

§ 2.2 导数的运算法则

- 一、四则运算的求导法则
- 二、反函数的求导法则
- 三、复合函数的求导法则
- 四、基本求导公式



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#### 一、四则运算的求导法则

定理 如果函数u(x), v(x)在点x处可导,则它们的和、差、积、商(分母不为零)在点x处也可导,并且

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

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

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

特别地 
$$\left[\frac{1}{v(x)}\right]' = \frac{-v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \ (v(x) \neq 0).$$

证(1)、(2)略

证(3) 读 
$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$
,  $(v(x) \neq 0)$ , 
$$\frac{u'(x)v(x)}{v(x)}$$
  $v^2(x)$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



#### 推论:

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

$$+ [f(x) + g(x) + h(x)]' = f'(x) + g'(x) + h'(x)$$

$$\bigstar \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(x) \right]' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i'(x)$$

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

$$\bigstar$$
  $[Cf(x)]' = Cf'(x)$ 

$$f'(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x)]' =$$

$$f'(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x) \cdot h(x) + f(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot h'(x)$$



例1 求 
$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 + \sin x$$
的导数.

$$\mathbf{ff} \quad y' = (x^3)' - (2x^2)' + (\sin x)' = (x^3)' - 2(x^2)' + (\sin x)'$$
$$= 3x^2 - 2 \cdot 2x + \cos x = 3x^2 - 4x + \cos x.$$

例2 求
$$y = \sin 2x \cdot \ln x$$
的导数.

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

$$m : y = 2\sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot \ln x$$

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

$$= 2\cos 2x \ln x + \frac{1}{x}\sin 2x.$$



例3 求 $y = \tan x$ 的导数.

即 
$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

同理可得 
$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$



例4 求函数 $y = \sec x$ 的导数.

$$\mathbf{fil} \quad y' = (\sec x)' = (\frac{1}{\cos x})' = \frac{-(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \tan x.$$

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

类似的  $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$ 



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#### 二、反函数的求导法则

设函数 
$$x = \varphi(y)$$
 存在反函数  $y = f(x)$   $\varphi'(y) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}$  可导 可导  $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ 

任取 $x \in I_x$ ,  $\Delta x \neq 0$ ,  $x + \Delta x \in I_x$ 

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)} = f'(x)$$

单调  $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$ 

 $\varphi(y)$ 满足什么条件时 $\Delta y \neq 0$ ?

单调连续函数的反函数必单调连续  $\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta y = 0$ 



定理 如果函数 $x = \varphi(y)$ 在某区间 $I_y$ 内单调、可导且 $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$ , 则它的反函数y = f(x)在对应区间 $I_x$ 内也可导,且有

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}$$

反函数的导数等于直接函数导数的倒数. 即

注: 
$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y_0)}$$



例1 求函数  $y = \arcsin x$  的导数.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 :  $x = \sin y$ 在 $I_y = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内单调、可导,

且 
$$(\sin y)' = \cos y > 0$$
,

∴ 在
$$I_x = (-1, 1)$$
内有

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

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



例2 求函数 $y = \arctan x$ 的导数.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
  $x = \tan y$ 在区间 $I_y = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内单调可导,

$$(\tan y)' = \sec^2 y = 1 + \tan^2 y \neq 0$$

在对应的区间
$$I_x = (-\infty, +\infty)$$
内,有

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{(\tan y)'} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$

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



例3 求
$$y = f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 1$$
的反函数 $x = f^{-1}(y)$ 在 $y = 2$ 处的导数.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
  $y=2$ ,  $\Rightarrow 2=x^3+2x-1$ ,  $\Rightarrow x=1$ ,

$$y' = f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow [f^{-1}(y)]'\Big|_{y=2} = \frac{1}{f'(x)\Big|_{x=1}} = \frac{1}{(3x^2+2)\Big|_{x=1}} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y_0)}$$



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 $\lim \frac{\Delta u}{1} = \varphi'(x)$ 

#### 三、复合函数的求导法则

函数 $u = \varphi(x)$ 在点x可导, 而y = f(u)在点 $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导,

复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 在点x可导?

$$: y = f(u)$$
在点 $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导,

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u), \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u) + \alpha, (\lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \alpha = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + \alpha \Delta u, (\lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \alpha = 0)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} [f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}] = f'(u) \varphi'(x)$$



### 三、复合函数的求导法则

定理 如果函数 $u = \varphi(x)$ 在点x可导, 而y = f(u)在点 $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导, 则复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 在点x可导,且其导数为

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

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

推广 设y = f(u), u = u(v), v = v(x), 则 $y = f\{u[v(x)]\}$ 的导数为  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$ 

$$\left\{ f[\varphi(x)] \right\}' \Big|_{x=x_0} = \left\{ f'[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x) \right\} \Big|_{x=x_0} = f'(u) \Big|_{u=u_0} \cdot \varphi'(x) \Big|_{x=x_0}$$



例1 求函数 $y = \ln \sin x$ 的导数.

$$mathred{m} : y = \ln u, u = \sin x,$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \cos x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x.$$

例2 求函数 $y = (x^2 + 1)^{10}$ 的导数.

解 设 
$$u=x^2+1$$
,  $y=u^{10}$ ,

$$\text{III } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = 10u^9 \cdot 2x = 20x(x^2 + 1)^9.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10(x^2 + 1)^9 \cdot (x^2 + 1)' = 10(x^2 + 1)^9 \cdot 2x = 20x(x^2 + 1)^9.$$



例3 求函数 
$$y = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a}(a > 0)$$
的导数.

$$\Re y' = (\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})' + (\frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a})' \qquad (x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

$$= (\frac{x}{2})' \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{x}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})' + \frac{a^2}{2} (\arcsin\frac{x}{a})'$$

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

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



例4 求函数 $y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$ 的导数.

例5 设函数 $y = \ln |x|$ , 求y'.

解 : 
$$\ln|x| = \begin{cases} \ln x, & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
 :  $\exists x > 0$ 时,  $y' = (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\exists x < 0$ 时,  $y' = [\ln(-x)]' = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ .

因此,对任何
$$x \neq 0$$
,有 $(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$ 



例6 已知f(x)可导,求函数 $y = f(e^x)e^{f^x(x)}$ 的导数.

$$\mathfrak{M} \quad y' = [f(e^x)]' e^{f^2(x)} + f(e^x) [e^{f^2(x)}]' \\
= f'(e^x) \cdot (e^x)' \cdot e^{f^2(x)} + f(e^x) \cdot e^{f^2(x)} \cdot [f^2(x)]' \\
= e^x f'(e^x) \cdot e^{f^2(x)} + f(e^x) \cdot e^{f^2(x)} \cdot 2f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
= e^{f^2(x)} [e^x f'(e^x) + 2f(x) f'(x) f(e^x)].$$



解 令 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$ , 则  $x = 0$ 时, 有  $u = 0$ ,  $\therefore f'(u) = e^u$ ,  $\therefore f'(0) = 1$ ,

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0,$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}f[g(x)]\big|_{x=0}=f'(0)g'(0)=1\times 0=0.$$

$$\{f[g(x)]\}'\Big|_{x=x_0} = f'(u)\Big|_{u=u_0} \cdot g'(x)\Big|_{x=x_0}$$



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四、基本求导公式



### 四、基本求导公式

$$(C)'=0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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