

第十讲

习题课(二)



重要内容回顾

1. 求导的四则运算;
2. 复合函数、反函数求导;
3. 参变量函数的求导;
4. 基本求导公式.



补充例题

例1 求 $f(x) = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ 的导数.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } f'(x) &= \left(\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^2}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{-2}{(1+x)^2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{2x(1-x)}}.
 \end{aligned}$$



例2 求分段函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 8x + 4, & x < 2, \\ \ln(x^2 - 3), & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ 的导数.

解 需分段求导

$$x < 2 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = (3x^2 - 8x + 4)' = 6x - 8,$$

$$x > 2 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = (\ln(x^2 - 3))' = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 3},$$

$x = 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{3x^2 - 8x + 4 - 0}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{(3x - 2)(\cancel{x - 2})}{\cancel{x - 2}} = 4, \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 3) - 0}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\ln(1 + (x^2 - 4))}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = 4, \end{aligned}$$

综合起来有

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 6x - 8, & x < 2, \\ \frac{2x}{x^2 - 3}, & x \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 8x + 4, & x < 2, \\ \ln(x^2 - 3), & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$



例3 求 $y = x^{x^{\sin x}}$ 的导数.

解 采用对数求导法: $y = x^u$, $u = x^{\sin x}$

而 $u' = (x^{\sin x})' = x^{\sin x} (\sin x \ln x)'$

$$= x^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right),$$

所以 $y' = x^{x^{\sin x}} (x^{\sin x} \ln x)'$

$$= x^{x^{\sin x}} \left((x^{\sin x})' \ln x + x^{\sin x} (\ln x)' \right)$$

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

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



例4 求心形线方程 $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解 先化为参数方程:

$$\begin{cases} x = a(1 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi, \\ y = a(1 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi, \end{cases} \quad -\pi < \varphi \leq \pi,$$

因为 $x' = -a(\sin \varphi + \sin 2\varphi) = -2a \sin \frac{3}{2}\varphi \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}$,

$$y' = a(\cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi) = 2a \cos \frac{3}{2}\varphi \cos \frac{\varphi}{2},$$

所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = -\cot \frac{3}{2}\varphi \quad (\varphi \neq 0, \varphi \neq \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi).$



例5 设 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)$, 求 $f'(0)$.

解 方法1 利用导数定义.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99) = -99!. \end{aligned}$$

方法2 利用求导公式.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x)' \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)] \\ &\quad + x \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)]' \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = -99!.$$



例6 证明: 圆 $r = 2a \sin \theta (a > 0)$ 上任一点的切线与向径的夹角等于向径的极角.

解 设圆上任一点切线与向径的夹角为 φ , 由第九讲

(5)式知, $\tan \varphi = \frac{r(\theta)}{r'(\theta)}$, $r'(\theta) = 2a \cos \theta$,

于是有 $\tan \varphi = \frac{2a \sin \theta}{2a \cos \theta} = \tan \theta$, $\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

因为 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$, 所以 $\varphi = \theta$.

这表明圆 $r = 2a \sin \theta (a > 0)$

上任意一点的切线与向径

的夹角等于向径的极角.

