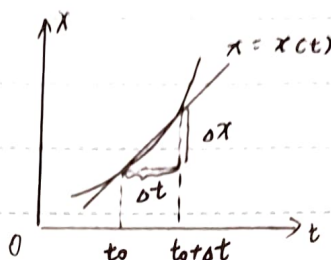
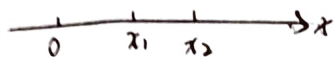


## 第0章 高等数学

## 第1节 导数

## 1. 差商

求  $x_1$  处  $v$ :

$$\bar{v} = \frac{x(t_0 + \Delta t) - x(t_0)}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

读作: limit  $\Delta t$  goes to 0,  $\Delta x$  over  $\Delta t$ 

加速度:

$$\bar{a} = \frac{v(t_0 + \Delta t) - v(t_0)}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow a = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{割线斜率: } k = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{切线斜率: } k = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

## 2. 导数 (derivative)

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

表示方式:

$$y', f'(x), \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{df(x)}{dx}, \frac{d}{dx} y, \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$f'(x_0) = f'(x)|_{x=x_0} \neq \frac{df(x_0)}{dx} \quad (\text{符号游戏})$$

例1:  $f(x) = x^2$ , 求  $f'(x)$ ,  $f'(-1)$ ,  $f'(2)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f'(x) &= \frac{(x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= \frac{x \cdot 2\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(-1) = -2, \quad f'(2) = 4$$

例2: 求  $y = \sqrt{x}$  过点  $(1, 1)$  的切线和法线

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f'(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} + \sqrt{x}} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(1) = \frac{1}{2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{切线: } y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 法线: } y = -2x + 3$$

$$(\text{可用点斜式: } y - y_0 = k(x - x_0))$$

$$\text{幂法则: } (x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

例3: 证明  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$  为一定值

证明 = 考察  $y = 2^x$

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

$$= 2^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$= 2^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2^{\Delta x} - 1} \log_2 2^{\Delta x}}$$

$$= 2^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\log_2 (1 + 2^{\Delta x} - 1)^{\frac{1}{2^{\Delta x} - 1}}}$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{2^{\Delta x} - 1} = t$$

$$\therefore \text{上式} = 2^x \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log_2 (1 + \frac{1}{t})^t}$$

$$= 2^x \frac{1}{\log_2 [\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^t]}$$

$$\therefore y'(\infty) = k \text{ 为一定值}$$

$$\therefore \log_2 [\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^t] = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^t = 2^{\frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow \text{为一定值}$$

$$\text{令 } e = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{t})^t \quad \star \quad (e \text{ 的定义})$$

例4: 求  $y = e^x$  的导数

解: 把例3中的 2 全换成 e

$$\therefore (e^x)' = e^x \cdot \log_e e = e^x$$

(我们记  $\log_e x$  为  $\ln x$ )

$$\text{指数函数: } (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

初等函数: 指、对、三角、反三角、幂

$$y = a^x, \quad y = \log_a x, \quad y = x^a$$

$$y = \sin x, \quad y = \cos x, \quad y = \tan x, \quad y = \cot x$$

$$y = \arcsin x, \quad y = \arccos x, \quad y = \arctan x, \quad y = \operatorname{arccot} x$$

} 基本初等函数

以及它的 $+$ 、 $-$ 、 $\times$ 、 $\div$ 、复合

例5. 求  $y = \sin x$  导数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' &= \frac{\sin(x+\Delta x) - \sin x}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= \frac{\sin x \cos \Delta x + \sin \Delta x \cos x - \sin x}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \cos x \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \end{aligned}$$

注意: 当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\sin \Delta x = \Delta x = \tan \Delta x$ .

$$\therefore y' = \cos x \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} = \cos x$$

例6. 求  $y = \cos x$  导数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' &= \frac{\cos(x+\Delta x) - \cos x}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x \cos \Delta x - \sin x \sin \Delta x - \cos x}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= -\sin x \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{加法: } (f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

例7. 证明  $y = u(x)v(x)$  的导数  $y' = u'v + uv'$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } (uv)' &= \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} + \frac{v(x+\Delta x)u(x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= u'v(x+\Delta x) + uv' \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= u'v + uv' \end{aligned}$$

例8. 证明  $y = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$  的导数  $y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$

证明: 感觉直接做太 cmrning 了。所以我不按他的 formula 做。

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)' &= \frac{\frac{1}{u(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{1}{u(x)}}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{u(x+\Delta x)u(x)} \cdot \frac{u(x) - u(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \Big|_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \\ &= -\frac{u'}{u^2}\end{aligned}$$

∴ 再用乘法法则即可。

例 9. 求  $\tan x$  导数

$$\text{解: } y' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

例 10. 求  $\cot x$  导数

$$\text{解: } y' = \left(\frac{1}{\tan x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} / \tan^2 x = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x$$

例 11. 求  $\ln x$  导数

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \because y = \ln x &\Rightarrow x = e^y \\ \therefore \frac{dx}{dy} &= e^y \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^y} = \frac{1}{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{反函数: } (f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

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

例 12. Trivial.

例 13. 求  $y = \arcsin x$  的导数 (和  $\arccos x$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } y' &= \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ (y' &= \frac{1}{-\sin(\arccos x)} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})\end{aligned}$$

例 14. 求  $y = \arctan x$  的导数

$$\text{解: } (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

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

例 15. 求  $y = \operatorname{arccot}(x)$  导数

解:  $(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin^2 y = -\sin^2(\operatorname{arccot} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

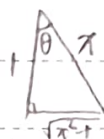


例 16. 求  $y = \operatorname{arcsec}(x)$  导数

解:  $(\sec x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)' = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{\sin y}{\cos^2 y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\cos^2 y}{\sin y} = -\frac{\cos^2(\operatorname{arcsec}(x))}{\sin(\operatorname{arcsec}(x))} = -\frac{1}{x^2} / \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$



(但也可以不画图:

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{\sin y}{\cos^2 y}, \text{ 且 } x = \frac{1}{\cos y}$$

$$\therefore \cos y = \frac{1}{x}, \sin y = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\cos^2 y}{\sin y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} / \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

问题在于①中求  $\sin y$  时我们直接开根号了,

这似乎违反了求三角函数的规范, 毕竟已知  $\cos y$ ,

可能对应两个  $\sin y$  (-正-负),  $\text{хенбырһай.}$ )