

【例4】设 $y = xf(x^2)$, f 具有二阶导数, 且 $f'(1) = f''(1) = 1$, 则 $\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=1} = \underline{10}$.

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

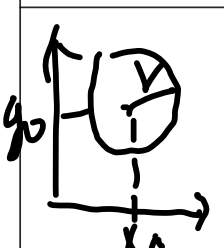
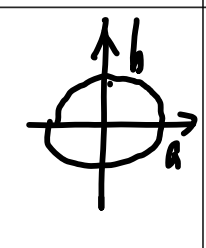
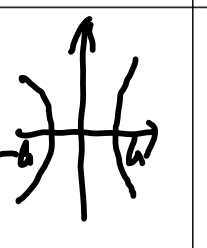
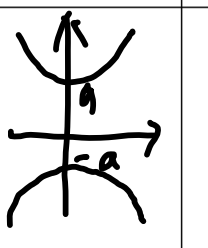
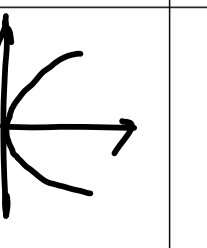
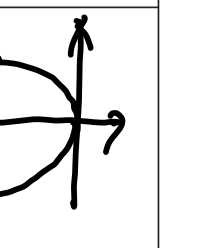
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= f'(x^2) \cdot 2x + 4x f'(x^2) + 2x^2 f''(x^2) \cdot 2x \\ &= 6x f'(x^2) + 4x^3 f''(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\{f[g(x)]\}' = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\{f'[g(x)]\}' = f''[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$$

3. 隐函数 $F(x, y) = 0$

比如圆锥曲线 ($a, b > 0$):

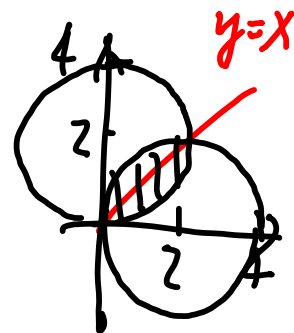
圆	椭圆	双曲线		抛物线	
$(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r^2$	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	$\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$	$y^2 = ax$	$y^2 = -ax$
					

【注】 $S_{\text{圆}} = \pi r^2$, $L_{\text{圆}} = 2\pi r$, $S_{\text{椭圆}} = \pi ab$, $L_{\text{椭圆}} = 2\pi b + 4(a-b)(a > b)$

(25-2) $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4x, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4y\}$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4x \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

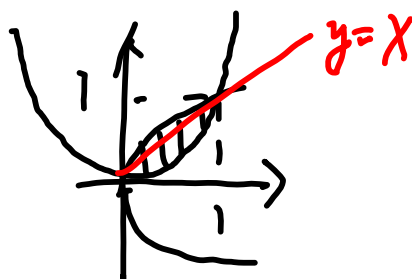
$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$$



(25-3) $D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \leq x, x^2 \leq y\}$

$$x \geq y^2 \quad y \geq x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y^2 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$



两对变量 $F(x, y) = 0$ 看作中间变量

$$G(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x, y)$$

【例1】设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x + e^y + \sin(xy) = 1$ 确定, 则 $dy|_{x=0} = \underline{-dx}$.

$$1 + e^y \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos(xy) \cdot (y + x \frac{dy}{dx}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1 - y \cos(xy)}{e^y + x \cos(xy)}$$

令 $x=0, 0 + e^y + 0 = 1 \Rightarrow y=0$ $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = -1$

【例2】设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x - y + \sin y = 0$ 确定, 则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$1 - \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\cos y - 1} = \frac{1}{1 - \cos y}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{(1 - \cos y)^2} \sin y \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = -\frac{\sin y}{(1 - \cos y)^3}$$

4. 幂指函数 $y = f(x)^{g(x)}$ ($f(x) > 0$)

$$\ln y = \ln f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y = g(x) \ln f(x)$$

$$(x^x)' \neq x \cdot x^{x-1}$$

$$(x^x)' \neq x^x \ln x$$

【例】曲线 $y = x^x$ ($x > 0$) 在点 (1, 1) 处的法线方程为 $y = -x + 2$

$$\ln y = x \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln x + x \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (\ln x + 1) y = (\ln x + 1) x^x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=1} = 1 \quad \text{过点 } (1, 1): y - 1 = -(x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x + 2$$

【注】曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 处的切线斜率为 $f'(x_0)$, 则 $y = f(x)$ 在 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 处的切线方程为

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0),$$

法线方程为

$$y - f(x_0) = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0) \quad (f'(x_0) \neq 0).$$

5. 参数方程 (仅数一、二) $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$

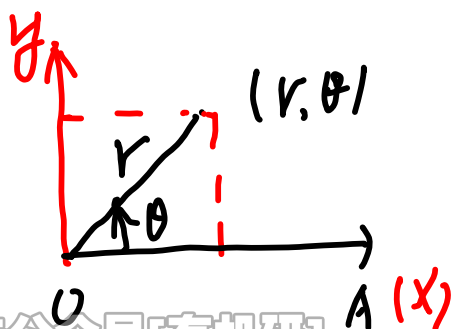
如 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

【例】设 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ y = t + 1 \end{cases}$, 则 $\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=2} = -\frac{1}{8}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{t} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}}{t} = -\frac{1}{t^3}$$

6. 极坐标 (仅数一、二) $r = r(\theta)$



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

【例】(14-2) 设曲线 L 的极坐标方程为 $r = \theta$, 则 L 在点 $(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 处的切线方程为_____.

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = \theta \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta = \theta \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (\theta \text{ 为参数})$$

$$k \neq \frac{dr}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

当 $r = \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $x = 0, y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 切线: $y - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{2}{\pi}(x - 0)$
 $\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{\pi}x + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \checkmark$

7. 反函数 $y = e^x$ $x = \ln y$

$y = f(x)$ 的反函数为 $x = g(y)$.

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \left[\frac{1}{y'} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)}{dy} = \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{y'}\right)}{dx} \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{(y')^2} y'' \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = \left[-\frac{y''}{(y')^3} \right]$$

【例】(03-1,2-局部) 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有二阶导数, 且 $y' \neq 0$, $x = x(y)$ 是

$y = y(x)$ 的反函数. 试将 $x = x(y)$ 所满足的微分方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} + (y + \sin x) \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^3 = 0$ 变换为

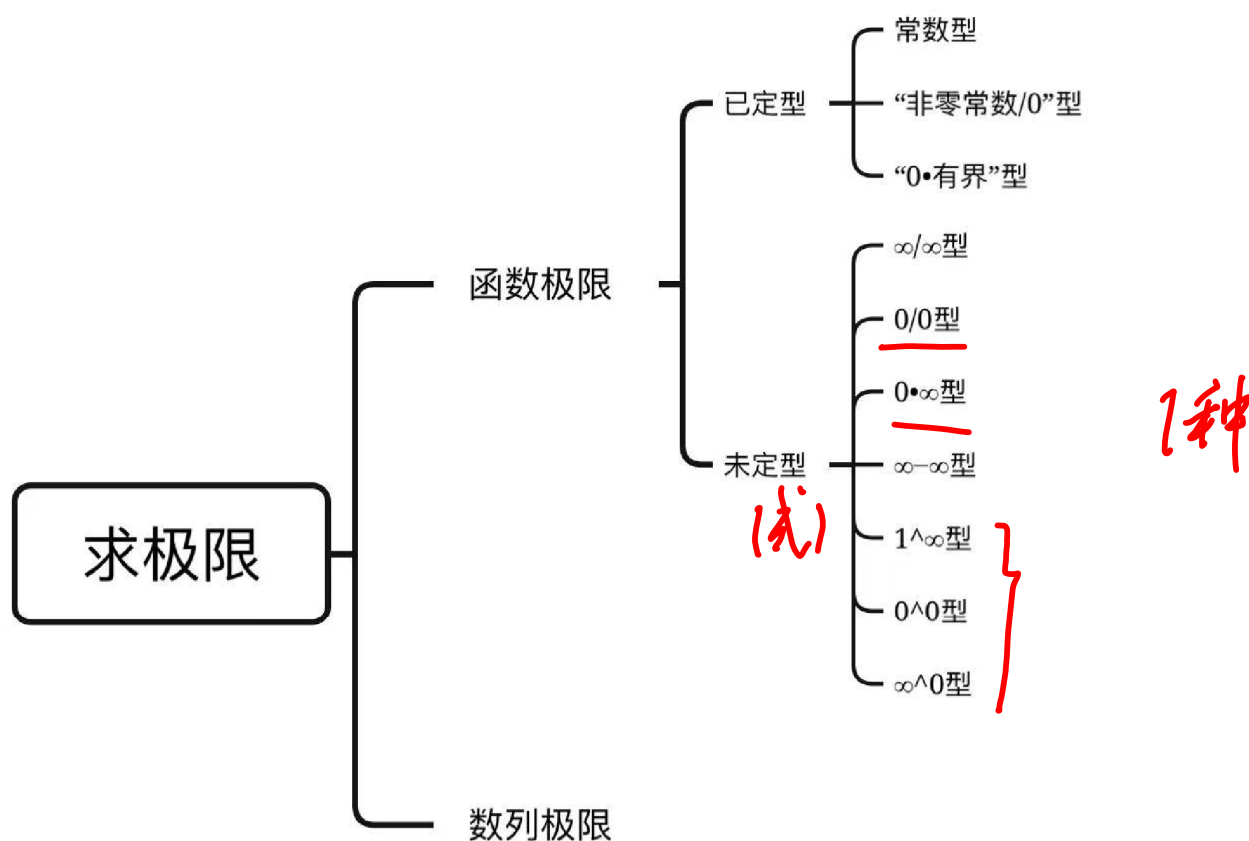
$y = y(x)$ 满足的微分方程.

$$-\frac{y''}{(y')^3} + (y + \sin x) \left(\frac{1}{y'} \right)^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -y'' + y + \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow y'' - y = \sin x$$



第二讲 求极限



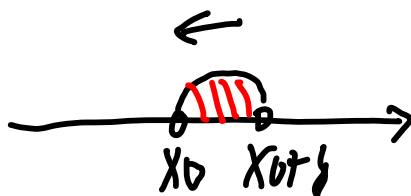
一、极限与连续的概念

1. 极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} f(x) = A$$

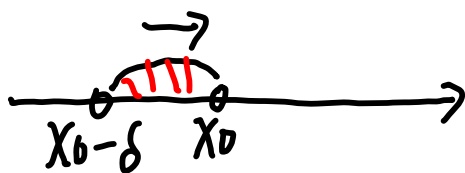
$x \rightarrow \cdot$ 的含义:

① $x \rightarrow x_0^+$



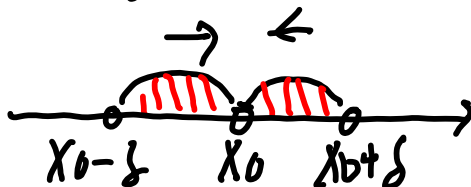
右邻域
 $\delta > 0$

② $x \rightarrow x_0^-$



左邻域

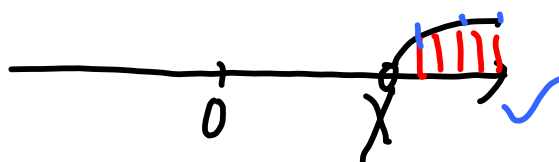
③ $x \rightarrow x_0$



去心邻域

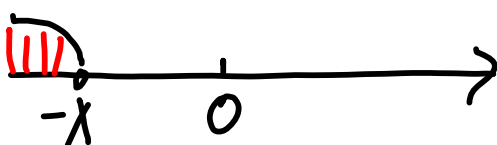
$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = A$$

④ $x \rightarrow +\infty$

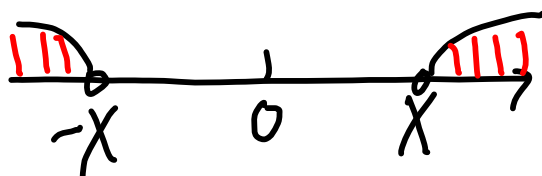


$\exists X > 0$

⑤ $x \rightarrow -\infty$



⑥ $x \rightarrow \infty$



$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$
 $n = 1, 2, \dots$

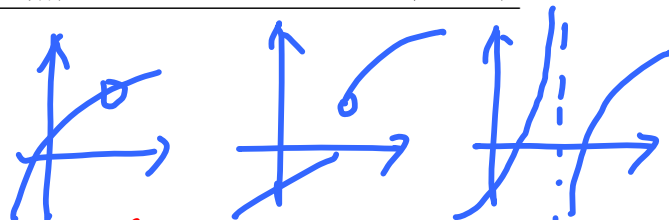
$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A.$$

2. 连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \text{ 在点 } x_0 \text{ 处连续}$$

由常数和基本初等函数经有限次四则运算或复合构成的用一个式子表示的函数叫做初等函数

☆ 一切初等函数在其定义区间内都是连续的



二、求初等函数的极限

(代入)

1. 初等函数呈已定型

(1) 常数型

$$\text{如 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{"} \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \infty \text{"}$$

(2) “非零常数”型

$$\text{如 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x-1} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-2}{x-1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-2}{x-1} = +\infty$$

极限不存在:

① $\infty, +\infty, -\infty$ ② $f_+ \neq f_-$

③ “振荡” 如 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 不存在

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \geq 0 \\ x-1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) “0·有界函数”型

$$\text{如 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \sin x = 0$$

$$\text{① } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$\text{② } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{③ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x} \quad (0 \cdot \infty)$$