

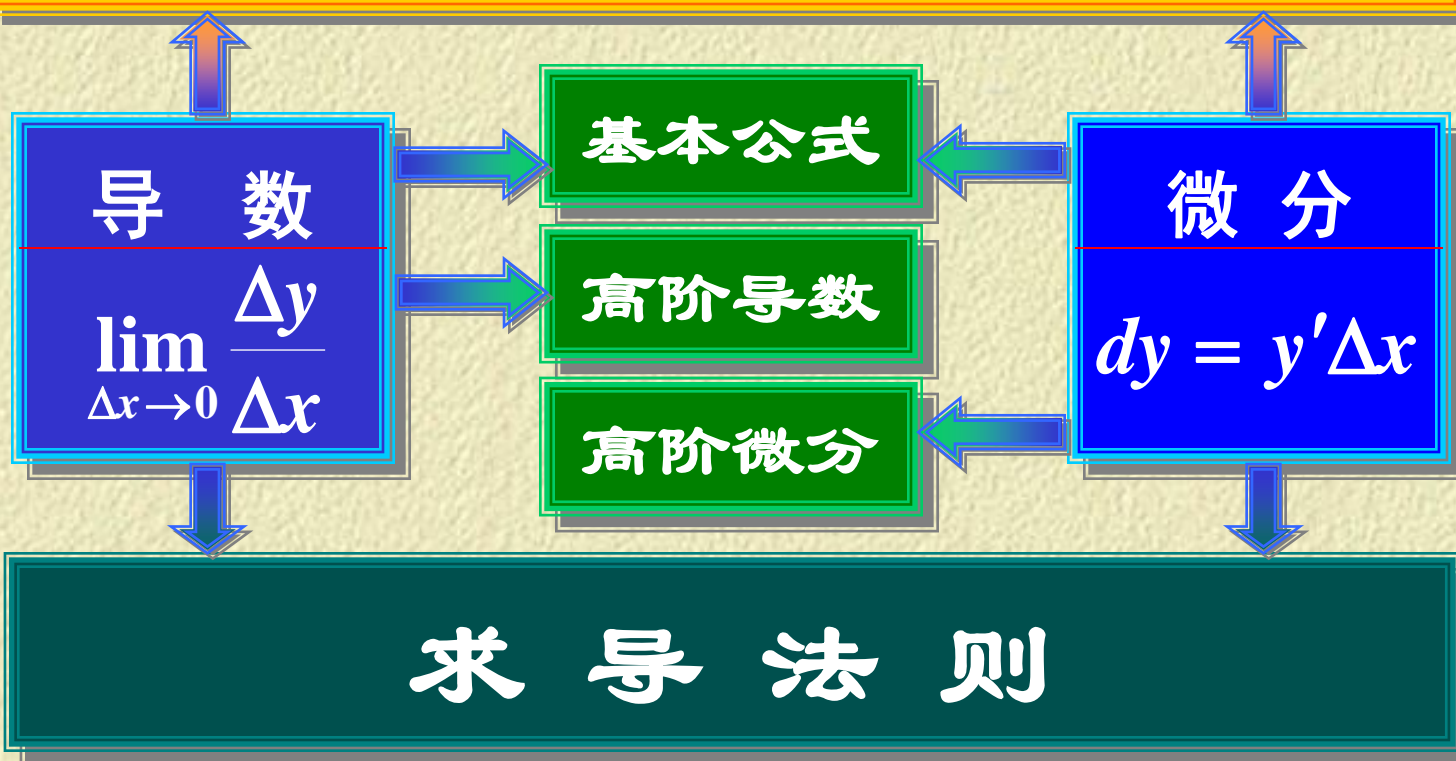


第二章 导数与微分

习题课

一、主要内容

关系 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' \Leftrightarrow dy = y'dx \Leftrightarrow \Delta y = dy + o(\Delta x)$



1、导数的定义

定义 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的某个邻域内有定义, 当自变量 x 在 x_0 处取得增量 Δx (点 $x_0 + \Delta x$ 仍在该邻域内)时,相应地函数 y 取得增量 $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$; 如果 Δy 与 Δx 之比当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限存在,则称函数 $y = f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导,并称这个极限为函数 $y = f(x)$

在点 x_0 处的导数,记为 $y' \Big|_{x=x_0}$, $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0}$ 或 $\frac{df(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0}$, 即

$$y' \Big|_{x=x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}.$$



★ 单侧导数

1.左导数:

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

2.右导数:

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

★ 函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导 \Leftrightarrow 左导数 $f'_-(x_0)$ 和右导数 $f'_+(x_0)$ 都存在且相等.

2、基本导数公式 (常数和基本初等函数的导数公式)

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

上页

下页

返回

3、求导法则

(1) 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

设 $u = u(x)$, $v = v(x)$ 可导, 则

$$(1) (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v', \quad (2) (cu)' = cu' \quad (c \text{ 是常数}),$$

$$(3) (uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad (4) \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \quad (v \neq 0).$$

(2) 反函数的求导法则

如果函数 $x = \varphi(y)$ 的反函数为 $y = f(x)$, 则有

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

(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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{或} \quad y'(x) = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x).$$

(4) 对数求导法

先在方程两边取对数, 然后利用隐函数的求导方法求出导数.

适用范围:

多个函数相乘和幂指函数 $u(x)^{v(x)}$ 的情形.

(5) 隐函数求导法则

用复合函数求导法则直接对方程两边求导.

(6) 参变量函数的求导法则

若参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ 确定 y 与 x 间的函数关系,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}; \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^3(t)}.$$

4、高阶导数 (二阶和二阶以上的导数统称为高阶导数)

二阶导数 $(f'(x))' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x + \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x},$

记作 $f''(x), y'', \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ 或 $\frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2}.$

二阶导数的导数称为三阶导数, $f'''(x), y''', \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}.$

一般地, 函数 $f(x)$ 的 $n-1$ 阶导数的导数称为函数 $f(x)$ 的 n 阶导数, 记作

$$f^{(n)}(x), y^{(n)}, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \text{ 或 } \frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}.$$

5、微分的定义

定义 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在某区间内有定义, x_0 及 $x_0 + \Delta x$ 在这区间内,如果

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

成立(其中 A 是与 Δx 无关的常数),则称函数 $y = f(x)$ 在点 x_0 可微,并且称 $A \cdot \Delta x$ 为函数 $y = f(x)$ 在点 x_0 相应于自变量增量 Δx 的微分,记作 $dy|_{x=x_0}$ 或 $df(x_0)$,即

$$\underline{dy|_{x=x_0} = A \cdot \Delta x.}$$

微分 dy 叫做函数增量 Δy 的线性主部. (微分的实质)

6、导数与微分的关系

定理 函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 可微的充要条件是函数 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可导,且 $A = f'(x_0)$.

7、微分的求法

$$dy = f'(x)dx$$

求法: 计算函数的导数,乘以自变量的微分.

基本初等函数的微分公式

$$d(C) = 0$$

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

$$d(\sin x) = \cos x dx$$

$$d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx$$

$$d(\tan x) = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$d(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x dx$$

$$d(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$d(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x dx$$

$$d(a^x) = a^x \ln a dx$$

$$d(e^x) = e^x dx$$

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

$$d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

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

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

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

8、 微分的基本法则

函数和、差、积、商的微分法则

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$$

$$d(Cu) = Cdu$$

$$d(uv) = vdu + u dv$$

$$d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{vdu - u dv}{v^2}$$

微分形式的不变性

无论 x 是自变量还是中间变量,函数 $y = f(x)$

的微分形式总是 $dy = f'(x)dx$

二、典型例题

例1 设 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-100)$,
求 $f'(0)$.

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-100)$$

$$= 100!$$



例2 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=2$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{x-2} = 3$,
求 $f'(2)$.

解 $f(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [(x-2) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{(x-2)}] = 0$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{x - 2} = 3$$

例3 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 由方程 $\sqrt[x]{y} = \sqrt[y]{x} (x > 0, y > 0)$

所确定,求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$.

解 两边取对数 $\frac{1}{x} \ln y = \frac{1}{y} \ln x$, 即 $y \ln y = x \ln x$,

$$\therefore (1 + \ln y)y' = \ln x + 1, \quad y' = \frac{\ln x + 1}{1 + \ln y},$$

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

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



例4 设 $f(x) = x|x(x-2)|$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解 先去掉绝对值

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2(x-2), & x \leq 0 \\ -x^2(x-2), & 0 < x < 2, \\ x^2(x-2), & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2(x-2)}{x} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^2(x-2)}{x} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-x^2(x-2)}{x - 2} = -4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2(x-2)}{x - 2} = 4, \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_-(2) \neq f'_+(2),$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 处不可导.



例4 设 $f(x) = x|x(x-2)|$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解 先去掉绝对值

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2(x-2), & x \leq 0 \\ -x^2(x-2), & 0 < x < 2, \\ x^2(x-2), & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -3x^2 + 4x, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 3x^2 - 4x, & x > 2 \end{cases}.$$

$$f'_-(0) = f'_+(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-x^2(x-2)}{x-2} = -4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2(x-2)}{x-2} = 4, \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_-(2) \neq f'_+(2),$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 处不可导.

例5 设 $y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解 $y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{4x^2 - 4 + 3}{x^2 - 1} = 4 + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$

$$\because \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}},$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{2} (-1)^n n! \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^{n+1}} \right].$$



例6 设 $y = \sin^2 \ln(e^x + x)$, 求 dy .

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2 \sin \ln(e^x + x) \cdot [\sin \ln(e^x + x)]' \\ &= 2 \sin \ln(e^x + x) \cdot [\cos \ln(e^x + x)] \cdot [\ln(e^x + x)]' \\ &= \sin[2 \ln(e^x + x)] \cdot \frac{1}{e^x + x} \cdot (e^x + x)' \\ &= \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + x} \sin[2 \ln(e^x + x)], \\ dy &= y' dx = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + x} \sin[2 \ln(e^x + x)] dx. \end{aligned}$$

填空题选讲

7. 若 $f'(x_0)$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0 - 3h)}{h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

[$5f'(x_0)$]

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0 - 3h)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0)}{h} + \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - 3h)}{h} \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[2 \cdot \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0)}{2h} + 3 \cdot \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - 3h)}{-3h} \right] \end{aligned}$$

填空题选讲

8. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a \sin x + b, & x < 0 \\ e^x + \cos x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则常数

$a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

[1; 2]

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

$$f(0) = 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (a \sin x + b) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = f(0) \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x + \cos x - 2}{x} = 1$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{a \sin x + b - 2}{x} = a$$

填空题选讲

9. 设 $f'(x) = \sin x^2$, 则 $\frac{d f(\sqrt{x})}{d x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

[$\frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{x}}$]

$$\frac{d f(\sqrt{x})}{d x} = \frac{d f(\sqrt{x})}{d \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{d \sqrt{x}}{d x} = \sin(\sqrt{x})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$



例10

$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}, \text{求 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}.$$

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[a(1 - \cos t)]'}{[a(t - \sin t)]'} = \frac{a \sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t},$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)'_t = \frac{\cos t \cdot (1 - \cos t) - \sin t \cdot (\sin t)}{(1 - \cos t)^2} = \frac{1}{\cos t - 1},$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)'_t}{x'(t)} = -\frac{1}{a(1 - \cos t)^2}.$$

例11 设 $y = \frac{x^3}{x+1}$, 求 $y^{(10)}$.

解:
$$y = \frac{x^3}{x+1} = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+1} = x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(10)} &= (x^2 - x + 1)^{(10)} - \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{(10)} \\ &= -(-1)^{10} \frac{10!}{(x+1)^{11}} = -\frac{10!}{(x+1)^{11}}. \end{aligned}$$



12、 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + a, & x < 0 \\ e^x + b \sin x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x = 0$ 可导,

求 a, b 的值.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = a, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = 1,$

因 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 可导, 从而连续, 于是 $a = 1$.

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x + b \sin x - 1}{x} = 1 + b,$$

由 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 可导, 得 $b + 1 = 0, b = -1$.



13、 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + \ln x}{x^2 - 1} = 3$,
求 $f'(1)$.

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [f(x) + \ln x] = 0 \implies f(1) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) + \ln x}{x^2 - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{2} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} = 5$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x - 1} = 5$$