第3章 函数的导数

学习材料(6)-1

- 1 导数的概念
- 2 导数的运算法则

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

证:

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

$$\Leftarrow = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{x - x_0}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \qquad (\diamondsuit x = f^{-1}(y))$$

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

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

$$3 \text{ iff} \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{x - x_0}{f(x) - f(x_0)} \text{ iff}$$

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$=== \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (圖图).$$

 $\begin{array}{c}
 \end{array}$ 根据第一节命题1、第二节命题1知,基本初等函数的导数是初等函数;再根据第二节定理1、定理2,对函数运算的次数(四则运算、复合运算)做归纳法可知,初等函数的导数也是初等函数。

3 高阶导数

设I是开区间,函数 $f:I\to R$ 可导,则得到函数 $f':I\to R$,称f'为f的一阶导函数;若函数 $f':I\to R$ 仍可导,则得到函数 $(f')':I\to R$,称(f')'为f的二阶导函数,简记f''或 $\frac{d^2f}{dx^2}$. 类似可定义

$$f'''(\frac{d^3f}{dx^3}), f^{(4)}(\frac{d^4f}{dx^4}), \cdots, f^{(n)}(\frac{d^nf}{dx^n}).$$

例 $1 \operatorname{Res}^{(n)} x \operatorname{Res}^{(n)} x$.

解:

$$\sin' x = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (和角公式) ,$$

$$\sin'' x = \sin'\left(\frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}\right) = \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$\sin^{(n)} x = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right).$$

同理

$$\cos^{(n)} x = \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right).$$

例2 (Leibniz高阶求导公式)设有和g具有n阶导数,则

$$(f \cdot g)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k f^{(k)} g^{(n-k)}.$$

证: 用归纳法。课后练习

例 $3_{\bar{x}(x^2 \cdot \sin x)^{(20)}}$.

解:

$$(x^{2} \cdot \sin x)^{(20)} = x^{2} \sin^{(20)} x + C_{20}^{1} 2x \sin^{(19)} x + C_{20}^{2} 2 \sin^{(18)} x$$
$$= x^{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{20\pi}{2}\right) + 40x \sin \left(x + \frac{19\pi}{2}\right) + 380 \sin \left(x + \frac{18\pi}{2}\right)$$
$$= x^{2} \sin x - 40x \cos x - 380 \sin x.$$

4 特殊的求导方法

4.1 取对数求导法

例 $1_{\bar{x}(\ln|f(x)|)'_{x=x_0}}$, 其中 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,且 $f(x_0) \neq 0$.

解:因 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,故f在 x_0 处连续。又因 $f(x_0) \neq 0$,故由保号性知

$$\ln|f(x)| = \begin{cases}
\ln f(x), & \exists f(x_0) > 0, |x - x_0| << 1 \text{ ft}, \\
\ln(-f(x)), & \exists f(x_0) > 0, |x - x_0| << 1 \text{ ft},
\end{cases}$$

故

$$(\ln|f(x)|)'_{x=x_0} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{f(x_0)}f'(x_0), & \triangleq f(x_0) > 0 \text{ bt}, \\ \frac{1}{-f(x)}(-f'(x_0)), & \triangleq f(x_0) < 0 \text{ bt}, \end{cases}$$

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

602 乘除运算、乘方(开方)运算构成的函数,可先取绝对值,再取自然对数,然后求导。它的基本原理如下:设y=f(x),则

$$(\ln|y|)' = \frac{y'}{y},$$

从而 $y' = y(\ln|y|)'$. 如 $y = (3x - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{1-x}}$, 求y'.

解: 对 $y = (3x - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{1-x}}$ 取绝对值,再取自然对数得,

$$\ln |y| = \frac{1}{3} \ln |3x - 1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 - x|,$$

求导得,

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3x - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{-1}{1 - x} = \frac{1}{3x - 1} + \frac{1}{2(x - 2)} + \frac{1}{2(1 - x)},$$

所以

$$y' = (3x - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{x - 2}{1 - x}} \left[\frac{1}{3x - 1} + \frac{1}{2(x - 2)} + \frac{1}{2(1 - x)} \right].$$

下面我们讨论参数式表达函数的求导法和隐式表达函数的求导法。

4.2 参数式函数求导法

设有参数方程式

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ t \in (\alpha, \beta) \end{cases}$$

其中 $\forall t \in (\alpha,\beta), \ \varphi'(t), \psi'(t)$ 都存在。若 $\forall t \in (\alpha,\beta), \ \varphi'(t) \neq 0$,则(见下章) $x = \varphi(t)$ 是单调增函数或单调减函数。于是

$$t = \varphi^{-1}(x), \ y = \psi(\varphi^{-1}(x)),$$
 (画图)。

从而

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{dy}{dx} & === & [\psi(\varphi^{-1}(x))]'\\ & \Leftarrow == & \psi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))[\varphi^{-1}(x)]' \quad (复合函数求导)\\ & \Leftarrow == & \psi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))\frac{1}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))} \quad (反函数求导)\\ & === & \frac{\psi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))}\\ & === & \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\Big|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x))}. \end{array}$$

若 $\forall t \in (\alpha, \beta), \ \varphi''(t), \psi''(t)$ 也都存在, $\diamondsuit Y(t) = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$,则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Y(\varphi^{-1}(x)),$$

于是

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} & === & \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{dY(\varphi^{-1}(x))}{dx} \\ \\ & \Leftarrow == & Y'(\varphi^{-1}(x)))[\varphi^{-1}(x)]' \quad (复合函数求导) \\ \\ & \Leftarrow == & \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t)-\psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{[\varphi'(t)]^2} \bigg|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x))} \frac{1}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))} \quad (四则运算求导,反函数求导) \\ \\ & === & \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t)-\psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{[\varphi'(t)]^3} \bigg|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x))} \, . \end{array}$$

例3将椭圆曲线

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \ (a > 0, b > 0)$$

写成参数方程

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x = a\cos t, \\ & t \in [0, 2\pi] \\ y = b\sin t, \end{array} \right.$$

试求椭圆上过 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$ 处的切线方程。

解: 令 $t_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$, 则 $(a\cos\frac{\pi}{6}, b\sin\frac{\pi}{6}) = (\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -a\sin t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = b\cos t,$$

从而

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}, y_0 = \frac{b}{2}} = \left. \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} \right|_{t_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{b\cos\frac{\pi}{6}}{-a\sin\frac{\pi}{6}} = -\frac{b\sqrt{3}}{a},$$

故椭圆上过 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})$ 处的切线方程为

$$y = \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b\sqrt{3}}{a}(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}).$$

5 函数的微分

定义1设I为开区间, $x_0 \in I$, $f:I \to \mathcal{R}$. 如果 $\exists a \in \mathcal{R}$,使得

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - [f(x_0) + a(x - x_0)]}{x - x_0} = 0,$$

即

$$f(x) - [f(x_0) + a(x - x_0) +] = o(x - x_0)$$
 ($\stackrel{\mbox{$\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$}}{=} x \to x_0$),

也即

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + a(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0) \quad (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \to x_0 \stackrel{\text{pt}}{=})$$

则称f在点 x_0 处可微。

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$
 ($\pm x \to x_0$ $\mapsto x_0$).

证明:

必要性. 由 $f: I \to \mathcal{R}$ 在 x_0 可微, 即 $\exists a \in \mathcal{R}$, 使得

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + a(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0) \quad (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \to x_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=})$$
.

于是

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{a(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} = a,$$

所以f在 x_0 可导,且 $f'(x_0) = a$. 此时

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$
 ($\pm x \to x_0$ $\mapsto x_0$ $\mapsto x_0$ $\mapsto x_0$ $\mapsto x_0$

充分性.由 $f: I \to \mathcal{R}$ 在 x_0 可导,有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)]}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f'(x_0) \right] = f'(x_0) - f'(x_0) = 0,$$

所以f在 x_0 可微。

定义2设I为区间, $x_0 \in I$, $f: I \to \mathcal{R}$. 如果f在点 x_0 处可微, 记

$$df(x_0): \mathcal{R} \to \mathcal{R}$$

$$df(x_0)(h) = f'(x_0)h$$

显然, $df(x_0)$ 是线性映射,称 $df(x_0)$ 为f在点 x_0 处的微分,称 $df(x_0)(h)$ 为f在 x_0 处的微分在h处的值.

注 1微分的几何意义: $\forall h \in R$,

$$df(x_0)(h) = f'(x_0)h$$
 (画图).

当 $x_0 + h \in I$ 且 $h \neq 0$ 时,

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + o(h)$$
 ($\sharp h \to 0$ $\Leftrightarrow 1$).

故当 $h \neq 0$ 且h充分小时,

$$f(x_0 + h) \approx f(x_0) + df(x_0)(h),$$

即

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) \approx df(x_0)(h)$$
 (\blacksquare \boxtimes)

例 1_{求 ∛ 1.002} 的近似值。

解: 令
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$
, $x_0 = 1$, $h = 0.002$, 则 $f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{3}x_0^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$, 所以
$$\sqrt[3]{1.002} = f(x_0 + h) \approx f(x_0) + df(x_0)(h) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.002 = 1 + \frac{1}{1500}.$$

学
$$\pm 2$$
由于 $x' = 1$,故 $\forall h \in \mathcal{R}$

$$\underline{dx}(h) = h.$$

因此当f在点 x_0 处可微时,对 $\forall h \in \mathcal{R}$,都有

$$f'(x_0)\underline{dx}(h) = f'(x_0)h$$

= $df(x_0)(h)$,

所以

$$df(x_0) = f'(x_0)dx.$$