

第二节 函数的求导法则

思路:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad (\text{构造性定义})$$



$$\begin{cases} (C)' = 0 \\ (\sin x)' = \cos x \\ (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$



求导法则



其它基本初等
函数求导公式

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 x 具有导数

$\Rightarrow u(x)$ 及 $v(x)$ 的和、差、积、商 (除分母为 0 的点外) 都在点 x 可导, 且

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

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

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

(1) $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$ 证明

此法则可推广到任意有限项的情形.

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

证: 设 $f(x) = u(x)v(x)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h)v(x+h) - u(x)v(x)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} v(x+h) + u(x) \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} \right] \\&= u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)\end{aligned}$$

故结论成立.

推论: 1) $(Cu)' = Cu'$ (C 为常数)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{2}\sin 1 - 2\cos 1$$

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

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 $y = f(x)$ 在 x 的某邻域内严格单调,可导,
且 $f'(x) \neq 0 \implies$ 其反函数 $x = f^{-1}(y)$ 可导, 且

$$(f^{-1}(y))' = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

证: 在 y 处给增量 $\Delta y \neq 0$, 由反函数的严格单调性知

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = \frac{1}{(\sin y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

类似可求得

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

利用

$$\arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x$$

2) 设 $y = a^x$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$), 则 $x = \log_a y, y \in (0, +\infty)$

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

特别 $a = e$ 时, $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

小结:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 \Longrightarrow 复合函数 $y = f[g(x)]$ 在点 x 可导,

$$\text{且 } \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u)g'(x)$$

证: $\because y = f(u)$ 在点 u 可导, 故 $\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u)$

$$\therefore \Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + \alpha\Delta u \quad (\text{当 } \Delta u \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } \alpha \rightarrow 0)$$

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

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

推广：此法则可推广到多个中间变量的情形.

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

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

$$= f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(v) \cdot \psi'(x)$$

y
|
 u
|
 v
|
 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) $(x^x)'$;

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

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

说明: 类似可得 $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$. $(a^x = e^{x \ln a})$

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

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

注: 若 $f'(u)$ 存在, 求 $f(\ln \cos(e^x))$ 的导数?

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f'(\ln \cos(e^x)) \cdot (\ln \cos(e^x))' = \dots$$

这两个记号含义不同

$$f'(u) \Big|_{u=\ln \cos(e^x)}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } y' &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\end{aligned}$$

四、初等函数的求导问题

1. 常数和基本初等函数的导数

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 有限次四则运算的求导法则

$$(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v' \quad (Cu)' = Cu' \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$$

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

3. 复合函数求导法则

$$y = f(u), u = \varphi(x)$$

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

4. 初等函数在定义区间内可导, 且导数仍为初等函数

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

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

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

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

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

注意:

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

2) 搞清复合函数结构, 由外向内逐层求导.

讨论

1. $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x}}\right)' = \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}\right)' \neq \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ 对吗?

$\searrow = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}$

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

$$\text{因 } f'(x) = \varphi(x) + (x-a)\varphi'(x)$$

$$\text{故 } f'(a) = \varphi(a)$$



正确解法:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)\varphi(x)}{x-a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a) \end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列函数的导数

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

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

解: 方法1 利用导数定义.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99) = -99! \end{aligned}$$

方法2 利用求导公式.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x)' \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)] \\ &\quad + x \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)]' \end{aligned}$$

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

作业

- P94: 2(7,9), 3(2), 7(2,5,8)
8(4,6,8,9), 10(2), 11(6,7)
- P100: 1(5,11), 3(2), 9(3)