

最  
基  
本  
单  
位

$$\begin{cases} C \\ x^a \\ a^x \\ \log a^x \\ \sin x, \cos x, \tan x, \cot x, \sec x, \csc x \\ \arcsin x, \arccos x, \arctan x, \operatorname{arccot} x \end{cases}$$

构成:  $\begin{cases} \text{四则} \\ \text{复合} \end{cases}$

(函数由最基单位构成的累式构成)

## 二、求导工具

### 1. 基本公式

1.  $(c)' = 0$ ;

2.  $(x^a)' = ax^{a-1}$

3.  $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$

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

4.  $(\log a^x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$

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

$$5. ① (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$② (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$③ (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$④ (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$⑤ (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$⑥ (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$6. ① (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

$$③ (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$④ (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

(=) 四则

$$1. (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$

$$2 \quad ① (uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$④ \frac{u}{v} = \frac{uv' - v'u}{v^2}$$

$$② (ku)' = k u'$$

$$③ (uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

$$\text{如: } f(x) = x(x-1)(x+2) \cdots (x-99)(x+100) \quad f'(0)?$$

$$\text{法一: } f'(x) = (x-1)(x+2) \cdots (x-99)(x+100) + x(x+2) \cdots (x+100) + \cdots + x \cdots (x-99)$$

$$f'(0) = 100! \quad \text{正号负号各占一半}$$

$$\text{法二: } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$(\text{多项式肯定连续}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x+2) \cdots (x-99)(x+100)$$

求连续函数极限

$$\text{极限值等于函数值} = 100!$$

$$\text{法三: } \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'(v) - uv'}{v^2}$$

(三) 复合:

Th.  $y=f(u)$  可导,  $u=\varphi(x)$  可导 且  $\varphi'(x) \neq 0$

则  $y=f[\varphi(x)]$  可导, 且

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

$$= f'[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

证:  $\varphi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta u = O(\Delta x)$  同阶无穷小

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

↓: 同阶无穷小, 可以相交换

$$= \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

$$= f'(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

如:  $y = \ln^3(4x^2) + \sin e^{2x}$

$$y' = [\ln^3(4x^2)]' + (\sin e^{2x})'$$

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

#### 四) 反函数求导

一个函数有反函数, 首先要单调.

$$y = f(x) \Rightarrow x = \varphi(y) \Rightarrow y = f(\varphi(y))$$

例 1. 求  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$  反函数

解:  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{1+x^2} = e^y$

这两式子相乘 = 1  $\leftarrow -x + \sqrt{1+x^2} = e^{-y}$

所以他们俩是倒数关系.

$$\Rightarrow \text{相减} \quad 2x = e^y - e^{-y}$$

$$x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}$$

✓,  $x$  与  $y$  一定不交换

(导数就是变化率)

Th.  $y = f(x)$  可导且  $f'(x) \neq 0$ ,  $x = \varphi(y)$  为反函数

告诉我们这个函数是单调的!

则  $x = \varphi(y)$  可导, 且

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

$$\text{证: } f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta y = o(\Delta x)$$

$$\varphi'(y) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$