4.1.2 求导法则

- 一、四则运算求导法则
- 二、反函数的求导法则
- 三、复合函数求导法则
- 四、初等函数的求导问题
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思路:

初等函数求导问题

一、四则运算求导法则

定理1. 函数u = u(x)及v = v(x)都在x具有导数

u(x)及v(x)的和、差、积、商 (除分母为 0的点外)都在点x可导,且

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

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

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

下面分三部分加以证明,并同时给出相应的推论和例题.

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

证: 设 $f(x) = u(x) \pm v(x)$,则

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

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

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

$$=u'(x)\pm v'(x)$$
 故结论成立.

此法则可推广到任意有限项的情形.例如,

例如,
$$(u+v-w)'=u'+v'-w'$$

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

证:设 f(x) = u(x)v(x),则有

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

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

$$= u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$
故结论成立.

推论: 1)
$$(Cu)' = Cu' (C$$
为常数)

- 2) (uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'3) $(\log_a x)' = \left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln a}\right)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$

例1.
$$y = \sqrt{x}(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)$$
, 求 y' 及 $y'|_{x=1}$.

解:
$$y' = (\sqrt{x})'(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)$$

$$+\sqrt{x} (x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1) + \sqrt{x} (3x^2 + 4\sin x)$$

$$y'|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - 4\cos 1 - \sin 1) + (3 + 4\sin 1)$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{2}\sin 1 - 2\cos 1$$

$$(3) \qquad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

证: 设
$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$
, 则有

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

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

$$=\frac{u'(x)v(x)-u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$
故结论成立.

推论:
$$\left(\frac{C}{v}\right)' = \frac{-Cv'}{v^2}$$
 (C为常数)

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

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

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\csc x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{-(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$=-\csc x \cot x$$

类似可证: $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$, $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$.

二、反函数的求导法则

定理2. 设 y = f(x)为 $x = f^{-1}(y)$ 的反函数, $f^{-1}(y)$ 在 y 的某邻域内单调可导,且 $[f^{-1}(y)]' \neq 0$

证: 在 x 处给增量 $\Delta x \neq 0$, 由反函数的单调性知

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \neq 0$$
, $\therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}}$ 且由反函数的连续性知 $\Delta x \to 0$ 时必有 $\Delta y \to 0$, 因此

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{[f^{-1}(y)]'}$$

例3. 求反三角函数及指数函数的导数.

解: 1) 设
$$y = \arcsin x$$
,则 $x = \sin y$, $y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

$$\therefore \cos y > 0$$
,则

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

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

类似可求得

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

2)
$$\aleph y = a^x \ (a > 0, a \ne 1), \ N \ x = \log_a y, \ y \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore (a^{x})' = \frac{1}{(\log_{a} y)'} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y \ln a}} = y \ln a = a^{x} \ln a$$

特别当a = e时, $(e^x)' = e^x$

小结:

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

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

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

三、复合函数求导法则

定理3. u = g(x) 在点 x 可导, y = f(u) 在点 u = g(x) 可导, 则 复合函数 y = f[g(x)] 在点 x 可导, 且

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,y}{\mathrm{d}\,x} = f'(u)g'(x)$$

证: y = f(u) 在点 u 可导, 故 $\lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u)$ $\therefore \Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + \alpha \Delta u$ (当 $\Delta u \to 0$ 时 $\alpha \to 0$)

故有
$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \quad (\Delta x \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right] = f'(u)g'(x)$$

复合函数
$$y = f[g(x)]$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = f'(u)g'(x)$$

推广: 此法则可推广到多个中间变量的情形.

例如,
$$y = f(u), u = \varphi(v), v = \psi(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$
 ——链式法则 u
 $= f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(v) \cdot \psi'(x)$

关键: 搞清复合函数结构,由外向内逐层求导.

例4. 求下列导数: (1) $(x^{\mu})'$; (2) $(x^{x})'$; (3) $(\sinh x)'$.

解: (1)
$$(x^{\mu})' = (e^{\mu \ln x})' = e^{\mu \ln x} \cdot (\mu \ln x)' = x^{\mu} \cdot \frac{\mu}{x}$$

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

(2)
$$(x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

(3)
$$(\sinh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x$$

说明: 类似可得

$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x; \quad (\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}; \quad (a^x)' = a^x \ln a.$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \qquad \text{th } x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \qquad a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

例5. 设
$$y = \ln \cos(e^x)$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos(e^x)} \cdot (-\sin(e^x)) \cdot e^x$$
$$= -e^x \tan(e^x)$$

思考: 若f'(u) 存在,如何求 $f(\ln \cos(e^x))$ 的导数?

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(\ln\cos(e^x)) \cdot (\ln\cos(e^x))' = \cdots$$
这两个记号含义不同
$$f'(u)|_{u=\ln\cos(e^x)}$$

练习: 设 y = f(f(f(x))), 其中f(x)可导, 求 y'.

例6. 设
$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$
, 求 y' .

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x)$$

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

记 $\operatorname{arsh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$,则 (反双曲正弦)

$$(\operatorname{arsh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

请自行求其它反双曲函数的导数.

$$sh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$
的反函数

四、初等函数的求导问题

1. 常数和基本初等函数的导数

$$(C)' = 0 (x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

$$(a^{x})' = a^{x} \ln a (e^{x})' = e^{x}$$

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

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

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^{2} x (\cot x)' = -\csc^{2} x$$

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

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

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

2. 有限次四则运算的求导法则

$$(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v' \qquad (Cu)' = Cu' \quad (C为常数)$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv' \qquad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \qquad (v \neq 0)$$

3. 复合函数求导法则

$$y = f(u), u = \varphi(x)$$

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

4. 初等函数在定义区间内可导, 且导数仍为初等函数 说明: 最基本的公式

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

由定义证,其它公式用求导法则推出.

例7.
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$$
,求 y' .

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

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

例8. 设
$$y = x^{a^a} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x} (a > 0)$$
,求 y'.

解:
$$y' = a^a x^{a^a - 1} + a^{x^a} \ln a \cdot a x^{a - 1}$$

$$+a^{a^x} \ln a \cdot a^x \ln a$$

例9.
$$y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$
,求 y' .

解:
$$y' = (e^{\sin x^2} \cdot \cos x^2 \cdot 2x) \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

+ $e^{\sin x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \cdot 2x \right)$

$$= 2x \cos x^{2} e^{\sin x^{2}} \arctan \sqrt{x^{2} - 1} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} e^{\sin x^{2}}$$

关键: 搞清复合函数结构 由外向内逐层求导

例10. 设
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}$$
,求 y' .

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{1 + x^2})^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

 $+ \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2 + x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$

$$= \frac{-1}{(2x+x^3)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

五、对数求导法

1) 对幂指函数 $y = u^{\nu}$ 可用对数求导法求导:

$$\ln y = v \ln u$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = v' \ln u + \frac{u'v}{u}$$

$$y' = u^{v} \left(v' \ln u + \frac{u'v}{u} \right)$$

注意:

$$y' = \underline{u^{v} \ln u \cdot v'} + \underline{vu^{v-1} \cdot u'}$$

按指数函数求导公式

按幂函数求导公式

例11. 求 $y = x^{\sin x} (x > 0)$ 的导数.

解:两边取对数,化为隐式

$$\ln y = \sin x \cdot \ln x$$

两边对
$$x$$
 求导
$$\frac{1}{y}y' = \cos x \cdot \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

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

另解:
$$y' = (x^{\sin x}) = (e^{\sin x \ln x})' = e^{\sin x \ln x} (\sin x \ln x)' = \cdots$$

2) 有些显函数用对数求导法求导很方便.

例12.
$$y = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x \left(\frac{b}{x}\right)^a \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^b \quad (a > 0, b > 0, \frac{a}{b} \neq 1)$$

两边取对数

$$\ln y = x \ln \frac{a}{b} + a[\ln b - \ln x] + b[\ln x - \ln a]$$

两边对
$$x$$
 求导
$$\frac{y'}{y} = \ln \frac{a}{b} - \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x}$$

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

例13.
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$$

$$\left| (\ln |u|)' = \frac{u'}{u} \right|$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}} \left[\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right]$$

六、相关变化率

设x = x(t)及y = y(t)都可导,而x与y之间存在某种关系 y = f(x),从而它们的变化率 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 与 $\frac{dy}{dt}$ 之间也存在一定 关系,这样两个相互依赖的**死**率称为相关变化率

相关变化率问题:

已知其中一个变化率时如何求出另一个变化率?

方法:
$$y = f(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = f'(x) \frac{dx}{dt}$$

- 例14. 已知一气球的体积以50cm³/s的速度增大,求在半径分别为5cm、10cm时,气球半径的增大速率.
 - 解 设气球的半径为r,体积为V,则 $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$,

于是有
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$$
, $\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \frac{dV}{dt}$,

因
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 50cm^3/s$$
, 故

当
$$r = 5cm$$
时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 5^2} \times 50 \approx 0.16cm / s.$

当
$$r = 10cm$$
时, $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 10^2} \times 50 \approx 0.04cm / s$.

例15. 一汽球从离开观察员00米处离地面铅直上升,其速率为140米/秒. 当气球高度为500米时,观察员初线的仰角增加率是多少

解 设气球上升t秒后,其高度为h,观察员视线的仰角为 α ,则

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{h}{500}$$

上式两边对
$$t$$
求导得 $\sec^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{1}{500} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$

$$\because \frac{dh}{dt} = 140 \% /$$
 秒, 当 $h = 500 \%$ 时, $\sec^2 \alpha = 2$

$$\therefore \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = 0.14(弧度/分)$$
仰角增加率

500米

500米

练习:

- 1. 在中午十二点正甲船的6公里/小时的速率向东行驶, 乙船在甲船之北16公里,以8公里/小时的速率向南行 驶,问下午一点正两船相距的速率为多少?
- 2. 注水入高 8 米, 上顶直径 8 米的正圆锥形容器中, 其速率为每分钟 4 立方米, 问: 当水深为 5 米时, 其表面上升的速率为多少?

内容小结

求导公式及求导法则

注意: 1)
$$(uv)' \neq u'v'$$
, $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \neq \frac{u'}{v'}$

2) 搞清复合函数结构,由外向内逐层求导.

思考与练习

1.
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}}\right)' = \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}\right)' \times \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \times 9$$
?
$$= \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

2. 设 $f(x) = (x - a)\varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 x = a 处连续, 在求 f'(a) 时, 下列做法是否正确?

因
$$f'(x)$$
 $\varphi(x) + (x-a)\varphi'(x)$ 故 $f'(a) = \varphi(a)$

正确解法:

$$f'(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(x - a)\varphi(x)}{x - a}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to a} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a)$$

3. 求下列函数的导数

(1)
$$y = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^b$$
, (2) $y = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-x}$.

解: (1)
$$y' = b \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{b-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{a^b b}{x^{b+1}}$$

(2)
$$y' = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-x} \ln \frac{a}{b} \cdot (-x)' = -\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

或
$$y' = \left(\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x\right)' = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

4. 设 $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)$, 求f'(0).

解:方法1 利用导数定义.

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (x - 1)(x - 2) \cdots (x - 99) = -99!$$

方法2 利用求导公式.

$$f'(x) = (x)' \cdot [(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-99)] + x \cdot [(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-99)]'$$

$$f'(0) = -99!$$

5. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}, & x < 1, \\ ax^2 + b, & x \ge 1, \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 1$ 处可导,求 a, b 及 $f'(x)$.

- **6.** 求 f'(x):
 - (1) $f(x) = \arcsin \sqrt{1 x^2}$;

(2)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 e^{-x^2}, |x| \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{e}, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

思考题

- 1. 设 m 为正整数,定义 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0, \\ 0, x = 0. \end{cases}$
- (1) m 为何值时, f(x) 在 $x_0 = 0$ 可导;
- (2) m 为何值时, f'(x) 在 $x_0 = 0$ 连续.
- 2. 设 f(x) 是定义在 R 上的函数,且 $\forall x, y \in R$ 都有 $f(x+y) = e^x f(y) + e^y f(x).$

若 f'(0) = e, 求 f(x).

3. 设 f(0) = 0, f'(0) 存在且有限,令

$$x_n = f(\frac{1}{n^2}) + f(\frac{2}{n^2}) + \dots + f(\frac{n}{n^2}) \quad (n \in N^+),$$

试求 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$,并利用以上结果计算:

$$(1) \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i}{n^2}; \qquad (2) \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sin \frac{i}{n^2};$$

$$(3) \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \left(1+\frac{2}{n^2}\right) \cdots \left(1+\frac{n}{n^2}\right).$$

4.证明:不存在定义在 R 上的可导函数 f(x),满足 $f(f(x)) = -x^3 + x^2 + 1$.