# 第2章a: 导数

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 I

#### **Outline**

- 1. 导数定义
- 2. 求导法则

四则运算的求导法则 反函数的求导法则

复合函数的求导法则

- 3. 高阶导数
- 4. 隐函数求导
- 5. 微分



#### We are here now...

#### 1. 导数定义

2. 求导法则

四则运算的来导法则 反函数的求导法则 复合函数的求导法则

- 3. 高阶导数
- 4. 隐函数求导
- 5. 微分

**引例** 假设物体沿直线作(变速)运动,在 t 时刻的位置为 s = f(t).



**引例** 假设物体沿直线作(变速)运动,在 t 时刻的位置为 s = f(t).

• 从  $t_0$  到  $t_0 + \Delta t$  时刻的平均速度为:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{f(t_0 + \Delta t) - f(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

#### **引例** 假设物体沿直线作(变速)运动,在 t 时刻的位置为 s = f(t).

• 从  $t_0$  到  $t_0$  +  $\Delta t$  时刻的平均速度为:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{f(t_0 + \Delta t) - f(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

• 在  $t_0$  时刻的瞬时速度为:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{f(t_0 + \Delta t) - f(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

**引例** 假设物体沿直线作(变速)运动,在 t 时刻的位置为 s = f(t).

• 从  $t_0$  到  $t_0 + \Delta t$  时刻的平均速度为:

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{f(t_0 + \Delta t) - f(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

• 在  $t_0$  时刻的瞬时速度为:

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{f(t_0 + \Delta t) - f(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$

定义 设 y = f(x) 在  $x_0$  的邻域内有定义,如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称 f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可导,

定义 设 y = f(x) 在  $x_0$  的邻域内有定义,如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称 f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可导,上述极限值称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的 导数 (或微商),

定义 设 y = f(x) 在  $x_0$  的邻域内有定义,如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称 f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处**可导**,上述极限值称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的**导数**(或微商),记为  $f'(x_0)$ , $y'|_{x=x_0}$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ .

定义 设 v = f(x) 在  $x_0$  的邻域内有定义,如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称 f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可导,上述极限值称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的导数 (或微商), 记为 $f'(x_0)$ ,  $y'|_{x=x_0}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ , 或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ .

**注1** 导数反映函数变化快慢,故  $f'(x_0)$  也称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的 变化率.

定义 设 y = f(x) 在  $x_0$  的邻域内有定义,如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称 f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处**可导**,上述极限值称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的**导数**(或微商),记为  $f'(x_0)$ , $y'|_{x=x_0}$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ .

**注1** 导数反映函数变化快慢,故  $f'(x_0)$  也称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的 变化率.

注 2 导数  $f'(x_0)$  定义式的其它等价表示:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$



定义 设 y = f(x) 在  $x_0$  的邻域内有定义,如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称 f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处**可导**,上述极限值称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的**导数**(或微商),记为  $f'(x_0)$ , $y'|_{x=x_0}$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}|_{x=x_0}$ .

**注1** 导数反映函数变化快慢,故  $f'(x_0)$  也称为 f(x) 在  $x_0$  处的 变化率.

注 2 导数  $f'(x_0)$  定义式的其它等价表示:

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}, \qquad \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}.$$



假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导.

假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x)$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

**例 1** 求常值函数 f(x) = C 的导数.

假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

$$\mathbf{m} f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$



假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

$$\mathbf{H} f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{C - C}{h}$$



假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

$$\mathbf{R} f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{C - C}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 0$$



假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

$$\mathbf{R} f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{C - C}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 0 = 0$$



假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

定义 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 上可导,是指对任意点  $x \in (a, b)$  可导. 此时

$$x \mapsto f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

定义了一个函数,称为**导函数**,记为f',y', $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,或  $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ .

$$\mathbf{R} f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{C - C}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 0 = 0$$

**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数) 的导数.

解 只以n = 1, 2, 3 为例证明.



**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数)的导数.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
  $\forall$ ,  $f(x) = x$ ,

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
  $\forall$ ,  $f(x) = x^2$ ,

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,

**解** 只以 
$$n = 1, 2, 3$$
 为例计算.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ ,

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,

**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$ (n 为正整数)的导数.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ ,

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,

**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$ (n 为正整数)的导数.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
  $\text{ m}$ ,  $f(x) = x^2$ ,

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,



**例 2** 求函数 
$$f(x) = x^n$$
 ( $n$  为正整数)的导数.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时, $f(x) = x^2$ ,这时 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,

**例 2** 求函数 
$$f(x) = x^n$$
( $n$  为正整数)的导数.

**解** 只以 
$$n = 1, 2, 3$$
 为例计算.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时, $f(x) = x^2$ ,这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$$

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,

**例 2** 求函数 
$$f(x) = x^n$$
 ( $n$  为正整数)的导数.

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 只以  $n = 1, 2, 3$  为例计算.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,



**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数) 的导数.

 $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n = 1, 2, 3 为例计算.

(1) n = 1 时,f(x) = x,这时

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

(2) n = 2 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (2x+h)$$

(3) n = 3 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,

**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数) 的导数.

 $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n = 1, 2, 3 为例计算.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (2x+h) = 2x$$

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ ,



**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数)的导数.

 $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n = 1, 2, 3 为例计算.

(1) n = 1 时,f(x) = x,这时

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

(2) n = 2 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (2x+h) = 2x$$

(3) n = 3 时,  $f(x) = x^3$ , 这时 f(x+h) - f(x)

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

**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数)的导数.

 $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n = 1, 2, 3 为例计算.

(1) n = 1 时,f(x) = x,这时

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

(2) n = 2 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (2x+h) = 2x$$

(3) n = 3 时, $f(x) = x^3$ ,这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h}$$



 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{2} \$  求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数)的导数.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 只以  $n=1,2,3$  为例计算.

(1) n = 1 时, f(x) = x, 这时

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

(2) n = 2 时, $f(x) = x^2$ ,这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (2x+h) = 2x$$

(3) n = 3 时, $f(x) = x^3$ ,这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h}$$



 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{2} \$  求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数)的导数.  $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n=1,2,3 为例计算.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时, $f(x) = x$ ,这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时, $f(x) = x^2$ ,这时  
 $f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x}$ 

$$(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时, $f(x) = x^3$ ,这时

$$\begin{cases} c = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}$$

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$ 

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h}$  $= \lim_{h \to 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)$ 

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{2} \$  求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数)的导数.  $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n=1,2,3 为例计算.

(1) n = 1 时, f(x) = x, 这时

 $= \lim(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) = 3x^2$ 

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时  $f(x+h)-f(x)$   $(x+h)^2-x^2$   $2xh$ 

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$ 

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时, $f(x) = x^3$ ,这时

(3) n = 3 时, $f(x) = x^3$ ,这时  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h}$ 



 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{2} \$  求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数)的导数.  $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n=1,2,3 为例计算.

(1) 
$$n = 1$$
 时,  $f(x) = x$ , 这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (2x+h) = 2x \quad (x^2)' = 2x$$

(3) 
$$n = 3$$
 时, $f(x) = x^3$ ,这时

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h}$  $= \lim_{h \to 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) = 3x^2 \quad (x^3)' = 3x^2$ 

**例 2** 求函数  $f(x) = x^n$  (n 为正整数) 的导数  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$  $\mathbf{H}$  只以 n=1,2,3 为例计算. (1) n = 1 时, f(x) = x, 这时

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

(2) 
$$n = 2$$
 时,  $f(x) = x^2$ , 这时  $f(x+h) - f(x)$   $(x+h)^2 - x^2$   $2xh + h^2$ 

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} (2x+h) = 2x \quad (x^2)' = 2x$$

(3) n = 3 时, $f(x) = x^3$ ,这时  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h}$  $= \lim_{h \to 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2) = 3x^2 \quad (x^3)' = 3x^2$ 



例 4 求函数 
$$f(x) = \sin x$$
 的导数.



解

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

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 4 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

解

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

$$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$$
 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

解

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

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$  求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.



解

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$  求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.



解

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

**注1** 上述说明  $\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = -\frac{1}{y^2}$ ,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$  求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

解

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

**注1** 上述说明  $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .

**注2** 结合 
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$
  $(n)$  为正整数).

 $\mathbf{M}$  4 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.



解

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

**注1** 上述说明  $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .

注 2 结合 
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$
  $(n)$  为正整数). 其实对所有实数  $\mu$ ,都成立  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$ .

例 4 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

解

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

**注1** 上述说明 
$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .  
**注2** 结合  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$   $(n$  为正整数) 其实对所有实数  $u$  . 都成立

注 2 结合 
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$
  $(n$  为正整数). 其实对所有实数  $\mu$ ,都成立  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$ .

例 4 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

解

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



解

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

**注1** 上述说明 
$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .  
**注2** 结合  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$   $(n$  为正整数) 其实对所有实数  $u$  . 都成立

注 2 结合 
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$
  $(n)$  为正整数). 其实对所有实数  $\mu$ ,都成立  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$ .

例 4 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

解

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}$$



$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
**注1** 上述说明  $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .

注 2 结合 
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$
  $(n)$  为正整数). 其实对所有实数  $\mu$ ,都成立  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$ .

 $\mathbf{9}$  4 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}$ 

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

解

**例 3** 求函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  的导数.

**注1** 上述说明  $\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .

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

 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot 2 \cos \left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \sin \frac{h}{2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \cos \left(x + \frac{h}{2}\right) \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{h}$ 

6/40 < ▷ △ ▽

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

注 2 结合  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$  (n) 为正整数). 其实对所有实数  $\mu$ ,都成立

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$  求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}$ 

**注1** 上述说明  $\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}$ 

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$  求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

**注 2** 结合  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$  (n) 为正整数). 其实对所有实数  $\mu$ ,都成立  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$ .

 $=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\cdot 2\cos\left(x+\frac{h}{2}\right)\sin\frac{h}{2}=\lim_{h\to 0}\cos\left(x+\frac{h}{2}\right)\frac{\sin\frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}}=\cos x$ 

6/40 < ▷ △ ▽

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ 



# $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot 2 \cos \left( x + \frac{h}{2} \right) \sin \frac{h}{2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \cos \left( x + \frac{h}{2} \right) \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} = \cos x$

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$  求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的导数.

**注1** 上述说明  $\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,或等价地, $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ .

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}$ 

**注 2** 结合  $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$  (n) 为正整数). 其实对所有实数  $\mu$ ,都成立  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$ .

同理  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ 

6/40 < ▷ △ ▽

#### 小结

至此,我们通过求极限的导数定义,得到一些基本初等函数的导数:

$$(C)' = 1$$
,  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu - 1}$ ,  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ ,  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ 

# 小结

至此,我们通过求极限的导数定义,得到一些基本初等函数的导数:

$$(C)' = 1$$
,  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu - 1}$ ,  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ ,  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ 

另外,通过类似方法还可以得到

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

这些导数公式都需要记住.

#### 小结

至此,我们通过求极限的导数定义,得到一些基本初等函数的导数:

$$(C)' = 1$$
,  $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu - 1}$ ,  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ ,  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ 

另外,通过类似方法还可以得到

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

这些导数公式都需要记住.

后面的重点是,如何利用这些基本公式,结合导数的运算法则,求出复 杂函数的导数出来.



$$\mathbf{R} f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h},$$

$$\mathbf{k} f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$
,极限不存在,

$$\mathbf{H} f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$
,极限不存在, 在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

$$\mathbf{H} f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$
,极限不存在, 在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

注 尽管上述极限不存在,但单侧极限存在:



$$\mathbf{R} f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$
,极限不存在, 在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

#### 注 尽管上述极限不存在,但单侧极限存在:

$$\lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

$$\mathbf{p}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$
,极限不存在, 在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

#### 注 尽管上述极限不存在,但单侧极限存在:

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$
$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

$$\mathbf{R} f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$
,极限不存在, 在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

注 尽管上述极限不存在,但单侧极限存在:

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$
$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

一般地,可以定义**单侧导数** 如下:

右导数 
$$f'_{+}(x_{0}) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x_{0} + h) - f(0)}{h}$$
  
左导数  $f'_{-}(x_{0}) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x_{0} + h) - f(0)}{h}$ 

$$\mathbf{R} f'(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h}$$
,极限不存在, 在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

注 尽管上述极限不存在,但单侧极限存在:

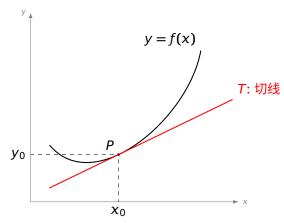
$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$
$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

一般地,可以定义**单侧导数** 如下:

右导数 
$$f'_{+}(x_{0}) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x_{0} + h) - f(0)}{h}$$
  
左导数  $f'_{-}(x_{0}) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x_{0} + h) - f(0)}{h}$ 

设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

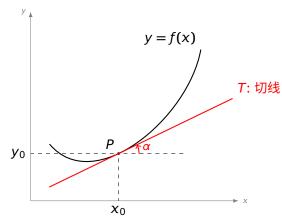
$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$



设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

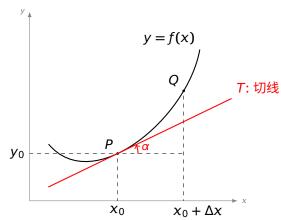
$$k = \tan \alpha$$



设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

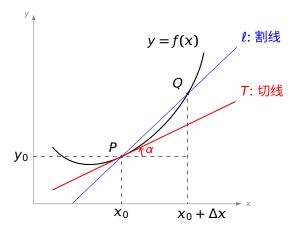
$$k = \tan \alpha$$



设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

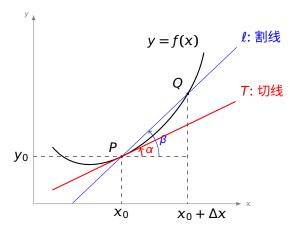
$$k = \tan \alpha$$



设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

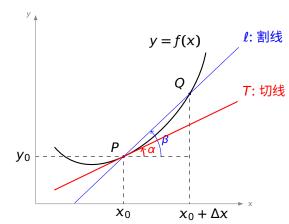
$$k = \tan \alpha$$



设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

$$k = \tan \alpha$$
$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$

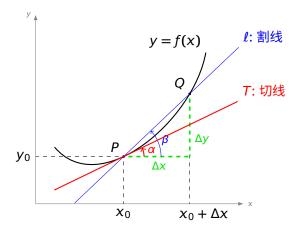




设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

$$k = \tan \alpha$$
$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$



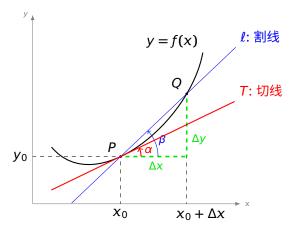
设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$





设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

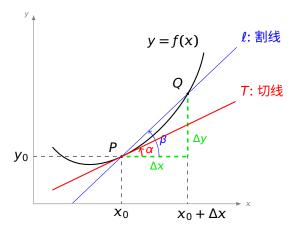
其中

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f'(x_0)$$





设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

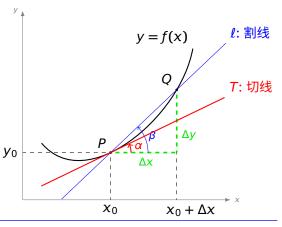
其中

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f'(x_0)$$



所以在点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处,

• 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$ 



设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

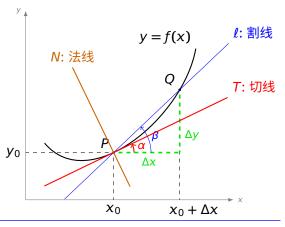
其中

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f'(x_0)$$



所以在点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处,

• 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$ 



设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

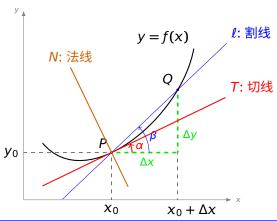
其中

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f'(x_0)$$



所以在点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处,

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$



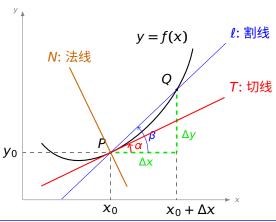
设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线是:

$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$

 $k = \tan \alpha$ 

其中

$$= \lim_{Q \to P} \tan \beta$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$
$$= f'(x_0)$$



所以在点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处,

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ ) @ 验验

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )

- 例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- (2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )

- 例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- (2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- **解 (1)** f'(x) = 2x

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )

- 例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- (2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- **M** (1)  $f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$ ,

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )

- 例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- (2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.

**解 (1)** 
$$f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$$
,所以

切线 
$$y = 2(x-1)+1$$
 , 法线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)+1$ 

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )

- 例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- (2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- **解 (1)**  $f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$ ,所以

切线 
$$y = 2(x-1) + 1 = 2x - 1$$
,法线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$ 

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )
- 例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- (2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- **解 (1)**  $f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$ ,所以

切线 
$$y = 2(x-1) + 1 = 2x - 1$$
, 法线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$ 

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



- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )
- 例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- (2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.
- **解 (1)**  $f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$ ,所以

切线 
$$y = 2(x-1) + 1 = 2x - 1$$
, 法线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$ 

(2) 
$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow g'(2) = -\frac{1}{4}$$
,

- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )

例 (1) 求 
$$f(x) = x^2$$
 在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.

(2) 求 
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
 在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.

**解 (1)** 
$$f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$$
,所以

切线 
$$y = 2(x-1) + 1 = 2x - 1$$
, 法线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$ 

(2) 
$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow g'(2) = -\frac{1}{4}$$
, 所以

切线 
$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{2}$$
 ,法线  $y = 4(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}$ 



- 切线方程:  $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
- 法线方程:  $y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x x_0) + f(x_0)$ ,(假设  $f'(x_0) \neq 0$ )

例 (1) 求  $f(x) = x^2$  在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.

(2) 求  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  在点 (2, 0.5) 处的切线、法线的方程.

**解 (1)** 
$$f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$$
,所以

切线 
$$y = 2(x-1) + 1 = 2x - 1$$
, 法线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$ 

(2) 
$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow g'(2) = -\frac{1}{4}$$
, 所以

切线 
$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}x + 1$$
, 法线  $y = 4(x-1) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{2}$ 



性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

等价地,f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不连续  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不可导.

性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

等价地,f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不连续  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不可导.

$$f(x)$$
在 $x_0$ 点可导  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在

性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

等价地,f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不连续  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不可导.

$$f(x)$$
在 $x_0$ 点可导  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在  $\Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \alpha$  (有界量)

性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

等价地,f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不连续  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不可导.

$$f(x)$$
在 $x_0$ 点可导  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在  $\Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \alpha$  (有界量)  $\Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0)$ 

性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

等价地,f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不连续  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不可导.

$$f(x)$$
在 $x_0$ 点可导  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在  $\Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \alpha$  (有界量)  $\Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0)$   $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0)]$ 

性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

等价地,f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不连续  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不可导.

$$f(x)$$
在 $x_0$ 点可导  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  存在 
$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \alpha \quad (有界量)$$
  $\Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0)$  
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0)] = f(x_0)$$

性质 f(x) 在  $x_0$  点可导  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点连续.

等价地,f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不连续  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) 在  $x_0$  点不可导.

$$f(x) 在 x_0 点可导 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad 存在$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \alpha \quad (有界量)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} [f(x_0) + \alpha(x - x_0)] = f(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \therefore \Delta x_0 \therefore \Delta x_0$$

### We are here now...

- 1. 导数定义
- 2. 求导法则

四则运算的求导法则 反函数的求导法则 复合函数的求导法则

- 3. 高阶导数
- 4. 隐函数求导
- 5. 微分



$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)' =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' =$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' =$$

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = \qquad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' =$$

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = -\frac{v'}{v^2}, \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' =$$

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)'=u'v+uv',\quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)'=-\frac{v'}{v^2},\quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)'=\frac{u'v-uv'}{v^2}.$$

**定理** 设 u, v 是可导函数,则

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)'=u'v+uv', \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)'=-\frac{v'}{v^2}, \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)'=\frac{u'v-uv'}{v^2}.$$

**定理**设 <math>u, v 是可导函数,则

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)'=u'v+uv',\quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)'=-\frac{v'}{v^2},\quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)'=\frac{u'v-uv'}{v^2}.$$

$$(uv)'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x}$$

**定理** 设 u, v 是可导函数,则

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)'=u'v+uv', \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)'=-\frac{v'}{v^2}, \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)'=\frac{u'v-uv'}{v^2}.$$

$$(uv)'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} e^{-u(x + \Delta x)v(x) + u(x + \Delta x)v(x)}$$

**定理** 设 u, v 是可导函数,则

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$

$$(uv)'=u'v+uv', \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)'=-\frac{v'}{v^2}, \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)'=\frac{u'v-uv'}{v^2}.$$

<mark>证明</mark> 上述各式均可由导数的定义直接证明,下面仅以乘积公式为例:

$$(uv)'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x}$$

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

定理 设 u, v 是可导函数,则

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$
  
 $(uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = -\frac{v'}{v^2}, \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}.$ 

$$(uv)'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)[v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)]}{\Delta x} + \frac{[u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)]v(x)}{\Delta x}$$
$$= u(x)v'(x) + u'(x)v(x).$$

**定理** 设 u, v 是可导函数,则

$$(Cu)' = Cu', \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v',$$
  
 $(uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = -\frac{v'}{v^2}, \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}.$ 

证明 上述各式均可由导数的定义直接证明,下面仅以乘积公式为例:

$$(uv)'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} e^{-u(x + \Delta x)v(x) + u(x + \Delta x)v(x)}$$

$$(uv)(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x}$$

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

$$= u(x)v'(x) + u'(x)v(x).$$

**例1**  $y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$ ,求 y'.



**例1**  $y = e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)$ , 求 y'.

**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .



$$y' = (e^x)'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\sin x + \cos x)'$$



**例1** 
$$y = e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .



$$y' = (e^x)'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\cos x - \sin x)$$



**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .



$$y' = (e^{x})'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x}\cos x$$



**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .

$$y' = (e^{x})'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x}\cos x$$

**例2** 
$$y = \tan x$$
,求  $y'$ .

**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .

$$y' = (e^{x})'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x}\cos x$$

例 2 
$$y = \tan x$$
, 求  $y'$ .

$$y' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)'$$

**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .

$$y' = (e^{x})'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x}\cos x$$

**例2** 
$$y = \tan x$$
,求  $y'$ .

$$y' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - \sin x (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$

**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .

$$y' = (e^{x})'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x}\cos x$$

例 2 
$$y = \tan x$$
, 求  $y'$ .

$$y' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - \sin x (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .

$$y' = (e^{x})'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x}\cos x$$

**例2** 
$$y = \tan x$$
,求  $y'$ .

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

**例1** 
$$y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$$
,求  $y'$ .

$$y' = (e^{x})'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x)'$$
$$= e^{x}(\sin x + \cos x) + e^{x}(\cos x - \sin x)$$
$$= 2e^{x}\cos x$$

**例2** 
$$y = \tan x$$
,求  $y'$ .

解

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

**例3**  $y = \cot x$ ,求 y'.





$$y' = \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)'$$

$$y' = \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x (\sin x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$



$$y' = \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x(\sin x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{-\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

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

### 解法一

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

$$y' = \left(\frac{1}{\tan x}\right)'$$

### 解法一

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

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

### 解法一

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

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



### 解法一

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

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



### 解法一

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

### 解法二

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

**例 4** 求  $x \ln x$  和  $\frac{x^3 + 2x}{e^x}$  的导数.



**例4** 求 $x \ln x$  和  $\frac{x^3+2x}{e^x}$  的导数.



**例4** 求 $x \ln x$  和  $\frac{x^3+2x}{e^x}$  的导数.

$$(x \ln x)' = x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)'$$



**例 4** 求  $x \ln x$  和  $\frac{x^3+2x}{e^x}$  的导数.

$$(x \ln x)' = x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)' = \ln x + 1$$
$$\left(\frac{x^3 + 2x}{e^x}\right)'$$



**例4** 求  $x \ln x$  和  $\frac{x^3+2x}{e^x}$  的导数.

$$(x \ln x)' = x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)' = \ln x + 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x^3 + 2x}{e^x}\right)' = \frac{(x^3 + 2x)' \cdot e^x - (e^x)' \cdot (x^3 + 2x)}{e^{2x}}$$

**例4** 求  $x \ln x$  和  $\frac{x^3+2x}{e^x}$  的导数.

$$(x \ln x)' = x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)' = \ln x + 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x^3 + 2x}{e^x}\right)' = \frac{(x^3 + 2x)' \cdot e^x - (e^x)' \cdot (x^3 + 2x)}{e^{2x}}$$

$$= \frac{(3x^2 + 2)e^x - e^x \cdot (x^3 + 2x)}{e^{2x}}$$

**例 4** 求  $x \ln x$  和  $\frac{x^3 + 2x}{e^x}$  的导数.

$$(x \ln x)' = x' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)' = \ln x + 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x^3 + 2x}{e^x}\right)' = \frac{(x^3 + 2x)' \cdot e^x - (e^x)' \cdot (x^3 + 2x)}{e^{2x}}$$

$$= \frac{(3x^2 + 2)e^x - e^x \cdot (x^3 + 2x)}{e^{2x}}$$

$$= \frac{-x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2}{e^x}.$$

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

dx dy

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

 $\frac{dx}{dy}$ 

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

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

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

 $\frac{dx}{dy}$ 

定理 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

M 求 arcsin x,arctan x 的导数.



$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

定理 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ , $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

$$(\arcsin x)' = (\sin^{-1}(x))'$$



**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ , $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

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

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

定理 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

M 求 arcsin x,arctan x 的导数.

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

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

定理 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

M 求 arcsin x,arctan x 的导数.

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

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

<mark>例</mark> 求 arcsin x,arctan x 的导数.

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

$$y = \arcsin x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

M 求 arcsin x,arctan x 的导数.

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

$$y = \arcsin x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

M 求 arcsin x,arctan x 的导数.

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

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

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ , $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

解

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

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



$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ , $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

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

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



$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ ,  $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

解

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

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

$$(\arctan x)' = (\tan^{-1}(x))'$$



$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ ,  $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

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

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

$$(\arctan x)' = (\tan^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{(\tan y)'}$$



$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ ,  $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

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

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

$$(\arctan x)' = (\tan^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{(\tan y)'}$$

$$=\cos^2 y$$



**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ ,  $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

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

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

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



**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

<mark>例</mark> 求 arcsin x,arctan x 的导数.

$$(\arcsin x)' = (\sin^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{(\sin y)'}$$
  $y = \sin^{-1} x$   
 $\sin y = x$   
 $\sin x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$ 

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

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



**定理** 设函数 x = f(y) 是单调、可导,并且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ ,那么反函数  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  也可导,并且

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  求  $\operatorname{arcsin} x$ , $\operatorname{arctan} x$  的导数.

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

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

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



引例 求 sin(2x)的导数

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

$$\sin 2x = \cos 2x$$
.

引例 求 sin(2x)的导数

解法一

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \cos 2x.$$

解法二 由二倍角公式  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ ,所以

引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \cos 2x.$$

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以  $(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)'$ 

引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \cos 2x.$$

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以 
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$

引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \cos 2x.$$

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x$$

引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \cos 2x.$$

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \cos 2x.$$

引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

#### 解法一

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \cos 2x.$$

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \cos 2x.$$

问1 究竟哪个正确?

引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

#### 解法一

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow \sin 2x = \cos 2x.$$

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以 
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$
 
$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \cos 2x.$$

问1 究竟哪个正确?解法一出错的地方是什么?

引例 求 sin(2x)的导数

#### 解法一

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\sin 2x$   $\Rightarrow \cos 2x$ .  
 $f(x)$ 的导数为 $f'(x)$   $\Rightarrow$   $f[g(x)]$ 的导数为 $f'[g(x)]$ 

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \cos 2x.$$

问1 究竟哪个正确?解法一出错的地方是什么?



引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

#### 解法一

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\sin 2x = \cos 2x$ .  
 $f(x)$ 的导数为 $f'(x)$   $\Rightarrow$   $f[g(x)]$ 的导数为 $f'[g(x)]$ 

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \cos 2x.$$

问1 究竟哪个正确?解法一出错的地方是什么?

引例 求 sin(2x) 的导数

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\sin 2x = \cos 2x$ .  
 $f(x)$ 的导数为 $f'(x)$   $\Rightarrow$   $f[g(x)]$ 的导数为 $f'[g(x)]$ 

解法二 由二倍角公式 
$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$
,所以
$$(\sin 2x)' = (2 \sin x \cos x)' = 2(\sin x)' \cos x + 2 \sin x (\cos x)'$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x = 2 \cos 2x.$$

- 问1 究竟哪个正确?解法一出错的地方是什么?
- $\overline{\mathbf{0}}$  **2** 复合函数 f[g(x)] 的导数是什么?

**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

 $y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$ 



**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

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



**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \vec{g} \quad [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \vec{g} \quad [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

例

 $(\sin 2x)'$ 



**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{if } [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

例

$$\sin 2x = \sin(u = 2x)$$

 $(\sin 2x)'$ 

**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{if } [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\sin 2x = \sin(u = 2x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = 2x \end{cases}$$

$$(\sin 2x)'$$

定理 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \vec{y} \quad [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\sin 2x = \sin(u = 2x) \implies \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = 2x \end{cases}$$

$$(\sin 2x)' = y'_u \cdot u'_x$$

**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{if } [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\sin 2x = \sin(u = 2x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = 2x \end{cases}$$

$$(\sin 2x)' = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{v} = (\sin u)'_{u} \cdot (2x)'_{v}$$



**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \vec{y} \quad [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\sin 2x = \sin(u = 2x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = 2x \end{cases}$$

$$(\sin 2x)' = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{x} = (\sin u)'_{u} \cdot (2x)'_{x} = 2\cos u$$



**定理** 设 
$$y = f(u)$$
,  $u = g(x)$  可导,则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  的导数为:

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$

等价地

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \vec{y} \quad [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\sin 2x = \sin(u = 2x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = 2x \end{cases}$$

$$(\sin 2x)' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (\sin u)'_u \cdot (2x)'_x = 2\cos u = 2\cos 2x$$



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

**例1** 设 
$$y = e^{x^3}$$
,求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .  
**解**  $y = e^{u=x^3}$ 

$$y = e^{u=x}$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x$$

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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x = e^u \cdot 3x^2$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^{3}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^{u} \\ u = x^{3} \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{x} = (e^{u})'_{u} \cdot (x^{3})'_{x} = e^{u} \cdot 3x^{2} = 3x^{2}e^{x^{3}}$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \implies \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x = e^u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

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



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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x = e^u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

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

$$y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \implies \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x = e^u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

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

$$y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x = e^u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

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

解 复合函数关系
$$y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$y'_{x} = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{x}$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^{3}} \implies \begin{cases} y = e^{u} \\ u = x^{3} \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{x} = (e^{u})'_{u} \cdot (x^{3})'_{x} = e^{u} \cdot 3x^{2} = 3x^{2}e^{x^{3}}$$

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

$$y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$
各函数导数

$$y'_u = u'_x =$$

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^{3}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^{u} \\ u = x^{3} \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{x} = (e^{u})'_{u} \cdot (x^{3})'_{x} = e^{u} \cdot 3x^{2} = 3x^{2}e^{x^{3}}$$

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

$$y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$
各函数导数

.

$$y'_u = \cos u, \quad u'_x =$$

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$



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

$$y = e^{u = x^{3}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^{u} \\ u = x^{3} \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{x} = (e^{u})'_{u} \cdot (x^{3})'_{x} = e^{u} \cdot 3x^{2} = 3x^{2}e^{x^{3}}$$

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

$$y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$$

各函数导数

$$y'_u = \cos u, \quad u'_x = \frac{(2x)'(1+x^2)-2x(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$y_x' = y_u' \cdot u_x'$$



**例1**设  $y = e^{x^3}$ ,求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .  $y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$ 

$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x = e^u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

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

解 复合函数关系  $y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$ 

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

 $y'_{x} = y'_{x} \cdot u'_{x}$ 



复合函数导数

解

 $y = e^{u = x^3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$ 

$$y = e^{u = x^{3}} \implies \begin{cases} y = e^{u} \\ u = x^{3} \end{cases}$$
$$y' = y'_{u} \cdot u'_{x} = (e^{u})'_{u} \cdot (x^{3})'_{x} = e^{u} \cdot 3x^{2} = 3x^{2}e^{x^{3}}$$

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

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

解 复合函数关系

- - $y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$
- 各函数导数
- $y'_u = \cos u$ ,  $u'_x = \frac{(2x)'(1+x^2)-2x(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$ 
  - $y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = \frac{2 2x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cos u$



解

各函数导数 复合函数导数

例 1 设 
$$y = e^{x^3}$$
,求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$y = e^{u = x^3} \implies \begin{cases} y = e^u \\ u = x^3 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = y'_u \cdot u'_x = (e^u)'_u \cdot (x^3)'_x = e^u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

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

解 复合函数关系

 $y = \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sin u \\ u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{cases}$ 

$$= \sin\left(u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = s \\ u = \frac{1}{1} \end{cases}$$

$$(2x)'(1+x^2) - 2x(1+x^2)$$

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

$$y'_{u} = \cos u, \quad u'_{x} = \frac{(2x)'(1+x^{2}) - 2x(1+x^{2})'}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2-2x^{2}}{(1+x^{2})^{2}}$$

 $y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = \frac{2 - 2x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cos u = \frac{2 - 2x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cos \left(\frac{2x}{1 + x^2}\right)_{0.85}$ 



解

 $(\ln \sin x)' =$ 



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



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



$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$



$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求 
$$y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$$
 的导数.

解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求 
$$y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$$
 的导数.

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]'$$



解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} ( )^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)'$$

解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)' = -\frac{4x}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

解

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)' = -\frac{4x}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

**例 5** 设 f(x) 可导,则 f(ax + b) 的导数是:

$$[f(ax+b)]'=$$

解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

解

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)' = -\frac{4x}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

**例 5** 设 f(x) 可导,则 f(ax + b) 的导数是:

$$[f(ax+b)]' = af'(ax+b).$$

解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

解

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)' = -\frac{4x}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

例 5 设 f(x) 可导,则 f(ax + b) 的导数是:

$$[f(ax+b)]' = af'(ax+b).$$

特别地, $(e^{-5x+1})' =$  , $(\ln 2x)' =$ 



解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

解

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)' = -\frac{4x}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

例 5 设 f(x) 可导,则  $f(\alpha x + b)$  的导数是:

$$[f(ax+b)]' = af'(ax+b).$$

特别地, $(e^{-5x+1})' = -5e^{-5x+1}$ , $(\ln 2x)' =$ 



解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

解

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)' = -\frac{4x}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

**例 5** 设 f(x) 可导,则 f(ax + b) 的导数是:

$$[f(ax+b)]' = af'(ax+b).$$

特别地, $(e^{-5x+1})' = -5e^{-5x+1}$ , $(\ln 2x)' = \frac{2}{2x}$ 



解

$$(\ln \sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

**例 4** 求  $y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$  的导数.

解

$$\left[ (1-2x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]' = \frac{1}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (1-2x^2)' = -\frac{4x}{3} (1-2x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}.$$

例 5 设 f(x) 可导,则 f(ax + b) 的导数是:

$$[f(ax+b)]' = af'(ax+b).$$

特别地, $(e^{-5x+1})' = -5e^{-5x+1}$ , $(\ln 2x)' = \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}$ 



(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

提示 利用恒等式  $y = e^{\ln y}$ .

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

**解 (1)** 因为 
$$x^x = e^{\ln x^x} = e^{x \ln x}$$
,

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (1) 因为 
$$x^x = e^{\ln x^x} = e^{x \ln x}$$
,所以  $(x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})'$ 

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $x^x = e^{\ln x^x} = e^{x \ln x}$ ,所以

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

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (1) 因为 
$$x^x = e^{\ln x^x} = e^{x \ln x}$$
,所以

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

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (1) 因为 
$$x^x = e^{\ln x^x} = e^{x \ln x}$$
,所以

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

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{e}^{\ln \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{X}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{X} \ln \mathbf{X}}$ ,所以

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

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{e}^{\ln \mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{X}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{X} \ln \mathbf{X}}$ ,所以

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

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

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{e}^{\ln \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{x} \ln \mathbf{x}}$ ,所以

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

(2) 因为 
$$(\ln x)^x = e^{\ln(\ln x)^x} = e^{x \ln(\ln x)}$$
,所以 
$$[(\ln x)^x]' = [e^{x \ln(\ln x)}]'$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{e}^{\ln \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{x} \ln \mathbf{x}}$ ,所以

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

(2) 因为 
$$(\ln x)^x = e^{\ln(\ln x)^x} = e^{x \ln(\ln x)}$$
,所以 
$$[(\ln x)^x]' = [e^{x \ln(\ln x)}]' = e^{x \ln(\ln x)}.$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{e}^{\ln \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{x} \ln \mathbf{x}}$ ,所以

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

(2) 因为 
$$(\ln x)^x = e^{\ln(\ln x)^x} = e^{x \ln(\ln x)}$$
,所以 
$$[(\ln x)^x]' = [e^{x \ln(\ln x)}]' = e^{x \ln(\ln x)} \cdot [x \ln(\ln x)]'$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{e}^{\ln \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{x} \ln \mathbf{x}}$ ,所以

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

(2) 因为 
$$(\ln x)^x = e^{\ln(\ln x)^x} = e^{x \ln(\ln x)}$$
,所以
$$[(\ln x)^x]' = [e^{x \ln(\ln x)}]' = e^{x \ln(\ln x)} \cdot [x \ln(\ln x)]'$$

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

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

提示 利用恒等式  $y = e^{\ln y}$ . 后面我们还会利用隐函数求导法求解.

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (1) 因为  $\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{e}^{\ln \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{x} \ln \mathbf{x}}$ ,所以

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

$$[(\ln x)^{x}]' = [e^{x \ln(\ln x)}]' = e^{x \ln(\ln x)} \cdot [x \ln(\ln x)]'$$
$$= (\ln x)^{x} \cdot \left[\ln(\ln x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right]$$
$$= (\ln x)^{x} \left[\ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x}\right].$$

(2) 因为  $(\ln x)^x = e^{\ln(\ln x)^x} = e^{x \ln(\ln x)}$ ,所以

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (3) 因为  $x^{\sin x} = e^{\ln x^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \ln x}$ ,



(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (3) 因为 
$$x^{\sin x} = e^{\ln x^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \ln x}$$
,所以 
$$[x^{\sin x}]' = [e^{\sin x \ln x}]'$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (3) 因为 
$$x^{\sin x} = e^{\ln x^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \ln x}$$
,所以 
$$[x^{\sin x}]' = [e^{\sin x \ln x}]' = e^{\sin x \ln x}.$$



(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (3) 因为
$$x^{\sin x} = e^{\ln x^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \ln x}$$
,所以 
$$[x^{\sin x}]' = [e^{\sin x \ln x}]' = e^{\sin x \ln x} \cdot [\sin x \ln x]'$$



(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (3) 因为 
$$x^{\sin x} = e^{\ln x^{\sin x}} = e^{\sin x \ln x}$$
,所以 
$$[x^{\sin x}]' = [e^{\sin x \ln x}]' = e^{\sin x \ln x} \cdot [\sin x \ln x]'$$
 
$$= e^{\sin x \ln x} \cdot \left[\cos x \cdot \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right].$$



## We are here now...

1. 导数定义

### 2. 求导法则

反函数的求导法则 复合函数的求导法则

### 3. 高阶导数

- 4. 隐函数求导
- 5. 微分

$$f \xrightarrow{\neg \neg \neg } f'$$



$$f \xrightarrow{\overline{\neg q}} f' \xrightarrow{\overline{\neg q}} f''$$

$$f \xrightarrow{\neg q} f' \xrightarrow{\neg q} f''$$

二阶导数
 $f = f' \cap q$ 

$$f \xrightarrow{\neg q} f' \xrightarrow{\neg q} f'' \xrightarrow{\neg q} f'''$$

二阶导数

 $f = f \xrightarrow{\neg q} f'' \xrightarrow{\neg q} f'''$ 



$$f \xrightarrow{\neg q} f' \xrightarrow{\neg q} f'' \xrightarrow{\neg q} f'''$$
 $= \Box N = D$ 
 $= \Box N$ 

$$f \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f''' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f''' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f^{(4)}$$

$$= \Box N \rightarrow D \qquad = \Box$$

$$f \xrightarrow{\text{미导}} f' \xrightarrow{\text{미导}} f'' \xrightarrow{\text{미导}} f''' \xrightarrow{\text{미F}} f^{(4)}$$

二阶导数 三阶导数 四阶导数  $f$  二阶可导  $f$  三阶可导

$$f \xrightarrow{\text{ql}} f' \xrightarrow{\text{ql}} f'' \xrightarrow{\text{ql}} f''' \xrightarrow{\text{ql}} f^{(4)} \xrightarrow{\text{ql}} \cdots$$

$$= \text{Chi} + \text{Chi} +$$

$$f \xrightarrow{\text{可导}} f' \xrightarrow{\text{可导}} f'' \xrightarrow{\text{可导}} f''' \xrightarrow{\text{可导}} f^{(4)} \xrightarrow{\text{可导}} \cdots$$

二阶导数 三阶导数 四阶导数  $f$  二阶可导  $f$  四阶可导

一般地,f 是n **阶可导**,则存在直到n **阶导数**:

$$f',f'',\cdots,f^{(n)}.$$



一般地,f 是n 阶可导,则存在直到n 阶导数:

$$f',f'',\cdots,f^{(n)}$$
.

n 阶导数也记为

$$y^{(n)}, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$$



$$f \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f''' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f''' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f^{(4)} \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} \cdots$$

二阶导数 三阶导数 四阶导数  $f$  二阶可导  $f$  四阶可导

一般地,f 是n 阶可导,则存在直到n 阶导数:

$$f',f'',\cdots,f^{(n)}.$$

n 阶导数也记为

$$y^{(n)}, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$$

**注1** 约定 $f^{(0)}(x) = f(x), y^{(0)} = y.$ 



一般地,f 是n **阶可**导,则存在直到n **阶导数**:

$$f',f'',\cdots,f^{(n)}.$$

n 阶导数也记为

$$y^{(n)}, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$$

**注1** 约定  $f^{(0)}(x) = f(x)$ ,  $y^{(0)} = y$ .

**注2** 设粒子的路程函数为 x = x(t),则速度 v = x'(t),加速度 a = x''(t).



$$f \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f''' \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} f^{(4)} \xrightarrow{\neg q \rightarrow} \cdots$$

二阶导数 三阶导数 四阶导数  $f$  二阶可导  $f$  四阶可导

一般地,f 是n **阶可导**,则存在直到n **阶导数**:

$$f',f'',\cdots,f^{(n)}.$$

n 阶导数也记为

$$y^{(n)}, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$$

**注1** 约定  $f^{(0)}(x) = f(x)$ ,  $y^{(0)} = y$ .

**注2** 设粒子的路程函数为 x = x(t),则速度 v = x'(t),加速度  $\alpha = x''(t)$ . 牛顿第二定律  $F = m\alpha = mx''$ .



例 1 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,



 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{1}$  求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3, \quad y'' = (4x^3)'$$



 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{1}$  求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,



**M1**求下列函数的 <math> n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)'$ 



(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,

**例 1** 求下列函数的 *n* 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)'$ 

**例 1** 求下列函数的 *n* 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,

M1 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

**例 1** 求下列函数的 *n* 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

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

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

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



(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...



(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,

動 暨南大学 ■ NAN UNIVERSITY

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

**(2)** 

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,

● 整点大学 MAIN UNIVERSITY

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$ 

● 暨南大学

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)

(3)  

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $v^{(4)} = \sin x$ .

型あ大学
MAN UNIVERSITY

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

**(2)** 

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,

型あ大学
MAN UNIVERSITY

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $v^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $v^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,  $v^{(6)} = -\sin x$ .

● 整布大學 MAN UNIVERSITY

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$ 

● 暨南大学

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解 (1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3

(3)  

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$ .

 $\boxed{\textbf{M}}$  1 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解(1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)  

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(9)} = \cos x$ ,

 $\boxed{\textbf{M}}$  1 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解(1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)  

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(9)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(10)} = -\sin x$ ,



 $\boxed{\textbf{M}}$  1 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^4$$
 (2)  $y = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

解(1)

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

$$y' = (e^x)' = e^x$$
,  $y'' = (e^x)' = e^x$ , ...,  $y^{(n)} = e^x$ , ...

(3)  

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(9)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(10)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(11)} = -\cos x$ 



(1)  $v = x^4$  (2)  $v = e^x$  (3)  $y = \sin x$ 

 $\boxed{\textbf{M}}$  1 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

$$y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3$$
,  $y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2$ ,  $y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x$ ,  $y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24$ ,  $y^{(5)} = 0$ ,  $y^{(6)} = 0$ ,...

(2)  $y' = (e^{x})' = e^{x}, \quad y'' = (e^{x})' = e^{x}, \dots, y^{(n)} = e^{x}, \dots$ 

(3)  

$$y = \sin x$$
,  $y' = \cos x$ ,  $y'' = -\sin x$ ,  $y''' = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(5)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$   
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$ ,  $y^{(9)} = \cos x$ ,  $y^{(10)} = -\sin x$ ,  $y^{(11)} = -\cos x$ 

▲ 壁南大学 24/40 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

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



(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}, (x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3},$$



(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

解 (1)

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$$
,  $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4}$ 



(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

解 (1)

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$$
,  $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$ ,



(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}, (x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}, (x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4},$$
$$(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5}$$



(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

解 (1)

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$$
,  $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$ ,  $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$ ,



 $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ ,  $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$ ,

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

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^{x}$ 

 $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$ .

 $(x^{-1})^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}$ 

(1)  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

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

**M** (1) 
$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}, (x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}, (x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4},$$
$$(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}.$$

 $(x^{-1})^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}$ 

(2) 因为  $y = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$ ,

(1)  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

 $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ ,  $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$ ,

 $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$ 

解(1)  $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ ,  $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$ ,

 $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$ 

25/40 < ▶ △ ▽

2a 连续函数

(1)  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

 $(x^{-1})^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}$ 

(2) 因为  $y = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$ ,所以

 $\left[\frac{1}{x(x+1)}\right]^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1} -$ 

(1)  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

 $\left[\frac{1}{x(x+1)}\right]^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1} - (-1)^n n! (x+1)^{-n-1}$ 

解(1)  $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$ ,  $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$ ,

 $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$ 

 $(x^{-1})^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}$ 

(2) 因为  $y = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$ ,所以

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

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

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$y' = x'e^x + x(e^x)' = (x+1)e^x$$

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$y' = x'e^{x} + x(e^{x})' = (x+1)e^{x}$$
  
 $y'' = (x+1)'e^{x} + (x+1)(e^{x})'$ 

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$y' = x'e^{x} + x(e^{x})' = (x+1)e^{x}$$
  
 $y'' = (x+1)'e^{x} + (x+1)(e^{x})' = (x+2)e^{x}$ 

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$y' = x'e^{x} + x(e^{x})' = (x+1)e^{x}$$
$$y'' = (x+1)'e^{x} + (x+1)(e^{x})' = (x+2)e^{x}$$
$$y''' = (x+2)'e^{x} + (x+2)(e^{x})'$$

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

## 解(3)

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

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$y' = x'e^{x} + x(e^{x})' = (x+1)e^{x}$$

$$y'' = (x+1)'e^{x} + (x+1)(e^{x})' = (x+2)e^{x}$$

$$y''' = (x+2)'e^{x} + (x+2)(e^{x})' = (x+3)e^{x}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v^{(n)} =$$

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$  (3)  $y = xe^x$ 

$$y' = x'e^{x} + x(e^{x})' = (x+1)e^{x}$$

$$y'' = (x+1)'e^{x} + (x+1)(e^{x})' = (x+2)e^{x}$$

$$y''' = (x+2)'e^{x} + (x+2)(e^{x})' = (x+3)e^{x}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$y^{(n)} = (x+n)e^{x}.$$

## We are here now...

- 1. 导数定义
- 2. 求导法则

四则运算的求导法则 反函数的求导法则 复合函数的求导法则

- 3. 高阶导数
- 4. 隐函数求导
- 5. 微分



## 隐函数求导

#### 本小节两大问题:

**问题 1** 假设函数 
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足一般方程

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ?

# 隐函数求导

#### 本小节两大问题:

问题 1 假设函数 
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足一般方程

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

## 问题 2 假设函数 y = y(x) 满足参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x, y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x, y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

**例1** 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

例 1 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H}$  把 y = y(x) 代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

例 1 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H}$  把 y = y(x) 代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

**例1**设 y = y(x)满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H}$  把 y = y(x) 代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

$$e^y \cdot y'$$

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

例 1 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H}$  把 y = y(x) 代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

$$e^{y} \cdot y' + y + x \cdot y'$$

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

例 1 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H}$  把 y = y(x) 代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

$$e^{y} \cdot v' + v + x \cdot v' = 0$$

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

例 1 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H}$  把 y = y(x) 代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

$$e^{y} \cdot y' + y + x \cdot y' = 0 \implies (e^{y} + x)y' = -y$$

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法 方程 F(x, y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

例 1 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H}$  把 y = y(x) 代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

$$e^{y} \cdot y' + y + x \cdot y' = 0 \implies (e^{y} + x)y' = -y \implies y' = \frac{-y}{e^{y} + x}$$



$$F(x,y)=0,$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ?

解法 方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

**例1** 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $e^y + xy - e = 0$ ,求 y'.

 $\mathbf{H} y = y(x)$  代入方程,得到

$$e^{y(x)} + xy(x) - e = 0$$

两边对x求导,得到

$$e^{y} \cdot y' + y + x \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow (e^{y} + x)y' = -y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-y}{e^{y} + x}$$

**例2** 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$ ,求 y'.



 $\mathbf{m}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{x}$  求导:

 $\mathbf{R}$  方程两边对 x 求导:  $5y^4 \cdot y'$ 

 $\mathbf{F}$  方程两边对 x 求导:  $5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y'$ 

 $\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{K}}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:  $5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1$ 

 $\mathbf{F}$  方程两边对 x 求导:  $5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^6$ 

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对 x 求导:

$$5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^6 = 0$$

 $\mathbf{m}$  方程两边对 $\mathbf{x}$  求导:

$$5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^6 = 0 \implies (5y^4 + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^6$$

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对 $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

 $\mathbf{m}$  方程两边对 $\mathbf{x}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

例 3 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

 $\mathbf{m}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{x}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

**例3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

解 回忆

切线方程 $y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$ , 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

所以只需求 y'(2).

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

**例3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

解 回忆

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

**例3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

解 回忆

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

所以只需求 y'(2).方程两边对 x 求导:

2x

**例 2** 设 
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足方程  $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$ ,求  $y'$ .

 $\mathbf{m}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{x}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

**例3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

解 回忆

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

$$2x + y + x \cdot y'$$

**例 2** 设 
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足方程  $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$ ,求  $y'$ .

 $\mathbf{m}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{x}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

例 3 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

$$2x + y + x \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y'$$

**例 2** 设 
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足方程  $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$ ,求  $y'$ .

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

**例3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

解回忆

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

$$2x + y + x \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

**例 2** 设 
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足方程  $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$ ,求  $y'$ .

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

**例 3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

$$2x + y + x \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 2y}$$

 $\mathbf{m}$  方程两边对 x 求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

例 3 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

解 回忆

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

所以只需求 y'(2).方程两边对 x 求导:

$$2x + y + x \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 2y}$$

将  $(x_0, y_0) = (2, -2)$  代入,得到  $y'(x_0) = ...$ 

**例 2** 设 v = v(x) 满足方程  $v^5 + 2v - x - 3x^7 = 0$ ,求 v'.

 $\mathbf{K}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$5y^{4} \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^{6} = 0 \implies (5y^{4} + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^{6}}{2 + 5y^{4}}$$

**例 3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

解 回忆

切线方程
$$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$$
, 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 

所以只需求 y'(2).方程两边对 x 求导:

$$2x + y + x \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 2y}$$

将  $(x_0, y_0) = (2, -2)$  代入,得到  $v'(x_0) = 1$ .

切线方程 $y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)+y_0$ , 法线方程 $y = -\frac{1}{y'(x_0)}(x-x_0)+y_0$ 所以只需求 y'(2).方程两边对 x 求导:

解 回忆

将 
$$(x_0, y_0) = (2, -2)$$
 代入,得到  $y'(x_0) = 1$ . 所以

2a 连续函数

 $\mathbf{K}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

肾 万程两辺灯 X 永导:
$$5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^6 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (5y^4 + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^6$$

**例2**设 y = y(x)满足方程  $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$ ,求 y'.

**例 3** 求曲线  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$  在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

 $2x + y + x \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 2y}$ 

切线方程y = x - 4, 法线方程y = -x

 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^6}{2 + 5v^4}$ 

**例 4** 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $x - y + \frac{1}{2} \sin y = 0$ ,求 y''.

**例 4** 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $x - y + \frac{1}{2} \sin y = 0$ ,求 y''.

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

**例 4** 设 
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足方程  $x - y + \frac{1}{2} \sin y = 0$ ,求  $y''$ .

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对 x 求导:

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0$$

**例 4** 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $x - y + \frac{1}{2} \sin y = 0$ ,求 y''.

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

**例 4** 设 y = y(x) 满足方程  $x - y + \frac{1}{2} \sin y = 0$ ,求 y''.

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对 $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

所以

$$y'' = \left(\frac{2}{2 - \cos y}\right)_x'$$

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

$$y'' = \left(\frac{2}{2 - \cos y}\right)_x' = -\frac{2(2 - \cos y)_x'}{(2 - \cos y)^2}$$

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

$$y'' = \left(\frac{2}{2 - \cos y}\right)_x' = -\frac{2(2 - \cos y)_x'}{(2 - \cos y)^2} = -\frac{2\sin y \cdot y'}{(2 - \cos y)^2}$$



 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

$$y'' = \left(\frac{2}{2 - \cos y}\right)_{x}' = -\frac{2(2 - \cos y)_{x}'}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}} = -\frac{2\sin y \cdot y'}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}}$$
$$= -\frac{2\sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

 $\mathbf{M}$  方程两边对  $\mathbf{X}$  求导:

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

$$y'' = \left(\frac{2}{2 - \cos y}\right)_{x}' = -\frac{2(2 - \cos y)_{x}'}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}} = -\frac{2\sin y \cdot y'}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}}$$
$$= -\frac{2\sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{2 - \cos y} = -\frac{4\sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^{3}}$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^{x} = x \ln x$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解 (1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' =$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = y(1 + \ln x)$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = y(1 + \ln x) = x^{x}(1 + \ln x)$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

两边对x求导:

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = y(1 + \ln x) = x^{x}(1 + \ln x)$$

(2) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^x = x \ln(\ln x)$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

两边对x求导:

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = y(1 + \ln x) = x^{x}(1 + \ln x)$$

(2) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^{x} = x \ln(\ln x)$$

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot y'$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

两边对x求导:

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = y(1 + \ln x) = x^{x}(1 + \ln x)$$

(2) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^x = x \ln(\ln x)$$

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

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

两边对x求导:

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = y(1 + \ln x) = x^{x}(1 + \ln x)$$

(2) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^x = x \ln(\ln x)$$

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' = \ln(\ln x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
, (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $y = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

两边对 x 求导:

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{y} \implies y' = y(1 + \ln x) = x^{x}(1 + \ln x)$$

(2) 先两边取对数:

$$\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^x = x \ln(\ln x)$$

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' = \ln(\ln x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = (\ln x)^x \left( \ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$$

**例 5** 求下列 幂指函数 的导数: (1)  $y = x^x$ , (2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$ , (3)  $v = x^{\sin x}$ 

解(1) 先两边取对数:

 $\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$ 

 $\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = y(1 + \ln x) = x^{x}(1 + \ln x)$ 

两边对x求导:

(2) 先两边取对数:

 $\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^x = x \ln(\ln x)$ 

 $\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' = \ln(\ln x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = (\ln x)^x \left( \ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$ 

(3) 同理,过程略,  $y' = y(\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin x) = x^{\sin x} (\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin x)$ 

31/40 < ▷ △ ▽

解 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:

解 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:

In y



**解** 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$$



解 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |x-1| + \ln |x-2| - \ln |x-3| - \ln |x-4|)$$

解 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:
$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |x-1| + \ln |x-2| - \ln |x-3| - \ln |x-4|)$$



解 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:
$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-4|)$$

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' =$$



解 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:
$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-4|)$$

两边对 
$$x$$
 求导: (注意:  $(\ln|x-a|)' = \frac{1}{x-a}$ )

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' =$$

解 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:
$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-4|)$$

两边对 
$$x$$
 求导: (注意:  $(\ln|x-a|)' = \frac{1}{x-a}$ )

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

**解** 因为 
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:

 $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$ 

两边对 x 求导: (注意:  $(\ln |x - a|)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ )

 $= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-4|)$ 

 $\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y-2} - \frac{1}{y-3} - \frac{1}{y-4} \right)$ 

 $y' = \frac{y}{2} \left( \frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y-2} - \frac{1}{y-3} - \frac{1}{y-4} \right)$ 

解 因为  $y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,所以两边取对数得:  $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$ 

**例 6** 求  $y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$  的导数.

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-4|)$$

两边对 
$$x$$
 求导: (注意:  $(\ln|x-a|)' = \frac{1}{x-a}$ )
$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y-2} - \frac{1}{y-3} - \frac{1}{y-4} \right)$$

所以

 $y' = \frac{y}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right)$ 







解 因为 tan y = x,所以两边两边对 x 求导:

 $\frac{1}{\cos^2 y}$ .



$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \cdot y'$$



$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \cdot y' = 1$$



$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \cdot y' = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \cos^2 y$$

 $\mathbf{97}$  求  $y = \arctan x$  的导数.

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \cdot y' = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y}$$



 $\mathbf{97}$  求  $y = \arctan x$  的导数.

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \cdot y' = 1 \implies y' = \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} =$$

# <mark>问题 2</mark> 假设函数 y = y(x) 满足参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

# <mark>问题 2</mark> 假设函数 y = y(x) 满足参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ?

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$



# <mark>问题 2</mark> 假设函数 y = y(x) 满足参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

# 解法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

**例1** 设 y = f(x) 满足参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$  , 求 y = f(x) 的导数.

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

**例1** 设 y = f(x) 满足参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$  , 求 y = f(x) 的导数.

$$y' = \frac{(a \sin t)'}{(a \cos t)'}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

**例1** 设 y = f(x) 满足参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$  , 求 y = f(x) 的导数.

$$y' = \frac{(a\sin t)'}{(a\cos t)'} = \frac{a\cos t}{-a\sin t}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

如何求导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ?

解法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

**例1** 设 y = f(x) 满足参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$  ,求 y = f(x) 的导数.

$$y' = \frac{(a\sin t)'}{(a\cos t)'} = \frac{a\cos t}{-a\sin t} = -\cot t.$$



$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'}$$



$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{}$$



$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}.$$



$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t}$$



$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

### 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

## 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

## 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)'$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

## 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)'_{x} = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'_{x}$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

### 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)' = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)' = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'.$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

## 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)'_{x} = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'_{x} = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'_{x} \cdot t'_{x}$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

## 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

正确的解法是: 
$$t'_{x} = \frac{1}{x'_{t}}$$
$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)' = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)' = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'$$
$$t'_{x}$$

解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

## 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

正确的解法是: 
$$t_{\chi}' = \frac{1}{x_{t}'} = \frac{1}{\varphi'}$$
$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)' = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)' = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)' \cdot \boxed{t_{\chi}'}$$



解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

### 二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

正确的解法是: 
$$t'_{\mathsf{x}} = \frac{1}{\mathsf{x}'_{t}} = \frac{1}{\varphi'}$$
$$\frac{d^{2}y}{d\mathsf{x}^{2}} = \left(\frac{dy}{d\mathsf{x}}\right)'_{\mathsf{x}} = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)' = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'_{\mathsf{x}} = \frac{\psi''\varphi' - \psi'\varphi''}{(\varphi')^{3}}$$

# We are here now...

- 1. 导数定义
- 2. 求导法则

四则运算的求导法则 反函数的求导法则 复合函数的求导法则

- 3. 高阶导数
- 4. 隐函数求导
- 5. 微分

定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) =$$

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



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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可微.

定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

微分 ,记作 
$$dy$$
 ,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

微分 ,记作 
$$dy$$
 ,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数 (不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

注 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

微分,记作 
$$dy$$
,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可微.

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

微分 ,记作 
$$dy$$
 ,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数 (不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) =$$



定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

微分 ,记作 
$$dy$$
 ,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可微 .

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2$$



定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

微分 ,记作 
$$dy$$
 ,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可微 .

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = 2x_0 \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$$

定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

微分,记作 
$$dy$$
,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可微 .

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = \frac{2x_0}{\Delta} \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$$



定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

微分,记作 
$$dy$$
,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可微 .

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

证明

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = \frac{2x_0}{A} \Delta x + \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{o(\Delta x)}$$

定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

微分,记作 
$$dy$$
,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处 可微 .

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

#### 证明

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = 2x_0 \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$$
  
根据定义, $f$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,并且  $dy = 2x_0 dx$  A

暨南大學
 MANN UMVESTITY

定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

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

微分 ,记作 dy ,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

其中 A 为常数 (不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

#### 证明

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = \frac{2x_0\Delta x}{A} + \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{o(\Delta x)}$$
根据定义, $f$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,并且  $dy = 2x_0 dx$ 

性质 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微  $\Leftrightarrow$  在点  $x_0$  处可导.

定义 如果函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 满足

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

微分,记作 dy,即  $dy = A\Delta x$ 

其中 A 为常数 (不依赖于  $\Delta x$ ),则称 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

**注** 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

例 证明函数  $f(x) = x^2$  在任意点  $x_0$  处可微.

#### 证明

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^2 - x_0^2 = \frac{2x_0\Delta x}{A} + \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{o(\Delta x)}$$
根据定义, $f$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,并且  $dy = 2x_0 dx$ 

性质 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微  $\Leftrightarrow$  在点  $x_0$  处可导. 此时成立  $dy = f'(x_0)dx$ .



2a 连续函数

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

所以
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

所以
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$$

性质 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微 ⇔ 在点  $x_0$  处可导. 此时成立

$$dy = f'(x_0)dx.$$

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

所以
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

所以
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$

说明 f 在点  $x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ .

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

所以
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$

说明 f 在点  $x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ .

$$\leftarrow$$
 假设  $f$  在点  $x_0$  处可导,

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$

说明 f 在点  $x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ .

$$\leftarrow$$
 假设 $f$  在点 $x_0$ 处可导,则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0)$$

$$dy = f'(x_0)dx.$$

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

所以  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$ 

说明 
$$f$$
 在点  $x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ .

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) + \alpha$$

$$dy = f'(x_0)dx.$$

证明 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 设  $y = f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可微,则 
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x).$$

所以
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$

说明 
$$f$$
 在点  $x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ .

$$\leftarrow$$
 假设  $f$  在点  $x_0$  处可导,则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) + \alpha$$
$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + \alpha \Delta x$$



$$dy = f'(x_0)dx.$$

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

证明 ⇒ 设 
$$y = f(x)$$
 在点  $x_0$  处可微,则

所以
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$

说明 
$$f$$
 在点  $x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ .

$$\leftarrow$$
 假设  $f$  在点  $x_0$  处可导,则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) + \alpha$$
$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + \alpha \Delta x$$

 $dy = f'(x_0)dx$ .

证明 ⇒ 设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微,则

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

所以

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$
 说明  $f$  在点  $x_0$  处可导,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ .

 $\leftarrow$  假设 f 在点  $x_0$  处可导,则

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) + \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + \alpha \Delta x$$

说明 f 在点  $x_0$  处可微,且  $f'(x_0) = A$ . 2a 连续函数



$$\mathbf{H} dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx,$$



$$\mathbf{H} dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\\Delta x=0.02}} =$$

$$\mathbf{M} dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\\Delta x=0.02}} = 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 0.02 = 0.24$$



$$\mathbf{M} dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\ \Delta x = 0.02}} = 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 0.02 = 0.24$$

**例 2** 求微分: (1) 
$$y = xe^x$$
; (2)  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$ 

$$\mathbf{M} dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\ \Delta x = 0.02}} = 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 0.02 = 0.24$$

**例 2** 求微分: (1) 
$$y = xe^x$$
; (2)  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$ 

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 (1)  $dy = y'dx$ 

$$\mathbf{M} dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\ \Delta x = 0.02}} = 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 0.02 = 0.24$$

**例2** 求微分: (1) 
$$y = xe^x$$
; (2)  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$ 

$$\mathbf{f}(1) dy = y'dx = (xe^{x})'dx$$

$$\mathbf{M} dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\ \Delta x=0.02}} = 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 0.02 = 0.24$$

**例2** 求微分: (1) 
$$y = xe^x$$
; (2)  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$ 

$$\mathbf{H}(1) dy = y'dx = (xe^{x})'dx = e^{x}(1+x)dx.$$

解 
$$dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\ \Delta x=0.02}} = 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 0.02 = 0.24$$

**例2** 求微分: (1) 
$$y = xe^x$$
; (2)  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$ 

$$\mathbf{H}(1) dy = y' dx = (xe^{x})' dx = e^{x}(1+x)dx.$$

(2) 
$$dy = y'dx = (\sin(3x + 2))'dx$$

解 
$$dy = (x^3)'dx = 3x^2dx$$
,所以

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{x=2\\ \Delta x=0.02}} = 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 0.02 = 0.24$$

**例 2** 求微分: (1) 
$$y = xe^x$$
; (2)  $y = \sin(3x + 2)$ 

$$\mathbf{R}$$
 (1)  $dy = y'dx = (xe^x)'dx = e^x(1+x)dx$ .

(2) 
$$dy = y'dx = (\sin(3x + 2))'dx = 3\cos(3x + 2)dx$$
.

设
$$y = f(x)$$
在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

设
$$y = f(x)$$
在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

当 Δx 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

设
$$y = f(x)$$
在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

当 Δx 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

得到如下近似估算公式: 当 Δx 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$
 (当 $\Delta x$ 接近0)

设 v = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 令  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .

设y = f(x)在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

解 令 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .所以

$$f(1.05) - f(1)$$

设y = f(x)在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (\text{当}\Delta x 接近0)$$

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

$$\mathbf{F}$$
 令  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .所以

$$f(1.05)-f(1) \approx f'(1)\Delta x$$

设y = f(x)在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad ( \leq \Delta x$$
接近0)

解 令 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .所以

$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1) \Delta x$$
  
 $f' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})'$ 



设y = f(x)在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (\text{当}\Delta x 接近0)$$

例 计算  $\sqrt{1.05}$  的近似值.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 令  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .所以

$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1) \Delta x$$

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



设 v = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

得到如下近似估算公式:

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

例 计算  $\sqrt{1.05}$  的近似值.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 令  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .所以

$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1)\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.05$$
$$f' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

设y = f(x)在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

例 计算  $\sqrt{1.05}$  的近似值.

解 令 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .所以

$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1)\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.05 = 0.025$$
$$f' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



设y = f(x)在点 $x_0$ 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

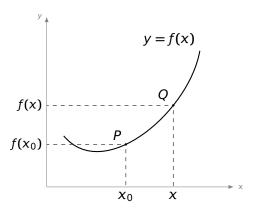
例 计算  $\sqrt{1.05}$  的近似值.

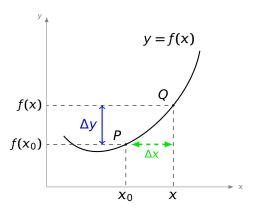
$$\mathbf{M}$$
 令  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,则  $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$ .所以

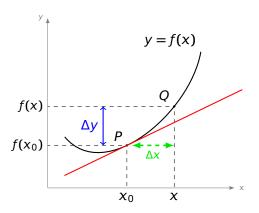
$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1)\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.05 = 0.025$$
$$f' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

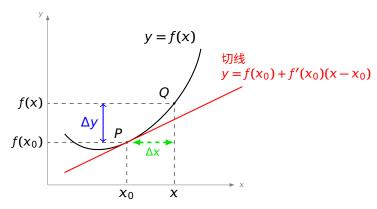
所以 √1.05 ≈ 1.025

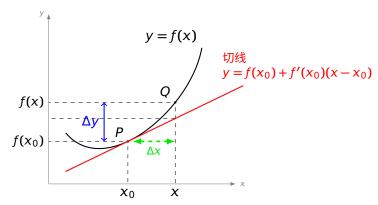


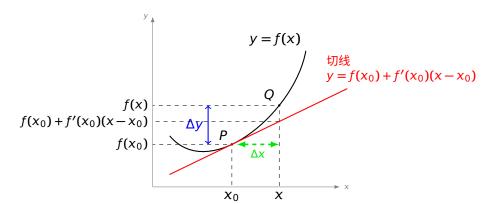




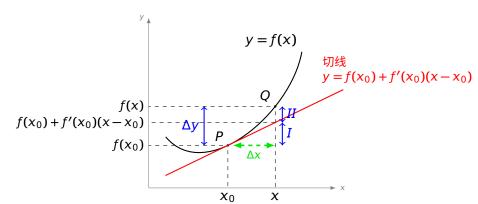






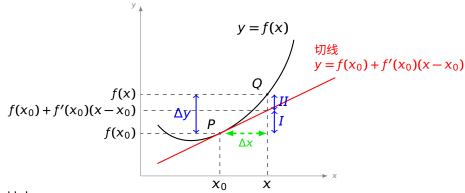








设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

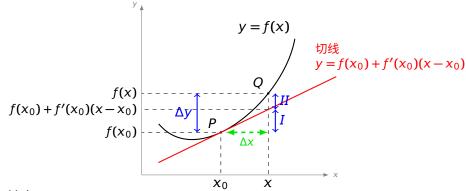


其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0)$$



设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

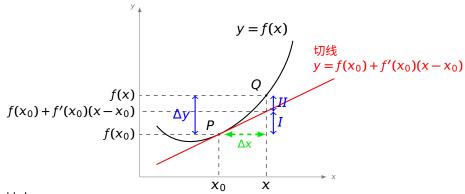


其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$



设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

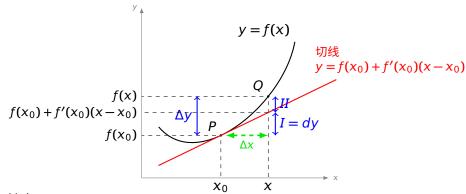


其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$



设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

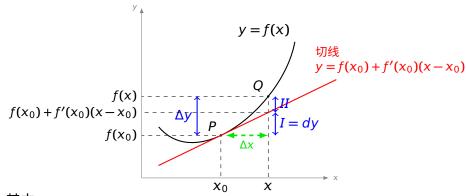


其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$



设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.

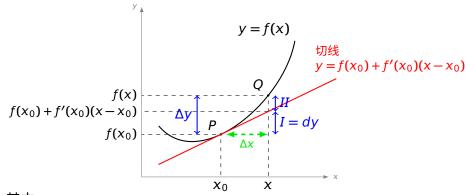


$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

$$II = \Delta y - dy$$



设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.



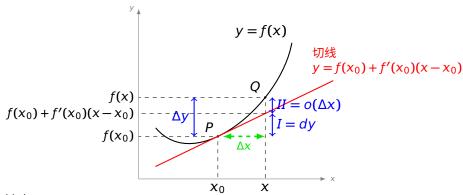
其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

$$II = \Delta y - dy = o(\Delta x)$$



设 y = f(x) 在点  $x_0$  处可微.



其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

$$II = \Delta y - dy = o(\Delta x)$$

