

【Answer and solution】

1. **【Answer】** D

【Solution】 $\because f'(x) = 10(1-2x^3)^9 \cdot (-6x^2)$, $\therefore f'(x)|_{x=1} = 60$ 。

2. **【Answer】** A

【Solution】 $\because f(x) = 2 \ln x - x^2$, the domain of the function is $(0, +\infty)$,

$$\text{then } f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 2x = \frac{2-2x^2}{x},$$

$$\text{Because } f'(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 2x = \frac{2-2x^2}{x} > 0,$$

so $x^2 - 1 < 0$, meaning that $0 < x < 1$

therefor the solution to the equation is $(0,1)$, the answer A.

3. **【Answer】** C

【解析】 For option A, $(3x^2 + \cos x)' = 6x - \sin x$ correct, so A is correct. For option B,

$(\ln x - 2^x)' = \frac{1}{x} - 2^x \ln 2$ is correct, so B is correct. $(2 \sin 2x)' \neq 2 \cos 2x$, so C incorrect.

For option D, $\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$ is correct, so D is correct.

4. **【Answer】** D

【Solution】 $y = \frac{5}{x^4 + 3x - 8}$, then $y' = -\frac{5(4x^3 + 3)}{(x^4 + 3x - 8)^2}$ 。

5. **【Answer】** B

【Solution】 $\because f(x) = x^2 + 3xf'(2) + \ln x$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2x + 3f'(2) + \frac{1}{x}$$

Let $x = 2$, then $f'(2) = 4 + 3f'(2) + \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{then } 2f'(2) = -\frac{9}{2},$$

$\therefore f'(2) = -\frac{9}{4}$, the answer is D.

6. **【Answer】** D

【解析】 From the equation of $y = \frac{x+1}{x-1} = 1 + \frac{2}{x-1}$, we can know that $y' = -\frac{2}{(x-1)^2}$,

Therefore the slope of tangent line $k = y'|_{x=3} = -\frac{1}{2}$,

Therefore the slope of $ax+y+1=0$ is 2, so $-a=2$, meaning that $a=-2$.

7. **【Answer】** A

【Solution】 $\because y = \log_3 \cos^2 x$,

$\therefore y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \log_3 e \cdot 2 \cos x (-\sin x) = -2 \tan x \cdot \log_3 e$.

8. **【Answer】** $y=1$

【Solution】 $(\sin x)' = \cos x$, $k = y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$, then tangent line $y=1$.

9. **【Answer】** 1

【Solution】 $y' = 2(2x+a) \cdot 2 = 4(2x+a) = 20$, then $x=2$, and $a=1$.

10. **【Answer】** $\frac{3x^2 \sin x - (x^3 - 1) \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$, $2 \sin(2x+5) + 4x \cos(2x+5)$

【Solution】 $\left(\frac{x^3-1}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{3x^2 \sin x - (x^3-1) \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$;

$[2x \sin(2x+5)]' = 2 \sin(2x+5) + 4x \cos(2x+5)$;

11. **【Answer】** $(-2, 15)$

【Solution】 $y' = 3x^2 - 10$, $\text{令 } y' = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4$,

P is in the second quadrant $\Rightarrow x = -2 \Rightarrow P(-2, 15)$.

12. **【Solution】** $f'(x) = -\sin x$, $g'(x) = 1$,

then $-\sin x + 1 \leq 0$, $\sin x \geq 1$, meaning that $\sin x = 1$.

$\therefore x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} (k \in Z)$.

13. **【Solution】** (1) $y' = (\sin^3 x)' + (\sin x^3)' = 3 \sin^2 x \cos x + 3x^2 \cos x^3$;

(2) $\because f'(x) = 10(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^9 (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})'$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 10(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^9 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+x^2)' \right] \\
&= 10(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^9 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x \right] \\
&= 10(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^9 [(1+x(1+x^2))^{-\frac{1}{2}}], \\
\therefore f'(1) &= 10(1+\sqrt{2})^9 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}(1+\sqrt{2})^{10}, \\
\therefore \frac{f'(1)}{f(1)} &= \frac{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}(1+\sqrt{2})^{10}}{(1+\sqrt{2})^{10}} = 5\sqrt{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

14. **【Solution】** $y = (3x + x^2)^{-2}$, 则 $y' = -2 \cdot \frac{3+2x}{(3x+x^2)^3}$

$$y'|_{x=1} = -2 \cdot \frac{5}{4^3} = -\frac{5}{32}.$$

\therefore The tangential equation $y - \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{5}{32}(x-1)$

即 $5x+32y-7=0$ 。

15. **【Solution】** $\because f(x) = x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} e^{x^2}$,

then $f'(x) = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + (-x^{-2})e^{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} e^{x^2} + 2e^{x^2}$,

$\therefore g(x) = \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} e^{x^2} + 2e^{x^2}$,

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \left(-2 \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot e^{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \right) + 2e^{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2e^{x^2}}{x^3} - \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} + 4xe^{x^2},$$

so $G(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \left(\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x} + 4x \right) e^{x^2}$,

$$G'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \left(-\frac{6}{x^4} + 4 + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) e^{x^2} + \left(\frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x} + 4x \right) e^{x^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} + \left(8x^2 + \frac{6}{x^2} - \frac{6}{x^4} \right) e^{x^2}.$$