

习题 2

- (1) D; (2) B; (3) D; (4) B; (5) C; (6) D; (7) A; (8) A; (9) D; (10) B; (11) D; (12) D; (13) D; (14) B.
- (1) $2\arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$; (2) $\frac{-x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}$; (3) $(n+1)!$; (4) $n! f^{n+1}(x)$; (5) 0; (6) 同阶; (7) $\frac{5^x}{\ln 5} + C$; $\ln \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$;
- (8) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}\sqrt{\sin x}\sqrt{e^x-1}\left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\cot x + \frac{e^x}{4(e^x-1)}\right]$; (9) $(s-1)f'(0)$;
- (10) $\frac{1}{3x}$; (11) 1; (12) $dy = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{y}{|x|}}{y + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{|x|}{x}} dx$;
- (13) $y^{(n)} = -\frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(2x+1)^{n+1}}\right]$;
- (14) $y''' = -\frac{6}{x^4}f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{6}{x^5}f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{x^6}f'''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$; (15) $[0, +\infty), (-\infty, 0)$;
- (16) $x=0$ 时的极大值 0, $x=1$ 时取极小值 $-\frac{1}{2}$; (17) 0, 小. (18) $\frac{13}{12}, 1$;
- (19) $(0, +\infty), (-\infty, 0), (0, 1)$; (20) $-6, 7, (-1, -12)$.
- $f'(0) = 1$.
- $g(a)$.
- $y = ex$.
- $a = -1, b = 2$.
- (1) $-\cos(\cos(\sin x))\sin(\sin x)\cos x$; (2) $\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$;
- (3) $\frac{e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$; (4) $1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$.
- (1) $(2x+1)f'(x^2+x)$; (2) $f'(e^x)e^{x+f(x)} + f(e^x)e^{f(x)}f'(x)$.
- $\frac{(a+x)(x+\sin x)^2}{1+\cos x}$.
- (1) $\frac{(-1)^n n!}{7}\left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+6)^{n+1}}\right]$; (2) $(\sqrt{2})^n e^x \cos\left(x + n\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.
- $2^{49}[(1225 - 2x^2)\sin 2x + 100x\cos 2x]$.
- $2f'(x^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2) + 2(f'(x))^2 + 2f(x)f''(x)$;
 $12xf''(x^2) + 8x^3 f'''(x^2) + 6f'(x)f''(x) + 2f(x)f'''(x)$.
- $2g(a)$.
- $2x - \frac{1}{x}, 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{(-1)^{n+1}n!}{x^{n+1}} (n \geq 2)$.
- (1) $\frac{(3-y)e^{2y}}{(2-y)^3}$ 或 $\frac{e^{2y}(2-xe^y)}{(1-xe^y)^3}$; (2) $\frac{y(1+\ln y)^2 - x(1+\ln x)^2}{xy(1+\ln y)^3}$; (3) $\frac{1}{6}(\sqrt{3} - \pi)$.

$$16. x^{\cos x} \sin x \left[-\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} + \cot x \right].$$

$$17. \frac{2x - y^2 f'(x) - f(y)}{2yf(x) + xf'(y)}.$$

$$18. x + y - 5 = 0.$$

$$19. dy = \frac{x+y}{x-y} dx.$$

$$20. \frac{1}{2} e^{-2}.$$

$$21. \left[\varphi'(x) + \frac{2y}{1+e^y} \right] f'[\varphi(x) + y^2];$$

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

$$22. 2\pi.$$

$$23. \text{提示: } F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ x^2, & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}, F'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 1 < x < 2 \\ 1, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \text{ 且 } F(x) \text{ 在 } x=1 \text{ 处不可导.}$$

$$24. \frac{dy}{dx} = t, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}.$$

$$25. \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$26. \text{提示: 用定义求 } f'(x) = \varphi(x) = \cos x + x^2 e^{-2x}.$$

$$27. a=1, b=e, f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2x}{e+x^2}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$28. f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, f''(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}, \therefore (1-x^2)f''(x) = xf'(x), \text{ 两边求 } n \text{ 阶导数}$$

后, 整理得:

$$(1-x^2)f^{(n+2)}(x) - (2n+1)xf^{(n+1)}(x) - n^2f^{(n)}(x) = 0, (n=0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

令 $x=0$, 则 $f^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2f^{(n)}(0)$ 得 $f^{(2n+1)}(0) = [(2n-1)!!]^2, f^{(2n)}(0) = 0$.

$$29. f'(x) = 12x^2 - 10x + 1 = 0 \text{ 有根: } x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} \in (0, 1).$$

$$30. \text{取 } F(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x, \text{ 在 } [0, x_0] \text{ 上利用 Rolle 定理.}$$

$$31. \text{取 } F(x) = \ln x, f(x), F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上利用 Cauchy 中值定理.}$$

$$32. \text{取 } F(x) = \arctan x \text{ 在 } a \text{ 与 } b \text{ 间利用 Lagrange 中值定理.}$$

$$33. \text{设 } F(x) = (x-a)^2 f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上用 Rolle 定理, 得 } F'(\xi_1) = 0, \text{ 以}$$

$$F'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{(x-a)^2 f(x) - 0}{x-a} = 0, F'(x) \text{ 在 } [a, \xi_1] \text{ 上再用 Rolle 定理便得结论.}$$

$$34. \text{取 } F(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 \text{ 在 } [-1, 0] \text{ 上用介值定理.}$$

$$35. (1)2; (2)\frac{1}{3}; (3)\sqrt{6}; (4)1; (5)\frac{1}{6}; (6) - \frac{e}{2}.$$

$$36. a=6, b=-4 \text{ 或 } a=-4, b=16.$$

37. 连续.

38. $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}.$

39. 当 $x = \frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时, 取极大值, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi}$; $x = \frac{7}{4}\pi + 2k\pi (k \in \mathbf{Z})$ 时取极小值,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{\frac{7}{4}\pi + 2k\pi}.$$

40. 略

41. $a = 2(1 - \ln 2)$ 时, 方程有一个实根, $a > 2(1 - \ln 2)$ 时方程有两个实根.

42. $a = -3, b = 0, c = 5.$

43. $h = \frac{4}{3}R, v = \frac{32}{81}\pi R^3.$

44. 当柱面高与底面半径之比为 2:3 时造价最低.

45. 设 $F(x) = g(b)f(x) + g(x)f(a) - f(x)g(x)$ 利用 Rolle 定理.

46. 令 $\frac{m-n+1}{m+1}$ 得 $3f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) - f(t) = t$, 联立原方程得 $f(x) = \frac{1}{8}\left(x + \frac{3}{x}\right), f(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ 为

极大值, $f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ 为极小值.

47. 令 $F(x) = \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \arcsin \frac{1}{x}, F'(x) = 0$, 故 $F(x) = C$, 取 $x = 1$ 得 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

48. 求一阶导数, 利用单调性.

49. (1) $\frac{1}{6}$; (2) $-\frac{1}{12}.$