§3.2 函数的求导法则

要求: 牢记导数运算法则, 熟练掌握复合函数求导运算

一、导数运算法则

定理3.1 设函数u(x),v(x)在x处均可导,则它们的和、 差、积、商也在x处可导,且

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

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

特别地,当k是常量时, $(ku)' = k \cdot u'$

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

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

证明(2) 记
$$y = u(x)v(x)$$
,则

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)$$
$$= (u + \Delta u)(v + \Delta v) - uv = v \cdot \Delta u + u \cdot \Delta v + \Delta u \Delta v$$

于是
$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{v \cdot \Delta u + u \cdot \Delta v + \Delta u \Delta v}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \cdot v + \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} \cdot u + \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta v$$

根据导数的定义

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \cdot v + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} u \cdot \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta v$$

$$= v \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + u \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta v$$

$$= u' \cdot v + u \cdot v' + u' \cdot 0$$

所以,
$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

提示:

$$\Delta u = u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x + \Delta x) = u + \Delta u$$

$$\Delta v = v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x + \Delta x) = v + \Delta v$$

因为
$$u(x),v(x)$$
均为可导函数,

所以
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = u', \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} = v';$$

同时,由可导必连续可知 $\lim_{\Delta v \to 0} \Delta v = 0$

例3.5 求下列函数的导数 (P43)

$$(1) y = x^4 + 2 \ln x - \arctan 3$$

解
$$y' = (x^4 + 2\ln x - \arctan 3)' = (x^4)' + 2(\ln x)' - (\arctan 3)'$$

= $4x^3 + \frac{2}{x} - 0$ $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$

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

$$(2) y = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

解
$$y' = [e^x (\sin x + \cos x)]'$$

$$= (e^x)' (\sin x + \cos x) + e^x (\sin x + \cos x)'$$

$$= e^{x} (\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x} (\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x} \cos x$$

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

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

$$\mathbf{p}' = \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}\right)' = \frac{\left(x^2 - 1\right)'\left(x^2 + 1\right) - \left(x^2 - 1\right)\left(x^2 + 1\right)'}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)^2} = \frac{4x}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)^2}$$

$$(4)y = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2\sqrt{x} + x - 5}{x^2}$$

本题看起来是用商的导数公式,但不是最好的解法.

先化简,后求导

解 化简
$$y = x - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-1} - 5x^{-2}$$
 用公式 $(x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$

$$y' = \left(x - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-1} - 5x^{-2}\right)' = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{10}{x^3}$$

练习: 计算下列函数的导数:

(1)
$$y = x^6 + 3\ln x - \sin\frac{\pi}{2}$$

解 $y' = 6x^5 + \frac{3}{x}$ 用法则: $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$ 注意 $\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\right)' = 0$

$$(2) y = e^x \cos x$$

解
$$y' = (e^x)' \cos x + e^x (\cos x)'$$
 用法则: $(u \cdot v)' = u'v + uv'$

$$= e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x$$

(3)
$$y = \frac{2x^3 - 5}{x^2 + 1}$$
 用法则: $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ $\left(v \neq 0\right)$

$$y' = \left[\frac{2x^3 - 5}{x^2 + 1}\right]' = \frac{(2x^3 - 5)'(x^2 + 1) - (2x^3 - 5)(x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$=\frac{6x^{2}(x^{2}+1)-(2x^{3}-5)2x}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}=\frac{2x(x^{3}+3x+5)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$$

$$(4) y = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2\sqrt{x} + x - 3}{x^2}$$
 先整理 $y = x - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-1} - 3x^{-2}$

再求导
$$y'=1-x^{-\frac{1}{2}}-x^{-2}+6x^{-3}=1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{1}{x^2}+6\frac{1}{x^3}$$

求导过程中注意: 先化简后求导或求完导数后整理

例3.6 设
$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{e^x} - 3(1 + x^2) \arctan x$$
, 求 $f'(0)$ (P43)

这类题的求解方法是: 先求导函数 f'(x), 再算导函数值 $f'(x_0)$

解
$$f'(x) = \left\lceil \frac{\cos x}{e^x} \right\rceil' - \left\lceil 3(1+x^2) \arctan x \right\rceil'$$

$$= \frac{(-\sin x)e^{x} - \cos x \cdot e^{x}}{(e^{x})^{2}} - [6x \arctan x + 3(1+x^{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}]$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{e^x} - 6x \arctan x - 3$$

所以
$$f'(0) = -\frac{1}{\rho^0} - 3 = -4$$

理解记号:
$$f'(x_0) = f'(x)|_{x=x_0}$$

课堂练习

求下列函数的导数

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

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

$$(3) y = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

(4)
$$y = \frac{x^2 \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{x^2}$$

二 复合函数求导法则

定理3.2 设函数 $u = \varphi(x)$ 在x处可导,函数y = f(u)在对应的u点处可导,则复合函数 $y = f\left[\varphi(x)\right]$ 也在x处可导,且

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} \quad \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{y}_{x}' = \mathbf{y}_{u}' \cdot \mathbf{u}_{x}'$$

此定理可以理解为:

因为复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 由两简单函数 y = f(u)及 $u = \varphi(x)$ 复合而成,所以 $y' = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x)$ 或 $y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$

证明 由
$$y = f(u)$$
可导即 $f'(u) = \lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u}$ 得 $\Delta y = f'(u) \cdot \Delta u + \Delta u \alpha$

 $\left(\alpha$ 是当 $\Delta x \to 0$ 时 的无穷小量

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

$$f'(u) = \lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u) + \alpha$$

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

$$= f'(u) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + u'(x) \cdot 0 = f'(u)u'(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

故
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
 或 $y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$

f(u)必须是基本初等函数

求导要点:
$$y = f\left[\varphi(x)\right] \xrightarrow{\text{By}=f(u)} y' = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

例3.7 求下列函数的导数(P44)

(1)
$$y = \sin 2x$$
 (2) $y = e^{x^3 + 2x - 3}$

 $\mathbf{M}(1)$ 因为 $y = \sin 2x$ 由 $y = \sin u$, u = 2x 复合而成

根据公式
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
 或 $y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$

$$y' = \left(\sin 2x\right)' = \left(\sin u\right)'_{u} \cdot u'_{x} = \cos u \cdot 2 = 2\cos 2x$$

解(2) 先把函数的复合关系弄清楚

$$y = e^u$$
, $u = x^3 + 2x - 3$

$$y' = (e^u)'_u \cdot u'_x = e^u \cdot (x^3 + 2x - 3)'_x = (3x^2 + 2)e^{x^3 + 2x - 3}$$

当我们对复合函数求导运算很熟练后,可以不写中间变量

$$y' = \left(e^{x^3+2x-3}\right)' = e^{x^3+2x-3} \cdot \left(x^3+2x-3\right)' = \left(3x^2+2\right)e^{x^3+2x-3}$$

$$(3) y = \ln \cos x$$

解
$$y' = (\ln \cos x)' = \frac{1}{\cos x} (\cos x)' = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x$$

$$(4) y = \sqrt[3]{1 - 3x^2}$$

解 先整理
$$y = (1-3x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 用公式 $(x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$ 求导

$$\mathbf{y'} = \frac{1}{3}(1-3\mathbf{x}^2)^{\frac{1}{3}-1} \cdot (1-3\mathbf{x}^2)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(1-3x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-6x) = -2x(1-3x^5)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

补充例题 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \mathbf{y} = (3\mathbf{x}^2 + 2)^3$$

解
$$y' = 3(3x^2 + 2)^2(3x^2 + 2)'$$

$$=3(3x^2+2)^2(6x+0)$$

$$=18x\left(3x^2+2\right)^2$$

$$(2) y = e^{-x}$$

$y' = (e^{-x})' = e^{-x}(-x)' = -e^{-x}$

注意: -x也是复合函数

用复合函数求导 法则 $y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x$ 及 公式 $(x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$

用求导法则(u+v)'=u'+v'

及公式
$$(x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$(3) y = e^{\tan x}$$

解 函数的复合过程为 $y = e^u$, $u = \tan x$ 利用复合函数求导法则,有

$$y' = (e^{u})' \cdot u' = e^{u} \cdot (\tan x)' = (\sec^{2} x)e^{\tan x}$$

$$\triangle \pm (e^{x})' = e^{x}$$

$$\triangle \pm (\tan x)' = \sec^{2} x$$

当我们熟悉法则后,可以不写出中间变量

$$y' = (e^{\tan x})' = e^{\tan x} \cdot (\tan x)' = (\sec^2 x)e^{\tan x}$$

记住复合函数求导法则:由外向内,逐层求导.

想想: 若
$$y = e^{\tan \frac{1}{x}}, y' = ?$$

例3.8 求下列函数的导数: (P45)

$$(1) y = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{x} + \sqrt{1 + \boldsymbol{x}^2}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \boldsymbol{x}^2}} \left(1 + \boldsymbol{x}^2 \right)' \right] \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$$

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

希望记住这个导数结果, 求导过程在黑板上详细推导

补充例题(难题选讲) 设f(x)可导,求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = f(\sin x), \quad (2) y = \sin f(x)$$

解 这是带抽象函数求导问题,对f 求导要记 "f'"

$$(1) y' = \left\lceil f(\sin x) \right\rceil' = f'(\sin x) \cdot (\sin x)' = \cos x \cdot f'(\sin x)$$

$$(2) y' = \left[\sin f(x) \right]' = \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

认真对比这两例题,能较好地理解复合函数求导过程:

由外向内,逐层求导.

例3.9 设
$$y = x \left(\arcsin x\right)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x$$
, $| \frac{dy}{dx} |_{x=\frac{1}{2}}$ (P45)

这是一个求导函数值的例题,看这个例题要注意几点:

$$(1)$$
计算顺序,先求 $f'(x)$,再算 $f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$(2)$$
进一步理解记号: $f'(x_0)$ 与 $[f(x_0)]'$

$$f'(x_0) = [f(x)]'|_{x=x_0}$$
即先求导函数,再算导函数值;

$$[f(x_0)]'$$
是先算函数值,后求导,所以 $[f(x_0)]'=0$

具体计算自己完成

课堂练习 求下列复合函数的导数

(1)
$$y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - x + 2}$$

$$(2) y = e^{x^3} \cos 2x$$

$$(3) y = \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$(4) y = (1 + e^x)^3$$

三、反函数求导

只要求记住四个反三角函数求导公式

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

小结:

1.导数的运算法则:

$$(1)(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$
 $(2)(uv)' = u'v + uv',$

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

2.复合函数求导法:

y = f(u)及 $u = \varphi(x)$ 必须 是基本初等函数

求导要点: $y = f\left[\varphi(x)\right] \xrightarrow{\text{By} = f(u)} y' = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x)$ 只要是复合函数,就必引入u,只要引入u,就必乘以u'.

作业 P45~46 写在作业本上