

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 有界量 \times 无穷小 = 无穷小
 不可用等价无穷小, 因为 $\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 不会趋于 0

2. $dy = (\quad) dx$ 规范
 $dy = dx (\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^3})$ 不规范

方1: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2+1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ \rightarrow $f(x)$ 有自己的定义 不可对 $(2x^2+1)$ 求导代入 $x=0!!!$

错误做法: $(2x^2+1)' = 4x \xrightarrow{x=0} 0$
 $(-x)' = -1$
 $0 \neq -1 \rightarrow$ 导数不存在 $\rightarrow f(x)$ 导数在 $x=0$ 处右极限

正确做法: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2(\Delta x)^2+1-0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} 2\Delta x + \frac{1}{\Delta x} = +\infty$ 特殊点一定用定义法去写

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

$\rightarrow f(x)$ 导数在 $x=0$ 处左极限

$\therefore f'(0) \neq f'(0) \therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处导数不存在

方2:

当然可以证其在 $x=0$ 不连续 $\rightarrow x=0$ 处不可导

第三次作业解析

习题1.3

1.3.1 (1)、(4)、(7)、(9)、(16)、(17); 1.3.2 (1)、(3)、(8)、(13)、(15); 1.3.3 (1)、(3); 1.3.4 (1); 1.3.5; 1.3.8; 1.3.9 (1)、(4)。

1.3.1

(1) $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{3}{x^3}$

$y' = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2x - \frac{-9x^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}x + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{x^3}$

ii $dy = (\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{x^3}) dx$

(4) $y = (2x^3 - 3x + 7)^5$

复合函数求导 $y' = 5u^4 \cdot u' = 5(2x^3 - 3x + 7)^4 (6x^2 - 3)$
 $= 15(2x^3 - 3x + 7)^4 (2x^2 - 1)$

ii $dy = 15(2x^3 - 3x + 7)^4 (2x^2 - 1) dx$

(7) $y = x \tan \frac{1}{x}$

$y' = u'(x)g(x) + u(x)g'(x) = 1 \cdot \tan \frac{1}{x} + x \cdot (\sec^2 \frac{1}{x}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2})$
 $= \tan \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sec^2 \frac{1}{x}$ ii $dy = (\tan \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sec^2 \frac{1}{x}) dx$

(9) $y = \cos \frac{\arcsin x}{2}$

$y' = -\sin \frac{\arcsin x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin \frac{\arcsin x}{2}$ ii $dy = y' dx$

(16) $f(x) = \ln \frac{1}{x} - \ln 2$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = -\frac{1}{x}$

$dy = -\frac{1}{x} dx$

(17) $y = \frac{\cos x}{e^x} - 3(1+x^2) \arctan x$

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

$= \frac{-\sin x - \cos x}{e^x} - 3 - 6x \arctan x$

$dy = \frac{-\sin x - \cos x}{e^x} - 3 - 6x \arctan x dx$

1.3.2

$$(1) y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{\arccos x}}, \quad x=0$$

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

→ 现在别化简了, 化简浪费时间 直接求 $y'(0)$ 才是目的

$$y'(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{-\frac{\pi}{2} + 1}{\frac{\pi^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{-2\pi + 4}{\pi^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{-2\pi + 4}{\pi^2} = \frac{2 - \pi}{2\pi}$$

$$(2) y = \frac{\sec^2 x}{1+x^2}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16}) - 2x \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2}{(1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16})^2}$$

$$= \frac{4(1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16}) - \pi}{(1 + \frac{\pi^2}{16})^2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 16(16 + \pi^2) - 16^2 \pi}{(16 + \pi^2)^2 \cdot (16)^2}$$

$$= \frac{64(\pi^2 + 16 - 4\pi)}{(16 + \pi^2)^2}$$

$$(8) y = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3), \quad x=0$$

$$(u v g)' = u' v g + v' u g + g' u v$$

→ 可以推广

→ 只用算这一个, 其它都会 x

$$y'_{x=0} = 1 \times (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$= -6$$

包含 x 的项为零

$$(13). f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \cdot \sin \Delta x = 0$$

有界量 \times 无穷小 = 无穷小

$$(15). f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(1+x), & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ x^2 + x + 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\therefore f'_+(0) \neq f'_-(0)$$

\therefore 不存在

1.3.4 求切线方程

$$(1). y = \frac{x+4}{4-x} \text{ 上点 } (2|3)$$

$$y = \frac{-(4-x)+8}{4-x} = -1 - \frac{8}{x-4}$$

$$y' = -\frac{-8}{(x-4)^2} = \frac{8}{(x-4)^2} \quad \underline{x=2} \quad 2$$

$$\therefore y-3 = 2(x-2) \Rightarrow 2x - y - 1 = 0$$

(3) 求 $y = x^3 - 3$ 上点 $(1, -2)$

$$y' = 4x^3 \quad \text{当 } x=1 \quad y' = 4$$

$$\therefore y + 2 = 4(x - 1) \Rightarrow 4x - y - 6 = 0$$

1.3.4 (1) 知斜率, 求坐标

$$y = x^2 + x - 2 \quad k = 3$$

$$y' = 2x + 1 \quad \therefore 2x + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$y = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0 \quad \therefore M(1, 0)$$

1.3.5

设 $f(x)$ 可微求 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+2h) - f(x)}{h}$

从定义出发 $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+2h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \frac{f(x+2h) - f(x)}{2h} = 2f'(x)$$

1.3.8

设 $y = f(c-x)$ 求 y'

$$y' = (c-x)' f'(c-x) \\ = -f'(c-x)$$

1.3.9 求高阶导数

(1) $y = \ln(1-2x)$ $y'' = ?$

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

$$(4). y = \frac{1}{2} x (\sin \ln x - \cos x \ln x) \text{ 求 } y''(x)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (\sin \ln x - \cos x \ln x) + \frac{1}{2} x (\cos \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \sin \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \sin \ln x$$

$$y'' = \cos \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y''(1) = 1$$