (2 \sin x)' + (x^2)' = 2 \cos x + 2x = 2(\cos x + x)$ .

所求切线斜率为  $k_1 = y'|_{x=0} = 2(\cos 0 + 0) = 2$ , 又  $y|_{x=0} = 2 \sin 0 + 0^2 = 0$ , 所以切点为  $(0, 0)$ , 所

求切线方程为  $y - 0 = 2(x - 0)$ , 即  $2x - y = 0$ . 所求法线斜率为  $k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1} = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 所求法线方

程为

$$y-0 = -\frac{1}{2}(x-0),$$

即  $x+2y=0$ .

6. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) y = (2x+5)^4; \quad (2) y = \cos(4-3x); \quad (3) y = e^{-3x^2}; \quad (4) y = \ln(1+x^2);$$

$$(5) y = \sin^2 x; \quad (6) y = \sqrt{a^2-x^2}; \quad (7) y = \tan x^2;$$

$$(8) y = \arctan(e^x); \quad (9) y = (\arcsin x)^2; \quad (10) y = \ln \cos x.$$

解 (1)  $y' = 4(2x+5)^3 \cdot (2x+5)' = 4(2x+5)^3 \cdot (2+0) = 8(2x+5)^3.$

(2)  $y' = -\sin(4-3x) \cdot (4-3x)' = -\sin(4-3x) \cdot (0-3) = 3\sin(4-3x).$

(3)  $y' = e^{-3x^2} \cdot (-3x^2)' = e^{-3x^2} \cdot (-3 \cdot 2x) = -6xe^{-3x^2}.$

(4)  $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot (1+x^2)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot (0+2x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}.$

(5)  $y' = 2\sin x \cdot (\sin x)' = 2\sin x \cdot \cos x = \sin 2x.$

(6)  $y' = [(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]' = \frac{1}{2}(a^2-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (a^2-x^2)' = \frac{1}{2}(a^2-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (0-2x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}.$

(7)  $y' = \sec^2 x^2 \cdot (x^2)' = \sec^2 x^2 \cdot (2x) = 2x \sec^2 x^2.$

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

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

(10)  $y' = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (\cos x)' = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\tan x.$

7. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) y = \arcsin(1-2x); \quad (2) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad (3) y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos 3x; \quad (4) y = \arccos \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(5) y = \frac{1-\ln x}{1+\ln x}; \quad (6) y = \frac{\sin 2x}{x}; \quad (7) y = \arcsin \sqrt{x}; \quad (8) y = \ln(x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2});$$

$$(9) y = \ln(\sec x + \tan x); \quad (10) y = \ln(\csc x - \cot x).$$

解 (1)  $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-2x)^2}} \cdot (1-2x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-2x)^2}} \cdot (0-2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}.$

(2)  $y' = [(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}]' = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (1-x^2)' = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (0-2x) = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

(3)  $y' = (e^{-\frac{x}{2}})' \cos 3x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} (\cos 3x)' = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)' \cos 3x + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} (-\sin 3x)(3x)'$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} (\cos 3x + 6\sin 3x).$

$$(4) y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \cdot (-x^{-2}) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{(1-\ln x)'(1+\ln x) - (1-\ln x)(1+\ln x)'}{(1+\ln x)^2} = \frac{\left(0-\frac{1}{x}\right)(1+\ln x) - (1-\ln x)\left(0+\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(1+\ln x)^2}$$

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

$$(6) y' = \frac{(\sin 2x)'x - \sin 2x(x)'}{x^2} = \frac{\cos 2x(2x)'x - \sin 2x}{x^2} = \frac{2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x}{x^2}.$$

$$(7) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}.$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \cdot (x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2})' = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(a^2+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(a^2+x^2)'\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(a^2+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(0+2x)\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}.$$

$$(9) y' = \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} \cdot (\sec x + \tan x)' = \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} \cdot (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) = \sec x.$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{1}{\csc x - \cot x} \cdot (\csc x - \cot x)' = \frac{1}{\csc x - \cot x} \cdot [-\csc x \cot x - (-\csc x)^2] = \csc x.$$

8. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) y = \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2; \quad (2) y = \ln \tan \frac{x}{2}; \quad (3) y = \sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}; \quad (4) y = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}};$$

$$(5) y = \sin^n x \cos nx; \quad (6) y = \arctan \frac{x+1}{x-1}; \quad (7) y = \frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x}; \quad (8) y = \ln \ln \ln x;$$

$$(9) y = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}; \quad (10) y = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}.$$

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

$$= 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}.$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)' = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)' = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \csc x.$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{1}{2}(1+\ln^2 x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+\ln^2 x)' = \frac{1}{2}(1+\ln^2 x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot [0+2 \ln x(\ln x)']$$

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

$$(4) \quad y' = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}} \cdot (\arctan \sqrt{x})' = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$$

$$(5) \quad y' = (\sin^n x)' \cos nx + \sin^n x (\cos nx)' = n \sin^{n-1} x \cdot (\sin x)' \cos nx + \sin^n x (-\sin nx) \cdot (nx)' \\ = n \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x \cos nx + \sin^n x (-\sin nx) \cdot n = n \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x$$

$$(6) \quad y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)' = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2(1+x^2)} \cdot \frac{(x+1)'(x-1) - (x+1)(x-1)'}{(x-1)^2} \\ = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2(1+x^2)} \cdot \frac{(1+0)(x-1) - (x+1)(1-0)}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(7) \quad y' = \frac{(\arcsin x)' \arccos x - \arcsin x (\arccos x)'}{(\arccos x)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos x - \arcsin x \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)}{(\arccos x)^2} \\ = \frac{\arccos x + \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arccos x)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arccos x)^2}$$

$$(8) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\ln \ln x} \cdot (\ln \ln x)' = \frac{1}{\ln \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{\ln \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x(\ln x) \ln(\ln x)}$$

$$(9) \quad y' = \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})'(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}) - (\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})'}{(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot (0+1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot (0-1) \right] (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})}{2(1 + \sqrt{1-x^2})}$$

$$- \frac{(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot (0+1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot (0-1) \right]}{2(1 + \sqrt{1-x^2})}$$

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

或

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(1-\sqrt{1-x^2})'x - (1-\sqrt{1-x^2})(x)'}{x^2} = \frac{\left[0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (1-x^2)'\right]x - (1-\sqrt{1-x^2}) \cdot 1}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}(0-2x)x - 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)' = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{2x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)' \\
 &= \frac{|1+x|}{2\sqrt{2x(1-x)}} \cdot \frac{(1-x)'(1+x) - (1-x)(1+x)'}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{|1+x|}{2\sqrt{2x(1-x)}} \cdot \frac{(0-1)(1+x) - (1-x)(0+1)}{(1+x)^2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{|1+x|\sqrt{2x(1-x)}} = -\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{2x(1-x)}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 设函数  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  可导, 且  $f^2(x) + g^2(x) \neq 0$ , 试求函数  $y = \sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)}$  的导数.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad y' &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)}} \cdot [f^2(x) + g^2(x)]' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)}} \cdot [2f(x)f'(x) + 2g(x)g'(x)] = \frac{f(x)f'(x) + g(x)g'(x)}{\sqrt{f^2(x) + g^2(x)}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

10. 设  $f(x)$  可导, 求下列函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ : (1)  $y = f(x^2)$ ; (2)  $y = f(\sin^2 x) + f(\cos^2 x)$ .

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' = 2xf'(x^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} &= f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot (\sin^2 x)' + f'(\cos^2 x) \cdot (\cos^2 x)' \\
 &= f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot 2\sin x \cdot (\sin x)' + f'(\cos^2 x) \cdot 2\cos x \cdot (\cos x)' \\
 &= f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot 2\sin x \cdot \cos x + f'(\cos^2 x) \cdot 2\cos x \cdot (-\sin x) \\
 &= \sin 2x [f'(\sin^2 x) - f'(\cos^2 x)].
 \end{aligned}$$

11. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(1) \quad y = e^{-x}(x^2 - 2x + 3); \quad (2) \quad y = \sin^2 x \cdot \sin(x^2); \quad (3) \quad y = \left(\arctan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2; \quad (4) \quad y = \frac{\ln x}{x^n};$$

$$(5) \quad y = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}}; \quad (6) \quad y = \ln \cos \frac{1}{x}; \quad (7) \quad y = e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(8) \quad y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}; \quad (9) \quad y = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4 - x^2}; \quad (10) \quad y = \arcsin \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \quad y' = (e^{-x})'(x^2 - 2x + 3) + e^{-x}(x^2 - 2x + 3)'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^{-x}(-x)'(x^2 - 2x + 3) + e^{-x}(2x - 2 + 0) \\
 &= e^{-x}(-1)(x^2 - 2x + 3) + e^{-x}(2x - 2) \\
 &= (-x^2 + 4x - 5)e^{-x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad y' &= (\sin^2 x)' \sin(x^2) + \sin^2 x \cdot [\sin(x^2)]' \\
 &= 2 \sin x (\sin x)' \sin(x^2) + \sin^2 x \cdot \cos(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' \\
 &= 2 \sin x \cos x \sin(x^2) + \sin^2 x \cdot \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x \\
 &= \sin 2x \cdot \sin(x^2) + 2x \sin^2 x \cdot \cos(x^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad y' &= 2 \arctan \frac{x}{2} \left( \arctan \frac{x}{2} \right)' = 2 \arctan \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^2} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)' \\
 &= 2 \arctan \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{4 + x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{4 + x^2} \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad y' = (x^{-n} \ln x)' = (x^{-n})' \ln x + x^{-n} (\ln x)' = -nx^{-n-1} \ln x + x^{-n} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1 - n \ln x}{x^{n+1}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad y' &= \frac{(e^t - e^{-t})'(e^t + e^{-t}) - (e^t - e^{-t})(e^t + e^{-t})'}{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} \\
 &= \frac{[e^t - e^{-t}(-t)'](e^t + e^{-t}) - (e^t - e^{-t})[e^t + e^{-t}(-t)']}{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} \\
 &= \frac{[e^t - e^{-t}(-1)](e^t + e^{-t}) - (e^t - e^{-t})[e^t + e^{-t}(-1)]}{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} = \frac{4}{(e^t + e^{-t})^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{或 } y' = (\text{th}t)' = \frac{1}{\text{ch}^2 t}.$$

$$(6) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{x}} \left( \cos \frac{1}{x} \right)' = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left( -\sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)' = -\tan \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-x^{-2}) = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \tan \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad y' &= e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \left( -\sin^2 \frac{1}{x} \right)' = e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left( -2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left( \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)' \\
 &= e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left( -2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)' = e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left( -2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-x^{-2}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sin \frac{2}{x}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \cdot (x + \sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{x^2 + x\sqrt{x}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \quad y' &= (x)' \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + x \left( \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right)' + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \cdot (4 - x^2)' \\
 &= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^2}} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)' + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \cdot (0 - 2x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$(10) \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)' = \frac{1+t^2}{|1-t^2|} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{(t)'(1+t^2)-t(1+t^2)'}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1+t^2}{|1-t^2|} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{(1+t^2)-t(0+2t)}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1-t^2}{|1-t^2|} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{1+t^2}, & |t| < 1, \\ -\frac{2}{1+t^2}, & |t| > 1. \end{cases}$$

\* 12. 求下列函数的导数.

- (1)  $y = \operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{sh}x)$ ;    (2)  $y = \operatorname{sh}x \cdot e^{\operatorname{ch}x}$ ;    (3)  $y = \operatorname{th}(\ln x)$ ;    (4)  $y = \operatorname{sh}^3x + \operatorname{ch}^2x$ ;  
 (5)  $y = \operatorname{th}(1-x^2)$ ;    (6)  $y = \operatorname{arsh}(x^2+1)$ ;    (7)  $y = \operatorname{arch}(e^{2x})$ ;    (8)  $y = \arctan(\operatorname{th}x)$ ;  
 (9)  $y = \ln \operatorname{ch}x + \frac{1}{2\operatorname{ch}^2x}$ ;    (10)  $y = \operatorname{ch}^2\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$ .

解 (1)  $y' = \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{sh}x) \cdot (\operatorname{sh}x)' = \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{sh}x) \cdot \operatorname{ch}x$ .

(2)  $y' = (\operatorname{sh}x)' \cdot e^{\operatorname{ch}x} + \operatorname{sh}x \cdot (e^{\operatorname{ch}x})' = \operatorname{ch}x \cdot e^{\operatorname{ch}x} + \operatorname{sh}x \cdot e^{\operatorname{ch}x} \cdot (\operatorname{ch}x)'$   
 $= \operatorname{ch}x \cdot e^{\operatorname{ch}x} + \operatorname{sh}x \cdot e^{\operatorname{ch}x} \cdot \operatorname{sh}x = e^{\operatorname{ch}x}(\operatorname{ch}x + \operatorname{sh}^2x)$ .

(3)  $y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2(\ln x)} \cdot (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2(\ln x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x\operatorname{ch}^2(\ln x)}$ .

(4)  $y' = 3\operatorname{sh}^2x \cdot (\operatorname{sh}x)' + 2\operatorname{ch}x \cdot (\operatorname{ch}x)' = 3\operatorname{sh}^2x \cdot \operatorname{ch}x + 2\operatorname{ch}x \cdot \operatorname{sh}x = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sh}2x \cdot (3\operatorname{sh}x + 2)$ .

(5)  $y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2(1-x^2)} \cdot (1-x^2)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2(1-x^2)} \cdot (0-2x) = -\frac{2x}{\operatorname{ch}^2(1-x^2)}$ .

(6)  $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(1+x^2)^2}} \cdot (1+x^2)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(1+x^2)^2}} \cdot (0+2x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2+2x^2+x^4}}$ .

(7)  $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(e^{2x})^2-1}} \cdot (e^{2x})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{4x}-1}} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot (2x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{4x}-1}} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2 = \frac{2e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{4x}-1}}$ .

(8)  $y' = \frac{1}{1+(\operatorname{th}x)^2} \cdot (\operatorname{th}x)' = \frac{1}{1+(\operatorname{th}x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2x + \operatorname{sh}^2x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}2x}$ .

(9)  $y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}x} \cdot (\operatorname{ch}x)' + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) \cdot \operatorname{ch}^{-3}x \cdot (\operatorname{ch}x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}x} \cdot \operatorname{sh}x - \operatorname{ch}^{-3}x \cdot \operatorname{sh}x = \operatorname{th}x \left(1 - \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2x}\right) = \operatorname{th}^3x$ .

(10)  $y' = 2\operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \left[\operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)\right]' = 2\operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)'$   
 $= \operatorname{sh}\left(2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{(x-1)'(x+1) - (x-1)(x+1)'}{(x+1)^2} = \operatorname{sh}\left(2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{(1-0)(x+1) - (x-1)(1+0)}{(x+1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \operatorname{sh}\left(2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$ .

13. 设函数  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  均在点  $x_0$  的某一邻域内有定义,  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导,  $f(x_0)=0$ ,  $g(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续, 试讨论  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x_0$  处的可导性.

解 令  $F(x) = f(x)g(x)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x_0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x) - f(x_0)g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \cdot g(x) = f'(x_0) \cdot g(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

即函数  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x_0$  点可导.

14. 设函数  $f(x)$  满足下列条件:

(1)  $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$ , 对一切  $x, y \in R$ ;

(2)  $f(x) = 1 + xg(x)$ , 而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 1$ .

试证明  $f(x)$  在  $R$  上处处可导, 且  $f'(x) = f(x)$ .

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

由(1)知  $f(x+\Delta x) = f(x)f(\Delta x)$ , 所以

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

由(2)知,  $f(\Delta x) = 1 + \Delta xg(\Delta x)$ , 因而

$$f'(x) = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \Delta xg(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} g(\Delta x),$$

由(2)知,  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} g(\Delta x) = 1$ , 所以  $f'(x) = f(x) \cdot 1 = f(x)$ .

### 习题 2-3

1. 求下列函数的二阶导数.

(1)  $y = 2x^2 + \ln x$ ;      (2)  $y = e^{2x-1}$ ;      (3)  $y = x \cos x$ ;      (4)  $y = e^{-t} \sin t$ ;

(5)  $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ;      (6)  $y = \ln(1 - x^2)$ ;      (7)  $y = \tan x$ ;      (8)  $y = \frac{1}{x^3 + 1}$ ;

(9)  $y = (1 + x^2) \arctan x$ ;      (10)  $y = \frac{e^x}{x}$ ;      (11)  $y = xe^{x^2}$ ;      (12)  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$ .

解 (1)  $y' = 2 \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{x} = 4x + \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y'' = 4 + (-x^{-2}) = 4 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ .

(2)  $y' = e^{2x-1} (2x-1)' = 2e^{2x-1}$ ,  $y'' = 2 \cdot e^{2x-1} (2x-1)' = 4e^{2x-1}$ .

(3)  $y' = (x)' \cos x + x(\cos x)' = \cos x - x \sin x$ ,

$$y'' = -\sin x - [(x)' \sin x + x(\sin x)'] = -\sin x - (\sin x + x \cos x) = -2\sin x - x \cos x.$$

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

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



$$= -e^{-t}(\cos t - \sin t) + e^{-t}(-\sin t - \cos t) = -2e^{-t} \cos t.$$

$$(5) \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \cdot (a^2 - x^2)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \cdot (0 - 2x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$$

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

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \cdot (0 - 2x)}{a^2 - x^2} = -\frac{a^2}{(a^2 - x^2)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}.$$

$$(6) \quad y' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot (1-x^2)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot (0-2x) = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2},$$

$$y'' = -2 \cdot \frac{(x')(1-x^2) - x(1-x^2)'}{(1-x^2)^2} = -2 \cdot \frac{(1-x^2) - x(0-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2} = -\frac{2(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}.$$

$$(7) \quad y' = \sec^2 x, \quad y'' = 2 \sec x (\sec x)' = 2 \sec x \cdot \sec x \tan x = 2 \sec^2 x \tan x.$$

$$(8) \quad y' = -1 \cdot (x^3 + 1)^{-2} \cdot (x^3 + 1)' = -1 \cdot (x^3 + 1)^{-2} \cdot (3x^2 + 0) = -3x^2(x^3 + 1)^{-2},$$

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

$$= -3 \left[ 2x(x^3 + 1)^{-2} - 2x^2(x^3 + 1)^{-3}(3x^2 + 0) \right] = \frac{6x(2x^3 - 1)}{(x^3 + 1)^3}.$$

$$(9) \quad y' = (1+x^2)' \arctan x + (1+x^2)(\arctan x)' = (0+2x) \arctan x + (1+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 + 2x \arctan x,$$

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

$$(10) \quad y' = (x^{-1})' e^x + x^{-1} (e^x)' = (-x^{-2}) e^x + x^{-1} e^x = (x^{-1} - x^{-2}) e^x,$$

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

$$(11) \quad y' = (x)' e^{x^2} + x(e^{x^2})' = e^{x^2} + x e^{x^2} (x^2)' = e^{x^2} + x e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = e^{x^2} (1 + 2x^2),$$

$$y'' = (1 + 2x^2)' e^{x^2} + (1 + 2x^2)(e^{x^2})' = (0 + 4x) e^{x^2} + (1 + 2x^2) \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot (x^2)'$$

$$= 4x e^{x^2} + (1 + 2x^2) \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = 2x(3 + 2x^2) e^{x^2}.$$

$$(12) \quad y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} (1+x^2)' \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} (0 + 2x) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (1+x^2)' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (0+2x) = -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

2. 设  $f(x) = (x+10)^6$ , 求  $f'''(2)$ .

解  $f'(x) = 6(x+10)^5(x+10)' = 6(x+10)^5$ ,  $f''(x) = 6 \cdot 5(x+10)^4(x+10)' = 30(x+10)^4$ ,

$$f'''(x) = 30 \cdot 4(x+10)^3(x+10)' = 120(x+10)^3, \quad f'''(2) = 120(2+10)^3 = 207360.$$

3. 设  $f''(x)$  存在, 求下列函数的二阶导数  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ : (1)  $y = f(x^2)$ ; (2)  $y = \ln[f(x)]$ .

解 (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' = 2xf'(x^2),$

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

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{f''(x) \cdot f(x) - f'(x) \cdot f'(x)}{[f(x)]^2} = \frac{f''(x) \cdot f(x) - [f'(x)]^2}{[f(x)]^2}.$$

4. 试从  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$  导出:

$$(1) \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}; \quad (2) \frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(y')^5}.$$

解 (1)  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'},$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = \left[ -(y')^{-2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y') \right] \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = \left[ -(y')^{-2} \cdot y'' \right] \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}.$$

$$(2) \frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = \frac{d}{dy} \left[ -\frac{y''}{(y')^3} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ -\frac{y''}{(y')^3} \right] \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = \left[ -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}(y'') \cdot (y')^3 - y'' \cdot 3(y')^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y')}{(y')^6} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{y'}$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{y''' \cdot (y')^3 - y'' \cdot 3(y')^2 \cdot y''}{(y')^6} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(y')^5}.$$

5. 已知物体的运动规律为  $s = A \sin \omega t$  ( $A$  和  $\omega$  是常数), 求物体运动的加速度, 并验证

$$\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} + \omega^2 s = 0.$$

解 物体运动的速度为

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = A \cdot \cos \omega t \cdot \omega = A\omega \cos \omega t,$$

物体运动的加速度为

$$\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = A\omega \cdot (-\sin \omega t) \cdot \omega = -A\omega^2 \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 s.$$

因而  $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} + \omega^2 s = 0.$

6. 密度大的陨星进入大气层时, 当它离地心为  $s$  km 时的速度与  $\sqrt{s}$  成反比. 试证陨星的加速度与  $s^2$  成反比.