



§ 3 导数的运算法则



一、求导的四则运算

定理1 如果函数 $u(x)$, $v(x)$ 在区间 I 可导,则它们的和、差、积、商也可导, 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(1)、(2)略.

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

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



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

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

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

结论得证



推论

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \left[\prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \right]' &= f_1'(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n(x) \\ &\quad + \cdots + f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_n'(x) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_j'(x) \cdots f_n(x). \end{aligned}$$



例1 求 $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + \sin x$ 的导数.

解 $y' = 3x^2 - 4x + \cos x.$

例2 求 $y = \sin 2x \cdot \ln x$ 的导数.

解 $\because y = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot \ln x$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2 \cos x \cdot \cos x \cdot \ln x + 2 \sin x \cdot (-\sin x) \cdot \ln x \\ &\quad + 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= 2 \cos 2x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin 2x. \end{aligned}$$



例3 求 $y = \tan x$ 的导数.

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - \sin x (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x \end{aligned}$$

即 $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x.$

同理可得 $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x.$



例4 求 $y = \sec x$ 的导数.

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\sec x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{-(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \sec x \tan x. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得 $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x.$



二、反函数的导数

定理2 如果函数 $x = \varphi(y)$ 在某区间 I_y 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.



例5 求函数 $y = \arcsin x$ 的导数.

解 $\because x = \sin y$ 在 $I_y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内单调、可导,

且 $(\sin y)' = \cos y > 0$, \therefore 在 $I_x \in (-1, 1)$ 内有

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

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

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}; \quad (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$



例6 求函数 $y = \log_a x$ 的导数.

解 $\because x = a^y$ 在 $I_y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调、可导,

且 $(a^y)' = a^y \ln a \neq 0$, \therefore 在 $I_x \in (0, +\infty)$ 内有,

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



三、复合函数的求导法则

定理3 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

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

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 由 $y = f(u)$ 在点 u_0 可导, $\therefore \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u_0)$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u_0) + \alpha \quad (\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0)$$

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

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

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

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

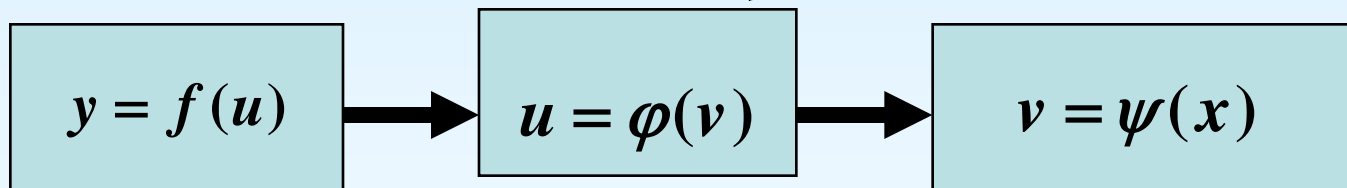


推广 设 $y = f(u)$, $u = \varphi(v)$, $v = \psi(x)$,

则复合函数 $y = f\{\varphi[\psi(x)]\}$ 的导数为

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

根据复合结
构图逐层求
导



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



例7

1) 求函数 $y = \ln \sin x$ 的导数.

解

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

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

2) 求函数 $y = x^\mu$ ($\mu \neq 1, x > 0$) 的导数

$$y' = \left(e^{\mu \ln x} \right) \mu \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$



例8 求函数 $y = (x^2 + 1)^{10}$ 的导数.

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

例9 求函数 $y = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a}$ 的导数.
($a > 0$)

解
$$\begin{aligned}y' &= \left(\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\right)' + \left(\frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a}\right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}.\end{aligned}$$



例10 幂指数函数求导数

$$f(x) = u(x)^{v(x)}, u(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{v(x) \ln u(x)}$$

$$f(x) = x + x^x + x^{x^x}$$

解:

$$f'(x) = \left(x + x^x + x^{x^x} \right)' = \left(x + e^{x \ln x} + e^{x^x \ln x} \right)' = \left(x + e^{x \ln x} + e^{e^{x \ln x} \ln x} \right)'$$

$$= 1 + x^x [1 + \ln x] + x^{x^x} \left\{ (\ln x) x^x (1 + \ln x) + \frac{1}{x} x^x \right\}$$



四、小结

1. 常数和基本初等函数的导数

$$(C)' = 0$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

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

$$(x^\mu)' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

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



$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

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

$$(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

2. 函数求导四则运算

3. 复合函数的求导法则

4. 反函数的求导法则

作业: 习题3.3

1 (1, 2, 7小题), 3 (2, 4, 5小题), 7