

高等数学

## 2.2 导数的运算

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## 1.2 函数的极限

### 一、导数基本公式与四则运算法则

1、常函数导数

$$(C)' = 0$$

2、幂函数的导数

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

3、指数函数的导数

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

特别地，

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

#### 4、对数函数的导数

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

特别地，

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

#### 5、三角函数的导数

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

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

# 代数和函数的导数

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

例1 设  $y = 5x^2 + \frac{3}{x^3} - 2^x + 4\cos x$ , 求  $y'$ .

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 5(x^2)' + 3(x^{-3})' - (2^x)' + 4(\cos x)' \\ &= 5 \cdot 2x + 3 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} - 2^x \ln 2 + 4 \cdot (-\sin x) \\ &= 10x - 9x^{-4} - 2^x \ln 2 - 4\sin x \\ &= 10x - \frac{9}{x^4} - 2^x \ln 2 - 4\sin x \end{aligned}$$

# 乘积函数的导数

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

特别地，当其中有一个函数为常数  $C$  时，则有

$$(Cu)' = C \cdot u'$$

上面的公式对于有限多个可导函数成立，如：

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

例2 (1) 设  $y = (1 + 2x)(5x^2 - 3x + 1)$  , 求  $y'$  .

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (1 + 2x)' \cdot (5x^2 - 3x + 1) + (1 + 2x) \cdot (5x^2 - 3x + 1)' \\ &= 2 \cdot (5x^2 - 3x + 1) + (1 + 2x) \cdot (10x - 3) \\ &= 10x^2 - 6x + 2 + (10x - 3 + 20x^2 - 6x) \\ &= 30x^2 - 2x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

例2 (2) 设  $y = x \sin x \ln x$  , 求  $y'$  .

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x)' \sin x \ln x + x (\sin x)' \ln x + x \sin x (\ln x)' \\ &= 1 \cdot \sin x \ln x + x \cdot \cos x \cdot \ln x + x \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \sin x \ln x + x \cos x \ln x + \sin x \end{aligned}$$

# 函数商的导数

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

例3 (1) 已知  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x + 3}$ , 求  $f'(1)$  .

解 
$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 - x + 2)'(x + 3) - (x^2 - x + 2)(x + 3)'}{(x + 3)^2}$$

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

$$f'(1) = \frac{1 + 6 - 5}{(1 + 3)^2} = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$$



例3 (2) 已知  $f(x) = \tan x$  , 求  $f'(x)$  .

解

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (\tan x)' = \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' \\ &= \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (\cos x)'}{(\cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{(\cos x)^2} = \sec^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

用同样的方法得到

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

## 练习一

1. 求下列函数的导数：

$$(1) y = 10^x + x^{10}$$

$$(2) y = x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 5 \cos x + 3 \log_2 x + \ln 4$$

$$(3) y = 10x^5 \ln x$$

$$(4) y = (1 - 2x^2) \sin x + \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(5) y = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

## 2. 求下列函数在指定点处的导数：

(1) 设  $f(x) = (1 + x^3)(4 - \frac{1}{x^2})$ , 求  $f'(1)$  和  $f'(-\frac{1}{2})$

(2) 设  $y = \frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$ , 求  $y'(4)$

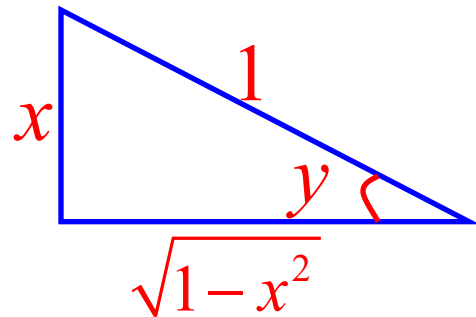
## 二、反函数的导数

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}$$

反函数的导数等于直接函数的导数的倒数.

例4 已知  $f(x) = \arcsin x$  , 求  $f'(x)$  .

解  $y = \arcsin x \Rightarrow x = \sin y$



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

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

用同样的方法得到

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

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

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

# 求导公式（书本 P58）

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

$$(2) \quad (x^n)' = nx^{n-1} \quad (n \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(3) \quad (a^x)' = a^x \ln a \quad (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(4) \quad (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(5) \quad (\sin x)' = \cos x \quad (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x \quad (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x \quad (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x \quad (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(6) \quad (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

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

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

### 三、复合函数求导

$y = \sin(3x + 1)$  是一个复合函数，它可以看作是由  $y = \sin u$  及  $u = 3x + 1$  复合而成的。我们用定义求出它的导数。

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta y &= \sin[3(x + \Delta x) + 1] - \sin(3x + 1) \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2} \cos(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2}) ,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2} \cos(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2})}{\Delta x} ,$$



则

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2} \cos(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2})}{\Delta x} \\&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2} \cdot \cos(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2})}{\frac{3\Delta x}{2}} \\&= 3 \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{3\Delta x}{2}} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2}) \\&= 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(3x + 1) = 3 \cos(3x + 1) .\end{aligned}$$

**定理2.2** 设函数  $u = \varphi(x)$  在点  $x$  处有导数  $\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi'(x)$  , 函数  $y = f(u)$  在点  $u$  处有导数  $\frac{dy}{du} = f'(u)$  , 则复合函数  $y = f[\varphi(x)]$  在该点  $x$  也有导数, 且

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

或

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x$$

或

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

**例5** 求下列函数的导数：

(1)  $y = \sin^3 x$  ;

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

(3)  $y = \sin \frac{x}{5}$  ;

(4)  $y = (2 + 5x)^4$  ;

(5)  $y = \frac{1}{1 + 2x}$  ;

(6)  $y = \sqrt{4 - 3x^2}$  ;

(7)  $y = \ln \cos x$ .

**解** (1) 设  $u = \sin x$  ,  $y = u^3$  由定理得

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = 3u^2 \cdot \cos x = 3\sin^2 x \cos x ;$$

(2) 设  $u = x^2$  ,  $y = \cos u$  由定理得

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = -\sin u \cdot 2x = -2x \sin x^2 ;$$

(3) 设  $u = \frac{x}{5}$  ,  $y = \sin u$  由定理得

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \cos \frac{x}{5} ;$$

(4) 设  $u = 2 + 5x$  ,  $y = u^4$  则

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = 4u^3 \cdot 5 = 20(2 + 5x)^3 ;$$

(5) 设  $u = 1 + 2x$  ,  $y = u^{-1}$  则

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (-1)u^{-2} \cdot 2 = -\frac{2}{(1+2x)^2} ;$$

(6) 设  $u = 4 - 3x^2$  ,  $y = u^{\frac{1}{2}}$  则

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = \frac{1}{2}u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-6x) = -\frac{-3x}{\sqrt{4-3x^2}} .$$

(7) 设  $u = \cos x$  ,  $y = \ln u$  , 则

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = \frac{1}{u} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x .$$

定理2. 2的结论可以推广到多层次复合的情况. 例如设  $y = f(u)$  ,  $u = \varphi(v)$  ,  $v = \psi(x)$ , 则复合函  $y = f\{\varphi[\psi(x)]\}$  数的导数为

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

### 例6 求下列函数的导数：

$$(1) y = 2^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} ; \quad (2) y = \sin^2(2-3x) ;$$

$$(3) y = \log_3 \cos \sqrt{x^2 + 1} .$$

**解** (1) 设  $y = 2^u$ ,  $u = \tan v$ ,  $v = \frac{1}{x}$  由定理2.2得

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_v \cdot v'_x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2^u \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 v} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{2^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \ln 2}{x^2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad y = \sin^2(2 - 3x) \quad ;$$

$$(3) \quad y = \log_3 \cos \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y' &= 2 \sin(2 - 3x) \cdot \cos(2 - 3x) \cdot (-3) \\ &= -3 \sin 2(2 - 3x) \quad ; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad y' &= \frac{1}{\cos \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cdot \ln 3} \cdot (-\sin \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\ &= -\frac{x}{\ln 3 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \tan \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \quad . \end{aligned}$$



## 例7 求函数 $y = (x+1)\sqrt{3-4x}$ 的导数

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x+1)' \sqrt{3-4x} + (x+1)(\sqrt{3-4x})' \\ &= \sqrt{3-4x} + (x+1) \cdot \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{3-4x}} \\ &= \frac{3-4x-2x-2}{\sqrt{3-4x}} = \frac{1-6x}{\sqrt{3-4x}}; \end{aligned}$$

# 练习题

## 1、求下列函数的导数

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

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( 2x^2 - x^{-3} + 5x + 1 \right)' \\ &= 4x - (-3)x^{-3-1} + 5 + 0 \\ &= 4x + 3x^{-4} + 5 \\ &= 4x + \frac{3}{x^4} + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad y = x^2 \sin x$$

解 
$$y' = (x^2)' \cdot \sin x + x^2 \cdot (\sin x)'$$
$$= 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$$

$$(3) \quad y = e^x (\sin x - 2 \cos x)$$

解 
$$y' = (e^x)' \cdot (\sin x - 2 \cos x) + e^x \cdot (\sin x - 2 \cos x)'$$
$$= e^x \cdot (\sin x - 2 \cos x) + e^x (\cos x + 2 \sin x)$$
$$= e^x (3 \sin x - \cos x)$$

$$(4) \quad y = \frac{x+5}{2x-1}$$

解

$$y' = \frac{(x+5)'(2x-1) - (x+5)(2x-1)'}{(2x-1)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{(2x-1) - (2x+10)}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{-11}{(2x-1)^2}$$

$$(5) \quad y = e^{-4x}$$

解  $y' = e^{-4x} \cdot (-4x)' = -4e^{-4x}$

$$(6) \quad y = (2 \sin x + x)^3$$

解  $y' = 3(2 \sin x + x)^2 \cdot (2 \sin x + x)'$   
 $= 3(2 \sin x + x)^2 (2 \cos x + 1)$

## 练习 求下列函数的导数：

$$(1) \quad y = e^{x^2}$$

$$y' = 2xe^{x^2}$$

$$(2) \quad y = (3x + 5)^7$$

$$y' = 21(3x + 5)^6$$

$$(3) \quad y = 4\sin(3x + 1)$$

$$y' = 12\cos(3x + 1)$$

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

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

$$(5) \quad y = (x^3 - 2)^5$$

$$y' = 15x^2(x^3 - 2)^4$$

$$(6) \quad y = \sin^2(3x)$$

$$y' = 3\sin 6x$$

**例8** 设  $f'(x_0) = A$ ，试用  $A$  表示下列各极限：

$\geq$  (1)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0)}{2h}$ ;

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + 2h) - f(x_0)}{2h}$

(2)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 2h) - f(x_0 - h)}{h}$ ;

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

$\geq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 2h) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f(x_0 - h)}{h}$

$= -2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 - 2h) - f(x_0)}{-2h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{-h}$

$= -2A + A$

$= -A$

例9 求下列分段函数的导数：

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x < 0 \\ x, & x \geq 0; \end{cases} \quad (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

解：① 当  $x < 0$  时， $f'(x) = (\sin x)' = \cos x$

② 当  $x > 0$  时， $f'(x) = x' = 1$

③ 当  $x = 0$  时， $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x - 0}{x - 0} = 1$

$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - 0}{x - 0} = 1$

则  $f'_x = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$



✓  
 ၁)  $x < 0$  ဟု,  $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$   
 $= 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$

၂)  $x > 0$  ဟု,  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

၃)  $x = 0$  ဟု,  $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$

ဆို  $f'(x)$  ကို  $x=0$  ဟု ခြားခြား

ဆို  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} , & x < 0 \\ , & x > 0 \end{cases}$