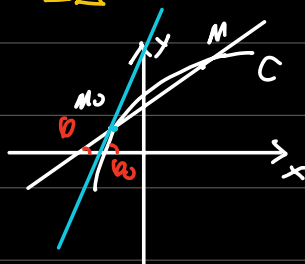


① 切线的定义:

设曲线 C , 在 M_0 外另取 C 上一点 M , 作割线 M_0M , 当 M 沿曲线 C 趋于点 M_0 时, 若 M_0M 绕点 M_0 旋转而趋向于唯一的直线 M_0T , 称 M_0T 为曲线 C 在点 M_0 处的切线.



切线斜率: $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$

② 导数的定义:

设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 的某个邻域内有定义, 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ 存在, 则称 $y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导; 并把这个极限称为 $y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的导数.

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

也可记为 $y'|_{x=x_0}$, $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0}$, $\left. \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0}$.

也可写作 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} / \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0)}{t}$

$\Rightarrow B$:

充分条件

$f'(x_0)$ 存在.

$y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处切线存在.

只是一个记号, 表明特殊情况.

充分条件

$y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导.

$y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续.

曲线切线才 \perp 于 x 轴, $f'(x_0) \rightarrow \infty$
($y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 在 $(0,0)$ 不可导, 切线为 y 轴).

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 0^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(x^{\frac{1}{2}})} = \infty$$

故不可导.

可导 \Rightarrow 连续; 连续 \nRightarrow 可导.

已知 $\lim \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = A$, $\lim \Delta y = \lim (\Delta x \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}) = \lim \Delta x \cdot A = 0$.

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$$

函数连续.

连续的定义!!!!

③ 基本初等函数求导公式.

$$\text{I. } \begin{cases} (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ (\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{II. } \begin{cases} (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ (\text{arccot } x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{III. } \begin{aligned} (\tan x)' &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x \\ (\cot x)' &= \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x = -\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -(1 + \cot^2 x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV. } \begin{aligned} (\sec x)' &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \cdot \tan x \\ (\csc x)' &= \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc x \cdot \cot x \end{aligned}$$

④ 导数的几何意义.

$y=f(x)$ 在 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 处可导, 其切线斜率为 $f'(x_0)$.

$$\text{切线 } l: y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{法线 } l: y - f(x_0) = \frac{-1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$$

Ex. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(1-x)}{2x} = -1$. 且 $f'(x)$ 存在. 求 $f'(0)$.

解: $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{f(0) - f(1-x)}{-x} = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{f(1-x) - f(0)}{-x} = -1$.

$\Rightarrow \lim_{-x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-x) - f(0)}{-x} = 2$. 即 $f'(0) = -2$.

★ Ex. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在, 证明 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导.

即证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$ 存在. 此外 $f(0)$ 未知, 找 $f(0)$ 析:

① $f(0)$? \Rightarrow $x=0$ 处连续 $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 存在, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$.

$f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot x$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$. 运用条件! ②

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在. ④

证明完毕.

导数的四则运算.

若 $u = u(x)$ 及 $v = v(x)$ 在 x 处可导.

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

$$2) (u(x)v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

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

Ex. 设 $f(x) = (x-a)\varphi(x)$, 且 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 连续. 求 $f'(a)$

错解: $f'(x) = \varphi(x) + (x-a)\varphi'(x)$. $f'(a) = \varphi(a)$ XXX

四则运算: $x-a$, $\varphi(x)$ 可导! $\varphi(x)$ 连续, 但不一定可导!!

$$\Rightarrow \text{正解(定义运算)}: \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)\varphi(x)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a)$$

Ex. 设 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-99)$ 求 $f'(0)$.

$$\text{法一: 导数定义: } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-99)}{x} = (-99)!$$

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

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

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

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

Ex.

求 $y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}$ 的导数.

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1) \right]' - \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1) \right]' \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x}{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{x}{2+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1} \right) \cdot \frac{-2}{x^2} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2+x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

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

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