



第二节 导数的基本公式及运算法则



一、导数的四则运算法则

设 $u = u(x)$, $v = v(x)$ 都在 x 处可导, 那么:

1. $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$

2. $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

3. 当同时又有 $v(x) \neq 0$ 时, 有

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$



推论1、推论2

4. $(Cu)' = Cu'$

5. $(u \pm v \pm w)' = u' \pm v' \pm w'$

$$(uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

利用求导法则求导举例

常数的导数为零

1. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + \sin \frac{\pi}{7} + \ln 2$ 求: $f'(x); f'(1)$

解: $f'(x) = 4x - 3, \quad f'(1) = 4 \times 1 - 3 = 1.$

2. $y = (\sin x - 2 \cos x) \ln x$ 求: y'

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

3. 证明: $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$

解:
$$(\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - \sin x (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x, \quad (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x.$$

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

解: $(\log_a x)' = \left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \right)' = \frac{1}{\ln a} (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$

5. $y = \frac{1 + \tan x}{\tan x} - 2 \log_a x + x\sqrt{x}$, 求: $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解: 由于: $\frac{1 + \tan x}{\tan x} = \cot x + 1$

尽量避免使用商的求导公式

所以: $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\csc^2 x - \frac{2}{x \ln a} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x}$

6. $g(x) = \frac{(x^2 - 1)^2}{x^2}$ 求: $g'(x)$

先化简函数表达式，
大大方便了计算。

解: 由于: $g(x) = x^2 - 2 + x^{-2}$

所以: $g'(x) = 2x - 2x^{-3} = \frac{2}{x^3}(x^4 - 1)$

7. $y = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^a \cdot \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^b$, 求 y' .

解: $y = b^a \cdot a^{-b} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \cdot x^{b-a},$

$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

$y' = b^a \cdot a^{-b} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \cdot \ln \frac{a}{b} \cdot x^{b-a} + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \cdot (b-a)x^{b-a-1}\right]$

$$8. y = x e^x \ln x, \text{ 求 } y'.$$

解:

$$y' = e^x \ln x + x e^x \ln x + x e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= e^x \ln x + x e^x \ln x + e^x$$

$$(uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

二、反函数求导法则

设： $x = \varphi(y)$ 单调连续并在点 y 可导，且 $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$

$x = \varphi(y)$ 的反函数 $y = f(x)$ 在对应点 x 处可导，则

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)} \quad \text{或者记为} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

注意： 1、这里反函数的记法，并不把自变量按习惯记作 x 。

2、反函数关系是相互的。

即： $x = \varphi(y)$ 是 $y = f(x)$ 的反函数，

$y = f(x)$ 也是 $x = \varphi(y)$ 的反函数。

1. $y = a^x$ 的反函数 $x = \log_a y$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调连续,

且 $\forall x \in R$ 相应的 $y \in (0, +\infty)$

把式中的y用x表示

解 已知 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y \ln a} \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = y \ln a = a^x \ln a$

2. $y = \arcsin x (|x| < 1)$, 证明 $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

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

证 $x = \sin y, \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \cos y,$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

类似可得

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

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

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

3. $f(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{1 + \sin x}, \quad \text{求: } f'(x)$

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

4. $y = 2^x \arccos x, \quad \text{求: } y'$

解:
$$y' = 2^x \ln 2 \arccos x - \frac{2^x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

三、复合函数求导法则

函数 $u = \varphi(x)$ 在 x 处可导， $y = f(u)$ 在与 x 相应的点 u 处可导，
则：复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 在 x 处可导，

$$\text{且 } y' = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x) \quad \text{或者} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

证 由于 $y = f(u)$ 在点 u 处可导，故 $\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u)$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u) + \alpha(\Delta u)$$

极限与无穷小的关系

$$\therefore \Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + \alpha(\Delta u)\Delta u \quad (*)$$

(*)式两端分别除以 Δx 得：
$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha(\Delta u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha(\Delta u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

\because 函数 $u = \varphi(x)$ 在 x 处可导, 两边取极限:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\Delta u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

特别注意:

$$\text{或者写成: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

1. $f'(u)$ 或 $\frac{dy}{du}$ 是对 u 求导,

即: 把 u 当作自变量使用求导公式;

2. 由此可以看出: 求导公式具有“形式可变性”:

如: $(\sin u)' = \cos u$ 只有当 u 是自变量时才正确,

如果 u 是其它变量 x 的函数, 则应有 $(\sin u)' = \cos u \cdot u'_x$

3. 复合函数的求导法则可以推广到多个中间变量的情形。

以两个中间变量为例，设 $y=f(u)$, $u=\varphi(v)$, $v=\psi(x)$, 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}, \quad \text{而} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx},$$

故复合函数 $y = f\{\varphi[\psi(x)]\}$ 的导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}.$$

例题 1. $y = \sqrt[3]{1 - 2x^2}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[(1 - 2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1 - 2x^2)' = \frac{-4x}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{(1 - 2x^2)^2}}$

2. $y = (2x - \tan x)^2$, 求 y'

解 $y' = 2(2x - \tan x) \cdot (2x - \tan x)' = 2(2x - \tan x) \cdot (2 - \sec^2 x)$

3. $f(x) = \sin nx \cos^n x$ ($n \in R$), 求 $f'(x)$.

解: $f'(x) = (\sin nx)' \cdot \cos^n x + \sin nx \cdot (\cos^n x)'$

$= n \cos nx \cdot \cos^n x + \sin nx \cdot n \cos^{n-1} x \cdot (-\sin x)$

注意化简!

$= n \cos^{n-1} x (\cos nx \cos x - \sin nx \sin x) = n \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos(n+1)x$

$$4. y = e^{\ln \sin \frac{1}{x}}, \text{ 求 } y' \quad y = e^u, u = \ln v, v = \sin w, w = \frac{1}{x}$$

解

$$y' = \left(e^{\ln \sin \frac{1}{x}} \right)' = e^{\ln \sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(\ln \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

$$= e^{\ln \sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

$$= e^{\ln \sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{du} = e^u, \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{1}{v},$$

$$\frac{dv}{dw} = \cos w, \frac{dw}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^u \cdot \frac{1}{v} \cdot \cos w \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

5. $y = \ln |x|$, 求 y'

解: $y = \ln |x| = \begin{cases} \ln x, & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$

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

$\therefore x > 0$ 时, $(\ln |x|)' = (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

$x < 0$ 时, $(\ln |x|)' = (\ln(-x))' = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

6. $f(x)$ 可导, $y = \ln |f(x)|$, 求 y'

解: $y' = (\ln |f(x)|)' = \frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x)$

7. 函数 $y = \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$, 求 y'

解:
$$\begin{aligned} (\ln |\sec x + \tan x|)' &= \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} (\sec x + \tan x)' \\ &= \frac{\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x}{\sec x + \tan x} = \sec x \end{aligned}$$

8. $f(u), g(v)$ 都是可导函数, $y = f(\sin^2 x) + g(\cos^2 x)$, 求 y' .

解: 记 $y_1 = f(\sin^2 x)$ $y_2 = g(\cos^2 x)$

$y_1' = f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot (\sin^2 x)' = f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x$

$= f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot \sin 2x$

以抽象形式给出的函数求导数

$$y_2' = g'(\cos^2 x)(-\sin 2x)$$

$$y' = f'(\sin^2 x) \cdot \sin 2x + g'(\cos^2 x)(-\sin 2x)$$

注: 若 $y = f(\sin^2 x)$, 则 $y' \neq f'(\sin^2 x)$. ?

四、初等函数的求导问题

1. 常用的基本初等函数的导数公式

$$(1) \quad (C)' = 0,$$

$$(2) \quad (x^\mu)' = \mu x^{\mu-1},$$

$$(3) \quad (\sin x)' = \cos x,$$

$$(4) \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x,$$

$$(5) \quad (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x},$$

$$(6) \quad (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x},$$

$$(7) \quad (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x,$$

$$(8) \quad (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x,$$

$$(9) \quad (a^x)' = a^x \ln a,$$

$$(10) \quad (e^x)' = e^x,$$

$$(11) \quad (\log_a |x|)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a},$$

$$(12) \quad (\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x},$$

$$(13) \quad (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$(14) \quad (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$(15) \quad (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

$$(16) \quad (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}. \quad 17$$

2. 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

设 $u = u(x)$, $v = v(x)$ 都可导, 则

$$(1) \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v', \quad (2) \quad (Cu)' = Cu' (C \text{ 是常数}),$$

$$(3) \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad (4) \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} (v \neq 0).$$

3. 复合函数的求导法则

设 $y = f(u)$, 而 $u = \varphi(x)$ 且 $f(u)$ 及 $\varphi(x)$ 都可导, 则复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 的导数为

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

函数的求导法则

基本初等函数的求导公式

函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

反函数的求导法则

复合函数的求导法则

思考题

已知 $y = \arctan e^x - \ln \sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1}}$, 求 $f'(x)$.