

习 题 4.3 导数四则运算和反函数求导法则

用定义证明 $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ 。

证 由于

$$\cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x = -2 \sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2},$$

根据 $\sin x$ 的连续性和 $\sin\left(\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \sim \frac{\Delta x}{2}$ ($\Delta x \rightarrow 0$)，可知

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x + \Delta x) - \cos x}{\Delta x} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} = -\sin x.$$

2. 证明：

$$(\csc x)' = -\cot x \csc x ;$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x ;$$

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} ;$$

$$(\operatorname{arc} \cot x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} ;$$

$$(\operatorname{ch}^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} ;$$

$$(\operatorname{th}^{-1} x)' = (\operatorname{cth}^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

解 (1) $(\csc x)' = \left[\frac{1}{\sin x} \right]' = -\frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x \csc x.$

(2) $(\cot x)' = \left[\frac{1}{\tan x} \right]' = -\frac{(\tan x)'}{\tan^2 x} = -\frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x.$

(3) $(\arccos x)' = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x \right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

(4) $(\operatorname{arc} \cot x)' = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x \right)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$

(5) $(\operatorname{ch}^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{ch} y)'} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 y - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}.$

(6) $(\operatorname{th}^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{th} y)'} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sech}^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2},$

$$(\operatorname{cth}^{-1}x)' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{cth}y)'} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{csch}^2y} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{cth}^2y-1} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \circ$$

3. 求下列函数的导函数：

$$f(x) = 3\sin x + \ln x - \sqrt{x} ;$$

$$f(x) = x\cos x + x^2 + 3 ;$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 7x - 5)\sin x ;$$

$$f(x) = x^2(3\tan x + 2\sec x) ;$$

$$f(x) = e^x \sin x - 4\cos x + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2\sin x + x - 2^x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x + \cos x} ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x\sin x - 2\ln x}{\sqrt{x} + 1} ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + \cot x}{\ln x} ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x\sin x + \cos x}{x\sin x - \cos x} ;$$

$$f(x) = (e^x + \log_3 x)\arcsin x ;$$

$$f(x) = (\csc x - 3\ln x)x^2 \operatorname{sh} x ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x + \sec x}{x - \csc x} ;$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x + \sin x}{\arctan x} ;$$

解 (1) $f'(x) = (3\sin x)' + (\ln x)' - (\sqrt{x})' = 3\cos x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \circ$

(2) $f'(x) = x'\cos x + x(\cos x)' + (x^2)' + (3)' = \cos x - x\sin x + 2x \circ$

(3) $f'(x) = (x^2 + 7x - 5)'\sin x + (x^2 + 7x - 5)(\sin x)'$
 $= (2x + 7)\sin x + (x^2 + 7x - 5)\cos x \circ$

(4) $f'(x) = (x^2)'\cdot(3\tan x + 2\sec x) + x^2(3\tan x + 2\sec x)'$
 $= 2x(3\tan x + 2\sec x) + x^2(3\sec^2 x + 2\tan x \sec x) \circ$

(5) $f'(x) = (e^x)'\sin x + e^x(\sin x)' - (4\cos x)' + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}\right)'$
 $= e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + 4\sin x - \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \circ$

(6) $f'(x) = (x + 2\sin x - 2^x)'\cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} + (x + 2\sin x - 2^x)(x^{\frac{2}{3}})'$

$$= (1 + 2 \cos x - 2^x \ln 2)x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}(x + 2 \sin x - 2^x)x^{\frac{5}{3}} \circ$$

$$(7) f'(x) = -\frac{(x + \cos x)'}{(x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\sin x - 1}{(x + \cos x)^2} \circ$$

$$(8) f'(x) = \frac{(x \sin x - 2 \ln x)'(\sqrt{x} + 1) - (x \sin x - 2 \ln x)(\sqrt{x} + 1)'}{(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(x \sin x + x^2 \cos x - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 1) - \sqrt{x}(x \sin x - 2 \ln x)}{2x(\sqrt{x} + 1)^2} \circ$$

$$(9) f'(x) = \frac{(x^3 + \cot x)' \ln x - (x^3 + \cot x)(\ln x)'}{\ln^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{(3x^2 - \csc^2 x)x \ln x - x^3 - \cot x}{x \ln^2 x} \circ$$

$$(10) f'(x) = \left(1 + \frac{2 \cos x}{x \sin x - \cos x}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{(2 \cos x)'(x \sin x - \cos x) - 2 \cos x(x \sin x - \cos x)'}{(x \sin x - \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2(x + \sin x \cos x)}{(x \sin x - \cos x)^2} \circ$$

$$(11) f'(x) = (e^x + \log_3 x)' \arcsin x + (e^x + \log_3 x)(\arcsin x)'$$

$$= \left(e^x + \frac{1}{x \ln 3}\right) \arcsin x + \left(e^x + \frac{\ln x}{\ln 3}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \circ$$

$$(12) f'(x) = (\csc x - 3 \ln x)' x^2 \operatorname{sh} x + (\csc x - 3 \ln x)(x^2)' \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$+ (\csc x - 3 \ln x)x^2 (\operatorname{sh} x)'$$

$$= -(\cot x \csc x + \frac{3}{x})x^2 \operatorname{sh} x + (\csc x - 3 \ln x)(2x) \operatorname{sh} x + (\csc x - 3 \ln x)x^2 \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$= -(x^2 \cot x \csc x + 3x) \operatorname{sh} x + x(\csc x - 3 \ln x)(2 \operatorname{sh} x + x \operatorname{ch} x) \circ$$

$$(13) f'(x) = \frac{(x + \sec x)'(x - \csc x) - (x + \sec x)(x - \csc x)'}{(x - \csc x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \tan x \sec x)(x - \csc x) - (x + \sec x)(1 + \cot x \csc x)}{(x - \csc x)^2} \circ$$

$$(14) f'(x) = \frac{(x + \sin x)' \arctan x - (x + \sin x)(\arctan x)'}{\arctan^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + x^2)(1 + \cos x) \arctan x - (x + \sin x)}{(1 + x^2) \arctan^2 x} \circ$$

4. 求曲线 $y = \ln x$ 在 $(e, 1)$ 处的切线方程和法线方程。

解 因为 $y'(e) = \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{x=e} = \frac{1}{e}$, 切线方程为

$$y = \frac{1}{e}(x - e) + 1 = \frac{x}{e},$$

法线方程为

$$y = -e(x - e) + 1 = -ex + (e^2 + 1) \circ$$

5. 当 a 取何值时, 直线 $y = x$ 能与曲线 $y = \log_a x$ 相切, 切点在哪里?

解 设切点为 (x_0, x_0) , 由于 $y = x$ 是 $y = f(x) = \log_a x$ 的切线, 其斜率为 1 ,

所以 $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{x_0 \ln a} = 1$, 故 $x_0 = \frac{1}{\ln a}$ 。 又由 $f(x_0) = \log_a x_0 = \frac{\ln x_0}{\ln a} = x_0$, 得到

$\ln x_0 = 1$, 即 $x_0 = e$, 从而 $a = e^{e^{-1}}$, 切点为 (e, e) 。

6. 求曲线 $y = x^n$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^+$) 上过点 $(1, 1)$ 的切线与 x 轴的交点的横坐标 x_n , 并求出极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y(x_n)$ 。

解 因为 $y'(1) = nx^{n-1} \Big|_{x=1} = n$, 所以过点 $(1, 1)$ 的切线为 $y = n(x - 1) + 1$, 它与

x 轴交点的横坐标为 $x_n = \frac{n-1}{n}$, 因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \circ$$

7. 对于抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, 设集合

$$S_1 = \{(x, y) \mid \text{过}(x, y)\text{可以作该抛物线的两条切线}\};$$

$$S_2 = \{(x, y) \mid \text{过}(x, y)\text{只可以作该抛物线的一条切线}\};$$

$$S_3 = \{(x, y) \mid \text{过}(x, y)\text{不能作该抛物线的切线}\},$$

请分别求出这三个集合中的元素所满足的条件。

解 $a \neq 0$, 不妨设 $a > 0$, 抛物线开口向上。过 (x, y) 可以作该抛物线两条切线当且仅当 (x, y) 在该抛物线的下方, 即 $y < ax^2 + bx + c$ 。同理当 $a < 0$ 时, $y > ax^2 + bx + c$, 因此

$$S_1 = \{(x, y) \mid a(ax^2 + bx + c - y) > 0\}。$$

过 (x, y) 只可以作该抛物线一条切线当且仅当 (x, y) 在该抛物线上, 所以

$$S_2 = \{(x, y) \mid ax^2 + bx + c - y = 0\}。$$

由此得到

$$S_3 = (S_1 \cup S_2)^c = \{(x, y) \mid a(ax^2 + bx + c - y) < 0\}。$$

8. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导, $g(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处不可导, 证明 $c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)$ ($c_2 \neq 0$) 在 $x = x_0$ 处也不可导。

设 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处都不可导, 能否断定 $c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处一定可导或一定不可导?

解 (1) 记 $h(x) = c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)$, 当 $c_2 \neq 0$ 时, 如果 $h(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导, 则 $g(x) = [h(x) - c_1 f(x)] / c_2$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处也可导, 从而产生矛盾。

(2) 不能断定。如 $g(x) = f(x) = |x|$, 当 $c_1 = -c_2$ 时, $c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处是可导的; 当 $c_1 \neq -c_2$ 时, $c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导。

9. 在上题的条件下, 讨论 $f(x)g(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的可导情况。

解 函数 $f(x) = c$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, $g(x) = |x|$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导, 则 $f(x)g(x)$ 当 $c = 0$ 时在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 当 $c \neq 0$ 时在 $x = 0$ 处不可导。

函数 $f(x) = g(x) = |x|$ 在 $x = 0$ 处都不可导, 但 $f(x)g(x) = x^2$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导。函数 $f(x) = g(x) = \operatorname{sgn} |x|$ 在 $x = 0$ 处都不可导, $f(x)g(x) = \operatorname{sgn} |x|$ 在 $x = 0$

处也不可导。

10. 设 $f_{ij}(x)$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为同一区间上的可导函数, 证明

$$\frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) & \cdots & f_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f'_{k1}(x) & f'_{k2}(x) & \cdots & f'_{kn}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix}.$$

证 根据行列式的定义

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) & \cdots & f_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \sum (-1)^{N(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)} f_{1k_1}(x) f_{2k_2}(x) \cdots f_{nk_n}(x) \\ &= \sum (-1)^{N(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)} [f'_{1k_1}(x) f_{2k_2}(x) \cdots f_{nk_n}(x) + f_{1k_1}(x) f'_{2k_2}(x) \cdots f_{nk_n}(x) + \cdots \\ & \quad + f_{1k_1}(x) f_{2k_2}(x) \cdots f'_{nk_n}(x)] \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} f'_{11}(x) & f'_{12}(x) & \cdots & f'_{1n}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) & \cdots & f_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ f'_{21}(x) & f'_{22}(x) & \cdots & f'_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} + \cdots \\ & \quad + \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) & \cdots & f_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f'_{n1}(x) & f'_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f'_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) & \cdots & f_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f'_{k1}(x) & f'_{k2}(x) & \cdots & f'_{kn}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1}(x) & f_{n2}(x) & \cdots & f_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$