

函数不可导的情况

1. 左导数右导数，即尖点处

2. 导数为 ∞

eg: 对数函数 $y = \ln x$ 在 $x=0$ 处的可导性。

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = 1$

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

$\therefore f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$, $f'(0)$ 不存在

eg: 对数函数 $y = x^2 |x-1|$ 在 $x=1$ 处的可导性

解: $f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 |x-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 = 1$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 |x-1|}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^2 = 1$$

$\therefore f'_-(1) \neq f'_+(1)$, $f'(1)$ 不存在

eg: 对数 $y = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 在 $x=0$ 处的可导性

解: $f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 0}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \infty$$

$= \infty$

eg: 若 $f(a)$ 在 $x=a$ 的某一个邻域内有定义, 则 $f(a)$ 在 $x=a$ 处可导的一个充要条件是 C

A $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+2h) - f(a+h)}{h}$ 存在

B $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h}$ 存在

C $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a) - f(a+h)}{h}$ 存在

D $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \{ h [f(a+\frac{1}{h}) - f(a)] \}$ 存在

求导公式

常数: $C' = 0$

幂函数: $(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$
 $(\frac{1}{x})' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ $(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

指数: $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$
 $(e^x)' = e^x$

对数: $(\log x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$
 $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

三角函数: $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$
 $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$ $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$
 $(\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \tan x$ $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$

反三角函数: $(\arcsinx)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $(\text{arccot } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

导数 四则运算，复合运算

1. 四则运算

设 U, V 为函数

$$(U \pm V)' = U' \pm V'$$

$$(k \cdot U)' = k \cdot U'$$

$$(U \cdot V)' = U'V + UV'$$

$$\left(\frac{U}{V}\right)' = \frac{UV' - U'V}{V^2} \quad (V \neq 0)$$

eg 求 $y = 2\sin x + \cos x \cdot e^x$ 的导数

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

初等函数求导

eg: 设 $y = \cos x^3$, 求 y' 和 $y'|_{x=0}$ ($y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y &= (\cos x^3)' \cdot x^3 + \cos x^3 (x^3)' \\ &= -\sin x^3 \cdot x^2 + \cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2 \\ &= -x^2 \sin x^3 + 3x^2 \cos x^3 \end{aligned}$$

故 $y'|_{x=0} = 0$

eg 设 $y = x^e + e^x$, 求 y'

$$\text{解: } y' = e \cdot x^{e-1} + e^x$$

eg: 设函数 $y = x \cdot f(\arctan \sqrt{x})$, 其中 $f(u)$ 可导, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\text{解: } y' = (x)' \cdot f(\arctan \sqrt{x}) + x \cdot f'(\arctan \sqrt{x}) \cdot 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot f(\arctan \sqrt{x}) + x \cdot f'(\arctan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= f(\arctan \sqrt{x}) + \frac{x \cdot f'(\arctan \sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$$

2. 复合函数运算 $y = f(g(x))$

原则: 从外向里, 层层求导, 每层相乘

$$\text{eg: 求 } y = \sin x^2 \text{ 的导数, } \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} \quad (x^a)' = ax^{a-1}$$

$$\text{解: } \because y' = \cos x^2 \cdot 2x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = \cos 0 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

复合函数求导

类型一: 具体函数求导 [不含 $f(g)$]

eg: 设 $y = \ln x^3$ 求 y'

$$\text{解: } y' = (\ln x^3)' \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 \cdot \cos x^3$$

eg: $y = e^{x^2+2x+1}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' &= e^{x^2+2x+1} \cdot (2x+2) \\ &= 2(x+1)e^{x^2+2x+1} \quad \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = 2 \cdot e^1 = \frac{2}{e} \end{aligned}$$

eg: 设 $y = \ln(1+e^{x^2}) + \sin 2x$ 求 y'

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{1}{1+e^{x^2}} \cdot (0 + e^{x^2} \cdot 2x) + \cos 2x \cdot 2$$

$$= \frac{2xe^{x^2}}{1+e^{x^2}} + 2\cos 2x$$

类型二: 抽象复合函数 $f(g(x))$ 且 f 也要求导, $f'(x) \rightarrow f'(u)$

eg: 设 $y = f(\sin x)$, 且 $f(u)$ 求 $y' =$

$$\text{解: } y' = f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$$

复合函数易错题讲解

$$\text{公式: } (\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{uv - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\text{对数: } \ln \frac{b}{a} = \ln b - \ln a$$

$$\ln a \cdot b = \ln a + \ln b$$

$$\ln a^b = b \cdot \ln a$$

$$\text{eg: 设 } y = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}, \text{ 则 } y' =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \because y = \ln(\frac{1-x}{1+x})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [\ln(1-x) - \ln(1+x)] \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{eg: 设 } y = \frac{\sqrt{8x+1} - \sqrt{8x+2}}{\sqrt{8x+1} + \sqrt{8x+2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & y = \frac{(\sqrt{8x+1} - \sqrt{8x+2})(\sqrt{8x+1} + \sqrt{8x+2})}{(\sqrt{8x+1} + \sqrt{8x+2})(\sqrt{8x+1} - \sqrt{8x+2})} \\ & = \frac{(\sqrt{8x+1} - \sqrt{8x+2})^2}{(8x+1) - (8x+2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq \frac{2x+3 - 2\sqrt{8x^2+3x+2}}{-1}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x^2+3x+2} - 2x - 3$$

$$\therefore y' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}} \cdot (2x+3) - 2 \quad x^2 = 2x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3x = 3 \\ & 2x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}} - 2$$

$$\text{eg 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cdot \cos \frac{2}{x}, & x > 0 \\ 2x^2, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处 C}$$

A 极限不存在 B 极限存在且不连续 C 连续但不可导 D 可导

$$\text{解: A } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \cos \frac{2}{x} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{B } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0, f(0) = 0 \text{ f(x) 连续}$$

$$\text{又 } f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2-0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 2x = 0$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \cdot \cos \frac{2}{x}-0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos \frac{2}{x} = \text{不存在}$$

f'(0) 不存在不可导

分段函数求导

$$\text{回顾: } f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \geq a \\ g(x), & x < a \end{cases}$$

求导原则

① 分段点处, 直接求导

② 中间分段点处, 用定义求导

$$\text{eg: 若 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0 \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \text{ 以下错误的是 D}$$

$$\text{A: } f'(0) = 1 \quad \text{B: } f'_-(0) = 0 \quad \text{C: } f'_+(0) \text{ 不存在. D: } f'(0) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \geq 0 \\ 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: A: } f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-0}{x-0} = 1$$

$$\text{B: } f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2-0}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$$

C: $\because f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0) \Rightarrow f'(0) \text{ 不存在}$

$$\text{D: 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x, x > 0 \\ \text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } f(x) = x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{eg 若使 } f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ 2x+1, & x < 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上可微, 则 } a, b =$$

$$\text{解: } f'(0) = f'_-(0), \text{ 且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$$

$$\text{其中 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 0^x = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} b(1-x)^2 = b$$

$$f'(0) = 1 \quad \therefore b = 1$$

$$\text{又 } f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = a$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(2x+1)-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x}{x} = 2 \quad \therefore a = 2$$

隐函数求导

定义:

1. 形如 $y=f(x)$, 隐函数, 如 $y=e^x$, $y=x^2$

2. 隐函数: 不是 $y=f(x)$ 形式的函数(非显函数)
如 $y-x^2-1=0$, $y=e^{xy}$

解法

1. 公式法

a. 对题干函数移项(用方程左边一边)

$$\text{得 } F(x, y) = 0$$

b. 求偏导 F_x : 对 x 求导, y 看作常数

F_y : 对 y 求导, x 看作常数

c. 套公式: $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$ 通常上 F_x , 下 F_y

例: 求函数 $y=y(x)$, 由 $y^2-2xy+9=0$ 确定

求 y'

$$\text{解: 令 } F(x, y) = y^2 - 2xy + 9$$

$$\therefore F_x = -2y \quad F_y = 2y - 2x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{-2y}{2y-2x} = \frac{y}{y-x}$$

例: 求 $y^2 + \sin(2x-y) = x$, 确定隐函数

$$y=y(x) \text{ 未知数}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } F(x, y) = y^2 + \sin(2x-y) - x$$

$$\therefore F_x = (\cos(2x-y)) \cdot 2 - 1$$

$$F_y = 2y + \cos(2x-y) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 2y - \cos(2x-y)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2(\cos(2x-y))-1}{2y-\cos(2x-y)}$$

例: 求由方程 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln(x+y)$ 确定隐函数

$$y=y(x) \text{ 未知数}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } F_x = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} \cdot 2(x+y) \cdot 2x - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot y \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x}{x+y} + \frac{y}{x+y^2}$$

$$= \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$F_y = \frac{1}{x+y^2} \cdot 2(x+y) \cdot 2y - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$= \frac{y}{x+y^2} - \frac{x}{x+y^2}$$

$$= \frac{yx}{x+y^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{\frac{x}{x+y^2} - \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}}{\frac{yx}{x+y^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{x+y^2}{x-y}$$

$$= -\frac{xy}{y-x}$$

参数方程求导

定义: x 与 y 通过中间变量 t 间接建立的函数关系

写法: $\begin{cases} y = y(t) \\ x = x(t) \end{cases}$ t 为参数

求导原则

$$1. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\text{对 } t \text{ 求导}}{\text{对 } t \text{ 求导}}$$

$$2. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(y')'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\text{对 } t \text{ 求导}}{\text{对 } t \text{ 求导}}$$

eg 曲线 $\begin{cases} x=t^2 \\ y=4t \end{cases}$ 在 $t=1$ 处的导数为

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}, \text{ 其中 } y'(t) = 4, x'(t) = 2t$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{4}{2t} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

eg: 求参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \alpha \cos^3 \theta \\ y = \alpha \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$ 所确定导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

$$\text{解: } y'(t) = \alpha \cdot 3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{(\alpha \cdot 3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta))}{(\alpha \cdot 3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot (\sin \theta))} = \frac{\sin \theta}{-\cos \theta} = -\tan \theta$$

$$2. (\frac{dy}{dx})' = (-\tan \theta)' = -\sec^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(\frac{dy}{dx})'}{x'(t)} = \frac{-\sec^2 \theta}{(\alpha \cdot 3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot (\sin \theta))} = \frac{1}{3\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{3\alpha} \cdot \sec^6 \theta \cdot \csc^2 \theta$$

参数方程与隐函数相结合

eg 设 $y=y(x)$ 由 $\begin{cases} x = \arctan t \\ 2y - ty^2 + e^t = 5 \end{cases}$ 确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\text{解: } \because x(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\text{令 } F(y, t) = 2y - ty^2 + e^t - 5$$

$$F_y = 2 - 2ty$$

$$F_t = -y^2 + e^t$$

$$\therefore y'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{F_t}{F_y} = -\frac{y^2 - e^t}{2 - 2ty}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)(1+t^2)}{x'(t)} = \frac{y^2 - e^t}{2 - 2ty}$$

幂指函数求导 (42)

1. 形如 u^v 的函数 (u, v 均为函数: $\delta^{\sin}, (\frac{d}{dx})^{x^2}$)

2.

变限积分求导(遇变限积分 \Rightarrow 应导) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{(根据原式求导)} \\ \text{(等式(结合微分))} \end{cases}$

1. 定义: 形如 $\int_{g(x)}^{f(x)} h(t) dt$

2. 求导方法: $[\int_{\text{下限}}^{\text{上限}} f(t) dt]' = f(\text{上限}) \cdot \text{上限}' - f(\text{下限}) \cdot \text{下限}'$

Eg 求 $(\int_0^x 2t^2 dt)'$

解: $2x^2 \cdot (x) - 0 = 2x^3$

Eg 设 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x t \cdot \cos t^2 dt$, 则 $\varphi'(x)$

解: $\varphi(x) = x \cdot \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt$

$\varphi'(x) = x \cdot \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt + x \cdot (\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt)'$

$= \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt + x [\cos x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot (0) - 0]$

$= \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt + x \cos x^2$

Eg: 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^n \sin x dx}{(e^n - 1) \ln n}$

解: 原式 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^n \sin x dx}{n^2}$

$\stackrel{\text{洛必达}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{2n}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$

高阶导数

二阶及其以上的导数 ($y^{(n)}$:叫 y 的n阶导)

常见n阶导式

$$[\sin(ax+b)]^{(n)} = a^n \cdot \sin(ax+b+n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$[\cos(ax+b)]^{(n)} = a^n \cdot \cos(ax+b+n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$[\frac{1}{ax+b}]^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(ax+b)^{n+1}}$$

吊灯数: x^n 求导不会超过 n 次 $(x^n)^{(n+1)} = 0$
 $(x^n)^{(n)} = n!$

题型一、求某阶导数

$$\text{eg: } y = x^2 + 1e^x \text{ 求 } y^{(3)}|_{x=0}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 2x + e^x$$

$$y'' = 2 + e^x$$

$$\therefore y''' = 0 + e^x = e^x$$

$$\text{eg: } y = x(x^2+2x+1)^2 + e^{2x} \text{ 求 } y^{(7)}$$

$$\text{解: } y^{(7)} = (e^{2x})^{(7)}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{2x}, y^{(7)} = 2^7 e^{2x}$$

题型二、求 $y^{(n)}$ 解法: 求几次导数, 找规律

$$\text{eg: } y = xe^x \text{ 求 } n \text{ 阶导数后一般表达式}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x = (1+x)e^x$$

$$y'' = e^x + (1+x)e^x = (2+x)e^x$$

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

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = (n+x)e^x$$

$$\text{eg: } y = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1, \text{ 求 } y^{(4)}, y^{(5)}$$

$$\text{解: } y^{(4)} = (x^4)^{(4)} = 4!$$

$$y^{(5)} = 0$$

$$\text{eg: } y = \cos^2 x \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}$$

$$\text{解: } y = \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 2x)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^n \cdot \cos(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ = 2^n \cdot \cos(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{eg: } y = \frac{1}{x-2x^2} \text{ 求 } y^{(n)} \quad \frac{1}{x-2x^2} = \frac{1}{x \cdot (1-\frac{2}{x})} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{x}}$$

$$\text{解: } y = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right)$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{x-4} \right)^{(n)} - \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right)^{(n)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{(x-4)^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot n! \left[\frac{1}{(x-4)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-2)^{n+1}} \right]$$

微分

定义: dy 叫做函数的微分

$$\text{公式: } dy = y' dx \quad d\alpha = \alpha' dx$$

$$\text{理解: } y = \frac{dy}{dx} \xrightarrow{\text{左右同乘} dx} y' dx = dy$$

$$\text{eg: } \text{设 } y = \cos 2x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) \text{ 求 } dy$$

$$\text{解: } \because y' = (\cos 2x)' \cdot \ln(1+x^2) + (\cos 2x) [\ln(1+x^2)]'$$

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

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

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

$$\text{eg: } \text{设 } y - 3xy + 3x^2 = 0, \text{ 求 } dy$$

$$\text{解: } \text{令 } F(x, y) = y - 3xy + 3x^2$$

$$F_x = 6x, \quad F_y = 1 - 3x^2$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{-3x^2}{F_y} = \frac{-3x^2}{1 - 3x^2}$$

$$\therefore dy = y' dx = \frac{-6x}{1 - 3x^2}$$

$$\text{练: 1. 求 } df(x_0) =$$

$$2. \text{求 } d \ln \cos x =$$

$$3. \text{求 } d \sin x =$$

$$4. \text{求 } d \sqrt{x} =$$

题型二: 若给点未知

解法: 设切点 $(x_0, f(x_0)) \Rightarrow$ 切线: $y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

利用题干切线满足条件, 算出 a

$$\text{eg: } \text{若直线 } y = 5x + m \text{ 是曲线 } y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 2 \text{ 的切线, 则 } m =$$

解: 设切点为 $(a, a^3 + 3a^2 + 2)$

$$\text{又 } y = 2x + 3 \quad \therefore k = y'|_{x=a} = 2a + 3$$

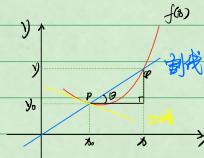
$$\therefore \text{如图: } y - (a^3 + 3a^2 + 2) = (2a + 3)(x - a) = 2ax - 2a^2 + 3a - 3a$$

$$\Rightarrow y - (a^3 + 3a^2 + 2) = (2a + 3)x - 2a^2 - 3a$$

$$\text{又切线为 } y = 5x + m \quad \therefore \begin{cases} 2a + 3 = 5 \\ 2a^2 + 3a = m \end{cases}$$

导数几何应用

切线问题



$$k = \tan \theta = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0} = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$K_{\text{切}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0)$$

$f'(x_0)$ 描述 $f(x)$ 在 $[x_0, f(x_0)]$ 处的斜率 k , $k = f'(x_0)$

$(x_0, f(x_0)) \Rightarrow$ 切点, $k = f'(x_0)$

切线方程: $f(x) - f(x_0) = k(x - x_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{斜率相等} \\ \downarrow \text{系数} -1 \end{aligned}$$

法线方程: $f(x) - f(x_0) = -\frac{1}{k}(x - x_0)$

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{k}(x - x_0)$$

题型一: 已知 $f(x_0)$ 求 dy

eg: 求曲线 $y = \ln(1 - xe^x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 处的切线方程.

解: $\because y' = 1 - (e^x + xe^x)$

$$\therefore y'|_{(0,1)} = 1 - (e^0 + 0) = 0$$

故切线斜率 $k = 0 \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0, 1)$

∴ 切线 $y = 1$

$$\begin{cases} y = e^t \cdot \sin t \\ y = e^t \cdot \cos t \end{cases} \quad \text{在点 } t = 0 \text{ 处切线}$$

解: $\because t = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad y = 1$

\therefore 切点 $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 1)$

$$\therefore y'(t) = e^t \cdot (\cos t + e^t \cdot \sin t)|_{t=0} = 1$$

$$x(t) = e^t \cdot \sin t + e^t \cdot (\cos t \cdot 2)|_{t=0} = 2$$

$$\therefore k = y' = \frac{y'(t)}{x(t)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{切线} \Rightarrow y - y_0 = k(x - x_0) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

eg: 求 $y = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 过 $(0, -4)$ 的切线方程 (题型二)

解: 设切点 $(a, a^{\frac{3}{2}})$ $k = y'|_{x=a} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}|_{x=a} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{a}$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程: } y - a^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{a}(x - a)$$

$$\text{代入 } (0, -4) \Rightarrow -4 - a^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{a} \cdot a \quad -4 - a^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{a} \cdot a$$

$$\therefore a = 4, \text{ 切点 } (2, 2) \quad 4 + a^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot a^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad 4 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad 4 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8$$

$$y = 3x - 4$$

$$4 = (\frac{3}{2} - 1) \cdot a^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$f'(x)$ 与 $f(x)$ 单调性关系

$f'(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 可导

① $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \uparrow$ (a, b) 叫增区间

② $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \downarrow$ (a, b) 叫减区间

③ $f'(x_0) = 0$ 称 x_0 为驻点

求 $f(x)$ 单调区间的方法

① 确定 $f(x)$ 定义域

② 求 $f'(x)$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 找到全部驻点
反 $f'(x)$ 不存在的点(无定义点)

③ 利用驻点, 将定义域分割

④ 列表讨论各子区间 $f'(x)$ 的符号

$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ 单增

$f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$ 单减

eg 求 $f(x) = 2x + 3\sqrt{x}$ 的单调区间

解: $f(x)$ 的定义域: $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{又 } f(x) = 2x + 3\sqrt{x} \quad x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 2}{3\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 2}{3\sqrt{x}}$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得: $x = -1$, $x = 0$, $f'(x)$ 不存在

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	/	+
$f(x)$	/		/		/

综上, 单调增区间: $(-\infty, -1), (0, +\infty)$, 减区间: $(-1, 0)$

函数极值

1. 极值: 指 $f(x)$ 在局部的最值

极大值: 指局部范围最大值

极小值: 指局部范围最小值

2. 极值点的分类

$f'(x) = 0$ 点 \Rightarrow 驻点

$f'(x)$ 不存在的点(无定义) \Rightarrow 不可导点

3. 极值判断

① 利用单调性判断

先增后减 \Rightarrow 极大值

先减后增 \Rightarrow 极小值

② 利用 $f''(x)$ 判断

$f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$ 极大值

$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow$ 极小值

4. 求极值步骤

① 确定 $f(x)$ 的定义域

② 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 找到驻点及 $f'(x)$ 无定义点

③ 利用驻点, 分割定义域成子区间

④ 列表讨论各子区间内单增单减, 命子的正负性

eg: 求 $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x - 3$ 的单调区间和极值

解: $f(x)$ 的定义域为 \mathbb{R} ,

$$\therefore f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x - 3$$

$$= 6(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0, \text{ 即 } x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 \quad (x-1)(x-2) = 0$$

故驻点 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$

x	$(-\infty, 1)$	1	$(1, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	/		/	1	/

故端区间为 $(-\infty, 1), (2, +\infty)$

减区间为 $(1, 2)$, 极大值 $f(1) = 2$, 极小值 $f(2) = 1$

eg: $y = x^2 - 8x + 5$ 的极值

A. $f'(x) = 2x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 驻点 $x = 4$

B. $x^2 - 8x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 根 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 5$

C. $x^2 - 8x + 5 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 5$ 或 $x < 1$

eg: 该 $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx$ 在 $x = 1$ 处极小值为 -2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x) &= x^3 + ax^2 + bx \quad \text{由题知 } \begin{cases} f(1) = -2 \\ f'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + a + b = -2 \\ 3 + 2a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$