

## 第二章 导数与微分

### 第一节 导数的概念

1. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  的某一邻域内有定义, 则  $\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0}$  叫做函数  $f(x)$  从  $x_0$  到  $x$  的平均变化率, 而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0}$  叫做  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  的瞬时变化率或导数.

2. 假设下列极限存在, 则

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = f'(x_0);$$

$$(2) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)}{h} = f'(x_0);$$

$$(3) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0-\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0-\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{-\Delta x} = -f'(x_0);$$

$$(4) \text{ 若 } f(0)=0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = f'(0).$$

3. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$  因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f(0)$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

又  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = 0$ , 所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处既连续又可导.

4. 设  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  ( $x > -1$ ), 试按定义求  $f'(x)$ ,  $f'(0)$ .

$$\text{解 } f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+\Delta x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\Delta x+1} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}},$$

$$\text{故 } f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 设  $f(x) = |x-a|\varphi(x)$ , 其中  $\varphi(x)$  为连续函数, 且  $\varphi(a) \neq 0$ , 证明  $f(x)$  在  $a$  点没有导数. 又  $f(x)$  在  $a$  点处的左导数及右导数各等于什么?

$$\text{解 } f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-a)\varphi(x), & x \geq a, \\ (a-x)\varphi(x), & x < a. \end{cases} \quad \text{由左, 右导数定义,}$$

$$f'_-(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{(a-x)\varphi(x)-0}{x-a} = -\varphi(a),$$

$$f'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{(x-a)\varphi(x)-0}{x-a} = \varphi(a).$$

由于  $\varphi(a) \neq 0$ , 于是  $f'_-(a) \neq f'_+(a)$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $x=a$  处导数不存在.

**注意** 易犯的错误是:

$$f'(x) = |x-a|\varphi(x) + |x-a|\varphi'(x) = \varphi(x) + |x-a|\varphi'(x),$$

于是  $f'(a) = \varphi(a)$ .

产生错误的原因是, 将分段函数在分段点处的可导性的讨论当成了普通初等函数的通过求导法则研究的导数问题.

$$6. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 求 } f'_-(0) \text{ 及 } f'_+(0), \text{ 又 } f'(0) \text{ 是否存在?}$$

**解**

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{1+e^{\frac{1}{h}}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{h}}}.$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{h}}} = 0, \quad f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{1}{h}}} = 1.$$

由于  $f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$ , 故  $f'(0)$  不存在.

**注意** 易犯的错误是:

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{1+e^{\frac{1}{h}}} - 0}{h} = 0.$$

产生错误的原因是认为  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{h}} = \infty$ . 事实上  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{h}} = \infty, \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{h}} = 0$ .

$$7. \text{ 说明函数 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续但不可导.}$$

**解**  $f(0) = 0, f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} 0 = 0.$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{1+x}+1)} = 0, \quad f(0^-) = f(0^+) = f(0),$$

故  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+h}-1}{\sqrt{h}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+h}+1)\sqrt{h}} = \infty$$

$f'_-(0) \neq f'_+(0)$ , 故  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不可导.

$$8. \text{ 已知 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x < 1, \\ ax + b, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \text{ 问 } a, b \text{ 应各为何值时, } f(x) \text{ 处处连续、可导?}$$

**解** (1)  $x \neq 1$  处,  $f(x)$  为多项式, 故连续且可导.

$$(2) x = 1 \text{ 处, } f(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax + b) = a + b, \quad f(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 - 1) = 0, \quad f(1) = a + b.$$

当  $f(1^+) = f(1^-) = f(1)$ , 即  $a + b = 0$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续. 又

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[(1+h)^2 - 1] - [1^2 - 1]}{h} = 2,$$

$$f_+'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[a(1+h)+b] - [a+b]}{h} = a,$$

当  $f_-'(1) = f_+'(1)$ , 即  $a = 2$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $x = 1$  处可导.

故  $a = 2, b = -2$  时,  $f(x)$  处处连续、可导.

**注意** 常见的错误是缺少解题过程(1). 产生错误的原因是将题目中的结论“ $f(x)$  处处连续、可导”当成条件, 去确定  $a, b$ . 而没有回答对选定的  $a, b, f(x)$  是否在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  处处连续、可导, 特别是在  $x \neq 1$  处是否处处连续、可导.

9. 求曲线  $y = \ln(x+3)$  在点  $(1, 0)$  处的切线方程和法线方程.

**解** 曲线  $y = \ln(x+3)$  在点  $(1, 0)$  处的切线斜率为:

$$k = y'|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{x+3}|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

故在  $(1, 0)$  处的切线方程为  $y = \frac{1}{4}(x-1)$ , 法线方程为  $y = -4(x-1)$ .

## 第二节 导数的运算法则

1. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \text{ 设 } y = \frac{x^5 + 2\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^3}, \text{ 则 } y' = \left( x^2 + 2x^{-\frac{5}{2}} + x^{-3} \right)' = 2x - 5x^{-\frac{7}{2}} - 3x^{-4};$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } y = \sqrt{\varphi} \sin \varphi, \text{ 则 } y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\varphi}} \sin \varphi + \sqrt{\varphi} \cos \varphi.$$

2. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = x \tan x - 2 \sec x; \quad (2) y = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) \quad (a, b, c \text{ 都是常数})$$

$$(3) y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2} (|x| \neq 1); \quad (4) y = \frac{10^x - 1}{10^x + 1};$$

$$(5) y = \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} (x > 0); \quad (6) y = \frac{e^x}{x^3} + a^x + (\ln 3) \cot x;$$

$$(7) y = x^2 a^x \sin x + e.$$

**解** (1)  $y' = \tan x + x \sec^2 x - 2 \sec x \tan x;$

$$(2) y' = (x-a)'(x-b)(x-c) + (x-a)(x-b)'(x-c) + (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)' \\ = (x-b)(x-c) + (x-a)(x-c) + (x-a)(x-b);$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{2(1-x^2) + 4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2} (|x| \neq 1);$$

$$(4) y' = \frac{(10^x - 1)'(10^x + 1) - (10^x - 1)(10^x + 1)'}{(10^x + 1)^2} \\ = \frac{\ln 10 \cdot 10^x (10^x + 1) - (10^x - 1) \ln 10 \cdot 10^x}{(10^x + 1)^2} = \frac{2 \ln 10 \cdot 10^x}{(10^x + 1)^2};$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} (x > 0);$$

$$(6) y' = \left( \frac{e^x}{x^3} \right)' + (a^x)' + (\ln 3 \cdot \cot x)'$$

$$= \frac{e^x x^3 - 3x^2 e^x}{x^6} + \ln a \cdot a^x - \ln 3 \cdot \csc^2 x;$$

$$(7) y' = (x^2)' a^x \sin x + x^2 (a^x)' \sin x + x^2 a^x (\sin x)' + (e)'$$

$$= 2xa^x \sin x + \ln a \cdot a^x \cdot x^2 \sin x + x^2 a^x \cos x.$$

**注意** 易犯的错误是:

$$(4) y' = \left( \frac{10^x - 1}{10^x + 1} \right)' = \frac{x10^{x-1}(10^x + 1) - (10^x - 1)x10^{x-1}}{(10^x + 1)^2} = \frac{2x10^{x-1}}{(10^x + 1)^2}.$$

产生错误的原因是, 将指数函数按幂函数求导公式求导:  $(10^x)' = x10^{x-1}$ .

$$(6) y' = \left( \frac{e^x}{x^3} \right)' + (a^x)' + [\ln 3 \cdot \cot x]'$$

$$= \frac{x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x}{x^6} + \ln a \cdot a^x + \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cot x + \ln 3 (-\csc^2 x) \right].$$

此解错在认为  $(\ln 3)' = \frac{1}{3}$ .

3. 求下列函数在给定点处的导数:

$$(1) y = \sin x \bullet \cos x, \text{ 求 } y'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right), y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

$$(2) y = \left(1 + x^3\right)\left(5 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right), \text{ 求 } y'(1), y'(a) \quad (a \neq 0).$$

$$(3) f(t) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{t}}{1 + \sqrt{t}}, \text{ 求 } f'(4).$$

**解** (1)  $y' = \cos^2 x + \sin x(-\sin x) = \cos 2x$ , 于是

$$y'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0;$$

$$(2) y' = 3x^2 \left(5 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + (1 + x^3)2x^{-3} = 15x^2 - 1 + 2x^{-3}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$y'(1) = 16, y'(a) = 15a^2 - 1 + 2a^{-3};$$

$$(3) f'(t) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}(1 + \sqrt{t}) - (1 - \sqrt{t})\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}}{(1 + \sqrt{t})^2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{t}(1 + \sqrt{t})^2}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$f'(4) = -\frac{1}{18}.$$

**注意** 易犯的错误是:

(1) 由于  $y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right), y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  都是常数, 而常数的导数是零, 故

$$y'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)' = 0, y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)' = 0.$$

产生错误的原因是,错误的以为  $y'(x_0) = (y(x_0))'$ . 事实上,  $y'(x_0)$  是导函数  $y'(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处的值,而  $(y(x_0))'$  是函数在  $x = x_0$  处的值(这是常数)对  $x$  求导数,其结果总是零.

4. 求下列函数的导数:

(1) 设  $y = (2x+5)^4$ , 则  $y' = 8(2x+5)^3$ ;

(2) 设  $y = \cos(4-3x)$ , 则  $y' = 3\sin(4-3x)$ ;

(3) 设  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ , 则  $y' = -\frac{1}{2}(4-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2x) = x(4-x^2)^{-3/2}$ .

5. 设  $y = f(x)$  是  $x = \varphi(y)$  的反函数,  $f(10) = 2, f'(10) = 5$ , 求  $\varphi'(2)$ .

**解**  $\varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}, \varphi'(2) = \frac{1}{f'(10)} = \frac{1}{5}$ .

6. 将下列函数与其导数用线连起来:

$y = \arctan(e^x)$	$y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$
$y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1}}$	$y' = \frac{1}{e^{2x}+1}$
$y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$	$y' = \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$

**解** (1)  $y' = \frac{e^x}{1+(e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}$ ;

(2)  $y' = \frac{1}{2} [\ln e^{2x} - \ln(e^{2x}+1)] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 - \frac{2e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} \right] = \frac{1}{e^{2x}+1}$ ;

(3)  $y' = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$ ;

7. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)  $y = \ln(\ln^2(\ln^3 x))$ ; (2)  $y = x \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$ ;

(3)  $y = \sin(\sin(\sin x))$ ; (4)  $y = 2^{\tan \frac{1}{x}}$ ;

(5)  $y = e^x \left( 1 + \cot \frac{x}{2} \right)$ ; (6)  $y = \arcsin(\sin x)$ ;

(7)  $y = \sin \frac{1}{x} e^{\tan \frac{1}{x}}$ ; (8)  $y = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$ ;

**解** (1)  $y' = \frac{1}{\ln^2(\ln^3 x)} \cdot 2 \ln(\ln^3 x) \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^3 x} \cdot 3 \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{6}{x \ln x \cdot \ln(\ln^3 x)} (x > e)$ ;

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

(3)  $y' = \cos x \cdot \cos(\sin x) \cdot \cos[\sin(\sin x)]$ ;

(4)  $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 (x \neq 0)$ ;

$$(5) y' = e^x \left( 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} e^x \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{e^x (\sin x - \cos x)}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad (x \neq 2k\pi; k \text{ 为整数});$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}} = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) \quad (x \neq \frac{2k-1}{2}\pi; k \text{ 为整数});$$

$$(7) y' = \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} e^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} + \sin \frac{1}{x} e^{\tan \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right);$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{4} [\ln(x^2 - 1) - \ln(x^2 + 1)]' = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{x}{x^4 - 1} \quad (|x| > 1).$$

8. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \ln(1 + \sin^2 x) - 2 \sin x \arctan(\sin x); \quad (2) y = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}.$$

**解** (1)  $y' = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \sin^2 x} - 2 \cos x \cdot \arctan(\sin x) - \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \sin^2 x} = -2 \cos x \cdot \arctan(\sin x).$

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

9. 在下列各题中, 设  $f(u)$  为可导函数, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$(1) y = f(\sin^2 x) + f(\cos^2 x); \quad (2) y = f(e^x) e^{f(x)}.$$

**解** (1)  $y' = f'(\sin^2 x)(\sin^2 x)' + f'(\cos^2 x)(\cos^2 x)'$   
 $= f'(\sin^2 x) 2 \sin x \cos x + f'(\cos^2 x) 2 \cos x (-\sin x)$   
 $= \sin 2x [f'(\sin^2 x) - f'(\cos^2 x)];$

$$(2) y' = f'(e^x) e^x e^{f(x)} + f(e^x) e^{f(x)} f'(x).$$

**注意** 易犯的错误是:

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(\sin^2 x) + f'(\cos^2 x)$$

$$= f'(u)(\sin^2 x)' + f'(v)(\cos^2 x)' \quad (u = \sin^2 x, v = \cos^2 x)$$

$$= f'(\sin^2 x) \sin 2x + f'(\cos^2 x) (-\sin 2x).$$

此解错在第一个等式中将符号  $f'(\sin^2 x)$  理解成  $\frac{d}{dx} f(\sin^2 x)$ , 将  $f'(\cos^2 x)$  理解成

$\frac{d}{dx} f(\cos^2 x)$ . 事实上,

$$f'(\sin^2 x) = f'(u)|_{u=\sin^2 x}, \quad f'(\cos^2 x) = f'(u)|_{u=\cos^2 x}$$

值得注意的是上述错解的最后运算结果是与正确解的结果相同. 对于有些习惯于对答案的同学来说, 常常认为这样的解是正确的.

10. 试确定  $a$  的值使两曲线  $y = ax^2$  与  $y = \ln x$  相切.

**解** 由于两曲线相切, 因此在切点处两曲线既相交又切线斜率相同, 即在切点处

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = y_2, \\ y_1' = y_2', \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} ax^2 = \ln x, \\ 2ax = \frac{1}{x}, \end{cases}$$

解得  $\begin{cases} x_0 = e^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ a = \frac{1}{2e}. \end{cases}$  故  $a = \frac{1}{2e}$  时两曲线相切.

11. 求下列函数的导数:

(1)  $y = e^{-x}(x^2 - 2x + 3)$ ; (2)  $y = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}})$ ;

(3)  $y = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ ; (4)  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^n}$ .

**解** (1)  $y' = -e^{-x}(x^2 - 2x + 3) + e^{-x}(2x - 2) = e^{-x}(-x^2 + 4x - 5)$ ;

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

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

(4)  $y' = \frac{1}{x} x^{-n} + \ln x \cdot (-n)x^{-n-1} = \frac{1-n \ln x}{x^{n+1}}$ .

### 第三节 隐函数和由参数方程所确定的函数的导数

1. 求下列方程所确定的隐函数  $y$  的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ :

(1)  $e^{x+y} + \cos(xy) = 0$ ; (2)  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ .

**解** (1) 对  $x$  求导得

$$e^{x+y}(1+y') - \sin(xy)(y+xy') = 0,$$

于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{x+y} - y \sin(xy)}{x \sin(xy) - e^{x+y}};$$

(2) 对  $x$  求导得

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} y' = 0,$$

于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

2. 设函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $f\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) = xy$  所确定, 其中  $f(x)$  可导, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解** 设  $u = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $f(u) = xy$ , 两端对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$f'(u) \frac{\frac{xy'-y}{x^2}}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} = y + xy',$$

整理得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y[f'(u) + x^2 + y^2]}{x[f'(u) - x^2 - y^2]},$$

即

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \left[ f' \left( \arctan \frac{y}{x} \right) + x^2 + y^2 \right]}{x \left[ f' \left( \arctan \frac{y}{x} \right) - x^2 - y^2 \right]}.$$

**注意** 易犯的错误是:

由方程  $f\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) = xy$  得

$$f'(x) \left( \arctan \frac{y}{x} \right)' = y + xy', \quad f'(x) \frac{\frac{xy'-y}{x^2}}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} = y + xy'.$$

此解错在将复合函数  $f\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)$  对中间变量  $u\left(u = \arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)$  的导数  $f'(u)$  写成了  $f'(x)$ .

3. 用对数求导法求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^x \quad (x > 0 \text{ 或 } x < -1); \quad (2) y = \frac{x^2}{1-x} \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x}{(3+x)^2}}.$$

**解** (1) 取对数  $\ln|y| = x[\ln|x| - \ln|1+x|]$ ,

上式两端对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = [\ln|x| - \ln|1+x|] + x \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right],$$

$$\text{故 } y' = \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^x \left[ \ln \left| \frac{x}{1+x} \right| + \frac{1}{1+x} \right].$$

(2) 取对数  $\ln|y| = 2\ln|x| - \ln|1-x| + \frac{1}{3}[\ln|3-x| - 2\ln|3+x|]$ , 上式两端对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{-1}{3-x} - \frac{2}{3+x} \right],$$

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

**注意** 初学者应留意对数求导法, 求形如 6(2) 中函数的导数时, 可避免非常繁琐的计算.

4. 求下列参数方程所确定的函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .



$$(1) \begin{cases} x = a \sin^2 \varphi + b \cos \varphi \\ y = b \cos^2 \varphi + a \sin \varphi \end{cases}; \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = \ln t \sin t \\ y = \ln t \cos t \end{cases}.$$

**解** (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\varphi}}{\frac{dx}{d\varphi}} = \frac{-b \sin 2\varphi + a \cos \varphi}{a \sin 2\varphi - b \sin \varphi};$

(2)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\cos t - t \ln t \sin t}{\sin t + t \ln t \cos t}.$

5. 已知函数  $y = f(x)$  由方程  $\rho = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$ ,  $\varphi \in \left(0, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$  给定, 其中  $(\rho, \varphi)$  是点  $(x, y)$  的极坐标, 求  $y'_x$ .

**解 1** 函数的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = a(1 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi, \\ y = a(1 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi. \end{cases}$$

利用参数方程求导公式, 得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\varphi}}{\frac{dx}{d\varphi}} = \frac{a[\cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi]}{-a[\sin \varphi + \sin 2\varphi]} = -\frac{\cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi}{\sin \varphi + \sin 2\varphi}.$$

**解 2** 将函数的极坐标方程化为直角坐标方程, 得

$$x^2 + y^2 = a(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x).$$

上式两端对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = a \left( \frac{x + y \frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 1 \right),$$

解得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2x - a)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - ax}{y - 2y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

#### 第四节 高阶导数

1.  $(\sin ax)^{(n)} = a^n \sin\left(ax + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right).$

2.  $(x^m)^{(n)} = \underline{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)x^{m-n}}$  ( $m, n$  为自然数, 且  $m \geq n$ ).

3.  $(a^x)^{(n)} = \underline{(\ln a)^n a^x}.$

4.  $\left(\frac{1}{x+a}\right)^{(n)} = \underline{(-1)^n n! (x+a)^{-n-1}}.$

**解** 1.  $(\sin ax)' = a \cos ax = a \sin\left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$   
 $(\sin ax)'' = (a \cos ax)' = -a^2 \sin ax = a^2 \sin\left(ax + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$   
 $(\sin ax)''' = (-a^2 \sin ax)' = -a^3 \cos ax = a^3 \sin\left(ax + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$   
 $(\sin ax)^{(4)} = (-a^3 \cos ax)' = a^4 \sin ax = a^4 \sin\left(ax + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$

注意到  $\sin ax$  的周期性可得

$$(\sin ax)^{(n)} = a^n \sin\left(ax + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right).$$

2.  $(x^m)' = mx^{m-1}, (x^m)'' = (mx^{m-1})' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}, \dots,$   
 $(x^m)^{(n)} = m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)x^{m-n}$  (或  $(x^m)^{(n)} = C_m^n x^{m-n}$ ).  
3.  $(a^x)' = \ln a \cdot a^x, (a^x)'' = [\ln a \cdot a^x]' = (\ln a)^2 a^x, \dots, (a^x)^{(n)} = (\ln a)^n a^x.$   
4.  $\left(\frac{1}{x+a}\right)' = [(x+a)^{-1}]' = (-1)(x+a)^{-2},$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{x+a}\right)'' = (-1)[(x+a)^{-2}]' = (-1)(-2)(x+a)^{-3}, \dots,$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{x+a}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n n!(x+a)^{-n-1}.$   
5. 设函数  $y = f(x)$  有任意阶导数, 则

$$\left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \right) \right]_{x=x_0} = \frac{d^{n+1} y}{dx^{n+1}} \Big|_{x=x_0}.$$

6. 设  $y = f(e^x)$ ,  $f$  具有三阶导数, 求  $y'''$ .

**解**  $y' = e^x f'(e^x),$   
 $y'' = e^{2x} f''(e^x) + e^x f'(e^x),$   
 $y''' = e^{3x} f'''(e^x) + 3e^{2x} f''(e^x) + e^x f'(e^x).$

7. 设  $y = x \ln x$ , 求  $y'(1), y''(1)$

**解**  $y' = \ln x + 1, y'' = \frac{1}{x}.$

故  $y'(1) = 1, y''(1) = 1.$

8. 求下列函数的  $n$  阶导数的一般表达式:

(1)  $y = \sin^2 x;$  (2)  $y = (x^2 + 2x + 2)e^{-x};$

(3)  $y = \frac{1}{1-x^2}.$

**解** (1)  $y' = 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$ , 利用公式

$$(\sin ax)^{(n)} = a^n \sin\left(ax + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right),$$

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

另解:  $y = \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2},$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{-1}{2} (\cos 2x)^{(n)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^n \cos\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = -2^{n-1} \cos\left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad y^{(n)} &= (-1)^n (x^2 + 2x + 2) e^{-x} + 2(-1)^{n-1} (x+1) e^{-x} \cdot n \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n-2} n(n-1) e^{-x} \\ &= (-1)^n e^{-x} [x^2 - 2(n-1)x + (n-1)(n-2)]. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad y = \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right], \text{ 利用公式}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x+a}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! (x+a)^{-n-1}, \quad (*)$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^{(n)} + \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [n!(-1)^n (1+x)^{-n-1} + n!(-1)^n (1-x)^{-n-1} (-1)^n] \\ &= \frac{n!}{2} \frac{(x+1)^{n+1} - (x-1)^{n+1}}{(1-x^2)^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

**注意** 易犯的错误是:

$$(3) \quad y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right]^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2} [(1+x)^{-n-1} + (1-x)^{-n-1}].$$

此解错在求  $\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{(n)}$  时, 直接看成求  $\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^{(n)}$  情况. 事实上,

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

另外, 初学者也常用以下方法求  $\left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right)^{(n)}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{1!}{2} \frac{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2}{(1-x^2)^2}, \\ y'' &= 2 \frac{(1-x^2)^2 - x \cdot 2(1-x^2)(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^4} = \frac{2(1+3x^2)}{(1-x^2)^3} = \frac{2!}{2} \frac{(x+1)^3 - (x-1)^3}{(1-x^2)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{2} \frac{(x+1)^{n+1} - (x-1)^{n+1}}{(1-x^2)^{n+1}}.$$

这种解法中  $y^{(n)}$  的表达式来得有些突然, 有凑答案之嫌.