第3章 函数的导数

学习材料(5)-2

1 导数的概念

例1(切线问题) 考虑方程为y=f(x)的曲线。为了求它在点P(a,f(a))处的切线方程T,(画图),我们首先在曲线上取P附近一个点Q(x,f(x)),计算割线PQ的斜率

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}.$$

曲线y = f(x)在点P(a, f(a))的切线T就是过点P(a, f(a))的一条直线,其斜率为

$$m = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}.$$

例2(速度问题) 假若一个物体沿着一条直线运动,其运动方程为S=f(t),其中S是在时刻t物体离原点的距离。则物体在时间段 $[t_0,t]$ 的平均速度为

$$\frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{t - t_0}$$

 $\diamondsuit t \to t_0$, 称平均速度的极限

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{t - t_0}$$

为物体在时刻 t_0 处的(瞬时)速度。

定义1设I是一个开区间,f是定义在I上的函数, $x_0 \in I$. 若极限

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

存在,则称函数f在 x_0 处可导,称此极限值为f在 x_0 处导数,记作

$$f'(x_0)$$
, $\not\equiv \frac{df}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0}$;

若单侧极限

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$
 (相应地, $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$)

存在,则称此极限值为f在 x_0 处左导数 (右导数),记作

$$f'_{-}(x_0)$$
 (相应地, $f'_{+}(x_0)$).

学主 1 $f'(x_0)$ 存在的充分必要条件是 $f'_-(x_0)$ 和 $f'_-(x_0)$ 都存在,且 $f'_-(x_0) = f'_+(x_0)$.

学主2 极限
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$
又常写成 $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$.

例3 设 $f:(a,b)\to R$ 是下凸函数, $x_0\in(a,b)$,则f在 x_0 处存在单侧导数 $f'_-(x_0)$ 和 $f'_+(x_0)$,且 $f'_-(x_0)\leq f'_+(x_0).$

命题1

(1).
$$c' = 0$$
,

(2).
$$(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu - 1};$$

(3).
$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$
, 其中 $a > 0, a \neq 1$, 特别 $(e^x)' = e^x$;

(4).
$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$
, 其中 $a > 0, a \neq 1$, 特别 $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$;

(5).
$$\sin' x = (\sin x)' = \cos x$$
,
 $\cos' x = (\cos x)' = -\sin x$,
 $\tan' x = (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$;

证:

(2). $\forall x > 0, h \in N^*(x, x)$,则

$$\frac{(x+h)^{\mu} - x^{\mu}}{h} = x^{\mu} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\mu} - 1}{h}$$
$$= x^{\mu - 1} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\mu} - 1}{\frac{h}{x}},$$

所以

$$(x^{\mu})' = x^{\mu-1} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\mu} - 1}{\frac{h}{x}}$$

= $\mu x^{\mu-1}$.

(3). $\forall x, h \in R$,其中 $h \neq 0$,则

$$\frac{a^{x+h}-a^x}{h} = a^x \frac{a^h-1}{h},$$

所以

$$(a^x)' = a^x \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h}$$
$$= a^x \ln a.$$

(4). $\forall x > 0$, $\forall h \in N^*(x, x)$, 则

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{\log_a(x+h)-\log_a x}{h} & = & \frac{1}{h}\log_a\left(1+\frac{h}{x}\right) \\ \\ & = & \frac{1}{x}\log_a\left(1+\frac{h}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{h}} \\ \\ & = & \frac{1}{x}\frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{h}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{h}}}{\ln a}, \end{array}$$

所以

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \lim_{h \to 0} \ln \left(1 + \frac{h}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{h}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x \ln a}.$$

(5). $\forall x, h \in R$,其中 $h \neq 0$,则

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{\sin(x+h)-\sin x}{h} & = & \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin x}{h} \\ \\ & = & \sin x \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} + \cos x \frac{\sin h}{h}, \end{array}$$

所以

$$\sin' x = \sin x \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} + \cos x \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}$$
$$= \cos x.$$

 $\forall x, h \in R, \ \text{其中}h \neq 0, \ \text{则}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\cos(x+h)-\cos x}{h} & = & \frac{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h - \cos x}{h} \\ \\ & = & \cos x \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} - \sin x \frac{\sin h}{h}, \end{array}$$

所以

$$\cos' x = \cos x \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} - \sin x \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}$$
$$= -\sin x.$$

 $\forall x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \ \forall h \in N^*(x, \min\{x + \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} - x\}), \ \mathbb{M}$

$$\frac{\tan(x+h)-\tan x}{h} = \frac{\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x - \cos(x+h)\sin x}{h\cos x\cos(x+h)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin h}{h\cos x\cos(x+h)},$$

所以

$$\tan' x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x+h)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}.$$

定理1设I是一个开区间,f是定义在I上的函数, $x_0 \in I$. 若函数f在 x_0 处可导,则f在 x_0 处连续。

证: $\forall x \in I$,且 $x \neq x_0$,则

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}(x - x_0),$$

于是

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \quad \Leftarrow = = = \quad f(x_0) + \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \lim_{x \to x_0} (x - x_0)$$

$$= = = = \quad f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot 0$$

$$= = = = \quad f(x_0),$$

所以f在 x_0 处连续。

2 导数的运算法则

定理1(四则运算求导法则)设函数f和g在xo处可导,则

$$\frac{d(f+g)}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0} = f'(x_0) + g'(x_0).$$

(2).

$$\frac{d(f-g)}{dx}\bigg|_{x=x_0} = f'(x_0) - g'(x_0).$$

(3).

$$\frac{d(f \cdot g)}{dx} \bigg|_{x=x_0} = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0).$$

(4). 若 $g(x_0) \neq 0$,

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)}{dx}\bigg|_{x=x_0} = \frac{f'(x_0)g(x_0) - f(x_0)g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)} = \frac{f'(x_0)}{g(x_0)} - f(x_0)\frac{g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)}.$$

证:

(1). $\frac{d(f+g)}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0} = = : \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[f(x_0+h) + g(x_0+h)] - [f(x_0) + g(x_0)]}{h}$ $\Leftarrow = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} + \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)}{h}$

$$=== f'(x_0) + g'(x_0).$$

(3).

$$\frac{d(f \cdot g)}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0} = = : \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) \cdot g(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) \cdot g(x_0)}{h}$$

$$= = \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} g(x_0 + h) + f(x_0) \frac{g(x_0 + h) - g(x_0)}{h} \right]$$

$$\Leftarrow = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} \lim_{h \to 0} g(x_0 + h) + f(x_0) \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(x_0 + h) - g(x_0)}{h}$$

$$= = f'(x_0)g(x_0) + f(x_0)g'(x_0).$$

(4). 因

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = f(x) \ \frac{1}{g(x)},$$

故由结论(3),我们只需证明 $\frac{d(\frac{1}{g})}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0} = -\frac{g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)}$ 即可。

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{1}{g}\right)}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0} = = : \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{g(x_0+h)} - \frac{1}{g(x_0)}}{h}$$

$$= = \lim_{h \to 0} \left[-\frac{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)}{hg(x_0+h)g(x_0)} \right]$$

$$\Leftarrow = -\frac{1}{g(x_0)} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(x_0+h) - g(x_0)}{h} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{g(x_0+h)}$$

$$= = -\frac{1}{g(x_0)} g'(x_0) \frac{1}{g(x_0)}$$

$$= = -\frac{g'(x_0)}{g^2(x_0)}.$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x_0) = f'(g(x_0))g'(x_0).$$

证:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{f \circ g(x) - f \circ g(x_0)}{x - x_0} & = & \frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))}{h} \\ & = & \frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))}{g(x) - g(x_0)} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{h} & (若g(x) - g(x_0) \neq 0) \\ & & \\ & = & \underbrace{\text{ } dg(x) - f(g(x_0))}_{g(x) - g(x_0)} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{h} & (若g(x) - g(x_0) \neq 0) \end{bmatrix}$$

定义辅助函数

$$h(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(u) - f(u_0)}{u - u_0}, & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u \in J \ \exists u \neq u_0, \\ f'(u_0), & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u = u_0. \end{cases}$$

则函数 $h: J \to R \alpha u_0$ 处连续,且

$$f(u) - f(u_0) = h(u)(u - u_0), \forall u \in J,$$

即

$$f(u) - f(g(x_0)) = h(u)(u - g(x_0)), \forall u \in J.$$

于是复合函数 $h \circ g: I \to R$ 在 x_0 连续,且

$$f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0)) = h(g(x))(g(x) - g(x_0)), \forall x \in I.$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(x_0))}{x - x_0} = = \lim_{x \to x_0} h(g(x)) \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\Leftarrow = \lim_{x \to x_0} h(g(x)) \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= = h(g(x_0))g'(x_0)$$

$$= = f'(g(x_0))g'(x_0)$$

$$= = f'(g(x_0))g'(x_0).$$

例1 求导数 $\left[\ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2})\right]'$,其中a>0.

解:

$$\left[\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) \right]' = = = \frac{\left[x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right]'}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$= = \frac{1 + \left[\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right]'}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$= = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \left[x^2 + a^2 \right]'}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

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

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

例2 求导数 $[f(x)^{g(x)}]'$, 其中f和g都可导, 且f > 0.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[f(x)^{g(x)} \right]' &=== & \left[e^{g(x) \ln f(x)} \right]' \\ &=== & e^{g(x) \ln f(x)} \left[g(x) \ln f(x) \right]' \\ &=== & f(x)^{g(x)} \left[g'(x) \ln f(x) + g(x) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

飞机A在3000米的高度作水平直线飞行。为了测量飞机在某个时刻的飞行速度,在飞机正前方的地面上选定一点B(如图),用 α 表示连线 \overline{BA} 与垂直方向的夹角(锐角)。在某个时刻 t_0 测量得到 $\alpha=\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\alpha'(t_0)=-0.1(rad/s)$,求飞机在此时刻的飞行速度。

解:用x表示A到B的水平距离,则

$$x(t) = 3000 \tan[\alpha(t)],$$

于是

$$x'(t_0) = 3000 \tan' [\alpha(t_0)] \alpha'(t_0)$$

$$= 3000 \frac{1}{\cos^2 [\alpha(t_0)]} \alpha'(t_0)$$

$$= 3000 \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} (-0.1)$$

$$= -1200 (m/s),$$

所以飞机在此时刻的飞行速度为1200(m/s).

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}.$$

证:

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) \iff \lim_{y \to y_0} \frac{f^{-1}(y) - f^{-1}(y_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$\iff \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{x - x_0}{f(x) - f(x_0)}$$

$$1 \lim_{y \to y_0} f^{-1}(y) = f^{-1}(y_0) (= x_0) \sqrt{;}$$

$$2 \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} y \neq y_0 \text{ iff}, f^{-1}(y) \neq f^{-1}(y_0) (= x_0) \sqrt{;}$$

$$3 \text{ 极限 } \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{x - x_0}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \stackrel{\text{存在}}{=} .$$

$$= = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{1}{\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}}$$

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

注1反函数求导公式可写成

$$(f^{-1})'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y_0))}.$$

若反函数的自变量用x表示,则反函数求导公式还可写成

$$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}.$$

命题1

$$[\arcsin x]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$
$$[\arccos x]' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$
$$[\arctan x]' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

证:

$$[\arcsin x]' === \frac{1}{\sin' [\arcsin x]}$$

$$=== \frac{1}{\cos [\arcsin x]}$$

$$=== \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (圖图).$$

$$[\arccos x]' === \frac{1}{\cos' [\arccos x]}$$

$$=== \frac{1}{-\sin [\arccos x]}$$

$$=== -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (圖图).$$

$$[\arctan x]' === \frac{1}{\tan' [\arctan x]}$$

$$=== \cos^2 [\arctan x]$$

$$=== \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (圖图).$$