

Exercise 2-1 Answer

84. $y = \sqrt{\frac{(a+x)(b+x)}{(a-x)(b-x)}}$.

两边取对数,

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(a+x) + \ln(b+x) - \ln(a-x) - \ln(b-x)].$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{a+x} + \frac{1}{b+x} + \frac{1}{a-x} + \frac{1}{b-x} \right].$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2a}{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{2b}{b^2 - x^2} \right] \sqrt{\frac{(a+x)(b+x)}{(a-x)(b-x)}}.$$

85. $y = x^{\sin x} e^x$.

两边取对数,

$$\ln y = \sin x \ln x + x, \quad \frac{y'}{y} = \cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} + 1.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} + 1 \right] (x^{\sin x} e^x).$$

86. $y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$.

$$\ln y = x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right).$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{x}{x^2 + x} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x.$$

87. $f(x) = \varphi_1(x) \varphi_2(x) \cdots \varphi_{n(x)}$.

证明 因为 $\varphi_{i(x)} \neq 0$, 两边取对数,

$$\ln f(x) = \ln \varphi_1(x) + \ln \varphi_2(x) + \cdots + \ln \varphi_{n(x)}.$$

对 x 求导,

$$f' \frac{x}{f(x)} = \varphi_1' \frac{x}{\varphi_1}(x) + \varphi_2' \frac{x}{\varphi_2}(x) + \cdots + \varphi_{n'}' \frac{x}{\varphi_{n(x)}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = f(x) \left[\varphi_1' \frac{x}{\varphi_1}(x) + \cdots + \varphi_{n'}' \frac{x}{\varphi_{n(x)}} \right].$$

97. $y = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) - \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}\right) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}\right) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \\ &= \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}\right) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}\right). \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}.\end{aligned}$$

99. $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$.

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}x - y}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x + \frac{y(dy)}{dx}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}x - y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{y(dy)}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}x - y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right)(x - y) - (x + y)\left(1 - \frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{(x - y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x - (x + y)\frac{-2y}{x - y}}{(x - y)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2}{(x - y)^3}.$$

102. $\sqrt{1+y}\sqrt{y} - \ln(\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{1+y}) = x$.

证明

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2\sqrt{1+y}} + \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{\sqrt{1+y}}{2\sqrt{y}} - \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+y}} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{1+y}} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{y + 1 + y}{2\sqrt{1+y}\sqrt{y}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{1+y}} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{2y + 1}{2\sqrt{1+y}\sqrt{y}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}\sqrt{1+y}} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y}\sqrt{y}} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{1+y}\sqrt{y}}{y} = \sqrt{\frac{1+y}{y}}.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+y}{y}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2y^2} \left(\frac{1+y}{y} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1+y}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2y^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2y^2} = 0.$$

105. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ x^a \sin(\frac{1}{x}) & x > 0 \end{cases}$

(1) 由初等函数性质, 考虑 $x = 0$ 即可。

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - 0} = 0.$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^a \sin(\frac{1}{x}) - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{a-1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

当 $a > 1$, $f'_+(0) = 0$ 。

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ ax^{a-1} \sin(\frac{1}{x}) - x^{a-2} \cos(\frac{1}{x}) & x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$f''_-(0) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^{a-1} \sin(\frac{1}{x}) - x^{a-2} \cos(\frac{1}{x}) - 0}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(ax^{a-2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - x^{a-3} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

要使 $f''_+(0) = 0$, 则 $a > 3$ 。综上, $a > 3$ 。

(2) 由 (1),

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ [a(a-1)x^{a-2} - x^{a-4}] \sin(\frac{1}{x}) - [(2a-3)x^{a-3} \cos(\frac{1}{x})] & x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f''(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f''(x).$$

故 $a > 4$ 。

108. 令 $x = \ln t$, 化简方程 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} + e^{2x} y = 0$ 。

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = t, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} t.$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{t(dy)}{dt} \right) = \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{t(d^2 y)}{dt^2} = \frac{t(dy)}{dt} + \frac{t(d^2 y)}{dt^2}.$$

故

$$\frac{t(dy)}{dt} + \frac{t(d^2 y)}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} t + t^2 y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{t(d^2 y)}{dt^2} + t^2 y = 0.$$

当 $t \neq 0$, $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + ty = 0$ 。

112. $y = \frac{1}{x(1-x)}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$ 。

$$y = -\left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} = x^{-1} - (x-1)^{-1}.$$

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-(n+1)} - (-1)^n n! (x-1)^{-(n+1)}.$$

115. 设 $y = \sin(ax)\sin(bx)$, 求 $y^{(n)}$ 。

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}[\cos(ax+bx) - \cos(ax-bx)] = \frac{1}{2}\cos((a-b)x) - \frac{1}{2}\cos((a+b)x).$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2}(a-b)^n \cos\left[(a-b)x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right] - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^n \cos\left[(a+b)x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right].$$

Exercise 2-2 Answer

1. $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \circ$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1-x^2+x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1-x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

5. $y = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| \circ$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \frac{1}{2a} d[\ln|x+a| - \ln|x-a|] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x-a} \right) dx = \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

7. 设 $y = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$, 求 $x = a$ 、 $\Delta x = 1$ 时的 dy 。

$$dy = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_{x=a} \Delta x = \left[\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{a^2}} \right]_{x=a} \Delta x = \frac{1}{a^2+1}.$$

10. $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \circ$

$$\begin{aligned} d\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) + d\left(y^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}dy + \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}dx = 0. \\ \Rightarrow dy &= \frac{-2x^{-\frac{1}{3}}dx}{y^{-\frac{1}{3}}} = -2x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{a^{\frac{2}{3}}-x^{\frac{2}{3}}}dx. \end{aligned}$$

11. $y = f(x+y) \circ$

$$dy = df(x+y) = \frac{df(x+y)}{d(x+y)} d(x+y) = f'(x+y)(1+y')dx.$$

18. $\begin{cases} x=a(\cos t+t \sin t) \\ y=a(\sin t-t \cos t) \end{cases} \circ$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{a \cos t - a \cos t + at \sin t}{-a \sin t + a \sin t + at \cos t} = \tan t.$$

假设 $at \neq 0$ 。

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d \tan t}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d \tan t}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \sec^2 \frac{t}{at \cos t} = \frac{1}{at} \sec^3 t.$$

20. $\begin{cases} x=f'(t) \\ y=tf'(t)-f(t) \end{cases}$, 假设 $f''(t) \neq 0$ 。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{f'(t) - tf''(t) - f'(t)}{f''}(t) = -t.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\frac{d(-t)}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{1}{f''}(t).$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) = \frac{\frac{d\left[-\frac{1}{f''(t)}\right]}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{[f''(t)]^2}}{f''(t)} = \frac{1}{[f''(t)]^3}.$$

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Exercises Answer

1. $y^2 f(x) + x f(y) = x^2$.

$$2 \frac{y(dy)}{dx} f(x) + y^2 \frac{df(x)}{dx} + f(y) + \frac{x(df(y))}{dx} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x.$$

$$2yf(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 f'(x) + f(y) + \frac{x(dy)}{dx} f'(y) = 2x.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - y^2 f'(x) - f(y)}{2yf(x) + xf'(y)}.$$

4. 设 $\varphi(x)$ 在 a 连续, $f(x) = |x - a|\varphi(x)$.

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{(x - a)\varphi(x) - 0}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a).$$

$$f'_-(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{|x - a|\varphi(x) - 0}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} -\varphi(x) = -\varphi(a).$$

故当且仅当 $\varphi(a) = 0$ 时, $f'(a)$ 存在且为 0。

10. $f(x)$ 具有一阶连续导数, 证明 $F(x) = (1 + |\sin x|)f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导当且仅当 $f(0) = 0$ 。

证明 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 可导, 等价于存在极限

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + |\sin x|)f(x) - f(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \frac{|\sin x|f(0)}{x} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \frac{\sin x f(0)}{x} \right] = f'(0) + f(0).$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - \frac{\sin x f(0)}{x} \right] = f'(0) - f(0).$$

则 $f'(0) + f(0) = f'(0) - f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$ 。

12. $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 可导, $f(a) = g(a)$, $f'(a) > g'(a)$ 。证明存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $x \in (a - \delta, a)$, $f(x) < g(x)$ 。

证明 记 $h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$ 。

$$h'(x) = f'(x) - g'(x), \quad h'(a) = f'(a) - g'(a) > 0.$$

由导数定义, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $x \in (a - \delta, a)$,

$$h'_-(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{h(x) - h(a)}{x - a} > 0.$$

因为 $x \in (a - \delta, a)$ 时 $x - a < 0$, 所以 $h(x) - h(a) < 0$, 即

$$h(x) < h(a) = f(a) - g(a) = 0.$$

即 $f(x) < g(x)$ 成立。

$$14. f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 e^{n(x-1)} + \alpha x + \beta}{1 + e^{n(x-1)}}.$$

$$\text{i) } x > 1, e^{x-1} > 1, f(x) = x^2.$$

$$\text{ii) } x = 1, e^{x-1} = 1, f(x) = \frac{x^2 + \alpha x + \beta}{2}.$$

$$\text{iii) } x < 1, f(x) = \alpha x + \beta.$$

由 $f(x)$ 连续可导,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 = f(1) = \frac{1 + \alpha + \beta}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \alpha + \beta.$$

则 $\alpha + \beta = 1$ 。而 $f'_+(1) = \alpha$, $f'_-(1) = 2$, 故 $\alpha = 2$, $\beta = -1$ 。

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x \leq 1 \\ \alpha & x > 1 \end{cases}.$$