

习 题 4.4 复合函数求导法则及其应用

求下列函数的导数：

$$y = (2x^2 - x + 1)^2 ;$$

$$y = e^{2x} \sin 3x ;$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} ;$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{\ln x}{x}} ;$$

$$y = \sin x^3 ;$$

$$y = \cos \sqrt{x} ;$$

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

$$y = \arcsin(e^{-x^2}) ;$$

$$y = \ln\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) ;$$

$$y = \frac{1}{(2x^2 + \sin x)^2} ;$$

$$y = \frac{1 + \ln^2 x}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} ;$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + \csc x^2}} ;$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2-1}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt[4]{3x^3+1}} ;$$

$$y = e^{-\sin^2 x} ;$$

$$y = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} .$$

解 (1) $y' = 2(2x^2 - x + 1)(2x^2 - x + 1)' = 2(2x^2 - x + 1)(4x - 1) .$

(2) $y' = e^{2x}(\sin 3x)' + (e^{2x})'\sin 3x = e^{2x}(3\cos 3x + 2\sin 3x) .$

(3) $y' = -\frac{1}{2}(1+x^3)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(1+x^3)' = -\frac{3}{2}x^2(1+x^3)^{-\frac{3}{2}} .$

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

(5) $y' = \cos x^3(x^3)' = 3x^2 \cos x^3 .$

(6) $y' = -\sin \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x})' = -\frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} .$

$$(7) \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x+1)'}{\sqrt{x+1}} - \frac{(x+\sqrt{x+1})'}{x+\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} - \frac{1+2\sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{1+x}(x+\sqrt{1+x})}$$

$$= \frac{x-1-\sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{1+x}(x+\sqrt{1+x})} \circ$$

$$(8) \quad y' = \frac{(e^{-x^2})'}{\sqrt{1-(e^{-x^2})^2}} = \frac{-2xe^{-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x^2}}} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{e^{2x^2}-1}} \circ$$

$$(9) \quad y' = [\ln(x^4-1) - \ln(x^2)]' = \frac{(x^4-1)'}{x^4-1} - 2 \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^4+2}{x(x^4-1)} \circ$$

$$(10) \quad y' = \frac{-2(2x^2 + \sin x)'}{(2x^2 + \sin x)^3} = \frac{-2(4x + \cos x)}{(2x^2 + \sin x)^3} \circ$$

$$(11) \quad y' = \frac{(1+\ln^2 x)'x\sqrt{1-x^2} - (1+\ln^2 x)(x\sqrt{1-x^2})'}{x^2(1-x^2)}$$

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

$$(12) \quad y' = \frac{x'\sqrt{1+\csc x^2} - x(\sqrt{1+\csc x^2})'}{1+\csc x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+\csc x^2} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(-\cot x^2 \csc x^2) \cdot (2x)}{\sqrt{1+\csc x^2}}}{1+\csc x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1+\csc x^2 + x^2 \csc x^2 \cot x^2}{(1+\csc x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \circ$$

$$(13) \quad y' = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2x^2-1}}\right)' + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt[4]{3x^3+1}}\right)'$$

$$= 2\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(2x^2-1)^{-\frac{4}{3}}(4x) + 3\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)(3x^3+1)^{-\frac{5}{4}}(9x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3}x(2x^2-1)^{-\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{27}{4}x^2(3x^3+1)^{-\frac{5}{4}} \circ$$

$$(14) \quad y' = e^{-\sin^2 x}(-\sin^2 x)' = -\sin 2x \cdot e^{-\sin^2 x} \circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (15) \quad y' &= \left(\frac{x(a^2 - x^2) + x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right)' = \frac{a^2 - 3x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{x(a^2 - x^2 + 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (-2x)}{(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^3} \\
 &= \frac{2x^4 - 3a^2x^2 + a^4 + a^2}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

求下列函数的导数：

$$y = \ln \sin x ;$$

$$y = \ln(\csc x - \cot x) ;$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right) ;$$

$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) ;$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})).$$

解 (1) $y' = \frac{1}{\sin x} (\sin x)' = \cot x$ 。

$$(2) \quad y' = \frac{(\csc x - \cot x)'}{\csc x - \cot x} = \frac{-\cot x \csc x - (-\csc^2 x)}{\csc x - \cot x} = \csc x。$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{2} \left(x'\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + x(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})' + a^2 (\arcsin \frac{x}{a})' \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + x \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{(-2x)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + a^2 \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} \right) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, & a > 0, \\ -\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}, & a < 0. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad y' = \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})'}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}。$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{2} [x'\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2})' - a^2 \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})'}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \right) - a^2 \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \right] = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}。
 \end{aligned}$$

设 $f(x)$ 可导，求下列函数的导数：

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 f(\sqrt[3]{x^2}) ; & f\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right) ; \\
 \sqrt{f(x)} ; & \arctan f(x) ; \\
 f(f(e^{x^2})) ; & \sin(f(\sin x)) ; \\
 f\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right) ; & \frac{1}{f(f(x))} .
 \end{array}$$

解 (1) $f(\sqrt[3]{x^2})' = f'(\sqrt[3]{x^2})(\sqrt[3]{x^2})' = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}f'(x^{\frac{2}{3}})$ 。

(2) $f\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)' = f'\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x\ln^2 x}f'\left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)$ 。

(3) $[\sqrt{f(x)}]' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}[f(x)]' = \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$ 。

(4) $[\arctan f(x)]' = \frac{1}{1+[f(x)]^2}[f(x)]' = \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^2(x)}$ 。

(5) $[f(f(e^{x^2}))]' = f'(f(e^{x^2}))[f(e^{x^2})]' = f'(f(e^{x^2}))f'(e^{x^2})(e^{x^2})'$
 $= 2xe^{x^2}f'(e^{x^2})f'(f(e^{x^2}))$ 。

(6) $[\sin(f(\sin x))]' = \cos(f(\sin x))(f(\sin x))' = \cos(f(\sin x))f'(\sin x)(\sin x)'$
 $= \cos(f(\sin x))f'(\sin x)\cos x$ 。

(7) $\left[f\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)\right]' = f'\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)' = -\frac{f'(x)}{f^2(x)}f'\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)$ 。

(8) $\left(\frac{1}{f(f(x))}\right)' = -\frac{f'(f(x))}{f^2(f(x))}[f(x)]' = -\frac{f'(f(x))f'(x)}{(f(f(x)))^2}$ 。

用对数求导法求下列函数的导数：

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 y = x^x ; & y = (x^3 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} ; \\
 y = \cos^x x ; & y = \ln^x(2x+1) ;
 \end{array}$$

$$y = x \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} ;$$

$$y = \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) ;$$

$$y = \sin x^{\sqrt{x}} .$$

解 由于 $(\ln y)' = \frac{y'}{y}$, 所以 $y' = y(\ln y)'$ 。

(1) $\ln y = x \ln x$,

$$y' = y(\ln y)' = y[x' \ln x + x(\ln x)'] = (1 + \ln x)x^x \circ$$

(2) $\ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln(x^3 + \sin x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= y(\ln y)' = y \left[\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' \ln(x^3 + \sin x) + \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \ln(x^3 + \sin x)' \right] \\ &= (x^3 + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{3x^2 + \cos x}{x(x^3 + \sin x)} - \frac{\ln(x^3 + \sin x)}{x^2} \right] \circ \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\ln y = x \ln \cos x$,

$$y' = y(x \ln \cos x)' = y[x' \ln \cos x + x(\ln \cos x)'] = (\ln \cos x - x \tan x) \cos^x x \circ$$

(4) $\ln y = x \ln \ln(2x+1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= y[x' \ln \ln(2x+1) + x(\ln \ln(2x+1))'] \\ &= \left[\ln \ln(2x+1) + \frac{2x}{(2x+1) \ln(2x+1)} \right] \ln^x(2x+1) \circ \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\ln y = \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^3)$,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= y[(\ln x)' + \frac{1}{2}(\ln(1-x^2))' - \frac{1}{2}(\ln(1+x^3))'] \\ &= \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1-x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{2(1+x^3)} \right] \circ \end{aligned}$$

(6) $\ln y = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x - x_i)$,

$$y' = y \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \ln'(x-x_i) \right] = \prod_{i=1}^n (x-x_i) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x-x_i}.$$

(7) 令 $u = x^{\sqrt{x}}$, $\ln u = \sqrt{x} \ln x$, 则

$$u' = u[(\sqrt{x})' \ln x + \sqrt{x}(\ln x)'] = u \left(\frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = u \left(\frac{2 + \ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} \right), \text{ 于是,}$$

$$y' = (\sin u)'(u)' = \frac{2 + \ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} x^{\sqrt{x}} \cos x^{\sqrt{x}}.$$

对下列隐函数求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$y = x + \arctan y ;$$

$$y + x e^y = 1 ;$$

$$\sqrt{x - \cos y} = \sin y - x ;$$

$$xy - \ln(y+1) = 0 ;$$

$$e^{x^2+y} - xy^2 = 0 ;$$

$$\tan(x+y) - xy = 0 ;$$

$$2y \sin x + x \ln y = 0 ;$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0.$$

解 (1) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 得到

$$y' = x' + (\arctan y)' = 1 + \frac{y'}{1+y^2},$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{1+y^2}{y^2}.$$

(2) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 得到

$$y' + x'e^y + xe^y y' = y'(1+xe^y) + e^y = 0,$$

解得

$$y' = -\frac{e^y}{1+xe^y}.$$

(3) 等式两边平方, 再对 x 求导, 得到

$$1 + \sin y \cdot (y)' = 2(\sin y - x)(\cos y \cdot (y)' - 1) ,$$

解得

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

(4) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 得到

$$x'y + xy' - [\ln(y+1)]' = y + xy' - \frac{1}{1+y} y' = 0 ,$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{y^2 + y}{1 - x - xy} .$$

(5) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 得到

$$e^{x^2+y}(x^2 + y)' - (xy^2)' = e^{x^2+y}(2x + y') - (y^2 + 2xyy') = 0 ,$$

解得

$$y' = -\frac{2xe^{x^2+y} - y^2}{e^{x^2+y} - 2xy} .$$

(6) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 得到

$$\sec^2(x+y)(x+y)' - (xy)' = \sec^2(x+y)(1+y') - (y+xy') = 0 ,$$

解得

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

(7) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 得到

$$2y'\sin x + 2y(\sin x)' + (x \ln y)' = 2y'\sin x + 2y \cos x + \ln y + x \cdot \frac{y'}{y} = 0 ,$$

解得

$$y' = -\frac{2y^2 \cos x + y \ln y}{x + 2y \sin x}。$$

(8) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 得到

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' - 3ax' y - 3axy' = 3(x^2 + y^2 y' - ay - axy') = 0,$$

解得

$$y' = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ax}。$$

6. 设所给的函数可导, 证明:

奇函数的导函数是偶函数; 偶函数的导函数是奇函数;

周期函数的导函数仍是周期函数。

证 设 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x + \Delta x) - f(-x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[-f(x - \Delta x)] - [-f(x)]}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{-\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + (-\Delta x)) - f(x)}{(-\Delta x)} = f'(x); \end{aligned}$$

设 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x + \Delta x) - f(-x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x - \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= -\lim_{-\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + (-\Delta x)) - f(x)}{(-\Delta x)} = -f'(x)。 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 是周期为 T 的函数, 则

$$f'(x+T) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((x+T) + \Delta x) - f(x+T)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x)。$$

7. 求曲线 $xy + \ln y = 1$ 在 $M(1,1)$ 点的切线和法线方程。

解 对方程两边求导, 得到 $y + xy' + \frac{y'}{y} = 0$, 解得 $y' = -\frac{y^2}{xy+1}$, 将 $(1,1)$ 代

入得到 $y'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ 。于是切线方程为 $y-1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)$, 即

$$x + 2y - 3 = 0,$$

法线方程为 $y - 1 = 2(x - 1)$, 即

$$2x - y - 1 = 0。$$

8. 对下列参数形式的函数求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$\begin{cases} x = at^2, \\ y = bt^3; \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = 1 - t^2, \\ y = t - t^3; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 \sin t, \\ y = t^2 \cos t; \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = ae^{-t}, \\ y = be^t; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t, \\ y = a \sin^3 t; \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \operatorname{sh} at, \\ y = \operatorname{ch} bt; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{t+1}{t}, \\ y = \frac{t-1}{t}; \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{1+t}, \\ y = \sqrt{1-t}; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = e^{-2t} \cos^2 t, \\ y = e^{-2t} \sin^2 t; \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2), \\ y = t - \arctan t. \end{cases}$$

解:(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{3bt^2}{2at} = \frac{3bt}{2a}。$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{1-3t^2}{-2t} = \frac{3t^2-1}{2t}。$

(3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{2t \cos t - t^2 \sin t}{2t \sin t + t^2 \cos t} = \frac{2 \cos t - t \sin t}{2 \sin t + t \cos t}。$

(4) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{be^t}{-ae^{-t}} = -\frac{b}{a} e^{2t}。$

(5) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = -\tan t。$

(6) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{b \operatorname{sh} bt}{a \operatorname{ch} at}。$

$$(7) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{(1+t^{-1})'}{(1-t^{-1})'} = \frac{-t^{-2}}{t^{-2}} = -1。$$

$$(8) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-t}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}}。$$

$$(9) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{-2e^{-2t} \sin^2 t + e^{-2t} 2 \sin t \cos t}{-2e^{-2t} \cos^2 t + e^{-2t} 2 \cos t (-\sin t)} = \frac{(\sin t - \cos t) \tan t}{\sin t + \cos t}。$$

$$(10) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{t}{2}。$$

9. 求曲线 $x = \frac{2t+t^2}{1+t^3}$, $y = \frac{2t-t^2}{1+t^3}$ 上与 $t=1$ 对应的点处的切线和法线方程。

解 将 $t=1$ 代入参数方程, 有 $x = \frac{3}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 。经计算,

$$x'(t) = \frac{(2t+t^2)'(1+t^3) - (2t+t^2)(1+t^3)'}{(1+t^3)^2} = \frac{(2+2t)(1+t^3) - (2t+t^2)3t^2}{(1+t^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2+2t-4t^3-t^4}{(1+t^3)^2},$$

$$y'(t) = \frac{(2t-t^2)'(1+t^3) - (2t-t^2)(1+t^3)'}{(1+t^3)^2} = \frac{(2-2t)(1+t^3) - (2t-t^2)3t^2}{(1+t^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2-2t-4t^3+t^4}{(1+t^3)^2}。$$

于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2-2t-4t^3+t^4}{2+2t-4t^3-t^4}。$$

当 $t=1$ 时, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3}{-4} = 3$, 所以切线方程为

$$y = 3\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} = 3x - 4 ,$$

法线方程为

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{x}{3} + 1。$$

10. 设方程 $\begin{cases} e^x = 3t^2 + 2t + 1, \\ t \sin y - y + \frac{\pi}{2} = 0. \end{cases}$ 确定 y 为 x 的函数, 其中 t 为参变量, 求

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0}。$$

解 将 $t=0$ 代入参数方程, 可得 $e^x = 1, -y + \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$, 即 $x=0, y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 。在两个方程的两端对 t 求导, 得到

$$\begin{cases} e^x x' = 6t + 2, \\ \sin y + t \cos y \cdot y' - y' = 0, \end{cases}$$

再将 $t=0$ 代入, 解得 $x'(0) = 2, y'(0) = 1$ 。所以

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{1} = 2。$$

11. 证明曲线

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

上任一点的法线到原点的距离等于 $|a|$ 。

证 利用参数形式所表示的函数的求导公式,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a(\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t)}{a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t)} = \tan t ,$$

曲线在对应于参数 t 的点处的法线方程为

$$y - a(\sin t - t \cos t) = -\cot t(x - a(\cos t + t \sin t)) ,$$

简化后为

$$\cos t \cdot x + \sin t \cdot y - a = 0 ,$$

法线到原点的距离为

$$d = \left| \frac{a}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} \right| = |a| .$$

12 . 设函数 $u = g(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续 , $y = f(u)$ 在 $u = u_0 = g(x_0)$ 处连续。请举例说明 , 在以下情况中 , 复合函数 $y = f(g(x))$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处并非一定不可导 :

$u = g(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导 , 而 $y = f(u)$ 在 u_0 处不可导 ;

$u = g(x)$ 在 x_0 处不可导 , 而 $y = f(u)$ 在 u_0 处可导 ;

$u = g(x)$ 在 x_0 处不可导 , $y = f(u)$ 在 u_0 处也不可导。

解 (1) $u = g(x) = x^2, f(u) = |u|, x_0 = 0, u_0 = 0, y = f(g(x)) = |x^2| = x^2$ 。

(2) $u = g(x) = |x|, f(u) = u^2, x_0 = 0, u_0 = 0, y = f(g(x)) = |x|^2 = x^2$ 。

(3) $g(x) = \max\{0, x\}, f(u) = \min\{0, u\}$, 则 $u = g(x)$ 在 $x_0 = 0$ 处不可导 , $y = f(u)$ 在 $u_0 = g(0) = 0$ 处也不可导 , 但 $y = f(g(x)) \equiv 0$ 处处可导。

13 . 设函数 $f(u)$, $g(u)$ 和 $h(u)$ 可微 , 且 $h(u) > 1$, $u = \varphi(x)$ 也是可微函数 , 利用一阶微分的形式不变性求下列复合函数的微分 :

$$f(u)g(u)h(u) ; \quad \frac{f(u)g(u)}{h(u)} ;$$

$$h(u)^{g(u)} ; \quad \log_{h(u)} g(u) ;$$

$$\arctan \left[\frac{f(u)}{h(u)} \right] ; \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{f^2(u) + h^2(u)}} .$$

解 (1) $d[f(u)g(u)h(u)] = [f'(u)g(u)h(u) + f(u)g'(u)h(u) + f(u)g(u)h'(u)]du$
 $= [f'(u)g(u)h(u) + f(u)g'(u)h(u) + f(u)g(u)h'(u)]\varphi'(x)dx$ 。

$$(2) \quad d \left[\frac{f(u)g(u)}{h(u)} \right] = \frac{[f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]h(u) - [f(u)g(u)]h'(u)}{(h(u))^2} du$$

$$= \frac{f'(u)g(u)h(u) + f(u)g'(u)h(u) - f(u)g(u)h'(u)}{(h(u))^2} \varphi'(x) dx \circ$$

$$(3) \quad d[h(u)^{g(u)}] = [e^{g(u)\ln(h(u))}]' du = e^{g(u)\ln(h(u))} [g(u)\ln(h(u))]' du$$

$$= h(u)^{g(u)} \left[g(u) \frac{h'(u)}{h(u)} + g'(u) \ln h(u) \right] \varphi'(x) dx \circ$$

$$(4) \quad d \log_{h(u)} g(u) = d \frac{\ln g(u)}{\ln h(u)} = \frac{[\ln g(u)]' \ln h(u) - \ln g(u) [\ln h(u)]'}{\ln^2 h(u)} du$$

$$= \frac{h(u)g'(u)\ln h(u) - h'(u)g(u)\ln g(u)}{h(u)g(u)\ln^2 h(u)} \varphi'(x) dx \circ$$

$$(5) \quad d \arctan \left[\frac{f(u)}{h(u)} \right] = \frac{\left[\frac{f(u)}{h(u)} \right]'}{1 + \left[\frac{f(u)}{h(u)} \right]^2} du = \frac{f'(u)h(u) - f(u)h'(u)}{f^2(u) + h^2(u)} \varphi'(x) dx \circ$$

$$(6) \quad d \frac{1}{\sqrt{f^2(u) + h^2(u)}} = - \frac{[f^2(u) + h^2(u)]'}{2(f^2(u) + h^2(u))^{\frac{3}{2}}} du = - \frac{f(u)f'(u) + h(u)h'(u)}{(f^2(u) + h^2(u))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \varphi'(x) dx \circ$$