

第13讲: 求导运算习题课

(一) 求下列函数的导数: $(x^{x^x} + a^{x^x} + x^{a^x} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x} + a^{a^a})'$ ($a > 0, x > 0$)

(1) 设 $u(x), v(x)$ 皆可导, 且 $u(x) > 0$, $y = u(x)^{v(x)}$. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;

(2) 求 $y = xe^x$ 的反函数的导数 $\frac{dx}{dy}$.

解(1): 方法1: $\because y = e^{v(x)\ln u(x)} = e^{w(x)}$, $w(x) = v(x)\ln u(x)$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = (e^{w(x)})'_w \cdot (v(x)\ln u(x))'_x = e^w \cdot (v'(x)\ln u(x) + v(x)\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)})$$

$$= u(x)^{v(x)} (v'(x)\ln u(x) + v(x)\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)})$$

方法2: $y = u(x)^{v(x)}$ 两边取对数: $\ln y = v(x)\ln u(x)$, 两边对 x 求导

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y'_x = v'(x)\ln u(x) + v(x)\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} \Rightarrow y'_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = y(v'(x)\ln u(x) + v(x)\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)})$$

解(2): $\because y' = (xe^x)' = 1e^x + xe^x = e^x(1+x) > 0, \forall x \in (-1, +\infty)$ 或

$y' = e^x(1+x) < 0, \forall x \in (-\infty, -1)$. 因此 $y = xe^x$ 在 $(-1, +\infty)$ 上严格增, 有

反函数. 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 上严格减, 也有反函数. 设反函数为 $x = g(y)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dx}{dy} = g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{y'} = \frac{1}{e^x(1+x)}, x \in (-1, +\infty) \text{ 或 } x \in (-\infty, -1)$$

Ex 3.1/4; 7/8, (2), (7), 8; 9; 10/4, (5); 12; 14/4, 15, 16; 17.

解 4: 已知 $f'(x_0) = \lim_{\square \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \square) - f(x_0)}{\square}$ 存在.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha h) - f(x_0 - \beta h)}{h} &= \alpha \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha h) - f(x_0)}{\alpha h} + \beta \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - \beta h) - f(x_0)}{-\beta h} \\ &= \alpha f'(x_0) + \beta f'(x_0) = (\alpha + \beta) f'(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

解 7/8: 4个中间变量, 依次求导, 最后相乘:

$$y'_x = \cos(\cos^5(\arctan x^3)) \cdot 5\cos^4(\arctan x^3) \cdot (-\sin(\arctan x^3)) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 3x^2;$$

$$\text{解 7/12: } y'_x = \frac{1}{\ln^2(\ln x)} \cdot 2\ln(\ln x) \cdot \frac{3\ln x}{\ln^3 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{6}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(\ln x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x};$$

$$\text{解 7/17: } \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+5)^2(x-4)^3}{(x+2)^5(x+4)^2}} \text{ 两边取对数:}$$

$$\ln y = 2\ln(x+5) + \frac{1}{3}\ln(x-4) - 5\ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x+4), \text{ 再两边对 } x \text{ 求导:}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y'_x = \frac{2}{x+5} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2(x+4)} \Rightarrow y'_x = y \left(\frac{2}{x+5} + \frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2(x+4)} \right)$$

$$\text{解 8: } f(x) = x^3, f(x^2) = (x^2)^3 = x^6, f'(x) = 3x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x^2) = 3(x^2)^2$$

$$= 3x^4, \text{ 而 } (f(x^2))' = (x^6)' = 6x^5 = f'(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' = 3x^4 \cdot 2x = 6x^5.$$

$$\text{注: } (f(x^n))' = f'(x^n) \cdot (x^n)' = nx^{n-1} f'(x^n) \neq f'(x^n)$$

例 9: $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, $g(x) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \Rightarrow$

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

$$\Rightarrow f'(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+g(x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}}$$

$$\text{而 } (f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}} \cdot e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\text{故 } (f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \neq f'(g(x)).$$

例 10(A): $y = \sin(f(\sin f(x)))$

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

例 10(B): $y = f(f(f(\sin x + \cos x)))$

$$y' = f'(f(f(\sin x + \cos x))) f'(f(\sin x + \cos x)) f'(\sin x + \cos x) \cdot (\cos x - \sin x)$$

例 12(B), $n=1$ 时, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ 不存在.}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

(2) 当 $n=2$ 时, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

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

(3)

而在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 或 $(0, +\infty)$ 中, $f'(x) = (x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x})' = (x^2)' \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 (\sin \frac{1}{x})'$
 $= 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 (\cos \frac{1}{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$

由于 $f'(0) = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x})$ 不存在

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处间断, 且 $x=0$ 是 $f'(x)$ 的第二类间断点中的跳跃

为间断点。

(注: 若函数 $f(x)$ 若在区间 I 中可导, 则 $f'(x)$ 在 I 中无第一类间断点)

例 5 为 $n \geq 3$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^n \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

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

且 $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 或 $(0, +\infty)$ 时, $f'(x) = (x^n \sin \frac{1}{x})' = nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x}$

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} nx^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{n-2} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 - 0 = 0 = f'(0)$.

$\therefore f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处 C , 由初等函数的可微性可知, $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 或

$(0, +\infty)$ 上也 C , 从而 $f'(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上处处 C .

例 14/A. 求 $y = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}})$ 的反导数即求 $\frac{dx}{dy}$

(A).

$$\text{证: } \because y' = \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} (e^x + \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}) = \frac{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \cdot \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \\ = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} > 0, x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \therefore y = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}) \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

\therefore 有反函数 $x = g(y)$, 且

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = g'(y) = \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{y'} = \frac{1}{\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}{e^x} = \sqrt{2\cosh x}$$

证 15/19: 已知 $f(x)$ 可导, $x \in (-a, a)$, $a > 0$, 且 $f(-x) = f(x)$,

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导得: } f'(-x)(-1) = f'(x) \Leftrightarrow f'(-x) = -f'(x), x \in (-a, a)$$

即导函数 $f'(x)$ 是奇函数;

证 15/20: 已知 $f(x)$ 可导, $x \in (-a, a)$, $f(-x) = -f(x)$,

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导得: } f'(-x)(-1) = -f'(x) \Leftrightarrow f'(-x) = f'(x), x \in (-a, a)$$

即偶函数若可导, 则导函数是奇函数; 奇函数若可导,

则导函数是偶函数。

证 16: 已知 $f(x)$ 可导, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 且 $\exists T > 0$ 使

$$f(x+T) = f(x), \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得:}$$

$$f'(x+T) \cdot 1 = f'(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \text{ 即 } f'(x) \in B(x, T) \text{ 为周期。}$$

解 17/1). $\sum A(x) = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n$, 且 $A'(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1} = P_n$

$$A'(1) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{(1+n)n}{2}, \text{ 当 } x \neq 1 \text{ 时, } A(x) = \frac{x(1-x^{n+1})}{1-x} = \frac{x-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$

$$P_n = A'(x) = \frac{(1-(n+1)x^n)(1-x) - (1-x)'(x-x^{n+1})}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1+n x^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n}{(1-x)^2};$$

解 17/2). $Q_n = 1^2 + 2^2 x + 3^2 x^2 + \dots + n^2 x^{n-1} \Rightarrow x=1$ 时, $Q_n = 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2$

$$= n(n+1)(2n+1)/6. \text{ 当 } x \neq 1 \text{ 时, } Q_n = (xA'(x))' = (x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n)'$$

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

解 17/3). $\sum B(x) = \sin x + \sin 2x + \dots + \sin nx$, 且 $x \neq 2k\pi$ 时,

$$B(x) = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos(n+\frac{1}{2})x}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}}, \text{ 且 } R_n = B'(1) = a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n$$

$$\text{利用 } B'(x) = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sin \frac{x}{2} + (n+\frac{1}{2})\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x\right) 2\sin \frac{x}{2} - (\cos \frac{x}{2})(-\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos(n+\frac{1}{2})x)}{(2\sin \frac{x}{2})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_n = B'(1) = \frac{-(\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}) + 2\sin \frac{1}{2} (n+\frac{1}{2})\sin(n+\frac{1}{2}) + \cos \frac{1}{2} \cos(n+\frac{1}{2})}{(2\sin \frac{1}{2})^2}$$

E) 1/2: EX 3.1.

1/2), (3); 7/13), (6), (8); 8; 10/2), (6); 11/2); 14/2); CH 3/4/1.