第2章a: 导数

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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...

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定义 设 y = f(x) 在 x_0 的邻域内有定义,如果极限

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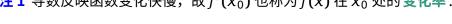
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$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}, \qquad \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}.$$

假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

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(3) n = 3 时, $f(x) = x^3$,这时

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

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

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

▲ 暨南大學 5/41 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽ **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

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

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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

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

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

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$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$
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解

例 3 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 的导数.

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

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

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

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

2a 连续函数

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{4}$ 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 μ ,都成立

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

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

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同理 $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$

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





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:

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

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



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

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

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$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$
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一般地,可以定义单侧导数 如下:

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

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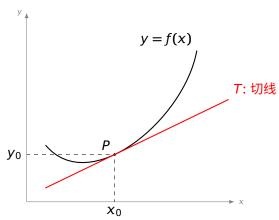
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设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处的切线是:

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

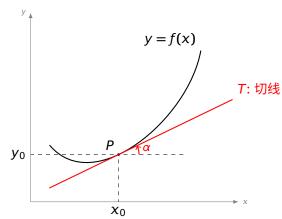




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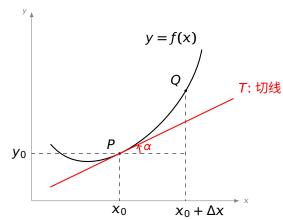
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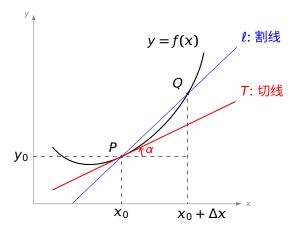
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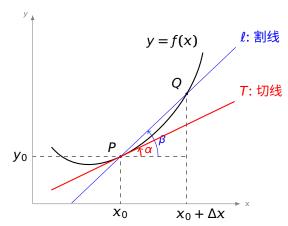
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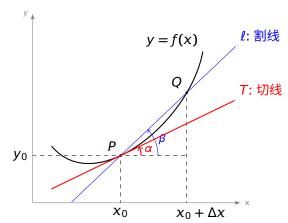
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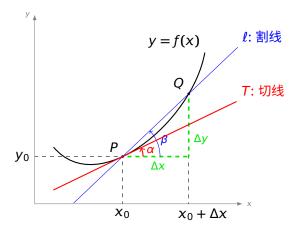




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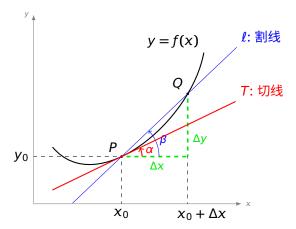
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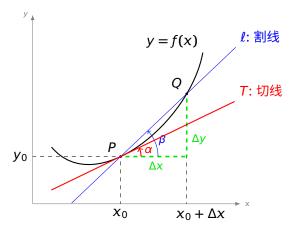
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$$= f'(x_0)$$





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

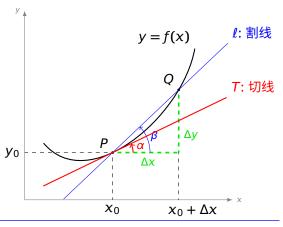
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所以在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处,

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



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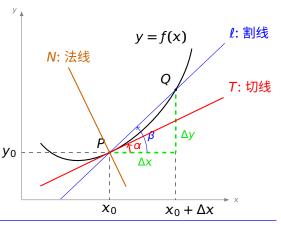
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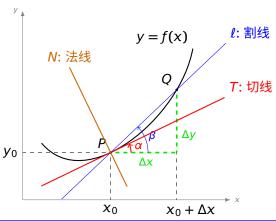
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所以在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处,

- 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:

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

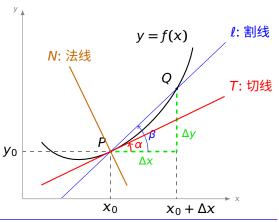
其中

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

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

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

$$= f'(x_0)$$



所以在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处,

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- 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: $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
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- **解 (1)** f'(x) = 2x

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- **M** (1) $f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$,

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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: $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
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$$y = 2(x-1) + 1 = 2x-1$$
, 法线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$



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



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

- 切线方程: $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
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 在点 (1, 1) 处的切线、法线的方程.

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$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
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解 (1)
$$f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2$$
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, 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: $y = f'(x_0)(x x_0) + f(x_0)$
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$$f(x) = x^2$$
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$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
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$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow g'(2) = -\frac{1}{4}$$
, 所以

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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证明

(uv)'(x)



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



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



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证明

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

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

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

其余证明略.



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例1 $y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$,求 y'.

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

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



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

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例 2 $y = \tan x$, 求 y'.

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

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



定理 设 u, v 是可导函数,则

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

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

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解法二

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引例 求 sin(2x)的导数

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

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引例 求 sin(2x)的导数

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

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

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问1 究竟哪个正确?

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- 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?



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

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

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 $(\sin 2x)'$



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复合函数的求导法则

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各函数导数

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

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



解

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各函数导数

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解

 $(\ln \sin x)' =$



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



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提示 利用恒等式 $y = e^{\ln y}$.

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

(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 $\mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{x}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathsf{ln}\,\mathsf{x}^{\mathsf{x}}} = \mathbf{e}^{\mathsf{x}\,\mathsf{ln}\,\mathsf{x}}$,所以

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

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

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

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

(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

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



$$f \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{opp}}} f'$$



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

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

二阶导数

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

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

二阶导数 三阶导数 f 二阶可导 f 三阶可导



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

$$= \Box N = X \qquad \exists N = X \qquad$$

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

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**:

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



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

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

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

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

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).



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 $f^{(0)}(x) = f(x)$, $y^{(0)} = y$.

 \mathbf{z} 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) $y = \sin x$

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

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

解 (1)

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



 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{1}$ 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) $y = \sin x$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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)

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

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

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

解 (1)

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

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

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

解 (1)

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

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

(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)

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

● 暨南大学 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)

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



(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)

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

1-

(3)
$$y = \sin x, \quad y' = \cos x, \quad y'' = -\sin x, \quad y''' = -\cos x$$

(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)

(3)

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

▲ 壁南大学

(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)

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

● 整点大学 MAIN UNIVERSITY $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{1}$ 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

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

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)

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

● 整布大學 MAN UNIVERSITY

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

解(1)

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

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

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
, $y' = \cos x$, $y'' = -\sin x$, $y''' = -\cos x$
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$, $y^{(5)} = \cos x$, $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$, $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$.

(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)

$$y = \sin x$$
, $y' = \cos x$, $y'' = -\sin x$, $y''' = -\cos x$
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$, $y^{(5)} = \cos x$, $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$, $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$, $y^{(9)} = \cos x$,

(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)

$$y = \sin x$$
, $y' = \cos x$, $y'' = -\sin x$, $y''' = -\cos x$
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$, $y^{(5)} = \cos x$, $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$, $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$, $y^{(9)} = \cos x$, $y^{(10)} = -\sin x$,



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

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

fix (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)
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (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) $y = xe^x$

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$$
, $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$, $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4}$



(1)
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$ (3) $y = xe^x$

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$$
, $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$, $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$,



(1)
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$ (3) $y = xe^x$

 $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5}$

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) $y = xe^x$

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$$
, $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$, $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$, $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$,



(1) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ (2) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$ (3) $y = xe^x$

 $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$, $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$, $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$,

 $(x^{-1})^{(n)} =$

 $(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$.

(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) $y = xe$

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

(1)
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$ (3) $y = xe^x$

$$(x^{-1})$$

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

$$=-x^{-2}, (x^{-1})^{x}$$

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$$
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$$y' = -x^{-2}, (x^{-1})'' =$$

$$(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}, (x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}, (x^{-1})''$$

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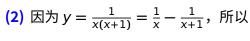
$$y' = -x^{2}, (x^{3})'' = -x^{3}$$

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2a 连续函数

$(x^{-1})^{(4)} = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4x^{-5}$

(1) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ (2) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$ (3) $y = xe^x$

 $\left[\frac{1}{x(x+1)}\right]^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1} -$

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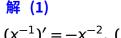
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 $(x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}$, $(x^{-1})'' = 2x^{-3}$, $(x^{-1})''' = 2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = -2 \cdot 3x^{-4}$,





2a 连续函数

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$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
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$$y' = x'e^x + x(e^x)'$$

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$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
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解 (3)

$$y' = x'e^{x} + x(e^{x})' = (x+1)e^{x}$$

例 2 求下列函数的 n 的阶导数:

(1)
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 (2) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + x}$ (3) $y = xe^x$

$$y' = x'e^{x} + x(e^{x})' = (x+1)e^{x}$$

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$$y^{(n)} =$$

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

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



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

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$$y = y(x)$$
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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 🔐 ?

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解法 方程 F(x, y(x)) = 0 两边对 x 求导,从而解出 y'(x)

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例1 设 y = y(x) 满足方程 $e^y + xy - e = 0$,求 y'.

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$$e^y \cdot y'$$

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$$e^{y} \cdot y' + y + x \cdot y'$$

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$$e^{y} \cdot v' + v + x \cdot v' = 0$$

$$F(x,y)=0,$$

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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{M} 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: $5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1$

解 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:

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 \mathbf{m} 方程两边对 \mathbf{x} 求导:

$$5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^6 = 0 \implies (5y^4 + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^6$$

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例 3 求曲线 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 4$ 在点 (2, -2) 处的切线和法线方程.

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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).

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2x

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例 2 设
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足方程 $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$,求 y' .

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所以只需求 y'(2).方程两边对 x 求导:

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将 $(x_0, y_0) = (2, -2)$ 代入,得到 $v'(x_0) = ...$

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2a 连续函数

解 回忆



切线方程y = x - 4, 法线方程y = -x

 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^6}{2 + 5v^4}$

例 2 设 y = y(x) 满足方程 $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$,求 y'.

 $5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y' - 1 - 21x^6 = 0 \implies (5y^4 + 2)y' = 1 + 21x^6$

 $2x + y + x \cdot y' + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 2y}$

例 4 设 y = y(x) 满足方程 $x - y + \frac{1}{2} \sin y = 0$,求 y''.



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$$= -\frac{2\sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

例 4 设
$$y = y(x)$$
 满足方程 $x - y + \frac{1}{2} \sin y = 0$,求 y'' .

$$1 - y' + \frac{1}{2}\cos y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos y}$$

$$y'' = \left(\frac{2}{2 - \cos y}\right)_{x}' = -\frac{2(2 - \cos y)_{x}'}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}} = -\frac{2\sin y \cdot y'}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}}$$
$$= -\frac{2\sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{2 - \cos y} = -\frac{4\sin y}{(2 - \cos y)^{3}}$$

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

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$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

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:

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(2) 先两边取对数:

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(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: $\ln y = \ln(\ln x)^x = x \ln(\ln x)$

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 $\frac{1}{v} \cdot y' = \ln(\ln x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = (\ln x)^x \left(\ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$

(3) 同理,过程略,

解 因为
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
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$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以两边取对数得:

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |x-1| + \ln |x-2| - \ln |x-3| - \ln |x-4|)$$

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两边对
$$x$$
 求导: (注意: $(\ln|x-a|)' = \frac{1}{x-a}$)

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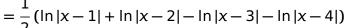
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$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 4} \right)$$

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:
$$1 | (x-1)(x-2)|$$

两边对 x 求导: (注意: $(\ln |x - a|)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$)





例 6 求 $y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$ 的导数.

 $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$



 $y' = \frac{y}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y-2} - \frac{1}{y-3} - \frac{1}{y-4} \right)$

 $\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y-2} - \frac{1}{y-3} - \frac{1}{y-4} \right)$

两边对
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例 6 求 $y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$ 的导数.

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:

 $= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-4|)$

 $\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y-2} - \frac{1}{y-3} - \frac{1}{y-4} \right)$

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 $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|$

所以

2a 连续函数





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 $\frac{dy}{dx}$?

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<mark>问题 2</mark> 假设函数 y = y(x) 满足参数方程

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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.

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$$y' = \frac{(a\sin t)'}{(a\cos t)'}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

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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 $\frac{dy}{dx}$?

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

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 $y' = \frac{(a\sin t)'}{(a\cos t)'} = \frac{a\cos t}{-a\sin t} = -\cot t.$



$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'}$$



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$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

二阶导数

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$



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$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

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解

$$y' = \frac{(\arctan t)'}{(\ln(1+t^2))'} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t} = \frac{1}{2t}.$$

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$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}}{\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$

正确的解法是:
$$t'_{x} = \frac{1}{x'_{t}}$$
$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)'_{x} = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'_{x} = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)'_{t}$$

解

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正确的解法是:
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解

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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
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) =$$



定义 如果函数 y = f(x) 满足

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



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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于 Δx),

定义 如果函数 y = f(x) 满足

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

其中 A 为常数(不依赖于 Δx),则称 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处 可微.

定义 如果函数
$$y = f(x)$$
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微分 ,记作
$$dy$$
 ,即 $dy = A\Delta x$

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其中 A 为常数 (不依赖于 Δx),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.

定义 如果函数 y = f(x) 满足

$$= f(x)$$
 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 Δx),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 $dy = A\Delta x$

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其中 A 为常数 (不依赖于 Δx),则称 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.

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2a 连续函数

说明 f 在点 x_0 处可微,且 $f'(x_0) = A$.

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例 1 求函数 $y = x^3$ 当 x = 2, $\Delta x = 0.02$ 时的微分.



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设y = f(x)在点 x_0 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

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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

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

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得到如下近似估算公式:

$$\Delta v = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$,则 $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$.

设 v = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

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 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

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 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$,则 $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$.所以

$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1)\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.05$$
$$f' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



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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:

$$\Delta v = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x \qquad (当 \Delta x 接近0)$$

例 计算 $\sqrt{1.05}$ 的近似值.

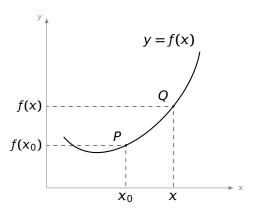
$$\mathbf{M}$$
 令 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$,则 $\sqrt{1.05} = f(1.05)$.所以

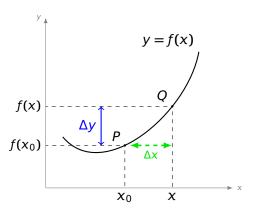
$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1)\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.05 = 0.025$$

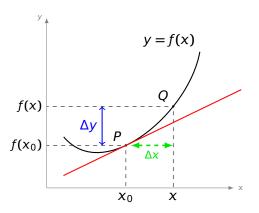
$$f' = (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

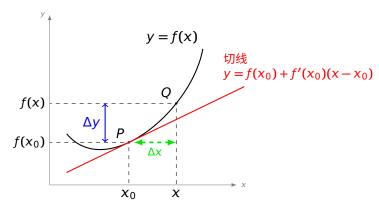
所以 √1.05 ≈ 1.025



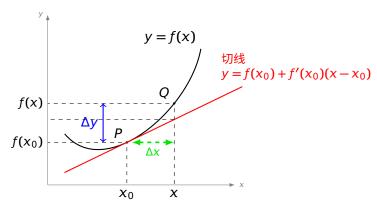




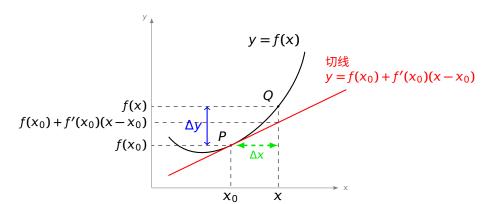






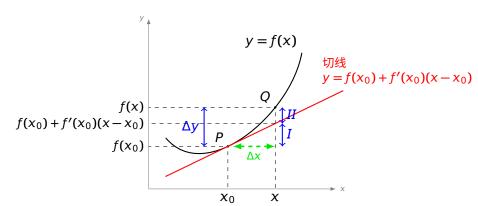






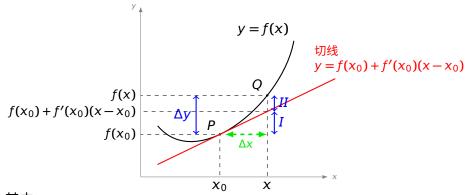


设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.





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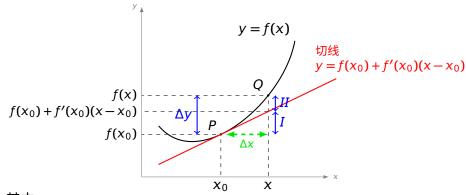


其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0)$$



设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.

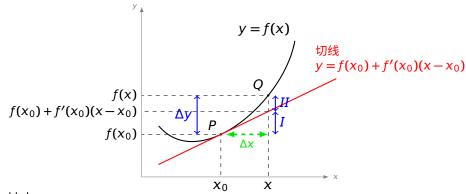


其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$



设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.

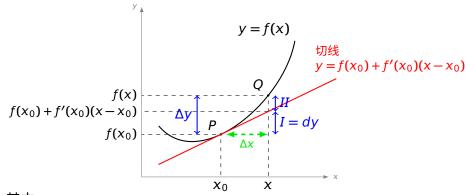


其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$



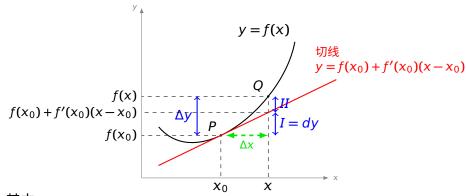
设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.



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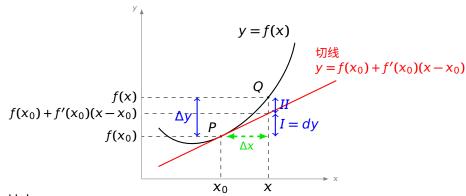


$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

$$II = \Delta y - dy$$



设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.

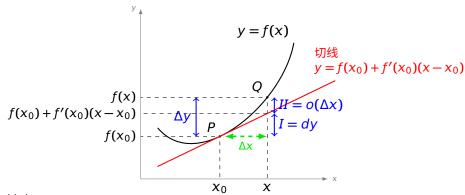


$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

$$II = \Delta y - dy = o(\Delta x)$$



设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.



其中

$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

$$II = \Delta y - dy = o(\Delta x)$$

