

# 目录

## CONTENTS

---

- 第一节 导数与微分的概念
- 第二节 导数与微分的运算性质**
- 第三节 隐函数及由参数方程所确定的函数的导数 相关变化率
- 第四节 高阶导数
- 第五节 微分中值定理与泰勒公式
- 第六节 洛必达法则
- 第七节 函数及其图像性态的研究

## 第二节 导数与微分的运算性质

**一、函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则**

**二、反函数的求导法则**

**三、复合函数的求导法则**

**四、基本求导法则与导数公式**

## 思路:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad (\text{构造性定义})$$



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

本节内容



求导法则

其他基本初等  
函数求导公式

初等函数求导问题

# 一、函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

**定理1** 如果函数  $u(x), v(x)$  在点  $x$  处可导, 则它们的和、差、积、商(分母不为零)在点  $x$  处也可导, 并且

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

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

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

下面只给出(3)的证明, (1)和(2)的证明略.

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

设  $f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}, (v(x) \neq 0),$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h)v(x) - u(x)v(x+h)}{v(x+h)v(x)h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h)v(x) - \cancel{u(x)v(x)} - u(x)v(x+h) + \cancel{u(x)v(x)}}{v(x+h)v(x)h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x+h) - u(x)]v(x) - u(x)[v(x+h) - v(x)]}{v(x+h)v(x)h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} \cdot v(x) - u(x) \cdot \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h}}{v(x+h)v(x)h}$$

$$= \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2},$$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x$  处可导. 证毕

**推论**

$$(1) [f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \cdots + f_s(x)]' = f_1'(x) + f_2'(x) + \cdots + f_s'(x);$$

$$(2) [Cf(x)]' = Cf'(x);$$

$$(3) [f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_s(x)]' = f_1'(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_s(x) + \\ f_1(x) f_2'(x) \cdots f_s(x) + \\ \cdots + \\ f_1(x) f_2(x) \cdots f_s'(x).$$

**例1** 求  $y = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x - 7$  的导数.

**解**  $y' = 6x^2 - 10x + 3.$

**例2**  $f(x) = x^3 + 4\cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 求  $f'(x)$  及  $f'(\frac{\pi}{2})$ .

**解**  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4 \sin x,$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}\pi^2 - 4.$$



**例3**  $y=e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$ , 求  $y'$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (e^x)'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\sin x + \cos x)' \\ &= e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\cos x - \sin x) = 2e^x \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

**例4** 求  $y=\tan x$  的导数.

**解**

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

即  $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$ .

同理可得  $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$ .

**例5** 求  $y = \sec x$  的导数.

**解** 
$$y' = (\sec x)' = \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{1' \cdot (\cos x) - 1 \cdot (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \tan x,$$

即  $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x.$

同理可得  $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x.$

## 二、反函数的导数

**定理2** 如果函数  $x = f(y)$  在某区间  $I_y$  内单调、可导且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ , 则它的反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  在区间  $I_x = \{x | x = f(y), y \in I\}$  内也可导, 且有

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

**证** 由定理条件可知,

反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  存在且在  $I_x$  内单调、连续.

任取  $x \in I_x$ , 给  $x$  以增量  $\Delta x \neq 0$ , 则  $\Delta y \neq 0$ , 且  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$ .

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

证毕

**即** 反函数的导数等于直接函数导数的倒数.

**例6** 求函数  $y = \arcsin x$  的导数.

**解**  $\because x = \sin y$  在  $I_y = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  内单调、可导, 且  $(\sin y)' = \cos y > 0$ ,

$\therefore$  在  $I_x = (-1, 1)$  内有

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

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

同理可得

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

**例7** 求函数  $y = \arctan x$  的导数.

**解**

$\because x = \tan y$  在  $I_y = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  内单调、可导,

且  $(\tan y)' = \sec^2 y \neq 0$ ,  $\therefore$  在  $I_x = (-\infty, +\infty)$  内有

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

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

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

**例8** 求函数  $y = \log_a x$  的导数.

**解**

$\because x = a^y$  在  $I_y = (-\infty, +\infty)$  内单调、可导,

且  $(a^y)' = a^y \ln a \neq 0$ ,  $\therefore$  在  $I_x = (0, +\infty)$  内有,

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

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

$$\text{特别地 } (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}.$$

### 三、复合函数的求导法则

**定理3** 如果函数  $u=g(x)$  在点  $x$  可导, 而  $y=f(u)$  在点  $u=g(x)$  可导, 那么复合函数  $y=f[g(x)]$  在点  $x$  可导, 且其导数为

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

**证**  $\because y=f(u)$  在点  $u$  可导,  $\therefore \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u).$

$\therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u) + \alpha \quad (\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0),$  于是  $\Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + \alpha\Delta u,$

故  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right] = f'(u)g'(x).$  **证毕**



## 链式法则

$$y = f[g(x)]: y = f(u), u = g(x)$$

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

$$y \text{ — } u \text{ — } x$$

y

|

u

|

v

|

x

## 推广

$$y = f(g(h(x))): y = f(u), u = g(v), v = h(x).$$

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

因变量对自变量求导, 等于因变量对中间变量求导, 乘以中间变量对自变量求导.

**关键:** 搞清复合函数结构, 由外向内逐层求导.

**例9** 设  $y = e^{x^3}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解**  $\because y = e^u, u = x^3. \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = e^u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}.$

**例10** 设  $y = (x^2+1)^{100}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解**  $\because y = u^{100}, u = x^2+1.$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = 100 \cdot u^{99} \cdot (2x) = 200 x (x^2+1)^{99}.$$

**例11** 设  $y = \sin \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解**  $\because y = \sin u, u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ .

$$\text{而 } \frac{dy}{du} = \cos u, \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2 \cdot (1+x^2) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2 \cdot (1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \cos u \cdot \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} \cos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}.$$



## 课堂练习

设  $y = \sqrt[3]{1 - 2x^2}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**答案**  $\because y = \sqrt[3]{u} = u^{\frac{1}{3}}, u = 1 - 2x^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot u^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-4x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - 2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-4x) \\ &= \frac{-4x}{3\sqrt[3]{(1 - 2x^2)^2}}.\end{aligned}$$

熟悉后, 不写出中间变量

**解**  $\because y = \sqrt[3]{1 - 2x^2} = (1 - 2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}},$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y' &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - 2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1 - 2x^2)' \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - 2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-4x) \\ &= \frac{-4x}{3\sqrt[3]{(1 - 2x^2)^2}}.\end{aligned}$$

**例12** 设  $y = \ln \cos(\sin x)$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解**

$$\because y = \ln u, u = \cos v, v = \sin x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \\ &= \frac{1}{u} \cdot (-\sin v) \cdot \cos x \\ &= \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\cos(\sin x)} \cos x. \\ &= -\tan(\sin x) \cdot \cos x.\end{aligned}$$

熟悉后, 不写出中间变量

**解**

$$\because y = \ln \cos(\sin x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y' &= \frac{1}{\cos(\sin x)} \cdot (\cos(\sin x))' \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos(\sin x)} (-\sin(\sin x)) \cdot (\sin x)' \\ &= -\tan(\sin x) \cdot \cos x.\end{aligned}$$

**例13** 设  $y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解**

$$\because y = e^u, u = \sin v, v = \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \\ &= e^u \cdot \cos v \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right).\end{aligned}$$

熟悉后, 不写出中间变量

**解**  $\because y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}},$

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

## 四、初等函数的求导问题——初等函数的导数仍为初等函数

### 1. 常数和基本初等函数的导数公式 -熟练记忆

$$(1) (c)' = 0$$

$$(2) (x^\mu)' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

$$(3) (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(4) (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

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

$$(6) (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(7) (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(8) (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(9) (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$(10) (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(11) (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$(12) (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(13) (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(14) (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(15) (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(16) (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

## 2. 函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

设  $u=u(x)$ ,  $v=v(x)$  都可导, 则

$$(1) (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'; \quad (2) (Cu(x))' = Cu'(x) (C \text{ 是常数});$$

$$(3) (uv)' = u'v + uv'; \quad (4) \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \quad (v \neq 0).$$

## 3. 复合函数的求导法则

设  $y=f(u)$ , 而  $u=g(x)$  且  $f(u)$  及  $g(x)$  都可导,

则复合函数  $y=f[g(x)]$  的导数为

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



## 4. 反函数的求导法则

如果函数  $x = f(y)$  在某区间  $I_y$  内单调、可导且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ , 则它的反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  在区间  $I_x = \{x | x = f(y), y \in I\}$  内也可导, 且有

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

利用上述公式及法则初等函数求导问题可完全解决.

## 5. 初等函数求导举例

**例14** 设  $y = \sin nx \cdot \sin^n x$  ( $n$  为常数), 求  $y'$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\sin nx \cdot \sin^n x)' \\ &= (\sin nx)' \cdot \sin^n x + (\sin nx) \cdot (\sin^n x)' \\ &= (n \cdot \cos nx) \cdot \sin^n x + (\sin nx) \cdot (n \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x) \\ &= n \sin^{n-1} x (\cos nx \cdot \sin x + \sin nx \cdot \cos x) \\ &= n \sin^{n-1} x \sin(n+1)x. \end{aligned}$$

**例15** 设函数 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 可导, 且 $f^2(x)+g^2(x)\neq 0$ , 试求函数

$y = \sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}$  的导数.

**解**

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}} \cdot (f^2(x)+g^2(x))' \quad (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}} \cdot (2f(x) \cdot f'(x) + 2g(x) \cdot g'(x))$$

$$= \frac{f(x) \cdot f'(x) + g(x) \cdot g'(x)}{\sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}}.$$

**例16** 设函数  $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$ , 求  $y'$ .

**解**

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}.$$

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

**\*例17** 证明下列双曲函数及反双曲函数的导数公式

$$(\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x,$$

$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x,$$

$$(\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{ch} x)^2}.$$

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

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

$$(\operatorname{arth} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}.$$

## 四、微分公式与微分运算法则

$$dy = f'(x)dx$$

**求法：** 计算函数的导数，乘以自变量的微分.

### 1. 基本初等函数的微分公式

$$d(C) = 0$$

$$d(x^\mu) = \mu x^{\mu-1} dx$$

$$d(\sin x) = \cos x dx$$

$$d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx$$

$$d(\tan x) = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$d(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x dx$$

$$d(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$d(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x dx$$

$$d(a^x) = a^x \ln a \, dx$$

$$d(e^x) = e^x dx$$

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

$$d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

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

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

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

## 2. 函数和、差、积、商的微分法则

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$$

$$d(Cu) = Cdu$$

$$d(uv) = vdu + u dv$$

$$d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{vdu - u dv}{v^2}$$

**例2** 设  $y = \ln(x + e^{x^2})$ , 求  $dy$ .

**解**  $\because y' = \frac{1 + 2xe^{x^2}}{x + e^{x^2}}, \therefore dy = \frac{1 + 2xe^{x^2}}{x + e^{x^2}} dx.$

**例3** 设  $y = e^{1-3x} \cos x$ , 求  $dy$ .

**解**  $dy = \cos x \cdot d(e^{1-3x}) + e^{1-3x} \cdot d(\cos x).$

$$\because (e^{1-3x})' = -3e^{1-3x}, \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore dy &= \cos x \cdot (-3e^{1-3x})dx + e^{1-3x} \cdot (-\sin x)dx \\ &= -e^{1-3x}(3\cos x + \sin x)dx. \end{aligned}$$



### 3. 复合函数的微分法则

设函数  $y = f(x)$  有导数  $f'(x)$ ,

(1) 当  $x$  是自变量时,  $dy = f'(x)dx$ ;

(2) 当  $x$  是中间变量, 即另一变量  $t$  的可微函数  $x = \varphi(t)$  时,

$$dy = f'(x)\varphi'(t)dt$$

$$\because \varphi'(t)dt = dx, \therefore \underline{dy = f'(x)dx}.$$

**结论:** 无论  $x$  是自变量还是中间变量, 函数  $y = f(x)$  的微分形式总是  $dy = f'(x)dx$  **微分形式的不变性**

**例4** 设  $y = \sin(2x + 1)$ , 求  $dy$ .

**解** 方法1.

按微分形式不变性求.

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= d \sin(2x + 1) \\ &= \cos(2x + 1)d(2x + 1) \\ &= \cos(2x + 1) \cdot 2dx \\ &= 2 \cos(2x + 1)dx. \end{aligned}$$

方法2.

按  $dy = f'(x)dx$  求.

$$\begin{aligned} \because y' &= \cos(2x + 1) \cdot 2 \\ \therefore dy &= y'dx \\ &= 2 \cos(2x + 1)dx. \end{aligned}$$

**例5** 设  $y = e^{-ax} \sin bx$ , 求  $dy$ .

**解** 方法1.

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \sin bx \cdot d(e^{-ax}) + e^{-ax} \cdot d(\sin bx) \\ &= \sin bx \cdot e^{-ax} d(-ax) + e^{-ax} \cdot \cos bx d(bx) \\ &= \sin bx \cdot e^{-ax} (-a) dx + e^{-ax} \cdot b \cos bx dx \\ &= e^{-ax} (b \cos bx - a \sin bx) dx. \end{aligned}$$

方法2.

$$\begin{aligned} \because y' &= (e^{-ax})' \sin bx + e^{-ax} (\sin bx)' \\ &= -ae^{-ax} \cdot \sin bx + e^{-ax} \cdot b \cos bx \\ &= e^{-ax} (b \cos bx - a \sin bx), \\ \therefore dy &= y' dx = e^{-ax} (b \cos bx - a \sin bx) dx. \end{aligned}$$

**例6** 在下列等式左端的括号中填入适当的函数, 使等式成立.

$$(1) \, d(\quad) = \cos \omega t dt; \quad (2) \, d(\sin x^2) = (\quad) d(\sqrt{x}).$$

**解**

$$(1) \because d(\sin \omega t) = \omega \cos \omega t dt,$$

$$\therefore \cos \omega t dt = \frac{1}{\omega} d(\sin \omega t) = d\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t\right),$$

$$\therefore d\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t + C\right) = \cos \omega t dt.$$

$$(2) \because \frac{d(\sin x^2)}{d(\sqrt{x})} = \frac{2x \cos x^2 dx}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx} = 4x\sqrt{x} \cos x^2,$$

$$\therefore d(\sin x^2) = (4x\sqrt{x} \cos x^2) d(\sqrt{x}).$$