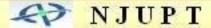
## 2.2 求导法则

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## 2.2.1 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

1. 定理 如果函数 u(x), v(x)在点 x处可导,则它 们的和、差、积、商 (分母不为零)在点 x处也 可导,并且

$$(1) [u(x) \pm v(x)]' = u'(x) \pm v'(x);$$

(2) 
$$[u(x) \cdot v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x);$$

$$(3) \left[ \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad (v(x) \neq 0).$$

证(3) 没 
$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}, (v(x) \neq 0),$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+h)}{v(x+h)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{u(x+h)v(x) - u(x)v(x+h)}{v(x+h)v(x)h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[u(x+h) - u(x)]v(x) - u(x)[v(x+h) - v(x)]}{v(x+h)v(x)h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} \cdot v(x) - u(x) \cdot \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h}}{v(x+h)v(x)}$$

$$=\frac{u'(x)v(x)-u(x)v'(x)}{\left[v(x)\right]^2}$$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在x处可导.

推论 (1) 
$$[\sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x)]' = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i'(x);$$

(2) 
$$[Cf(x)]' = Cf'(x);$$

(3) 
$$[\prod_{i=1}^{n} f_i(x)]' = f_1'(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n(x)$$

$$+ \cdots + f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n'(x)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{\substack{k=1\\k\neq i}}^{n} f'_{i}(x) f_{k}(x);$$

注: 
$$\prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x) \cdot \cdots \cdot f_n(x)$$

例 1 
$$y = 2 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \ln x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{x}} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$
, 求 $y'$ 

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

$$= 2 \cos x + \frac{1}{3x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2x\sqrt{x}}$$

例 2 求 
$$y = \sin 2x \cdot \ln x$$
 的导数.

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

$$= 2\cos 2x \ln x + \frac{1}{x}\sin 2x.$$

解 
$$y' = (\tan x)' = (\frac{\sin x}{\cos x})'$$

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

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$
即  $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$ .

同理可得 
$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$
.

$$y' = (\sec x)' = (\frac{1}{\cos x})'$$

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

同理可得  $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$ .

## 2.2.2 反函数的导数

定理 如果函数  $x = \varphi(y)$  在某区间  $I_v$  内单调、可导

且 $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$ ,那末它的反函数 y = f(x)在对应区间

$$I_x$$
内也可导,且有 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}$ .

即 反函数的导数等于直接函数导数的倒数.

证明 任取 $x \in I_x$ , 给x以增量 $\Delta x$  ( $\Delta x \neq 0$ ,  $x + \Delta x \in I_x$ ) 由y = f(x)的单调性可知  $\Delta y \neq 0$ ,

$$\therefore f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)} \quad \text{if } f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}.$$

例 5 求函数  $y = \arcsin x$  的导数.

解 
$$: x = \sin y$$
在  $I_y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内单调、可导,  
且  $(\sin y)' = \cos y > 0$ ,  $: 在 I_x \in (-1,1)$ 内有  
 $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{(\sin y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 y}}$   
 $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .

同理可得 
$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
.  
 $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ;  $(\operatorname{arc} \cot x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .

## 2.2.3 复合函数的求导法则

定理 如果函数  $u = \varphi(x)$ 在点  $x_0$ 可导,而y = f(u) 在点  $u_0 = \varphi(x_0)$ 可导,则复合函数  $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 在点  $x_0$ 可导,且其导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0}=f'(u_0)\cdot\varphi'(x_0).$$

即 因变量对自变量求导,等于因变量对中间变量求导,乘以中间变量对自变量求导.(链式法则)

证明 由
$$y = f(u)$$
在点 $u_0$ 可导,  $\therefore \lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u_0)$   
故  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u_0) + \alpha \quad (\lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \alpha = 0)$ 

则 
$$\Delta y = f'(u_0)\Delta u + \alpha \Delta u$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} [f'(u_0) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}]$$

$$= f'(u_0) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \alpha \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

$$=f'(u_0)\varphi'(x_0).$$

推广 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = \varphi(v)$ ,  $v = \psi(x)$ ,

则复合函数  $y = f{\varphi[\psi(x)]}$ 的导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}.$$

例 6 求函数  $y = \ln \sin x$  的导数.

$$x : y = \ln u, u = \sin x.$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \cos x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$$

一般: 
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sin x} (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$$

例7 求函数 
$$y = (x^2 + 1)^{10}$$
 的导数.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10(x^2 + 1)^9 \cdot (x^2 + 1)'$$
$$= 10(x^2 + 1)^9 \cdot 2x = 20x(x^2 + 1)^9.$$

例 8 求函数 
$$y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$$
 的导数.

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

例9 求函数 
$$y = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt[3]{x - 2}} (x > 2)$$
的导数.

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

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

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

例 11求函数 
$$y = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a}$$
 的导数

(a > 0)

$$y' = (\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})' + (\frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a})'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

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

例 12 证明幂函数的求导公式:
$$(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

## 2.2.4 初等函数的导数问题

## 1. 常数和基本初等函数的导数公式

$$(1).(C)' = 0, (2).(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1},$$

$$(3).(\sin x)' = \cos x, \qquad (4).(\cos x)' = -\sin x,$$

$$(5).(\tan)' = \sec^2 x, \qquad (6).(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x,$$

$$(7).(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x, (8).(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x,$$

$$(9).(a^{x})' = a^{x} \ln a, \qquad (10) (e^{x})' = e^{x},$$

(11). 
$$(\log_a^x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(12). (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x},$$

(13). 
$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad (14). (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

(14). 
$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

(15). 
$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
,

(15). 
$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, (16).  $(\operatorname{arc} \cot x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .

2. 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

设 u=u(x),v=v(x) 都可导,则

(1). 
$$(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$
,

$$(2). (Cu)' = Cu',$$

$$(3). (uv)' = u'v + uv',$$

$$(4). \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} (v \neq 0).$$

3. 反函数的求导法则



## 3. 复合函数的求导法则

设
$$y = f(u)$$
, 而 $u = \varphi(x)$ 则复合函数  $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 的  
导数为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$  或  $y'(x) = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x)$ .

利用上述公式及法则初等函数求导问题可完全解决.

注意:初等函数的导数仍为初等函数.

#### 课堂练习.

1. 
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$$
 ;  $x$   $y'$ .

3. 
$$y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$
,  $\Re y'$ .

4. 求函数  $y = f^n(\sin x)$  的导数,其中f(u)可导.

1. 
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$$
;  $x \in Y'$ .

先化简后求导

解: 
$$y = \frac{2x - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2} = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore y' = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \cdot (2x) = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

解: 
$$y' = a^a x^{a^a - 1} + a^{x^a} \ln a \cdot a x^{a - 1}$$

$$+a^{a^x}\ln a \cdot a^x \ln a$$

3. 
$$y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$
,  $\Re y'$ .

$$y' = (e^{\sin x^{2}}\cos x^{2} \cdot 2x) \arctan \sqrt{x^{2} - 1} + e^{\sin x^{2}}(\frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} \cdot 2x)$$

$$= 2x \cos x^{2} e^{\sin x^{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x^{2} - 1} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} e^{\sin x^{2}}$$

关键: 搞清复合函数结构

由外向内逐



# 4 求函数 $y = f^n(\sin x)$ 的导数,其中f(u)可导.

$$y' = nf^{n-1}(\sin x) \cdot [f(\sin x)]'$$
$$= nf^{n-1}(\sin x) \cdot f'(\sin x)(\sin x)'$$
$$= nf^{n-1}(\sin x) \cdot f'(\sin x)\cos x$$

## 内容小结

1、 熟记导数基本公式以及导数的运算法则。

2、 熟练掌握初等函数(复合函数)导数的计算。

作业: 习题 2-2 1---4

课后: 习题 2-2