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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假设 y = f(x) 定义在开区间 (a, b) 上.

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例 1 求常值函数 f(x) = C 的导数.

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

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

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





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)
$$n = 2$$
 pt , $f(x) = x^2$, $\text{ is } f(x+h) - f(x)$ $f(x+h)^2 - x^2$ $f(x+h)^2 - x^2$

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

(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

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

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

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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注 2 结合
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$
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 \mathbf{M} 4 求函数 $f(x) = \sin x$ 的导数.



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解

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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 μ ,都成立

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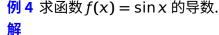
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解

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2a 连续函数



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

$$+\frac{h}{2}$$
 $\sin\frac{h}{2}$

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

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

解

例 3 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 的导数.

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

注1 上述说明 $\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$,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 μ ,都成立 $(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$.

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

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

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注1 上述说明 $\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,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 μ ,都成立

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



 $=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\cdot 2\cos\left(x+\frac{h}{2}\right)\sin\frac{h}{2}=\lim_{h\to 0}\cos\left(x+\frac{h}{2}\right)\frac{\sin\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}}=\cos x$ 6/42 < ▷ △ ▽

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

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$$\mathbf{\dot{z}1} \text{ Likih} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}, \text{ sighth}, (x^{-1})' = -x^{-2}.$$

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

$$\mathbf{M4}$$
 求函数 $f(x) = \sin x$ 的导数.

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

同理 $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$

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

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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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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.

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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.



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

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

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注 尽管上述极限不存在,但单侧极限存在:



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

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



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



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一般地,可以定义单侧导数 如下:

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

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

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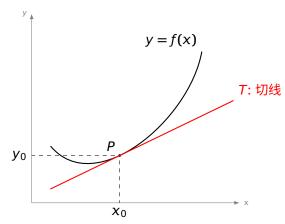
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设曲线是 y = f(x) 的图形 点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处的切线是:

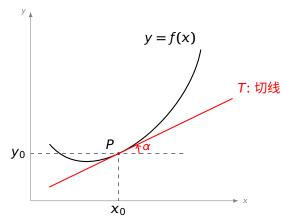
$$y = k(x - x_0) + y_0$$



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

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

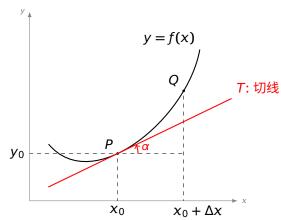
$$k = \tan \alpha$$



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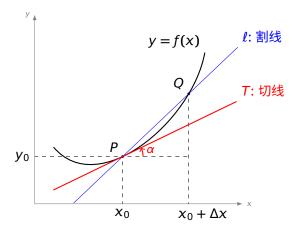
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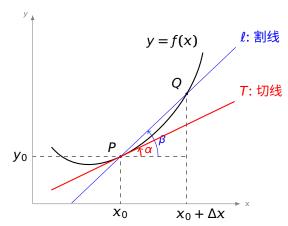
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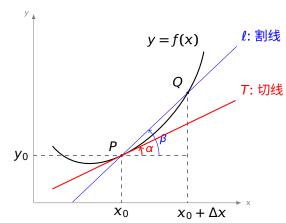




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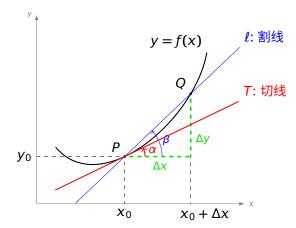




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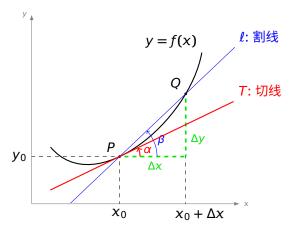


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导数的几何意义: 曲线的切线

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

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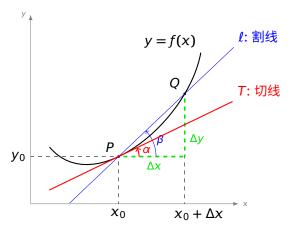
其中

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

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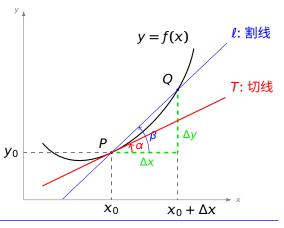
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$$= f'(x_0)$$



所以在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处,

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



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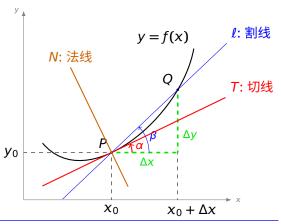
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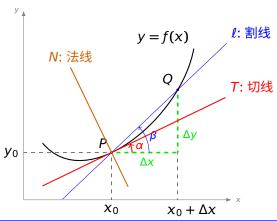
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$$= f'(x_0)$$



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



导数的几何意义:曲线的切线

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

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

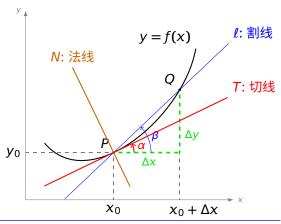
其中

$$k = \tan \alpha$$

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

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

$$= f'(x_0)$$



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

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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.

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- **解 (1)** f'(x) = 2x



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

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



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



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

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

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

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证明

(uv)'(x)



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

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其余证明略.



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例1 $y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$,求 y'.

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

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定理 设 u, v 是可导函数,则

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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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等价地

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

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复合函数的求导法则

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例1设 $y = e^{x^3}$,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

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解 $y = e^{u=x^3}$

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$$y = \sin \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$
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复合函数导数

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



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

复合函数导数

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

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各函数导数

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

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



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

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解 复合函数关系 各函数导数



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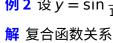
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复合函数导数 $y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = \frac{2 - 2x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cos u = \frac{2 - 2x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cos \left(\frac{2x}{1 + x^2}\right)_{0.85}$ 2a 连续函数 20/42 < ▷ △ ▽

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解

 $(\ln \sin x)' =$

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



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

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$$y = \sqrt[3]{1-2x^2}$$
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例如
$$(e^{-5x+1})' =$$
 , $(\ln 2x)' =$

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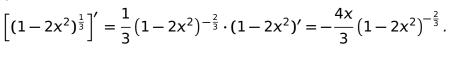
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$$X + D$$
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解法一

 $y = e^{\ln y}$



$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}}$$



$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = [e^{g(x)\ln f(x)}]'$$

$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = [e^{g(x)\ln f(x)}]' = e^{g(x)\ln f(x)} \cdot [g(x)\ln f(x)]'$$

$$v = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = [e^{g(x)\ln f(x)}]' = e^{g(x)\ln f(x)} \cdot [g(x)\ln f(x)]' = f^g \cdot [g'\ln f + \frac{g}{f}].$$

$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

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解法二
$$\ln y(x) = \ln f(x)^{g(x)}$$



解法一

$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = [e^{g(x)\ln f(x)}]' = e^{g(x)\ln f(x)} \cdot [g(x)\ln f(x)]' = f^g \cdot [g'\ln f + \frac{g}{f}].$$

 $\ln y(x) = \ln f(x)^{g(x)} = g(x) \ln f(x)$



$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = [e^{g(x)\ln f(x)}]' = e^{g(x)\ln f(x)} \cdot [g(x)\ln f(x)]' = f^g \cdot [g'\ln f + \frac{g}{f}].$$

$$\ln y(x) = \ln f(x)^{g(x)} = g(x) \ln f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow [\ln y(x)]' = [g(x) \ln f(x)]'$$



解法一

$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = [e^{g(x)\ln f(x)}]' = e^{g(x)\ln f(x)} \cdot [g(x)\ln f(x)]' = f^g \cdot [g'\ln f + \frac{g}{f}].$$

解法二

$$\ln y(x) = \ln f(x)^{g(x)} = g(x) \ln f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow [\ln y(x)]' = [g(x) \ln f(x)]'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \cdot y' =$$



$$y = e^{\ln y} = e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$$

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解法一 利用恒等式
$$y = e^{\ln y}$$

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

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(1)

解法二 两边取对数,然后求导

(1)

 $\ln y = \ln x^x$



解法二 两边取对数,然后求导

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<mark>解法二</mark> 两边取对数,然后求导

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$$\ln y = \ln x^{x} = x \ln x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' =$$



解法二 两边取对数,然后求导

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(3) 同理,过程略, $y' = y(\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin x) = x^{\sin x}(\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \sin x)$

解 因为
$$y = \left| \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
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两边对
$$x$$
 求导: (注意: $(\ln|x-a|)' = \frac{1}{x-a}$)

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例 8 求 $y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$ 的导数.

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

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

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

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例 9 求 $y = \arctan x$ 和 $y = \arcsin x$ 的导数.

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解 (1) 因为 tan y = x,所以两边两边对 x 求导:

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \cdot y' = 1 \implies y' = \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

(2) 因为 $\sin y = x$,所以两边两边对 x 求导:

$$\cos y \cdot y' = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y' = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}}$$

例 9 求 $y = \arctan x$ 和 $y = \arcsin x$ 的导数.

解 (1) 因为 tan y = x,所以两边两边对 x 求导:

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(2) 因为 $\sin y = x$,所以两边两边对 x 求导:

$$\cos y \cdot y' = 1 \implies y' = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

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



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

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

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

二阶导数

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



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

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

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



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

二阶导数 三阶导数 四阶导数 f 二阶可导 f 三阶可导

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

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

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

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

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

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, $f \in n$ **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**:

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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**:

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

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

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

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



(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) $y = \sin x$

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

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

解(1)

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

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

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

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

M1求下列函数的 <math> n 的阶导数:

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

解(1)

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

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

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

(2)

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



 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{1}$ 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)

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

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

解 (1)

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

(2)

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



(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)

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



(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)

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

(3)

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

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(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)

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

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(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)

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

(3)

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

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(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)

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

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(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)

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

● 暨布大學

 $v^{(8)} = \sin x$.

 $\boxed{\textbf{M}}$ 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)

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

(2)

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

(3)

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

▲ 暨南大學

 $\boxed{\textbf{M}}$ 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)

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

(2)

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

(3)

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

 \emptyset 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)

$$y = \sin x$$
, $y' = \cos x$, $y'' = -\sin x$, $y''' = -\cos x$
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$, $y^{(5)} = \cos x$, $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$, $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$, $y^{(9)} = \cos x$, $y^{(10)} = -\sin x$, $y^{(11)} = -\cos x$



(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:

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{1})$$
 $y' = (x^4)' = 4x^3, \quad y'' = (4x^3)' = 12x^2, \quad y''' = (12x^2)' = 24x, \\
y^{(4)} = (24x)' = 24, \quad y^{(5)} = 0, \quad y^{(6)} = 0, \dots$

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

(3)

$$y = \sin x$$
, $y' = \cos x$, $y'' = -\sin x$, $y''' = -\cos x$
 $y^{(4)} = \sin x$, $y^{(5)} = \cos x$, $y^{(6)} = -\sin x$, $y^{(7)} = -\cos x$
 $y^{(8)} = \sin x$, $y^{(9)} = \cos x$, $y^{(10)} = -\sin x$, $y^{(11)} = -\cos x$

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(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) $y = xe^x$

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



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

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

2a 连续函数

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

2a 连续函数

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

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

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

$$(1)y = x \qquad (2)y = x^2 + x \qquad (3)y = x^2$$

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

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

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

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

解(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) $y = xe^x$

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

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



解(1)

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

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

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

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



2a 连续函数

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

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

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

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

2a 连续函数

M (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) $y = xe^x$

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

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解(1)

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We are here now...

- 1. 导数定义
- 2. 求导法则

区函数的求导法则 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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 \mathbf{m} 方程两边对 \mathbf{x} 求导:



解 方程两边对 x 求导: 5y⁴·y'

 \mathbf{F} 方程两边对 x 求导: $5y^4 \cdot y' + 2y'$

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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 v'(2).

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2x

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



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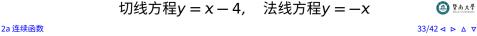
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 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1 + 21x^6}{2 + 5v^4}$

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



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$$y'_{x} = y'_{t} \cdot t'_{x} = y'_{t} \cdot \frac{1}{x'_{t}}$$

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.

问题 2 假设函数 y = y(x) 满足以下参数方程,如何求导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$?

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



例2 设 y = f(x) 满足参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1 + t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$,求 y' 和 y''.

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



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$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(1 + t^2) y'' \\ y' = \frac{1}{t} \end{cases}$$



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$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)'$$



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$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x}' = \frac{\left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)_{t}'}{\varphi'(x)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi'(t) \\ y' = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \end{cases}$$



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$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_x' = \frac{\left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)_t'}{\varphi'(x)} = \frac{\psi''\varphi' - \psi'\varphi''}{(\varphi')^3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi'(t) \\ y' = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \end{cases}$$

We are here now...

- 1. 导数定义
- 2. 求导法则

四则运算的水导法则 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
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) =$$



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



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微分 ,记作
$$dy$$
 ,即 $dy = A\Delta x$

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注 通常把 Δx 记为 dx,所以微分可表示为 dy = Adx.

$$= f(x)$$
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例 证明函数 $f(x) = x^2$ 在任意点 x_0 处可微.

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例 证明函数 $f(x) = x^2$ 在任意点 x_0 处可微.

证明

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性质 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微 \Leftrightarrow 在点 x_0 处可导.

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

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性质 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微 ⇔ 在点 x_0 处可导. 此时成立

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说明 f 在点 x_0 处可导,且 $f'(x_0) = A$.

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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 $f'(x_0) = A$.

⇐ 假设 *f* 在点 *x*₀ 处可导,则

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

性质 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微 \Leftrightarrow 在点 x_0 处可导. 此时成立

$$dy = f'(x_0)dx.$$

证明
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说明
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$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + \alpha \Delta x$$



性质 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微 ⇔ 在点 x_0 处可导. 此时成立

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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

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

(PAXE)

38/42 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽

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

说明
$$f$$
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 $\Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underline{f'(x_0)} \Delta x + \alpha \Delta x$ 说明 f 在点 x_0 处可微,且 $f'(x_0) = A$.

2a 连续函数 38/42 < ▷ △ ▽

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



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$$y = xe^x$$
; (2) $y = \sin(3x + 2)$



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(2)
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.

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

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

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 Δx 接近0)

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

设y = f(x)在点 x_0 处可微,则

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$$f(1.05) - f(1)$$

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

$$f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1)\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.05 = 0.025$$
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$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$$

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当 Ax 很小时,与微分项相比,这一项可以忽略

例 计算 $\sqrt{1.05}$ 的近似值.

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所以 √1.05 ≈ 1.025



例 2 计算 ³√1.05 的近似值.

解

$$\sqrt[3]{1.05}-\sqrt{1}$$

$$\mathbf{F}$$
 令 $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$,则

$$\sqrt[3]{1.05} - \sqrt{1} = f(1.05) - f(1)$$



$$\mathbf{m} \diamondsuit f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
,则

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,则

$$\sqrt[3]{1.05} - \sqrt{1} = f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1) \Delta x = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.05 \approx 0.0167$$
$$f' = (x^{\frac{1}{3}})' = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$



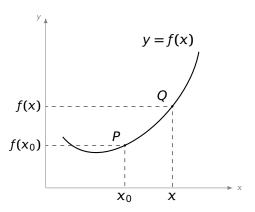
$$\mathbf{m} \diamondsuit f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
,则

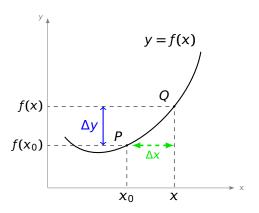
$$\sqrt[3]{1.05} - \sqrt{1} = f(1.05) - f(1) \approx f'(1) \Delta x = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.05 \approx 0.0167$$

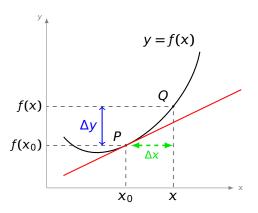
$$f' = (x^{\frac{1}{3}})' = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

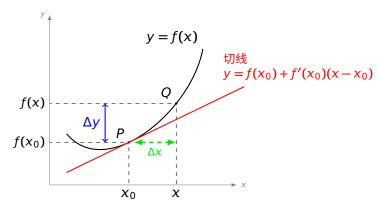
所以 $\sqrt{1.05}$ ≈ 1.0167.



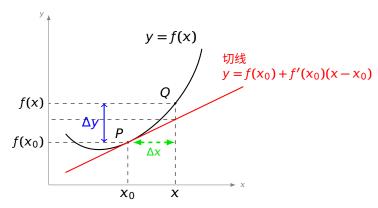






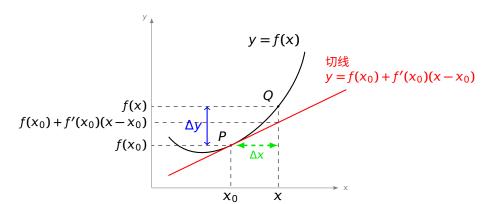






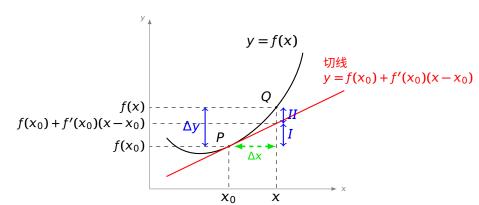


设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.



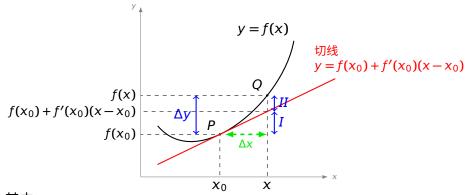


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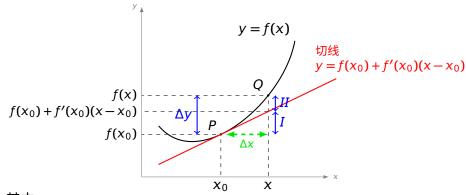


其中

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



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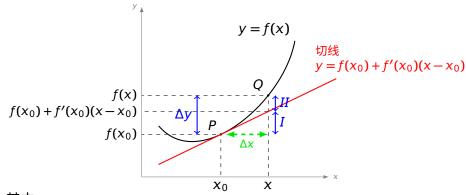


其中

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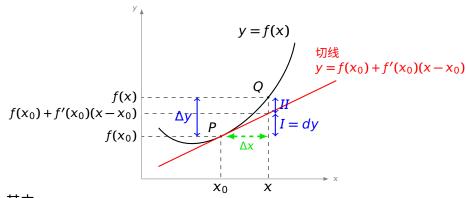


其中

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



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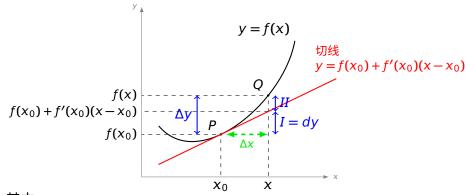


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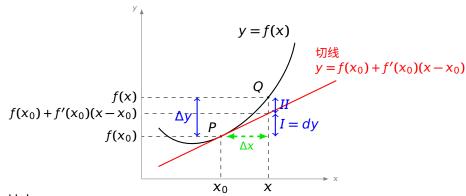


$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

$$II = \Delta y - dy$$



设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.

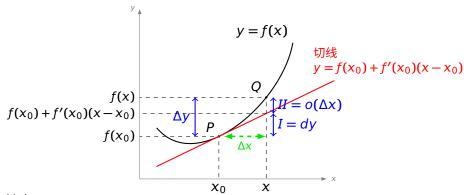


$$I = [f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)] - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = dy$$

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



设 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可微.



其中

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

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

