

Chapter 5

BY 导数和微分

1 Def

1. 导数: $\lim_{x \in D \cap U_{x_0}, x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = A \in R$
2. 可导必连续: 定义 $\Rightarrow \Delta y$ 和 Δx 是同阶无穷小, $x_n \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow y_n \rightarrow y_0$
3. 费马: f 在 U_{x_0} 有定义, 在 x_0 可导. x_0 为 f 的极值点 $\rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$
4. 充要条件: f 在 x_0 可导 $\Leftrightarrow U_{x_0}$ 内存在在 x_0 连续的函数 H . $f(x) - f(x_0) = H(x)(x - x_0)$
5. 与可去间断点的关系: f 在 x_0 处可导 $\Leftrightarrow g = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ 在 x_0 处是可去间断点
6. 对数求导法: $(\ln f)' = \frac{f'}{f} \Rightarrow f' = f \times (\ln f)'$
7. 参变量: $y = y(t); x = x(t); \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$
8. 高阶导数: f 在 x_0 处 n 阶导数 $f^{(n)}(x)$ 可导, 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x) - f^{(n)}(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ 存在, 则为 f 的 $n + 1$ 阶导数
9. 微分: f 在 x_0 处的线性主部. $dy = A dx + o(x)$.
10. 一阶微分不变性: 复合函数 $d(f \circ g) = f'(g)dg = f'(g)g'dx$.

2 Formula

基本性质

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad & (\alpha f + \beta g)' = \alpha f' + \beta g' \\
 2 \quad & (f \times g)' = f'g + fg' \\
 3 \quad & (f_1 \times f_2 \times \dots \times f_n)' = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(f_i' \times \prod_{j \neq i} f_j \right) \\
 4 \quad & \left(\frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2} \\
 5 \quad & f' = \frac{1}{(f^{-1})'} \\
 6 \quad & (f \circ g)' = f'(g) \times g'
 \end{aligned}$$

初等函数的导数公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad & c' = 0 \\
 2 \quad & (x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \\
 3 \quad & (a^x)' = a^x \ln a; [(e^x)' = e^x] \\
 4 \quad & (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}; \left[(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \right] \\
 5 \quad & (\sin x)' = \cos x; (\cos x)' = -\sin x \\
 6 \quad & (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x; (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x \\
 7 \quad & (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; (\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 8 \quad & (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}; (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2} \\
 9 \quad & (\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x; (\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x; \\
 10 \quad & (\operatorname{th} x)' = \operatorname{sech}^2 x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}; (\operatorname{cth} x)' = -\operatorname{csch}^2 x = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} \\
 11 \quad & (\operatorname{arcsch} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}; (\operatorname{arcch} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \\
 12 \quad & (\operatorname{arcth} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}; (\operatorname{arccth} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

高阶导数

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad & (fg)^{(n)} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_n^i f^{(i)} g^{(n-i)} \\
 2 \quad & \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y'(t) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y''(t) = \frac{\left(\frac{y'}{x'}\right)'}{x'} = \frac{y''x' - y'x''}{(x')^3} \end{cases} \\
 3 \quad & (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right); (\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

3 Tricks

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\log_a x)' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(x + \Delta x) - \log_a x}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\Delta x} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{\Delta x}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \log_a e = \frac{1}{x \ln a}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 切线方程: $y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

3. $(e^x f(x))' = e^x f(x) + e^x f'(x); (e^{-x} f(x))' = -e^{-x} f(x) + e^{-x} f'(x) = e^{-x}(f'(x) - f(x))$