第二节

第二章

函数的在导法则

- 一、四则运算求导法则
- 二、反函数的求导法则
- 三、复合函数求导法则

四、初等函数的求导问题







解决求导问题的思路:

初等函数求导问题





一、四则运算求导法则

定理1. 函数 u = u(x) 及 v = v(x) 都在点 x 可导

u(x)及v(x)的和、差、积、商 (除分母为 0的点外)都在点x可导,且

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

下面分三部分加以证明,并同时给出相应的推论和例题.





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

证: 设
$$f(x) = u(x) \pm v(x)$$
,则

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[u(x+h) \pm v(x+h)] - [u(x) \pm v(x)]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} \pm \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h}$$

$$= u'(x) \pm v'(x)$$
故结论成立.

此法则可推广到任意有限项的情形.例如,

$$(u+v-w)' = u'+v'-w'$$







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

证:设 f(x) = u(x)v(x),则有

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{u(x+h)v(x+h) - u(x)v(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} v(x+h) + u(x) \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} \right]$$

$$= u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$
 故结论成立.

推论: 1)
$$(Cu)' = Cu' (C$$
为常数)

2)
$$(uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

3)
$$(\log_a x)' = \left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln a}\right) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$



例1. $y = \sqrt{x}(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)$, 求y'及y'_{x=1}.

解: $y' = (\sqrt{x})'(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)$

$$+\sqrt{x} (x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1) + \sqrt{x}(3x^2 + 4\sin x)$$

$$y'|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - 4\cos 1 - \sin 1) + (3 + 4\sin 1)$$
$$= \frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{2}\sin 1 - 2\cos 1$$





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

证: 设
$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$
, 则有

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{v(x+h)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} v(x) - u(x) \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h}}{v(x+h)v(x)} \right]$$

$$=\frac{u'(x)v(x)-u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$
 故结论成立.

推论: $\left(\frac{C}{v}\right)' = \frac{-Cv'}{v^2}$ (C为常数)







例2. 求证 $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$, $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$.

it:
$$(\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)'\cos x - \sin x(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$

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

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

 $=-\csc x \cot x$

类似可证: $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$, $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$.





二、反函数的求导法则

定理2. 设 y = f(x)为 $x = f^{-1}(y)$ 的反函数 , $f^{-1}(y)$ 在 y 的某邻域内单调可导,且 $[f^{-1}(y)]' \neq 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{[f^{-1}(y)]'} \quad \overrightarrow{\exists} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

证: 在 x 处给增量 $\Delta x \neq 0$, 由反函数的单调性知

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \neq 0, \quad \therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}}$$

且由反函数的连续性知 $\Delta x \to 0$ 时必有 $\Delta y \to 0$,因此

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{[f^{-1}(y)]'}$$





例3. 求反三角函数及指数函数的导数.

解: 1) 设 $y = \arcsin x$, 则 $x = \sin y$, $y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

$$\therefore \cos y > 0$$
,则

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

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

利用 $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \qquad \text{arccos } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x$

类似可求得

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



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2) 没
$$y = a^x$$
 ($a > 0$, $a \ne 1$), 则 $x = \log_a y$, $y \in (0, +∞)$

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

特别当a = e时, $(e^x)' = e^x$

小结:

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

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

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





三、复合函数求导法则

定理3. u = g(x) 在点 x 可导, y = f(u) 在点 u = g(x) 可导 ——> 复合函数 y = f[g(x)] 在点 x 可导, 且

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x} = f'(u)g'(x)$$

证: $\mathbf{Q} y = f(u)$ 在点 u 可导, 故 $\lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u)$ $\therefore \Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + a\Delta u$ (当 $\Delta u \to 0$ 时 $\alpha \to 0$)

故有
$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + a \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \quad (\Delta x \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right] = f'(u) g'(x)$$



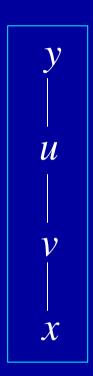


推广: 此法则可推广到多个中间变量的情形.

例如,
$$y = f(u), u = \varphi(v), v = \psi(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$= f'(u) \cdot j'(v) \cdot y'(x)$$



关键: 搞清复合函数结构,由外向内逐层求导.

例4. 求下列导数: (1) $(x^{\mu})'$; (2) $(x^{x})'$; (3) $(\operatorname{sh} x)'$.

解: (1)
$$(x^m)' = (e^{m \ln x})' = e^{\mu \ln x} \cdot (m \ln x)' = x^{\mu} \cdot \frac{m}{x}$$

= $m x^{m-1}$

(2)
$$(x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

(3)
$$(\sinh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x$$

说明: 类似可得

$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$$
; $(\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$; $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$.

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \qquad \text{th } x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \qquad a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$





例5. 设
$$y = \ln \cos(e^x)$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos(e^x)} \cdot (-\sin(e^x)) \cdot e^x$$
$$= -e^x \tan(e^x)$$

思考: 若f'(u) 存在,如何求 $f(\ln\cos(e^x))$ 的导数?

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(\ln\cos(\mathrm{e}^x)) \cdot (\ln\cos(\mathrm{e}^x))' = \mathbf{L}$$

这两个记号含义不同
$$f'(u)|_{u=\ln\cos(\mathrm{e}^x)}$$





例6. 设
$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$
, 求 y' .

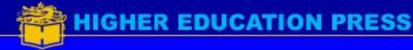
P:
$$y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

记 $\operatorname{arsh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$,则 (反双曲正弦)

$$(\operatorname{arsh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

其他反双曲函数的导数看参考书自推.





四、初等函数的求导问题

1. 常数和基本初等函数的导数 (P95)

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x^m)' = mx^{m-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





2. 有限次四则运算的求导法则

3. 复合函数求导法则

$$y = f(u), u = j(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = f'(u) \cdot j'(x)$$

4. 初等函数在定义区间内可导, 且导数仍为初等函数

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说明: 最基本的公式

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

由定义证,其他公式用求导法则推出.



例7.
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$$
,求 y' .

先化简后求导

解: **Q**
$$y = \frac{2x - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2} = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

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

例8. 设
$$y = x^{a^a} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x}$$
 $(a > 0)$, 求 y' .

解:
$$y' = a^a x^{a^a - 1} + a^{x^a} \ln a \cdot a x^{a - 1}$$

$$+a^{a^{x}} \ln a \cdot a^{x} \ln a$$





例9.
$$y = e^{\sin x^2}$$
 arctan $\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 求 y' .

解:
$$y' = (e^{\sin x^2} \cos x^2 \cdot 2x) \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

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

$$= 2x \cos x^2 e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$+\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} e^{\sin x^2}$$

关键: 搞清复合函数结构 由外向内逐层求导





例10. 设
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}$$
, 求 y' .

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{1 + x^2})^2}$$
 ($\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$)

$$+\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x^2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x^2}}\right)$$

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

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





内容小结

求导公式及求导法则 (见P95~P96)

注意: 1)
$$(uv)' \neq u'v'$$
, $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \neq \frac{u'}{v'}$

2) 搞清复合函数结构,由外向内逐层求导.

思考与练习

1.
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}}\right)' = \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}\right)' + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$
 $\Rightarrow = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}$



2. 设 $f(x) = (x-a)\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\mathbf{j}(x)$ 在 x = a 处连续, 在求 f'(a) 时, 下列做法是否正确?

因
$$f'(x) = \mathbf{j}(x) + (x-a)\mathbf{j}'(x)$$

故 $f'(a) = \mathbf{j}(a)$

|正确解法: 由于f(a) = 0,故

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x - a)j(x)}{x - a}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to a} j(x) = j(a)$$





3. 求下列函数的导数

(1)
$$y = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^b$$
; (2) $y = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-x}$.

解: (1)
$$y' = b \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{b-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{a^b b}{x^{b+1}}$$

(2)
$$y' = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-x} \ln \frac{a}{b} \cdot (-x)' = -\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{x} \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

或
$$y' = \left(\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x\right)' = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x \ln \frac{b}{a}$$















4. 设f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)L(x-99), 求f'(0).

解:方法1 利用导数定义.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (x - 1)(x - 2)\mathbf{L} (x - 99) = -99!$$

方法2 利用求导公式.

$$f'(x) = (x)' \cdot [(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-99)] + x \cdot [(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-99)]'$$

$$f'(0) = -99!$$





作业

P 97

$$2(2)$$
, (8) , (10) ;

$$8(4),(5),(8),(10);$$
 10;

14





备用题 1. 设
$$y = \cot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + \tan \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$
, 求 y' .

Prime:
$$y' = -\csc^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \sec^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 2(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}}\csc^{2}\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{3}}}\sec^{2}\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

2. 设 y = f(f(f(x))), 其中f(x)可导, 求 y'.

解:
$$y' = f'(f(f(x))) \cdot f'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$



