

5 导数的概念、运算法则与若干特殊函数的求导方法

5.1 知识结构

第4章导数与微分

4.1 导数的概念

4.1.1 导数

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- 曲线的切线问题
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4.3.3 隐函数求导法

5.2 习题4.1解答

1. 当物体温度高于室内温度时，物体就会逐渐冷却. 设物体温度 T 与时间 t 的关系为 $T = T(t)$ ，试求物体在时刻 t 的冷却速率.

解：物体在时刻 t 的冷却速率为 $T'(t)$.

2. 求等边三角形的面积关于其边长的变化率.

解: 等边三角形的面积 $S(a) = \frac{1}{2}a^2 \sin 60^\circ$ 关于其边长 a 的变化率为 $S'(a) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$.

3. 求球体体积关于其半径的变化率. 并问: 该变化率与这个球的表面积是什么关系?

解: 球体体积 $V(R) = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ 关于其半径 R 的变化率 $V'(R) = 4\pi R^2$, 等于球的表面积.

4. 利用导数的定义求函数在指定点的导数:

(1) $f(x) = -5, x_0 = 2$;

(2) $f(x) = -2x + 1, x_0 = 1$;

(3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x_0 = -2$;

(4) $y = \cos x, x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

(5) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x_0 = 4$;

(6) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\frac{1}{2}}, & x > 1 \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}, x_0 = 1.$

解: (1) $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0.$

(2) $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = -2.$

(3) $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}}{x - x_0} = -\frac{1}{x_0^2} = -\frac{1}{4}.$

(4) $y'(x_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{y(x) - y(x_1)}{x - x_1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{\cos x - \cos x_1}{x - x_1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_1} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{x+x_1}{2} \sin \frac{x-x_1}{2}}{x - x_1} = -\sin x_1 = 0; y'(x_2) = -\sin x_2 = -1.$

(5) $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x_0}}{x - x_0} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{4}.$

(6) $f'_-(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{1}{2}, f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}} = \frac{1}{2} = f'_-(x_0),$
故 $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}.$

5. 证明下列函数在其定义域内每一点处都可导, 并求其导数:

(1) $f(x) = ax + b (a, b \text{ 为常数});$

(2) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3};$

(3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x};$

(4) $f(x) = \sin 3x;$

(5) $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n}} (x \neq 0, n \text{ 为正整数}).$

证明: (1) $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = a, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

(2) $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)^3} - \sqrt{x^3}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^3 - x^3}{\Delta x [\sqrt{(x+\Delta x)^3} + \sqrt{x^3}]} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}, x >$

$0, f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta x^3} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0.$

$$(3) f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{1}{2x}}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{2x}, x \neq 0.$$

$$(4) f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3(x+\Delta x) - \sin 3x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \frac{6x+3\Delta x}{2} \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2}}{\Delta x} = 3 \cos 3x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$(5) \text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x) - x}{\Delta x} = 1, x \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^{\frac{1}{n}} - x^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x) - x}{\Delta x [(x+\Delta x)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + (x+\Delta x)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} x^{\frac{1}{n}} + \cdots + x^{\frac{n-1}{n}}]} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(x+\Delta x)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + (x+\Delta x)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} x^{\frac{1}{n}} + \cdots + x^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + (x)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} x^{\frac{1}{n}} + \cdots + x^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{nx^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \end{aligned}$$

当 n 为奇数时, $x \neq 0$, 导函数与原函数的定义域相同, 当 n 为偶数时, $x > 0$, 导函数与原函数的定义域也相同, 故函数 $f(x)$ 在其定义域内每一点处都可导.

两种情况合并可得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1}$, 当 n 为奇数时, $x \neq 0$, 当 n 为偶数时, $x > 0$.

6. 研究下列分段函数在分段点处的可导性, 若可导, 求出导数值:

$$(1) y = |x - 3|, \text{ 在点 } x = 3;$$

$$(2) y = \begin{cases} x, & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 在点 } x = 0;$$

$$(3) f(x) = |x| + 2x, \text{ 在点 } x = 0;$$

$$(4) g(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 4x, & x < 0 \\ x^2 - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 在点 } x = 0;$$

$$(5) y(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 在点 } x = 0;$$

$$(6) y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+e^{1/x}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 在点 } x = 0.$$

解: (1) $y'_+(3) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{y(3+\Delta x) - y(3)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\Delta x - 0}{\Delta x} = 1, y'_-(3) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{y(3+\Delta x) - y(3)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{-\Delta x - 0}{\Delta x} = -1 \neq y'_+(3)$, 故原函数在点 $x = 3$ 处不可导.

(2) $y'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{y(0+\Delta x) - y(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\ln(1+\Delta x) - 0}{\Delta x} = 1, y'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{y(0+\Delta x) - y(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\Delta x - 0}{\Delta x} = 1 = y'_+(0)$, 故原函数在点 $x = 0$ 处可导, 导数为 1.

(3) $f'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\Delta x + 2\Delta x - 0}{\Delta x} = 3, f'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{-\Delta x + 2\Delta x - 0}{\Delta x} = 1 \neq f'_+(0)$, 故原函数在 $x = 0$ 处不可导.

(4) $g(0+0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} g(x) = -1, g(0-0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} g(x) = 0 \neq g(0+0)$, 原函数在 $x = 0$ 处不连续, 故不可导.

(5) $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(0+\Delta x)-y(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x}$, 该极限不存在, 故原函数在 $x=0$ 处不可导.

(6) $y(0+0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{1}{1+e^{1/x}} = 0, y(0-0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{1}{1+e^{1/x}} = 1 \neq y(0+0)$, 原函数在 $x=0$ 处不连续, 故不可导.

7. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n[f(x_0 + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x_0)]$.

解: $\because f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导

$$\therefore f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{记 } g(t) = \frac{f(x_0+t)-f(x_0)}{t}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = f'(x_0)$$

\because 数列 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}, n=1, 2, \dots$ 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, 且 $a_n \neq 0$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n[f(x_0 + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(a_n) = f'(x_0).$$

8. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导, 则

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0-h)}{2h} = f'(x_0).$$

反之, 若此极限存在, 问: $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处是否可导?

解: 若 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导, 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0-h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} [\frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)}{h} + \frac{f(x_0)-f(x_0-h)}{h}] = \frac{1}{2} [2f'(x_0)] = f'(x_0)$.

可能不正确的做法: 若 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导, 则 $f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \stackrel{t=x_0+\frac{\Delta x}{2}}{=} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+\frac{\Delta x}{2})-f(t-\frac{\Delta x}{2})}{2\frac{\Delta x}{2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h)-f(t-h)}{2h} \neq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0-h)}{2h}.$

反之, 若此极限存在, 则函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处不一定可导. 如取 $f(x) = |x|$, 在 $x_0 = 0$ 处,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0-h)}{2h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|0+h|-|0-h|}{2h} = 0, \text{ 但 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处的导数不存在.}$$

9. 假设 $f'(a)$ 存在, 试求: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h)-f(a)}{h}$.

$$\text{解: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h)-f(a)}{h} = - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h)-f(a)}{-h} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+\Delta x)-f(a)}{\Delta x} = -f'(a).$$

10. 假设 $f(x)$ 在点 a 处可导, 并令

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}, & x \neq a \\ f'(a), & x = a \end{cases}$$

试证: $g(x)$ 在 a 处连续.

证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} = f'(a) = g(a)$, 故 $g(x)$ 在 a 处连续.

11. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq x_0 \\ ax + b, & x > x_0 \end{cases}$, 为了使函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导, 应当如何选取系数 a 和 b ?

解: $\because f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导

$\therefore f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处连续

$$\therefore f(x_0 + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} f(x) = ax_0 + b = f(x_0 - 0) = x_0^2$$

$$f'_-(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} \frac{x^2 - x_0^2}{x - x_0} = 2x_0, f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{ax + b - x_0^2}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{ax + b - ax_0 - x_0^2}{x - x_0} = a$$

由 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导又可知 $f'_-(x_0) = f'_+(x_0)$, 故 $a = 2x_0, b = x_0^2 - ax_0 = -x_0^2$.

12. 证明:

(1) 可导偶函数的导函数为奇函数;

(2) 可导奇函数的导函数为偶函数;

(3) 可导周期函数, 其导函数为具有相同周期的周期函数.

证明: (1) 记 $f(x)$ 为可导偶函数, 则 $f(x) = f(-x)$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x - \Delta x) - f(-x)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(-x), \text{ 故导函数 } f'(x) \text{ 为奇函数.}$$

(2) 记 $f(x)$ 为可导奇函数, 则 $f(x) = -f(-x)$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-f(-x - \Delta x) + f(-x)}{-\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x - \Delta x) - f(-x)}{-\Delta x} = f'(-x), \text{ 故导函数 } f'(x) \text{ 为偶函数.}$$

(3) 记 $f(x)$ 为可导周期函数, T 为其周期, 则 $f(x + T) = f(x)$

$$f'(x + T) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + T + \Delta x) - f(x + T)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x), \text{ 故导函数 } f'(x) \text{ 为具有相同周期的周期函数.}$$

5.3 习题4.2解答

1. 求下列各函数的导数:

(1) $f(x) = x^3 - 4x + 5;$

(2) $y = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + x - \frac{1}{3x^2} + \frac{7}{x^3};$

(3) $y = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{x} + 2\sqrt{x};$

(4) $f(x) = 7x^2 + \cos x - \ln x;$

(5) $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cos x;$

(6) $g(x) = e^x \sin x;$

(7) $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cot x;$

$$(8) f(t) = (t + t^2)^2;$$

$$(9) y = \frac{\tan x}{x};$$

$$(10) y = \frac{x}{1 - \cos x};$$

$$(11) y = \frac{1 + \ln x}{1 - \ln x};$$

$$(12) y = \frac{x}{\sin^2 x};$$

$$(13) g(x) = \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{x}};$$

$$(14) y = \frac{\ln x}{\cos x};$$

$$(15) f(x) = \sqrt{x} \sec x;$$

$$(16) y = \sec x \tan x;$$

$$(17) y = (\sqrt{x} + 1) \arctan x;$$

$$(18) g(z) = \frac{\csc z}{z^2};$$

$$(19) y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}};$$

$$(20) y = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\cos x + x \cos x}.$$

解: (1) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4.$

$$(2) y' = 8x^3 - 9x^2 + 1 + \frac{2}{3x^3} - \frac{21}{x^4}.$$

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

$$(4) f'(x) = 14x - \sin x - \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(5) f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos x - \sqrt{x} \sin x.$$

$$(6) g'(x) = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x.$$

$$(7) y' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cot x - \sqrt{x^2+1} \csc^2 x = \frac{x \cot x - (x^2+1) \csc^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

$$(8) f'(t) = 2(t + t^2)(1 + 2t).$$

$$(9) y' = \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{x^2}.$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{1 - \cos x - x \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2}.$$

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

$$(12) y' = \frac{\sin^2 x - x \cos x}{\sin^4 x} = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}.$$

$$(13) g'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \arcsin x}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} \arcsin x.$$

$$(14) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cos x + \ln x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x + x \ln x \sin x}{x \cos^2 x}.$$

$$(15) f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sec x + \sqrt{x} \sec x \tan x$$

$$(16) y' = \sec x \tan^2 x + \sec^3 x.$$

$$(17) y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \arctan x + \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{1+x^2}.$$

$$(18) g'(z) = \frac{-z^2 \csc z \cot z - 2z \csc z}{z^4} = \frac{-z \csc z \cot z - 2 \csc z}{z^3}.$$

$$(19) y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^4}}.$$

$$(20) y' = \frac{(\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x)(\cos x + x \sin x) - (\sin x - x \cos x)(-\sin x + \sin x + x \cos x)}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2} \\ = \frac{x \sin x (\cos x + x \sin x) - (\sin x - x \cos x) x \cos x}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2} = \frac{x^2}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2}.$$

2. 设 $y = 2 + x - x^2$, 求 $y'(0), y'(\frac{1}{2}), y'(1), y'(-10)$.

$$\text{解: } \because y'(x) = 1 - 2x$$

$$\therefore y'(0) = 1, y'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0, y'(1) = -1, y'(-10) = 21.$$

3. 求出下列各题中的 a 值:

$$(1) f(x) = -2x^2, f'(a) = f(4);$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f'(a) = -\frac{1}{9};$$

$$(3) f(x) = \sin x, f'(a) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) f'(x) = -4x, f'(a) = f(4) \Rightarrow -4a = -32, \text{ 故 } a = 8.$$

$$(2) f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}, f'(a) = -\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{a^2} = -\frac{1}{9}, \text{ 故 } a = \pm 3.$$

$$(3) f'(x) = \cos x, f'(a) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \cos a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 故 } a = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

4. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = 2 \sin 3x;$$

$$(2) y = xe^{-x^2};$$

$$(3) y = \ln(1 - 2t);$$

$$(4) y = \ln \ln x;$$

$$(5) y = \sqrt{1 + 2 \tan x};$$

$$(6) y = \ln(\cos x);$$

$$(7) y = \arcsin \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(8) y = \arccos \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}};$$

$$(9) y = 2^{\ln \frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(10) y = x\sqrt{1-x^2};$$

$$(11) y = \sqrt{2-x} \sqrt[3]{3+x};$$

$$(12) y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}};$$

$$(13) y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{1+x}};$$

$$(14) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2});$$

$$(15) y = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x}};$$

$$(16) y = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin(x^2)};$$

$$(17) y = e^{-3x} \sin 2x;$$

$$(18) y = \lg^3 x^2;$$

$$(19) y = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2});$$

$$(20)y = \ln \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right);$$

$$(21)y = \arcsin(\sin^2 x);$$

$$(22)y = \arccos \sqrt{1-x^2};$$

$$(23)y = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}};$$

$$(24)y = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a};$$

$$(25)y = \ln(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}).$$

解: (1) $y' = 6 \cos 3x$.

$$(2)y' = e^{-x^2} + xe^{-x^2}(-2x) = e^{-x^2}(1-2x^2).$$

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

$$(4)y' = \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln x}.$$

$$(5)y' = \frac{2 \sec^2 x}{2\sqrt{1+\tan x}} = \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1+\tan x}}.$$

$$(6)y' = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x.$$

$$(7)y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} \frac{-1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^4-x^2}}.$$

$$(8)y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2+4x-4x^2}}.$$

$$(9)y' = 2^{\ln \frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \frac{-1}{x^2} = -2^{\ln \frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln 2}{x}.$$

$$(10)y' = \sqrt{1-x^2} + x \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$(11)y' = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-x}} \sqrt[3]{3+x} + \sqrt{2-x} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{(3+x)^2}} = \frac{-\sqrt[3]{3+x}}{2\sqrt{2-x}} + \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{3\sqrt{(3+x)^2}}.$$

$$(12)y' = \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}-x \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{a^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

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

$$(14)y' = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

$$(15)y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{x}-1}{4\sqrt{x^2-x\sqrt{x}}}.$$

$$(16)y' = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x \sin(x^2) - 2x \sin^2 x \cos(x^2)}{\sin^2(x^2)} = \frac{\sin 2x \sin(x^2) - 2x \sin^2 x \cos(x^2)}{\sin^2(x^2)}.$$

$$(17)y' = -3e^{-3x} \sin 2x + 2e^{-3x} \cos 2x = e^{-3x}(-3 \sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x).$$

$$(18)y' = (3 \lg^2 x^2) \frac{1}{x^2 \ln 10} 2x = 6 \frac{\lg^2 x^2}{x \ln 10}.$$

$$(19)y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{1+\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}}{x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2+a^2}.$$

$$(20)y' = \frac{1}{2 \tan(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} \sec^2(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sec^2(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})}{2 \tan(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} = \sec x.$$

$$(21)y' = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^4 x}} = \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^4 x}}.$$

$$(22)y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-1+x^2}} \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$(23)y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x}}} \frac{-1}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x-1}}.$$

$$(24)y' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{1}{a\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{a^2-2x^2}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \frac{a}{2\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}}.$$

$$(25)y' = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}\sqrt{x}}.$$

5. 设 f 为可导函数, 求下列各函数的导数:

$$(1)f(\sqrt{1-x^2});$$

$$(2)f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right);$$

$$(3)f(\ln x);$$

$$(4)f(e^x)e^{f(x)};$$

$$(5)f(f(f(x)));$$

$$(6)\sqrt{f^2(x)}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1)(f(\sqrt{1-x^2}))' = f'(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = f'(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$(2)(f(\frac{1}{x}))' = \frac{-1}{x^2} f'(\frac{1}{x}).$$

$$(3)(f(\ln x))' = f'(\ln x) \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(4)(f(e^x)e^{f(x)})' = f'(e^x)e^xe^{f(x)} + f(e^x)e^{f(x)}f'(x) = e^{f(x)}(f'(e^x)e^x + f(e^x)f'(x)).$$

$$(5)(f(f(f(x))))' = f'(f(f(x)))f'(f(x))f'(x).$$

$$(6)(\sqrt{f^2(x)})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f^2(x)}} 2f(x)f'(x) = \frac{f(x)f'(x)}{\sqrt{f^2(x)}}.$$

5.4 习题4.3解答

1. 利用对数求导法求下列函数的导数:

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

$$(2)y = (x-a_1)^{a_1}(x-a_2)^{a_2} \cdots (x-a_n)^{a_n};$$

$$(3)y = x^{\sin x};$$

$$(4)y = (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{\frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(5)y = \sqrt[x]{x} (x > 0);$$

$$(6)y = x + x^x + x^{x^x} (x > 0).$$

$$\text{解: } (1)(\ln y)' = [2\ln x - \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{3}\ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{3}\ln(1+x+x^2)]' = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{3}\frac{1+2x}{1+x+x^2}$$

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

$$(2)(\ln y)' = [a_1\ln(x-a_1) + a_2\ln(x-a_2) + \cdots + a_n\ln(x-a_n)]' = \frac{a_1}{x-a_1} + \frac{a_2}{x-a_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{x-a_n}$$

$$y' = y(\ln y)' = (x-a_1)^{a_1}(x-a_2)^{a_2} \cdots (x-a_n)^{a_n} \left(\frac{a_1}{x-a_1} + \frac{a_2}{x-a_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{x-a_n} \right).$$

$$(3)(\ln y)' = (\sin x \ln x)' = \cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

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

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

$$y' = y(\ln y)' = (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{\frac{1}{x}} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{1+x}].$$

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

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

$$(6) \text{记 } y_1 = x, y_2 = x^x, y_3 = x^{x^x}$$

$$y'_1 = 1$$

$$y'_2 = y_2(\ln y_2)' = x^x(\ln x + 1)$$

$$y'_3 = y_3(\ln y_3)'$$

$$\therefore (\ln y_3)' = (\ln y_3)[\ln(\ln y_3)]' = (x^x \ln x)[x \ln x + \ln(\ln x)]' = (x^x \ln x)[\ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{1}{x}] = (\ln x + 1)(x^x \ln x) + x^{x-1}$$

$$\therefore y'_3 = y_3(\ln y_3)' = x^{x^x}[(\ln x + 1)x^x \ln x + x^{x-1}]$$

$$\therefore y' = y'_1 + y'_2 + y'_3 = 1 + x^x(\ln x + 1) + x^{x^x}[(\ln x + 1)x^x \ln x + x^{x-1}].$$

2. 求导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = \sin^2 t \\ y = \cos^2 t \end{cases};$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases};$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases};$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x = e^{2t} \cos^2 t \\ y = e^{2t} \sin^2 t \end{cases};$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3} \\ y = \frac{3at^3}{1+t^3} \end{cases};$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-2 \cos t \sin t}{2 \sin t \cos t} = -1.$$

$$(2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{b \cos t}{-a \sin t} = -\frac{b}{a} \cot t.$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1-\cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1-\cos t}.$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2e^{2t} \sin^2 t + e^{2t} 2 \sin t \cos t}{2e^{2t} \cos^2 t - e^{2t} 2 \cos t \sin t} = \frac{\sin^2 t + \sin t \cos t}{\cos^2 t - \cos t \sin t} = \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t} \tan t.$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{9at^2(1+t^3)-3at^3(3t^2)}{(1+t^3)^2}}{\frac{3a(1+t^3)-3at(3t^2)}{(1+t^3)^2}} = \frac{3t^2(1+t^3)-t^3(3t^2)}{(1+t^3)-t(3t^2)} = \frac{3t^2}{1-2t^3}.$$

(6) 将 $e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0$ 两边求关于 t 的导数 $e^y \frac{dy}{dt} \sin t + e^y \cos t - \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$ 得

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t}}{6t+2} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(6t+2)(1 - e^y \sin t)}.$$

3. 求星形线 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ 在 $t = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ 处的切线与 Ox 轴的夹角.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{-3a \cos^2 t \sin t} = -\tan t$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{3}{4}\pi} = 1$$

故星形线在 $t = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ 处的切线与 Ox 轴的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

4. 求下列隐函数的导数 $y'(x)$:

$$(1) x^2 + x^2 y^2 + y^2 = 3;$$

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

$$(3) x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}};$$

$$(4) \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解: (1) 对 $x^2 + x^2 y^2 + y^2 = 3$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $2x + 2xy^2 + x^2 2yy' + 2yy' = 0$, 故 $y' = -\frac{x+xy^2}{x^2 y+y}$.

(2) 对 $x^2 = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $2x = \frac{(1-y')(x+y)-(x-y)(1+y')}{(x+y)^2}$, 故 $y' = \frac{y-x(x+y)^2}{x}$.

方法2: 对 $x^2(x+y) = x-y$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $2x(x+y) + x^2(1+y') = 1-y'$, 故 $y' = \frac{1-3x^2-2xy}{1+x^2}$.

可以证明两种方法得到的结果是等价的:

$$\because 1+x^2 = \frac{x-y}{x+y} + 1 = \frac{2x}{x+y}$$

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

(3) 对 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}y' = 0$, 故 $y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{x}}$.

(4) 对 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $\frac{\frac{y'x-y}{x^2}}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (2x+2yy') = \frac{x+yy'}{x^2+y^2}$, 故 $y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$.

5. 设由方程 $e^{x+y} = xy$ 确定了函数 $x = x(y)$, 求 $\frac{dx}{dy}$.

解: 将 $e^{x+y} = xy$ 两边求关于 y 的导数得 $e^{x+y}(x' + 1) = x'y + x$, 故 $\frac{dx}{dy} = x' = \frac{x - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - y}$.

6. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\cos(xy) - \ln \frac{x+y}{y} = 1$ 确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0}$.

解: 将 $\cos(xy) - \ln \frac{x+y}{y} = 1$ 两边求关于 x 的导数得 $-\sin(xy)(y + xy') - \frac{y}{x+1} \frac{y-(x+1)y'}{y^2} = 0$,
令其中的 $x = 0$ 得 $-\frac{y(0)-y'(0)}{y(0)} = 0$

将 $x = 0$ 代入 $\cos(xy) - \ln \frac{x+y}{y} = 1$ 得 $y(0) = 1$, 代入 $-\frac{y(0)-y'(0)}{y(0)} = 0$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = y'(0) = 1$.