

作业:

P42. 4. 6. 7 (2)

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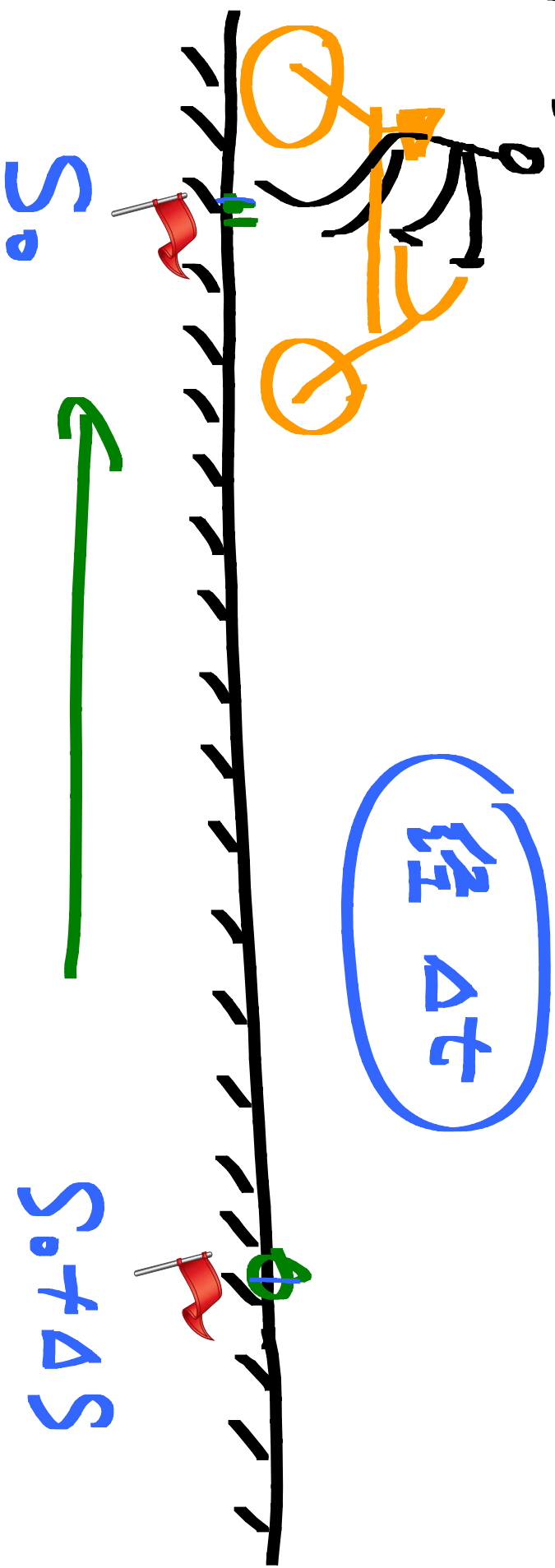
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P42. 4. 5. 6. 7

第3章 导数与微分

§3.1 导数的概念

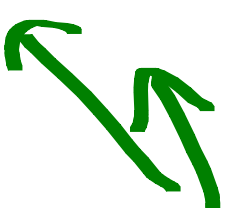
1. 变速直线运动



$$\text{平均速度 } \bar{v} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$

变化是

$$\text{瞬时速度 } v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$



2. 曲线的切线斜率



$f(x_0 + \Delta x)$
斜率 k_2

$$k_2 = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \tan \alpha$$

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$. $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ 指 $y=f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处导数

$$\text{即 } k' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

\swarrow Δy \swarrow Δx

3. 导数定义

$f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处邻域有定义

$$\text{若 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A$$

例: $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导. $\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = f'(x_0) = A$

证: ① $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0^- \end{cases}$$

✓

② $-\frac{1}{\Delta x} f(x_0 + \Delta x)$

~~$-\frac{1}{\Delta x} f(x)$~~ $f(x)$ ✓

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\underline{x_0 + \Delta x}) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

\star $x_0 + \underline{\Delta x} = x$ \star

问: 若 $f(x)$ 连续且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2x + 0) - f(x + 0)}{x} = A \quad \exists$$

$$\text{能 } \textcircled{Z_N} f'(0) = A$$

~~Z_N~~ /

~~不满足~~ 一致-性

导数的表示方法 ($y = f(x)$)

$$f'(x_0) = y' \big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &\rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y &\Leftrightarrow \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \bigg|_{\underline{x=x_0}}$$

→ 过程

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \bigg|_{x=0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

上述仅针对定点, 不是数。

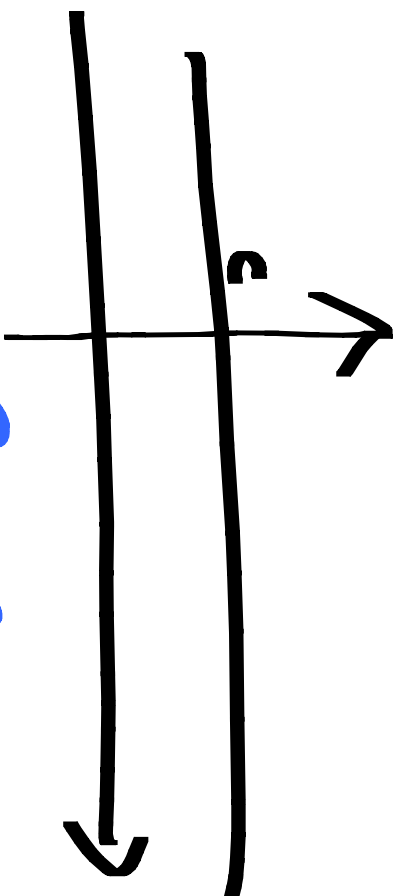
若 $y = f(x)$ 在 $f(x)$ 的 C^1 点 x_0 处 $f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t) - f(x_0)}{t} = A(x_0) = \exists$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = A(x)$$

用定义求导数为:

$$\text{例: } f(x) = c \quad f'(x)$$



$$\text{例: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c - c}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

结论: ① $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = f(x)$ 或 $\forall x$ 有 $f'(x) = 0$



则 $f(x) = C$ (常数)

② 若 $f(x) = C$ 则 $f'(x) = 0$

例: 证明: $\forall x > 0, \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\forall x < 0, \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

提示: $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

解-2: $\forall f(x) > 0, \arctan f(x) + \arctan \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

证: $\arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{Ex 12: } f(x) = \sin x \quad \text{Find } \underline{f'(x)}$$

$$\text{Ans: } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x_0}{x - x_0}$$

$$\underline{\sin(A+B)} = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$$

$$\underline{\sin(A-B)} = \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$$

$V A, B$

$$A = \frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{A-B}{2}$$
$$B = \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x_0}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x+x_0}{2} + \frac{x-x_0}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{x+x_0}{2} - \frac{x-x_0}{2}\right)}{x-x_0}$$

\swarrow A \searrow B

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{x-x_0}{2}\right) \cos\frac{x+x_0}{2}}{x-x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{x-x_0}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{x+x_0}{2}}{x-x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \cos\frac{x+x_0}{2} = \cos x_0 \quad (\cos \text{ 連続 })$$

$$\because y_{x_0} \text{ 处有 } f'(x_0) = \cos x_0$$

$$\forall x \text{ 有 } f'(x) = \cos x$$

四则定义式

$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = A \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = A$$

证: ① ②

(右导数)

$$\text{证: 若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = A \Rightarrow f'_+(x_0) = A$$

$$\text{若 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = A \Rightarrow f'_-(x_0) = A \quad (\text{左导数})$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导充要条件

$$f'_+(x_0) = f'_-(x_0)$$

$$= f'(x_0)$$

$$\text{证: } f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = A \quad (\text{证})$$

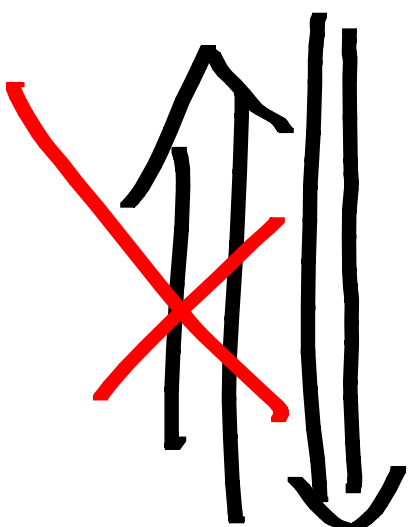
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) - f(x_0)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续

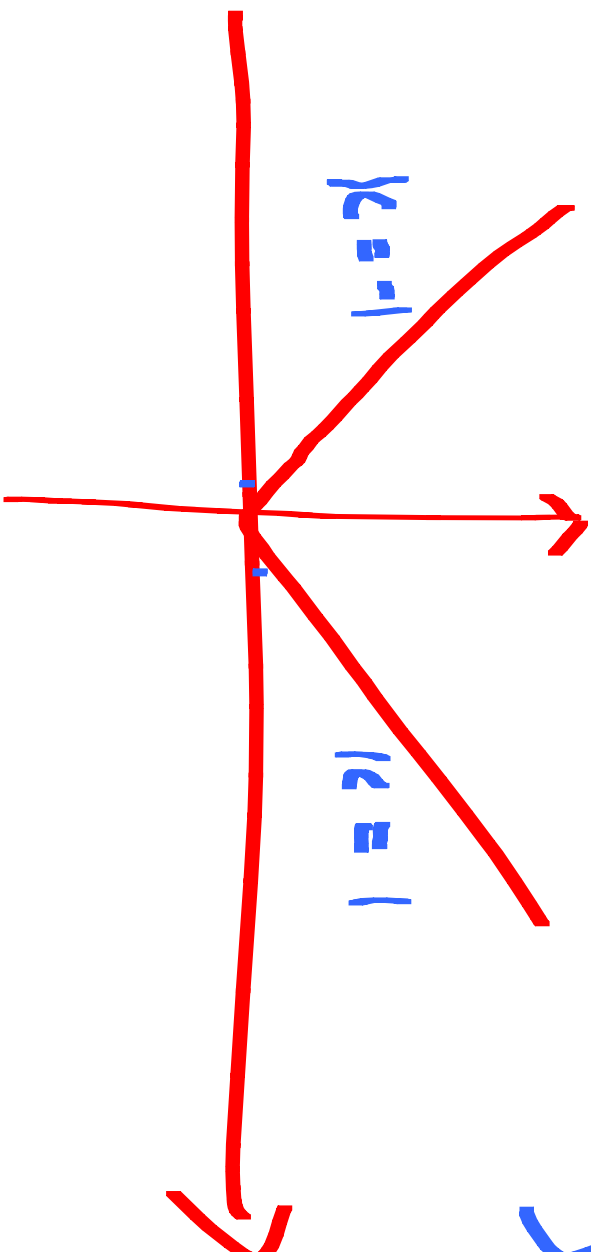
证法: 若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导
 则 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续

$y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导



$y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续


反例: $y = |x|$ 连续




$$f'_-(0) = -1$$


$$f'_+(0) = 1$$

x_1, x_2

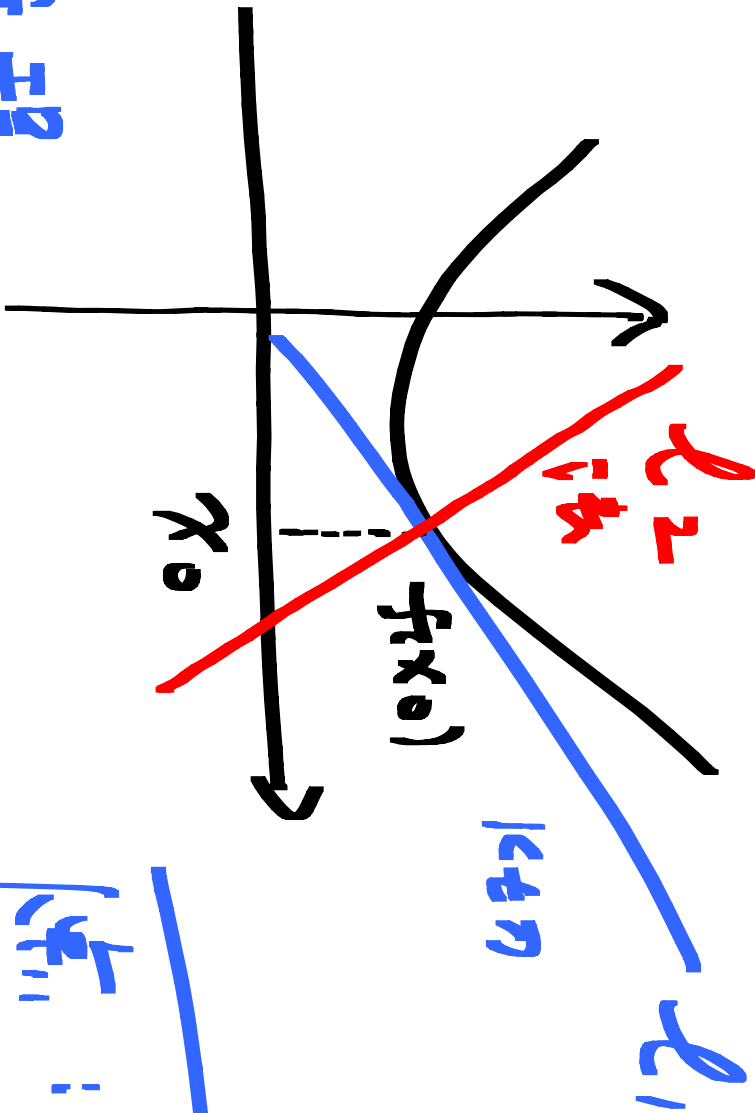
$y = f(x)$ 号 :

 $y = f(x)$ 連続 :

① 左号

① 左連続

=

② 右号

② 右連続

点切线法



点切线方程

$$y - f(x_0) = k_{\text{切}}(x - x_0)$$

(点切线方程)

$(x_0, f(x_0))$
斜: $k_{\text{切}}$

证: $k_{切} \cdot k_{法} = -1$

法线方程为: $y - f(x_0) = -\frac{1}{k_{切}} (x - x_0)$

例: 设 $y = \frac{1}{x}$, 在 $(2, \frac{1}{2})$ 处, 求其斜率

和切线以及法线方程. $k_{切} \cdot k_{法} = -1$

解: $k = y' \Big|_{x=2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Big|_{x=2} = -\frac{1}{4}$

切线: $y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 2)$ 法线: $y - \frac{1}{2} = 4(x - 2)$