

第=章 导数.

1. 定义:

(1) $f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处可导:

$$f'(x_0) = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

(2) $f(x)$ 在 $x=x_0$ 处不可导:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} = A \cdot \Delta x$$

注: (1) $f(x)$ 可导 $\Leftrightarrow f'(x)$ 存在.

$$dy = f'(x) dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$

(2) 导数的几何意义:

$$y = f(x), \quad x = x_0$$

$f'(x_0)$: 曲线上 x_0 处切线的斜率.

$$\text{切线: } y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{法线: } y - f(x_0) = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$$

(3) 高阶导数

2. 求导数的方法

(1) 定义法: 分段点处不可导, 抽象函数在指定点处不可导

(2) 四则运算法则: 前提是两个函数都是可导的.

(3) 基本求导公式

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x, \quad (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

(4) 链式法则: 一记可成!

(5) 隐函数求导: 方程两边同时关于自变量求导.

(6) 复合函数求导: $dy \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \quad y'(u) \quad \Delta \quad \sim$

(6) 复合函数求导法: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \triangleq f(t)$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(f(t))}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

(7) 对数求导法 { 幂指函数
多元因式乘积

例1. $f(x)$ 可导, $F(x) = f(x)(1+x)$. 若 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处可导, 则必有 ().

- A. $f(0)$ B. $f'(0) = 0$
C. $f(0) + f'(0) = 0$ D. $f(0) - f'(0) = 0$

解:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x)(1+x), & x > 0 \\ f(0), & x = 0 \\ f(x)(1-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)(1-x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - f(x) \right]$$

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

$$F'(0) \text{ 存在} \Leftrightarrow F'_-(0) = F'_+(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

例2. $\forall x, y$. 若 $f(x+y) = f(x)g(y) + f(y)g(x)$,
 $f(0) = 0$, $g(0) = 1$, $\underline{f'(0) = 1}$, $\underline{g'(0) = 0}$. 求 $f'(x)$.

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[f(x) \cdot \frac{g(\Delta x) - g(0)}{\Delta x} + g(x) \cdot \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= f(x) g'(x) + g(x) f'(x) \\ = g(x).$$

例3. 设 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处连续, 分别讨论下列函数在 $x=a$ 处是否可导?

(1) $f(x) = (x-a) \varphi(x);$

(2) $f(x) = |x-a| \varphi(x);$

(3) $f(x) = (x-a) |\varphi(x)|.$

注: 不能用求导法则, 只能用导数定义.

例4. 求导数

(1) $y = \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x - \cos x},$ 求 $y', y''.$

$$\ln y = x \ln \sin x + \ln x \quad (X)$$

(2) $y = (\sin x)^x + x.$ 求 $y'.$

(3) $y = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}.$ 求 $y' = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{2}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}.$

(4) $y = f(\sin x),$ $f'(x)$ 存在. 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}.$

$$y' = f'(\sin x) = \sin x f'$$

$$y'' = \cos x f' + \sin^2 x f''$$

$$f' = f'(1 - \cos x)$$

(5) $y = x^2 f\left(\sin \frac{1}{x}\right).$ f'' 存在. 求 $y''.$

(5) $y = x^2 f(\sin \frac{1}{x})$. f' 存在. 求 y'' .

$$y' = 2x f(\sin \frac{1}{x}) - \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot f'$$

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

(6) $y = x^2 e^{-x}$. 求 $y^{(n)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= (e^{-x})^{(n)} x^2 + C_n^{(1)} (e^{-x})^{(n-1)} (x^2)' + C_n^{(2)} (e^{-x})^{(n-2)} (x^2)'' \\ &= (-1)^n e^{-x} \cdot x^2 + n (-1)^{n-1} e^{-x} \cdot 2x + 2 C_n^{(2)} (-1)^{n-2} e^{-x} \\ &= (-1)^{n-2} e^{-x} (x^2 - 2nx + n(n-1)) \end{aligned}$$

例 证明: 双曲线 $xy = a^2$ 上任一点处的切线与两坐标轴所构成的三角形面积为 $2a^2$.

证: (1) 切线 (x_0, y_0) $x_0, y_0 > 0$

(2) 截距 a, b

(3) 面积: $S = \frac{1}{2} ab$