

定义1: 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 附近有定义, 对应自变量的改变量 Δx , 有函数的改变量 $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$, 若极限 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ 存在, 则称该极限为 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 的导数, 记作 $f'(x_0)$ 。

引理1 (导数公式1): 常数函数的导数处处为零。

证明: 设 $f(x) = C$ 。

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

引理2: 部分三角函数和差化积公式

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(\sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)\right) - \\ &\quad \left(\sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)\right) \\ &= 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)\right) - \\ &\quad \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)\right) \\ &= -2 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

引理3: 部分等价无穷小

$$(1) \sin x \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(2) e^x - 1 \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(3) \ln(1+x) \sim x (x \rightarrow 0)$$

(1) 的证明略去, (2) (3) 的证明见以下文章:

<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/91881261>

引理4: 导数的四则运算, 设 $u(x)$ 和 $v(x)$ 可导。

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

$$(2) [cu(x)]' = cu'(x)$$

$$(3) [u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$(4) \left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$

$$(5) \left[\frac{1}{v(x)}\right]' = \frac{-v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$

证明: (1) (2) (3) 请读者自行验证, 下面我们证明在后文主要用到的 (4) (5)

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right]' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+\Delta x)}{v(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x) - u(x)v(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x+\Delta x)u(x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x)-u(x)}{\Delta x} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x)}{v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} \\
&- \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x+\Delta x)-v(x)}{\Delta x} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x)}{v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} \\
&= u'(x) \frac{v(x)}{v^2(x)} - v'(x) \frac{u(x)}{v^2(x)} \\
&= \frac{u'(x)v(x)-u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}
\end{aligned}$$

直接令 $u(x) = 1$ 即可得 (5)

引理5: 复合函数的导数, 设 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 可导。

$$f(g(x))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

证明:

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

引理6: 设 $y = f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上有反函数 $x = g(y)$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的一点 x_0 可导, 且 $f(x_0) = y_0$ 。则若 $f(x_0)' \neq 0$, $g(y_0)' = \frac{1}{f(x_0)'}$, 若 $f(x_0)' = 0$, $g(y_0)' = \infty$ 。

证明: 记 $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
g(y_0)' &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(y_0+\Delta y)-g(y_0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(y_0+\Delta y)-g(y_0)}{y_0+\Delta y-y_0} \\
&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0+\Delta x-x_0}{f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)} = \frac{1}{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{\Delta x}} \\
&= \frac{1}{f(x_0)'}
\end{aligned}$$

导数公式2: $(x^\mu)' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$

证法一: 设 $f(x) = x^\mu$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x)' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+\Delta x)^\mu - x^\mu}{\Delta x} = x^\mu \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\frac{\Delta x}{x})^\mu - 1}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} = x^\mu \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\mu \ln(1+\frac{\Delta x}{x})} - 1}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} = x^\mu \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu \ln(1+\frac{\Delta x}{x})}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} \\
&= \mu x^{\mu-1} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{\Delta x}{x})}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} \\
&= \mu x^{\mu-1}
\end{aligned}$$

证法二: 设 $f(x) = x^\mu = e^{\mu \ln x}$

根据复合函数求导法则: $f(x)' = e^{\mu \ln x} (\mu \ln x)' = x^\mu \frac{\mu}{x} = \mu x^{\mu-1}$

导数公式3: $(\sin x)' = \cos x$

证明: 设 $f(x) = \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x)' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+\Delta x)-\sin(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2}) \sin(\frac{\Delta x}{2})}{\Delta x} \\
&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2}) = \cos x
\end{aligned}$$

导数公式4: $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$

证明: 设 $f(x) = \cos x$

$$f(x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+\Delta x) - \cos(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2}) \sin(\frac{\Delta x}{2})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} -\sin(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2}) = -\sin x$$

导数公式5: $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$

证法一: 设 $f(x) = \tan x$

$$f(x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x+\Delta x) - \tan(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+\Delta x) \cos x - \sin x \cos(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x \cos(x) \cos(x+\Delta x)}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\Delta x)}{\Delta x \cos(x) \cos(x+\Delta x)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x) \cos(x+\Delta x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

证法二: 设 $f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

导数公式6: $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$

证法一: 设 $f(x) = \cot x$

$$f(x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(x+\Delta x) - \cot(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+\Delta x) \sin x - \cos x \sin(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x \sin(x) \sin(x+\Delta x)}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(\Delta x)}{\Delta x \sin(x) \sin(x+\Delta x)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sin(x) \sin(x+\Delta x)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x$$

证法二: 设 $f(x) = \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x$$

导数公式7: $(\sec x)' = \tan x \sec x$

证法一: 设 $f(x) = \sec x$

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) - \cos(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x \cos(x+\Delta x) \cos(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2}) \sin(\frac{\Delta x}{2})}{\Delta x \cos(x+\Delta x) \cos(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2})}{\cos(x+\Delta x) \cos(x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x \sec x$$

证法二: 设 $f(x) = \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$

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

导数公式8: $(\csc x)' = -\cot x \csc x$

证明: 设 $f(x) = \csc x$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x)' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\csc(x+\Delta x) - \csc(x)}{\Delta x} \\
&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - \sin(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x \sin(x+\Delta x) \sin(x)} \\
&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cos(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2}) \sin(\frac{\Delta x}{2})}{\Delta x \sin(x+\Delta x) \sin(x)} \\
&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos(\frac{2x+\Delta x}{2})}{\sin(x+\Delta x) \sin(x)} \\
&= \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x \csc x
\end{aligned}$$

证法二：设 $f(x) = \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

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

导数公式9: $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$

证明：设 $f(x) = a^x$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x)' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+\Delta x} - a^x}{\Delta x} = a^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} \\
&= a^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\Delta x \ln a} - 1}{\Delta x} = a^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x \ln a}{\Delta x} \\
&= a^x \ln a
\end{aligned}$$

导数公式10: $(e^x)' = e^x$

证明：在导数公式9中令 $a = e$ ，即证得。

导数公式11: $(\log_a^x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$

证明：设 $f(x) = \log_a^x$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x)' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a^{x+\Delta x} - \log_a^x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a^{1+\frac{\Delta x}{x}}}{\Delta x} \\
&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{\Delta x}{x})}{\Delta x \ln a} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta x}{x}}{\Delta x \ln a} \\
&= \frac{1}{x \ln a}
\end{aligned}$$

导数公式12: $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

证明：在导数公式11中令 $a = e$ ，即证得。

导数公式13: $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

证明：设 $y = f(x) = \arcsin x$

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

导数公式14: $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

证法一：设 $y = f(x) = \arccos x$

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

证法二：

设 $y = \arcsin x$, 则 $x = \sin y (-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$, 令 $z = \frac{\pi}{2} - y (0 \leq z \leq \pi)$, 所以有 $\cos z = \sin y = x$, 因为 y, z 的取值范围与反三角函数的值域一致, 所以有 $z = \arccos x$, $y = \arcsin x$, 因此 $\arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x$ 。故 $(\arccos x)' = -(\arcsin x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 。

注：公式16和18也可用类似方法完成证明，由于不太常用，具体证明请读者自行完成。

导数公式15: $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

证明：设 $y = f(x) = \arctan x$

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

导数公式16: $(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

证明：设 $y = f(x) = \operatorname{arccot} x$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x)' &= \frac{1}{\cot(y)'} = -\sin^2 y = -\frac{\sin^2 y}{\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\cot^2 y + 1} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

导数公式17: $(\operatorname{arcsec} x)' = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

证明：设 $y = f(x) = \operatorname{arcsec} x$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x)' &= \frac{1}{\sec(y)'} = \frac{1}{\tan y \sec y} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sec y \sqrt{\sec^2 y - 1}} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \end{aligned}$$

导数公式18: $(\operatorname{arccsc} x)' = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

证明：设 $y = f(x) = \operatorname{arccsc} x$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x)' &= \frac{1}{\csc(y)'} = -\frac{1}{\cot y \csc y} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\csc y \sqrt{\csc^2 y - 1}} = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \end{aligned}$$