

## §4 一元函数微分学的计算

point • 
$$\begin{cases} d(x^n) = nx^{n-1}dx \\ dx^n = (dx)^n \end{cases}$$

eg. 例 4.1 设  $f(x) = (\cos x - 4)\sin x + 3x$ .  
求  $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{d(f(x))}{dx} = \frac{1}{2x} f'(x)$ .

### 三. 复合函数求导 [例 4.3 ~ 4.4]

△  $\{f[g(x)]\}' = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$  ← 对外面求导  
△ 注意求导位置:  $f'[g(x)] = \frac{d\{f[g(x)]\}}{g(x)}$  ← 对内面求导.

### 四. 隐函数求导 [例 4.5]

$F(x, y) = 0$ . 两边对  $x$  求导, 注意  $y = y(x)$ ,  $y$  看作中间变量, 解方程求  $y'$

### 五. 反函数求导 [例 4.6]

$y = f(x)$  可导, 且  $f'(x) \neq 0$ . 则有反函数  $x = g(y)$ .

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} \Rightarrow \underline{g'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}} \quad \text{—— 倒数}$$

二阶导.

$$y_{xx}'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{f'(x)})}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x_{yy}''}{-(x_y')^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x_y'} = \boxed{\frac{-x_{yy}''}{(x_y')^3}}$$

## 六. 分段函数求导 (含绝对值). [例 4.7 ~ 4.8]

(1) 在分段点处用导数定义求导 (定义法).

(2) 在非分段点用导数公式求导 (公式法).

## 七. 多项乘除、开方、乘方 (对数求导法).

step 1.  $\ln|y| = \ln|f(x)|$  ← 注意加绝对值.  
step 2. 两边对  $x$  求导.  
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{y} y' = [\ln|f(x)|]' \Rightarrow y' = y [\ln|f(x)|]'$   
视绝对值而不见.

## 八. 幂指函数求导法

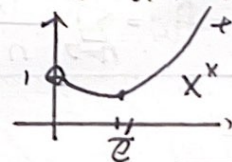
step 1.  $u(x)^{v(x)} = e^{v(x) \ln u(x)}$

step 2. 对  $x$  求导

[注  $x^x$  图像] → 例 30.1.11  $(2+x)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

$$(x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = x^x \cdot (\ln x + 1) \stackrel{?}{=} 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}.$$

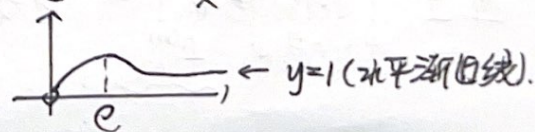


(同  $x^{2x}, x^{3x}, \dots$ )

$x^{\frac{1}{x}}$  图像

$$(x^{\frac{1}{x}})' = (e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x})' = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \stackrel{?}{=} 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x = e$$





九 参数方程确定的函数求导. [例 4.11]

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{= 1 阶导} \\ \text{= 2 阶导} \end{array}$$

十 高阶导数. [例. 4.13, 4.14]

1) 旧纳法.

比如.  $y = 3^x \quad y' = 3^x \ln 3 \quad y'' = 3^x (\ln 3)^2$

2) 莱布尼茨公式. [例 4.15]

$$(uv)^{(n)} = C_n^0 u^{(n)} v + C_n^1 u^{(n-1)} v^{(1)} + \dots + C_n^n u^{(0)} v^{(n)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

3) 展开式. [例 4.16]

(无穷阶可导):  $y = f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot (x-x_0)^n$

$\downarrow x_0=0$

$$y = f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

通过 [抽象展开] 与泰勒级数

$\Rightarrow$  比较得出  $f^{(n)}(x_0)$



### 例4.2 ★

设  $f'(0)=1$ ,  $f''(0)=0$ . 证明在  $x=0$  处, 有  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f^2(x)$

[分析]

$$\left( \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d^2 y}{(dx)^2} = y'' \right)$$

记  $F(x) = f(x)$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x) \Big|_{x=0} = F''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x) - F'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - 1}{x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 2$$

$\therefore f''(0)=0 \Rightarrow f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  可导.

记  $G(x) = f^2(x)$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} f^2(x) \Big|_{x=0}$$

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

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

$$(\text{重要导数定义}) = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) \cdot f'(x) - f(x) + f(x) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \left[ \frac{f'(x) - 1}{x} \right] + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$$

= 导数定义

- 导数定义

$$= 2f(0)f''(0) + 2f'(0) = 2$$

### 例4.3

设  $y = \ln^2(\sin^2 x + 1)$  求  $y'$

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

### 例4.4

设  $g(x)$  可微,  $h(x) = e^{1+g(x)}$ ,  $h'(1)=1$ ,  $g'(1)=2$ , 求  $g(1)=?$

$$h(x) = e^{1+g(x)} \quad h'(x) = e^{1+g(x)} \cdot g'(x)$$

$$h'(1) = e^{1+g(1)} \cdot g'(1) \Rightarrow 1 = 2e^{1+g(1)} \Rightarrow g(1) = -\ln 2 - 1$$

### 例4.5

设  $y=y(x)$  隐函数  $\rightarrow x^2 - y + 1 = e^y$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = ?$

$$x^2 - y + 1 = e^y \quad \xrightarrow{x=0} \quad 1 - y = e^y \Rightarrow y=0$$

$$2x - y' = e^y \cdot y' \quad \xrightarrow{x=0} \quad y' = 0$$

$$2 - y'' = e^y (y')^2 + e^y y'' \quad \xrightarrow{x=0} \quad y'' = 1$$

### 例4.6

设  $y=f(x)$  与  $x=g(y)$  互为反函数,  $y=f(x)$  可导,

且  $f'(x) \neq 0$ ,  $f(3)=5$ ,  $h(x) = f[\frac{1}{3}g^2(x^2+3x+1)]$  求  $h'(1)$ .

[分析]  $h'(x) = f'[\frac{1}{3}g^2(x^2+3x+1)] \cdot \frac{2}{3}g(x+3x+1) \cdot g'(x^2+3x+1) \cdot (2x+3)$

$$h'(1) = f'[\frac{1}{3}g^2(5)] \cdot \frac{2}{3}g(5) \cdot g'(5) \cdot 5$$

$$f(3)=5 \Rightarrow g(5)=3$$

$$h'(1) = f'(3) \cdot g'(5) \cdot 10 \quad \text{互为倒数!}$$

$$= 10$$



# 例4.7

设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续且大于 0

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 求  $g'(x)$

(2) 证明  $g'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续.

[分析]  $x \neq 0$

$$g'(x) = \frac{f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{(\int_0^x f(t) dt)^2}$$

$x=0$  时

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(t) dt} \stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x)}{\int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{洛}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + x f'(x)}{2 f(x) + x f'(x)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x f(x)}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 1$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{(\int_0^x f(t) dt)^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

# 例4.8

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^\alpha \sin x^\beta, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \beta < 0$$

(1) 在什么情况下,  $f(x)$  不是连续函数.

不连续  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \sin x^\beta = 0$  时连续  
 $\alpha \leq 0$  时  $f(x)$  不连续

(2)  $\alpha > 0$  时  $f(x)$  连续

$$\text{连续但不可导} \quad f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^\alpha \sin x^\beta}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\alpha-1} \sin x^\beta$$

$\alpha - 1 > 0$  存在极限

$\therefore \alpha \in (0, 1]$  连续但不可导

(3)  $\alpha > 1$  时可导

$$\begin{aligned} \text{可导但有界} \quad x > 0, f'(x) &= \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \sin x^\beta + x^\alpha \cos x^\beta \cdot \beta x^{\beta-1} \\ x < 0, f'(x) &= 0 \\ x = 0, f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0 \quad (\alpha > 1) \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha + \beta - 1 < 0$  时  $\rightarrow$  无界振荡  $\rightarrow$  无界

$$\begin{aligned} \text{可导有界但导函数不连续} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\alpha x^{\alpha-1} \sin x^\beta + \beta x^{\alpha+\beta-1} \cos x^\beta) \\ &\rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 1 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 导函数连续

$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta - 1 > 0$

$\alpha + \beta - 1 = 0$  时,  $\exists$  不连续



例 30. 1.5.11 ★ [大题长出的题]

$f(x) = (2+x)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$  图像:

定义域:  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} + (2+x)e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x^2} \stackrel{?}{=} 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$y = x+3$$

$x$	$(-\infty, -1)$	$-1$	$(-1, 0)$	$0$	$(0, 1)$	$1$	$(1, 2)$	$2$	$(2, +\infty)$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$		$\searrow$	$4e^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\nearrow$		
$f'(x)$	+		-		-	0	+		+
$f''(x)$	-		+		+	+	+		+

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

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{(x+2)}{x^4} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{f} \quad f''(x) \text{ 不存在: } x=0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}})' }{(2+x)'} = +\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2+x)e^{\frac{1}{x}} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+\frac{2}{x})e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2})(3+\frac{2}{x})}{(-\frac{1}{x^2})} \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^t (3+2t) = 3.$$

例 4.11.

设  $\begin{cases} x = 1+2t^2 \\ y = \int_1^{1+2\ln t} \frac{e^u}{u} du, (t>1), \end{cases}$  求  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=9}$

[分析]  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^{1+2\ln t}}{1+2\ln t} \cdot 2 = \frac{2et}{(1+2\ln t)}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{e}{2(1+2\ln t)} = u(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{u'(t)}{4t} = \frac{\frac{-2e \cdot \frac{2}{t}}{4(1+2\ln t)^2}}{4t} = \frac{-4e}{4t^2(1+2\ln t)^2}$$

$$x=9 \rightarrow t=2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=9} = \frac{-e}{4 \times 4 (1+2\ln 2)^2} = \frac{-e}{16(1+2\ln 2)^2}$$

例 4.12 ★★

$$\begin{cases} x^x + tx - t^2 = 0 \\ \arctan(ty) = \ln(1+t^2y^2) \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{求 } \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

[分析]

$$x^x(\ln x + 1) \cdot x'_t + x + tx'_t - 2t = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x'_t = \frac{2t - x}{t + x^x(1+\ln t)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+t^2y^2} \cdot (y + ty'_t) = \frac{2ty'_t + 2ty^2 \cdot y'_t}{1+t^2y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'_t = \frac{y - 2ty^2}{2ty^2 - t} = \frac{y(1-2ty)}{-t(1-2ty)} = -\frac{y}{t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(y - 2ty^2)(t + x^x(1+\ln t))}{(2ty^2 - t)(2t - x)} = \frac{y(t - x)(\ln x + 1) + 1}{x - 2t}$$



例 4.9

设  $y = \underbrace{\frac{x^3}{1-x}}_{y_1} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}}}_{y_2} + e^{4x}$  求  $y'$

解  $\ln|y_1| = 3\ln|x| - \ln|1-x| + \frac{1}{2}(\ln|2-x| - \ln|2+x|)$

$$\frac{y_1'}{y_1} = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-1}{2-x} - \frac{2}{2+x}\right)$$

场合: 1) 大题一个步骤, 2) 最大似然估计.

例 4.10

设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{3x}, & x > 0 \\ x+1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$  求  $f''(x)$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{3x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{3x^2}} = -\frac{3}{x}$

1)  $f(0) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x)$  连续

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-1}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{3x}-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{3x \ln x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x \ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3 \ln x = -\infty$

$\Rightarrow f'(0)$  不存在  $\Rightarrow f''(0)$  不存在

例 4.13

已知  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$ , 求  $f^{(n)}(x)$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2-1+1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} - 1 = -1 + \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x)}$   
 $= -1 + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x}$  先化简

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

$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)'' = -2 \frac{-1}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$

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

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

$\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)'' = -(-2)(1+x)^{-3} \dots \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^n}$

$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{n!}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{(1+x)^{n+1}} \right]$

例 4.14

求  $y = x \ln x$  的  $n$  阶导数,  $n$  为大于 1 的正整数

$y' = \ln x + 1$

$y'' = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$

$y^{(3)} = -1 \cdot x^{-2}$

$y^{(4)} = (-1)(-2)x^{-3} \Rightarrow y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-2} x^{-(n-1)}, n \geq 2$

例 4.15

设  $f(x) = \arctan x$  求  $f^{(n)}(0)$ .

[分析]  $f(x) = (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) \cdot (1+x^2) = 1$  两边求  $n-1$  阶导.

$C_{n-1}^{(n-1)} [f^{(n-1)}(x)] \cdot (1+x^2) + C_{n-1}^{(n-2)} [f^{(n-2)}(x)] \cdot (2x) + C_{n-1}^{(n-1)} [f(x)] \cdot 2 = 0$

$[f^{(n)}(x)(1+x^2) + n f^{(n-1)}(x)x] = -(n-1)(n-2) f^{(n-2)}(x)$

$x=0 \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = -(n-1)(n-2) f^{(n-2)}(0)$



$$f^{(0)}(0) = \arctan 0 = 0 \Rightarrow f^{(2k)}(0) = 0.$$

$$f^{(1)}(0) = 1, f^{(3)}(0) = -2 \cdot 1 \cdot f^{(1)}(0) = -2 \cdot 1$$

$$f^{(5)}(0) = -4 \cdot 3 \cdot f^{(3)}(0) = (-4) \cdot 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1$$

$$f^{(2k+1)}(0) = (-1)^k (2k)! \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

eg.  $f(x) = \arctan x$ , 则  $f^{(4)}(0) = ?$   $f^{(4)}(0) = 0$

奇  $\rightarrow$  偶  $\rightarrow$  奇  $\rightarrow$  偶  $\rightarrow$  奇

例 4.16  $\frac{\sin x}{x}, x \neq 0$  在点  $x=0$  处的 18 阶导数  $f^{(18)}(0)$   
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\sin x \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(2n)}(0)}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad (\text{抽象})$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} \quad (\text{具体})$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(2n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{(2n+1)!} \Rightarrow f^{(18)}(0) = \frac{-18!}{18! \cdot 19!} = -\frac{1}{19}$$

例 4.17  $f(x) = (x-1)^5 e^{-x}$  求  $f^{(10)}(1)$ .

$$f^{(10)}(1) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(m)}(1)}{m!} (x-1)^m \quad \text{抽象} \quad \boxed{\text{提出 } x-1}$$

具体:  $f(x) = e(x-1)^5 e^{1-x}$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-1} (-1)^n (x-1)^{n+5}}{n!} \rightarrow e^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-1)^n}{n!}$

$$m=10, n=5:$$

$$\frac{f^{(10)}(1)}{10!} \cdot (x-1)^{10} = \frac{e^{-1} (-1)^5 (x-1)^{10}}{5!} \Rightarrow f^{(10)}(1) = -e^{-1} \frac{10!}{5!}$$

$\Rightarrow$  4.1

$$y = \arctan \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(x+1) - (x-1)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \text{有.}$$

重点: 4.3 4.4 4.7 4.8 4.9