

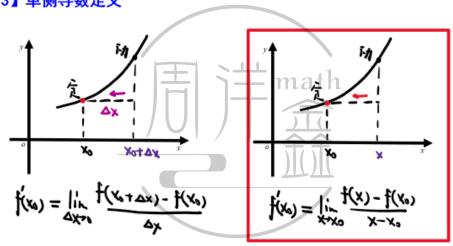
2026 考研数学零基础提前学课堂手迹版讲义 新浪微博: 考研数学周洋鑫

零基础提前学(9)

【1】导数定义

- 1. 增量定义
- 2. 计算型定义
- 【2】动一定,动点逼近定点 定义形式的不同,是动点坐标选取的不同

【3】单侧导数定义



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【考点3】连续与可导之间的关系。 | 一笑而过 考研数学

记明: f(x)下x=xx 14 ⇔ f(x)= 1/2 (x) fic.

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

⇒ f(x) E x=x~太美戊.

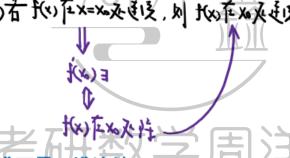


もないすながみ後 大大い声をかみず

 $|Y|: f(x)=|x| \tilde{F} x=o \tilde{A}:$ $(1) \tilde{f} | \tilde{f} \rangle$ $(2) f + (0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{|x|-o}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x}{x} = 1$ $f^{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{|x|-o}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x}{x} = 1$ $|X| f(x) \tilde{f} = x=o \tilde{A} \times \tilde{A} = 0$

【注】注意研究的是哪个对象!!!!

图:()者代x)在x=xxx9年,图代x)在xxx0支. X (c)者于(xx)在x,则升x)在x=xxx0支. (x)在xxx2件 (x)在xxx2件 (x)在xx=xx00支,则升x)在xx延迟.



【注1】谁可导、谁连续;

【注2】谁在这点存在。常见洋阶的连续:而过考研数学

【注3】高阶连续可推低阶连续.

【例6.5】判断下列命题的正确性.

- (1) 若f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处存在,则f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处连续.
- (2) 若 f(x)在 $x = x_0$ 处可导,则 f'(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续.
- (3) 若 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,则 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续.
- (4) 若 $f''(x_0)$ 存在,则 f''(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续. \checkmark 若 $f''(x_0)$ 存在,则 f'(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续. \checkmark 若 $f''(x_0)$ 存在,则 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续. \checkmark

【例6.6】设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{ax + b}, & x \le 1 \\ ax + b, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
,试确定 $a \setminus b$ 的值,使 $f(x)$ 在点 $x = 1$ 处可导.

$$\oint_{f} (1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{ax + b - 1}{x - 1} \\
f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{2} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} (x + 1) = 2.$$

【刻意练习】设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + b, x < 2, & \text{若} f(x) \text{在} x = 2 \text{ 可导}, \text{则} \end{cases}$$
 ().

A.
$$a=4,b=7$$
C. $a=4,b=5$
THE B. $a=4,b=1$
D. $a=2,b=3$
E. $a=4,b=1$

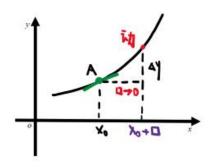
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【考】导数推广定义

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(x_0 + n) - f(x_0)}{n}$$

$$\Phi \not \uparrow (x_0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + (x_0 + n)^2 - f(x_0)}$$

$$\bullet \ \underline{f}(x_0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{f(x_0 + n) - f(x_0)}$$



- 2. 推广型定义注(x) 到底 1(x) 可一 1(x) 过 3. 连续与可导的关系

提前学 7.导数的计算

【考点1】必备知识

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

$$(c)'=0$$

$$(x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \quad (\alpha \le \%)$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\left(\log_a x\right)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \left(a > 0, a \neq 1\right)$$

$$(\ln x)' = -$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$
 $\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \left(\ln |x|\right)' = \frac{1}{x}.$

$$\left(a^{x}\right)' = a^{x} \ln a \left(a > 0, a \neq 1\right)$$

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

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} (a > 0, a \ne 1)$$

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

$$\left(a^{x}\right)' = a^{x} \ln a \ \left(a > 0, a \neq 1\right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left[\ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$



(2) 求导法则

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

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

3.
$$\left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right]' = \frac{u(x)v(x)-v(x)u(x)}{v(x)}.$$

设函数u(x),v(x)可导,利用导数定义证明[u(x)v(x)]'=u'(x)v(x)+u(x)v'(x).

ily il (x)=wx)v(x) = x + i (ttx. T)

$$F(x_0) = \lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{u(x) - u(x_0) \cdot v(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{[u(x) - u(x_0)] \cdot v(x) + u(x_0) \cdot [v(x) - v(x_0)]}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{[u(x) - u(x_0)] \cdot v(x)}{x - x_0} \cdot v(x) + u(x_0) \cdot [v(x) - v(x_0)]$$

$$= \lim_{X \to X_0} \frac{[u(x) - u(x_0)] \cdot v(x)}{x - x_0} \cdot v(x) + u(x_0) \cdot [v(x) - v(x_0)]$$

=
$$u(x_0) \cdot v(x_0) + u(x_0) \cdot v'(x_0)$$

【基础】聊聊基本的导数符号 /- f(x)

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

(2) $y'' = f'(x) = \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx}$
(4) $y'' = f'(x) = \frac{dx}{dx}$
(4) $y'' = f(x) = \frac{dx}{dx}$

【考点2】复合函数求导

【例7.1】求下列函数的导数

(1)
$$y = \tan e^{x^3}$$

(2) $y = \sqrt{1 + x^2} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$
(1) $y' = 3e(\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 3x^2)$
(4) $y' = \frac{1}{2 \ln |x|} \cdot 2x \cdot |x| (x + |x^2 + 1) + |x| = \frac{1}{|x|^2 + 1}$



【例7.2】设 $y = \cos x^2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{1}{x}$, 求 y'.

№ 11. 求下列函数的导数:

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

$$(2) y = \sin^2 x \cdot \sin(x^2);$$

(3)
$$y = \left(\arctan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$
;

$$(4) y = \frac{\ln x}{x^n};$$

(5)
$$y = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}};$$

(6)
$$y = \ln \cos \frac{1}{x}$$
;

$$(7) y = e^{-\sin^2\frac{1}{x}};$$

$$(8) y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}};$$

(9)
$$y = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4 - x^2};$$
 (10) $y = \arcsin \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}.$

$$(10) y = \arcsin \frac{2t}{1+t^2}.$$

 $\text{ p } \quad \text{ (1) } \ y' = -\,\mathrm{e}^{\,-x} \left(\, x^2 \, - 2 \, x \, + \, 3 \, \right) \, + \, \mathrm{e}^{\,-x} \left(\, 2 \, x \, - \, 2 \, \right) \, = \, \mathrm{e}^{\,-x} \left(\, - \, x^2 \, + \, 4 \, x \, - \, 5 \, \right).$

(2)
$$y' = 2\sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin (x^2) + \sin^2 x \cos (x^2) \cdot 2x}{\sin 2x \sin (x^2) + 2x \sin^2 x \cos (x^2)}$$
.

(3)
$$y' = 2 \arctan \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{4 + x^2} \arctan \frac{x}{2}.$$

(4) $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}x^n - nx^{n-1} \ln x}{x^{2n}} = \frac{1 - n \ln x}{x^{n+1}}.$

(4)
$$y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}x^n - nx^{n-1}\ln x}{x^{2n}} = \frac{1 - n\ln x}{x^{n+1}}.$$

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$$y' = (\text{th } t)' = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

(6)
$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{x}} \left(-\sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \tan \frac{1}{x}.$$



$$(7) \ y' = e^{-\sin^2\frac{1}{x}} \left(-2\sin\frac{1}{x}\cos\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2}\sin\frac{2}{x}e^{-\sin^2\frac{1}{x}}.$$

$$(8) \ \ y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}.$$

(9)
$$y' = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-2x)}{2\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$(10) \ y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2t}{1 + t^2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1 + t^2) - 2t \cdot 2t}{(1 + t^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + t^2}{\sqrt{(1 - t^2)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1 - t^2)}{(1 + t^2)^2} = \frac{2(1 - t^2)}{|1 - t^2|(1 + t^2)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{1 + t^2}, |t| < 1, \\ -\frac{2}{1 + t^2}, |t| > 1. \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{1 + t^2}, |t| < 1, \\ \frac{2}{1 + t^2}, |t| > 1. \end{cases}$$

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