

## 第二章 习题课

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- 1 导数和微分的概念及应用
- 2 导数和微分的求法

## 一、导数和微分的概念及应用

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

当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时,为右导数  $f'_+(x)$

当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-$ 时,为左导数  $f'_-(x)$

• 微分：
$$df(x) = f'(x) dx$$

• 关系：可导  $\iff$  可微

- 应用：

- (1) 利用导数定义解决的问题

- 1) 推出三个最基本的导数公式及求导法则

- $$(C)' = 0; \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}; \quad (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

- 其他求导公式都可由它们及求导法则推出;

- 2) 求分段函数在分界点处的导数，及某些特殊函数在特殊点处的导数;

- 3) 由导数定义证明一些命题.

- (2) 用导数定义求极限

- (3) 微分在近似计算与误差估计中的应用

**例1** 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$ , 则曲线  
 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(1, f(1))$ 处的切线的斜率为 -2

**解**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1) - f(1-x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-x) - f(1)}{-x}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} f'(1) = -1 \Rightarrow k = f'(1) = -2$$

**注：已知极限求导数**

例 设 $f'(x_0)$ 存在, 求

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

解 原式 =  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2} \cdot \frac{\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} \right]$

$$= f'(x_0)$$

**例2** 若 $f(1) = 0$ ,  $f'(1)$ 存在, 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{(e^x - 1) \tan x}$ .

**解** 原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin^2 x + \cos x) = 1 \quad \text{且} \quad f(1) = 0$$

联想到凑导数的定义式

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin^2 x + \cos x - 1) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= f'(1) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} f'(1)$$

**例3** 设  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 e^{n(x-1)} + ax + b}{e^{n(x-1)} + 1}$ , 试确定常数  $a, b$

使  $f(x)$  处处可导, 并求  $f'(x)$ .

**解**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, & x < 1 & e^{n(x-1)} \rightarrow 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a + b + 1), & x = 1 & e^{n(x-1)} = 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 & e^{n(x-1)} \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

$x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) = a$ ;  $x > 1$  时,  $f'(x) = 2x$ .

利用  $f(x)$  在  $x = 1$  处可导得

$$\begin{cases} f(1^-) = f(1^+) = f(1) \\ f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} a + b = 1 = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + 1) \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a + b + 1), & x = 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} a, & x < 1 \\ 2x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) = a$ ;  $x > 1$  时,  $f'(x) = 2x$ .

$$\therefore a = 2, b = -1, f'(1) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x \leq 1 \\ 2x, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad f'(x) \text{ 是否是连续函数?}$$

导函数连续:  $f'(1) = f'(1^+) = f'(1^-)$

导数定义:  $f'(1) = f'_+(1) = f'_-(1)$



## 二、导数和微分的求法

1. 正确使用导数及微分公式和法则

2. 熟练掌握求导方法和技巧

(1) 求分段函数的导数

注意讨论分段点处左右导数是否存在和相等

(2) 隐函数求导法 —— 对数求导法

(3) 参数方程求导法  $\xleftarrow{\text{转化}}$  极坐标方程求导

(4) 复合函数求导法 (可利用微分形式不变性)

(5) 高阶导数的求法 —— 逐次求导归纳；  
间接求导法；利用莱布尼兹公式。

**例4** 设  $y = e^{\sin x} \sin e^x + f(\arctan \frac{1}{x})$ , 其中  $f(x)$  可微, 求  $y'$ 。

**解:**

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \sin e^x d(e^{\sin x}) + e^{\sin x} d(\sin e^x) \\ &\quad + f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) d(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) \\ &= \sin e^x \cdot e^{\sin x} d(\sin x) + e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos e^x d(e^x) \\ &\quad + f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} d(\frac{1}{x}) \\ &= e^{\sin x} (\cos x \sin e^x + e^x \cos e^x) dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{1+x^2} f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) dx \\ \therefore y' &= \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sin x} (\cos x \sin e^x + e^x \cos e^x) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{1+x^2} f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) \end{aligned}$$

**例5** 设 $x \leq 0$ 时 $g(x)$ 有定义,且 $g''(x)$ 存在,问怎样选择 $a, b, c$ 可使得下述函数在 $x = 0$ 处有二阶导数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c, & x > 0 \\ g(x), & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

**解:** 由题设 $f''(0)$ 存在,因此

1) 利用 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 连续,即 $f(0^+) = f(0^-) = f(0)$ ,

$$\Rightarrow c = g(0) = f(0)$$

**注意:**  $g'(0) = g'_-(0)$

2) 利用 $f'_+(0) = f'_-(0)$ ,而

$g''(0) = g''_-(0)$

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

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(ax^2 + bx + c) - \mathbf{C}}{x - 0} = b \Rightarrow b = g'(0)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c, & x > 0 \\ g(x), & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2ax + b, & x > 0 \\ g'(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c = g(0) = f(0) \quad b = g'(0) = f'(0)$$

3)  $f''_-(0) = f''_+(0)$ , 而

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

$$\begin{aligned} f''_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(2ax + b) - b}{x - 0} = 2a \end{aligned} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} g''(0)$$

例6 设由方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ t^2 - y + \varepsilon \sin y = 1 \end{cases} \quad (0 < \varepsilon < 1)$$

确定函数  $y = y(x)$ , 求  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ .

解 方程组两边对  $t$  求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 2 \\ 2t - \frac{dy}{dt} + \varepsilon \cos y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2(t+1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y} \end{cases}$$

故 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{t}{(t+1)(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{t}{(t+1)(1-\varepsilon \cos y)} \right)}{2(t+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(t+1)(1-\varepsilon \cos y) - t \left[ (1-\varepsilon \cos y) + \varepsilon(t+1) \sin y \frac{dy}{dt} \right]}{2(t+1) (t+1)^2 (1-\varepsilon \cos y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\varepsilon \cos y)^2 - 2\varepsilon t^2 (t+1) \sin y}{2(t+1)^3 (1-\varepsilon \cos y)^3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2(t+1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1-\varepsilon \cos y} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t}{(t+1)(1-\varepsilon \cos y)}$$

**例 7** 求由方程  $x^y + y^x = 1$  所确定隐函数

的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解: 先将方程写成指数函数形式  $e^{y \ln x} + e^{x \ln y} = 1$ ,

然后在方程两端关于  $x$  分别求导, 得

$$e^{y \ln x} \left( y' \ln x + \frac{y}{x} \right) + e^{x \ln y} \left( \ln y + x \frac{y'}{y} \right) = 0$$

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

故  $y' = -\frac{y^x \ln y + yx^{y-1}}{x^y \ln x + xy^{x-1}}$  其中  $y$  由方程  $x^y + y^x = 1$  所确定.

## 补充

$$(1). \frac{d}{dx} \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 则 } f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{-1}.$$

$$\text{解: 令 } t = \frac{1}{x^2}, \text{ 所以 } x^2 = \frac{1}{t}, \text{ 则 } 2xx' = -\frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{d[f(t)]}{dx} = \frac{d[f(t)]}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}, \quad \text{由题意 } \frac{d}{dx} [f(t)] = \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{d[f(t)]}{dt} = \frac{d[f(t)]}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{t^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1.$$





(2).  $\varphi(x)$ 是单调连续函数  $f(x)$  的反函数, 且 $f(1) = 2$ ,

$$\text{若 } f'(1) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 则 } \varphi'(2) = \underline{-\sqrt{3}}.$$

解: 令 $y = f(x)$ ,  $x = \varphi(y)$ , 则 $1 = \varphi(2)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(2) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\varphi(y) - \varphi(2)}{y - 2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 1}{f(x) - f(1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}} = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = -\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{或 } \varphi'(2) = \left. \frac{dx}{dy} \right|_{y=2} = \frac{1}{\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1}} = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = -\sqrt{3}$$

(3). 设  $f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = 0.3\Delta x + \ln^2(1 + \Delta x)$ , 则 A

(A)  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  可微,  $dy = 0.3\Delta x$ .      (B) 不可微

(C)  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  可微,  $dy \neq 0.3\Delta x$ .



### 3.求下列函数的导数.

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

(2). 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^y + xy = e$ 所确定, 求 $y''(0)$ .

(3).  $y = \sqrt[x]{x} + \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{e^x - 1}}, (x > 0)$ 求 $y'$ .

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

(5).  $y = \arctan \frac{2x}{1 + x^2},$  求 $dy.$

(6) 试从  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$  中导出:  $\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$

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

(2). 设函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $e^y + xy = e$  所确定, 求  $y''(0)$ .

解:  $e^y y' + y + xy' = 0 \quad (1)$

$$e^y (y')^2 + e^y y'' + y' + y' + xy'' = 0 \quad (2)$$

将  $x = 0, y = 1$  代入(1), 得  $y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$

将  $x = 0, y = 1, y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$  代入(2)得  $y''(0) = \frac{1}{e^2}$



(3).  $y = \sqrt[x]{x} + \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{e^x - 1}}$ , 求  $y'$ .

解: 令  $y_1 = \sqrt[x]{x}$ ,  $y_2 = \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{e^x - 1}}$ , 求  $y'$ .

$$\ln y_1 = \frac{1}{x} \ln x, \quad \ln y_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \ln(e^x - 1).$$

$$\frac{y_1'}{y_1} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \Rightarrow y_1' = \sqrt[x]{x} \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{y_2'}{y_2} = \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{\cos x}{2 \sin x} + \frac{e^x}{4(e^x - 1)}.$$

$$y_2' = \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{e^x - 1}} = 1 \left( \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \cot x + \frac{e^x}{4(e^x - 1)} \right).$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = y_1' + y_2' = \dots$$

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

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3}$$

$$(5). y = \arctan \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \text{求 } dy.$$

$$(5). \quad dy = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{1+6x^2+x^4} dx.$$

(6) 试从  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$  中导出:  $\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$

解法一 
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} &= \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} \\ &= -\frac{y''}{(y')^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}\end{aligned}$$

解法二 利用微分: 
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} &= \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{y'}\right)}{dy} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{y''}{(y')^2} dx}{y' dx} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}\end{aligned}$$

## 求下列函数的 $n$ 阶导数.

方法1 化简函数,利用已知的 $n$ 阶导数公式

例1 设 $y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$ , 求  $y^{(n)}$ .

解 
$$y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{4x^2 - 4 + 3}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= 4 + \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$$

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





## 方法2 利用莱布尼兹公式

**例2** 设  $y = x^2 e^{2x}$ , 求  $y^{(20)}$ .

**解** 则由莱布尼兹公式知

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(20)} &= (e^{2x})^{(20)} \cdot x^2 + 20(e^{2x})^{(19)} \cdot (x^2)' \\ &\quad + \frac{20(20-1)}{2!} (e^{2x})^{(18)} \cdot (x^2)'' + 0 \\ &= 2^{20} e^{2x} \cdot x^2 + 20 \cdot 2^{19} e^{2x} \cdot 2x \\ &\quad + \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2!} 2^{18} e^{2x} \cdot 2 \\ &= 2^{20} e^{2x} (x^2 + 20x + 95) \end{aligned}$$