
第2章 一元函数微分学及其应用

第1节 导数的概念

第2节 求导基本法则

第3节 微分

第4节 微分中值定理及其应用

第5节 Taylor定理及其应用

第6节 函数性态的研究

第2节 求导基本法则

- 1 函数的求导法则、
初等函数的求导问题
- 2 高阶导数
- 3 隐函数求导法
- 4 由参数方程
所确定的函数的求导法则
- 5 相关变化率问题

1 函数的求导法则、初等函数的求导问题

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

(定义)

求导法则

其它基本初等
函数求导公式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (C)' = 0 \\ (\sin x)' = \cos x \\ (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right\} \text{证明中利用了两个重要极限}$$

初等函数求导问题

和、差、积、商的求导法则

定理2.1 函数 $u = u(x)$ 及 $v = v(x)$ 都在 x 具有导数

$\longrightarrow u(x)$ 及 $v(x)$ 的和、差、积、商 (除分母为 0 的点外) 都在点 x 可导, 且

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

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

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

$$(C u)' = C u' \quad (C \text{ 为常数}) \quad \left(\frac{1}{v(x)} \right)' = -\frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$

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

证: 设 $f(x) = u(x) \pm v(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x+h) \pm v(x+h)] - [u(x) \pm v(x)]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} \pm \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} \\ &= u'(x) \pm v'(x) \end{aligned} \quad \text{故结论成立.}$$

此法则可推广到任意有限项的情形. 例如,

$$\text{例如, } (u + v - w)' = u' + v' - w'$$

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

证：设 $f(x) = u(x)v(x)$ ，则有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h)v(x+h) - u(x)v(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} v(x+h) + u(x) \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} \right] \\ &= u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x) \quad \text{故结论成立.} \end{aligned}$$

推论：1) $(Cu)' = Cu'$ (C 为常数)

$$2) \quad (uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

$$3) \quad (\log_a x)' = \left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \right)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

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

证：设 $f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$ ，则有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+h)}{v(x+h)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} v(x) - u(x) \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h}}{v(x+h)v(x)} \right] \\ &= \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \end{aligned}$$

故结论成立.

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

例2.1 已知 $y = 2^x + \sqrt{x} \ln x$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

例2.1 求证 $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$, $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} (\csc x)' &= \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{-(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= -\csc x \cot x \end{aligned}$$

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

例2.3 求正割函数 $y = \sec x$ 和余割函数
 $y = \csc x$ 的导数.

2.2 复合函数的链式法则

设函数 $u = g(x)$ 在 x 处可导，函数 $y = f(u)$ 在与 x 对应的 u 处可导，则复合函数 $y = f[g(x)]$ 在 x 处可导，且

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

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

链式法则

关键： 搞清复合函数结构，由外向内逐层求导.

证 $\because y = f(u)$ 在点 u 可导,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u)$$

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

(当 $\Delta u \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right] \\ &= f'(u)g'(x) \end{aligned}$$

例3 求函数 $y = \ln \sin x$ 的导数.

解 $\because y = \ln u, u = \sin x.$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \cos x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$$

例4 求函数 $y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$ 的导数.

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} \right)' = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

例5 求下列导数: (1) $(x^\alpha)'$; (2) $(\operatorname{sh} x)'$.

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

$$(2) (\operatorname{sh} x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right)' = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \operatorname{ch} x$$

说明: 类似可得

$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x; \quad (\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}; \quad (\operatorname{coth} x)' = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}$$

$$\operatorname{coth} x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x}$$

反函数求导法则

定理2.3 设在 I 上严格单调连续函数 $x = f(y)$ 在 y 处可导, 且 $f'(y) \neq 0$, 则它的反函数 $y = f^{-1}(x)$ 在对应点 x 处可导, 且

$$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(y)}, \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}.$$

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 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时必有 $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$, 因此

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

例2 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

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

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

利用

$$\arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x$$

类似可求得

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

2) 设 $y = a^x$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$), 则 $x = \log_a y, y \in (0, +\infty)$

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

特别当 $a = e$ 时, $(e^x)' = e^x$

小结

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 2.10 关于反双曲函数的导数

$$(\operatorname{arsh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$(\operatorname{arch} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad x \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$(\operatorname{arch} x)' = \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(\operatorname{ar coth} x)' = \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 1]$$

2.4 初等函数的求导问题

由前面得到的基本初等函数的求导公式以及运算法则，可以得到全体初等函数的导数

四则运算
复合函数
反函数

例. $(\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad (x \neq 0)$



★基本导数公式

(基本初等函数的导数公式)

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \quad \alpha \in R$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例2.11 证明 $(\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x} (x \neq 0)$

例2.12 设 $y = \ln(1 + x + \sqrt{2x + x^2})$, 求 y'

幂指函数的导数

$$\begin{aligned}\left(u(x)^{v(x)}\right)' &= \left(e^{v(x)\ln u(x)}\right)', \\ &= e^{v(x)\ln u(x)} \left(v'(x) \ln u(x) + \frac{v(x)u'(x)}{u(x)} \right) \\ &= u(x)^{v(x)} \left(v'(x) \ln u(x) + \frac{v(x)u'(x)}{u(x)} \right)\end{aligned}$$

例7 求下列导数: (1) $(x^x)'$; (2) $(x^{x^x})'$

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

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

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

$$= x^{x^x} [x^{x-1} + x^x (\ln x + 1) \ln x]$$

EX 求下列函数的导数 y'

$$1. y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}, \quad 2. y = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}},$$

$$3. y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}, \quad 4. y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1},$$

$$5. y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1},$$

$$6. \text{ 设 } y = f(f(f(x))), \text{ 其中 } f(x) \text{ 可导, 求 } y'.$$

$$1. \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}},$$

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

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

$$2. y = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}},$$

$$\text{解:} \quad y = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}} \\ = \ln(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}),$$

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

$$3. y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} (x + \sqrt{x})' \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{8\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}}$$

4. $y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$


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

5.

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1},$$

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

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$
$$= \frac{-1}{(2x+x^3)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$


6. 设 $y = f(f(f(x)))$, 其中 $f(x)$ 可导, 求 y' .

解: $y' = f'(f(f(x))) \cdot f'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$