

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{dx}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} \cdot \frac{1}{w} \cdot (-\sin x) \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\ln \cos x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln \cos x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\frac{\tan x}{2\sqrt{\ln \cos x(1-\ln \cos x)}}. \\ (4) \quad y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin \frac{1}{x}}} = \left(\sin \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, y' = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\sin \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{\cot \frac{1}{x}}{2x^2 \cdot \sqrt{\sin \frac{1}{x}}}. \end{aligned}$$

## 方法总结

复合函数的求导关键在于搞清复合关系,从外层到内层一步一步进行求导运算,不要遗漏,尤其当既有四则运算,又有复合函数运算时,要根据题目中给出的函数表达式决定先用四则运算求导法则还是先用复合函数求导法则.

### 习题 2-2 解答

1. 推导余切函数及余割函数的导数公式:

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x; \quad (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x.$$

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

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

2. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = x^3 + \frac{7}{x^4} - \frac{2}{x} + 12; \quad (2) y = 5x^3 - 2^x + 3e^x; \quad (3) y = 2\tan x + \sec x - 1; \quad (4) y = \sin x \cos x;$$

$$(5) y = x^2 \ln x; \quad (6) y = 3e^x \cos x; \quad (7) y = \frac{\ln x}{x}; \quad (8) y = \frac{e^x}{x^2} + \ln 3;$$

$$(9) y = x^2 \ln x \cos x; \quad (10) s = \frac{1+\sin t}{1+\cos t}.$$

解 (1)  $y' = 3x^2 - \frac{28}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^2}.$

$$(2) y' = 15x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x.$$

$$(3) y' = 2\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x = \sec x(2\sec x + \tan x).$$

$$(4) y' = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\cos 2x = \cos 2x.$$

$$(5) y' = 2x \ln x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x(2 \ln x + 1).$$

$$(6) y' = 3e^x \cos x - 3e^x \sin x = 3e^x(\cos x - \sin x).$$

$$(7) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}.$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{e^x \cdot x^2 - 2xe^x}{x^4} = \frac{e^x(x-2)}{x^3}.$$

$$(9) y' = 2x \ln x \cos x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cos x + x^2 \ln x(-\sin x) = 2x \ln x \cos x + x \cos x - x^2 \ln x \sin x.$$

$$(10) s' = \frac{\cos t(1+\cos t) - (1+\sin t)(-\sin t)}{(1+\cos t)^2} = \frac{1+\sin t+\cos t}{(1+\cos t)^2}.$$

3. 求下列函数在给定点处的导数:

$$(1) y = \sin x - \cos x, \text{求 } y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} \text{ 和 } y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}};$$

$$(2) \rho = \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta, \text{求 } \left. \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}};$$

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{3}{5-x} + \frac{x^2}{5}, \text{求 } f'(0) \text{ 和 } f'(2).$$

$$\text{解 } (1) y' = \cos x + \sin x, \quad y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, \quad y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(2) \left. \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}(-\sin \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta,$$

$$\left. \frac{d\rho}{d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

$$(3) f'(x) = \frac{3}{(5-x)^2} + \frac{2}{5}x, \quad f'(0) = \frac{3}{25}, \quad f'(2) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{17}{15}.$$

4. 以初速  $v_0$  竖直上抛的物体, 其上升高度  $s$  与时间  $t$  的关系是  $s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ , 求:

(1) 该物体的速度  $v(t)$ ;

(2) 该物体达到最高点的时刻.

$$\text{解 } (1) v(t) = \frac{ds}{dt} = v_0 - gt. (2) \text{物体达到最高点的时刻 } v=0, \text{即 } v_0 - gt=0, \text{故 } t = \frac{v_0}{g}.$$

5. 求曲线  $y = 2 \sin x + x^2$  上横坐标为  $x=0$  的点处的切线方程和法线方程.

$$\text{解 } y' = 2 \cos x + 2x, \quad y'|_{x=0} = 2, \quad y|_{x=0} = 0,$$

因此曲线在点  $(0,0)$  处的切线方程为  $y-0=2(x-0)$ , 即  $2x-y=0$ ,

$$\text{法线方程为 } y-0=-\frac{1}{2}(x-0), \quad \text{即 } x+2y=0.$$

6. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = (2x+5)^4; \quad (2) y = \cos(4-3x); \quad (3) y = e^{-3x^2}; \quad (4) y = \ln(1+x^2);$$

$$(5) y = \sin^2 x; \quad (6) y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}; \quad (7) y = \tan x^2; \quad (8) y = \arctan e^x;$$

$$(9) y = (\arcsin x)^2; \quad (10) y = \ln \cos x.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) y' = 4(2x+5)^3 \cdot 2 = 8(2x+5)^3.$$

$$(2) y' = -\sin(4-3x)(-3) = 3\sin(4-3x).$$

$$(3) y' = e^{-3x^2} \cdot (-6x) = -6x e^{-3x^2}.$$

$$(4) y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}.$$

$$(5) y' = 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x.$$

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

$$(7) y' = \sec^2 x^2 \cdot 2x = 2x \sec^2 x^2.$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{1+(e^x)^2} \cdot e^x = \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}.$$

$$(9) y' = 2 \arcsin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x.$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{1}{\cos x}(-\sin x) = -\tan x.$$

7. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \arcsin(1-2x); \quad (2) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad (3) y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos 3x; \quad (4) y = \arccos \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(5) y = \frac{1-\ln x}{1+\ln x}; \quad (6) y = \frac{\sin 2x}{x}; \quad (7) y = \arcsin \sqrt{x}; \quad (8) y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2});$$

$$(9) y = \ln(\sec x + \tan x); \quad (10) y = \ln(\csc x - \cot x).$$

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

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

$$(3) y' = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos 3x - 3e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin 3x = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} (\cos 3x + 6\sin 3x).$$

$$(4) y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{1}{x})^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{|x|}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}(1+\ln x) - (1-\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(1+\ln x)^2} = -\frac{2}{x(1+\ln x)^2}.$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x}{x^2}.$$

$$(7) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}.$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\right) = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \cdot \frac{x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}.$$

$$(9) y' = \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) = \sec x.$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{1}{\csc x - \cot x} (-\csc x \cot x + \csc^2 x) = \csc x.$$

8. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2; \quad (2) y = \ln \tan \frac{x}{2}; \quad (3) y = \sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}; \quad (4) y = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}};$$

$$(5) y = \sin^n x \cos nx; \quad (6) y = \arctan \frac{x+1}{x-1}; \quad (7) y = \frac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x}; \quad (8) y = \ln \ln \ln x;$$

$$(9) y = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}; \quad (10) y = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}.$$

解 (1)  $y' = 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{2})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}.$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sin x} = \csc x.$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}} \cdot 2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}}.$$

$$(4) y' = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}.$$

$$(5) y' = n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x \cos nx + \sin^n x (-\sin nx) \cdot n = n \sin^{n-1} x (\cos x \cos nx - \sin x \sin nx)$$

$$= n \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x.$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(x-1)-(x+1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2 + (x+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

$$(7) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arccos x - \arcsin x \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)}{(\arccos x)^2} = \frac{\arccos x + \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arccos x)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arccos x)^2}.$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{\ln \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln x \ln \ln x}.$$

$$(9) y' = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}\right)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}) - (\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}\right)}{(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{2+2}{(1+\sqrt{1-x^2})\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{-(1+x)-(1-x)}{(1+x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x(1+x)} \sqrt{1-x}} = -\frac{1}{(1+x) \sqrt{2x(1-x)}}.$$

9. 设函数  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  可导, 且  $f^2(x)+g^2(x)\neq 0$ , 试求函数  $y=\sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}$  的导数.

解  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}} [2f(x)f'(x)+2g(x)g'(x)] = \frac{f(x)f'(x)+g(x)g'(x)}{\sqrt{f^2(x)+g^2(x)}}.$

10. 设  $f(x)$  可导, 求下列函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ :

$$(1) y=f(x^2); \quad (2) y=f(\sin^2 x)+f(\cos^2 x); \quad (3) y=\frac{f(e^x)}{e^{f(x)}}.$$

解 (1)  $y'=f'(x^2)2x=2xf'(x^2)$ .

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

(3)  $y=e^{-f(x)}f(e^x), y'=-f'(x)e^{-f(x)}f(e^x)+e^{-f(x)}f'(e^x)e^x=e^{-f(x)}[e^xf'(e^x)-f'(x)f(e^x)]$ .



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11. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y=e^{-x}(x^2-2x+3); \quad (2) y=\sin^2 x \cdot \sin(x^2); \quad (3) y=\left(\arctan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2; \quad (4) y=\frac{\ln x}{x^n};$$

$$(5) y=\frac{e^t-e^{-t}}{e^t+e^{-t}}; \quad (6) y=\ln \cos \frac{1}{x}; \quad (7) y=e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}; \quad (8) y=\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}};$$

$$(9) y=x \arcsin \frac{x}{2}+\sqrt{4-x^2}; \quad (10) y=\arcsin \frac{2t}{1+t^2}.$$

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

(2)  $y'=2\sin x \cos x \cdot \sin(x^2)+\sin^2 x \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x=\sin 2x \sin(x^2)+2x \sin^2 x \cos(x^2)$ .

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

$$(4) y'=\frac{\frac{1}{x}x^n-nx^{n-1}\ln x}{x^{2n}}=\frac{1-n\ln x}{x^{n+1}}.$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}. \text{ 或 } y' = (\tanh)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}.$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{x}} \left( -\sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \tan \frac{1}{x}.$$

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

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{x}+1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}.$$

$$(9) y' = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-2x)}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$(10) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1+t^2)-2t \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1+t^2}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)^2}} \cdot \frac{2(1-t^2)}{(1+t^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(1-t^2)}{|1-t^2|(1+t^2)} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{1+t^2}, & |t| < 1, \\ -\frac{2}{1+t^2}, & |t| > 1. \end{cases}$$

\* 12. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \operatorname{ch}(shx);$$

$$(2) y = shx \cdot \operatorname{ch}x;$$

$$(3) y = \operatorname{th}(\ln x);$$

$$(4) y = sh^3 x + \operatorname{ch}^2 x;$$

$$(5) y = \operatorname{th}(1-x^2);$$

$$(6) y = \operatorname{arsh}(x^2+1);$$

$$(7) y = \operatorname{arch}(e^{2x});$$

$$(8) y = \operatorname{arctan}(\operatorname{th}x);$$

$$(9) y = \ln \operatorname{ch}x + \frac{1}{2\operatorname{ch}^2 x}; \quad (10) y = \operatorname{ch}^2 \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right).$$

$$\operatorname{ch}x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th}x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) y' = \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{sh}x) \cdot \operatorname{ch}x = \operatorname{ch}x \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{sh}x).$$

$$(2) y' = \operatorname{ch}x e^{\operatorname{ch}x} + \operatorname{sh}x e^{\operatorname{ch}x} \operatorname{sh}x = e^{\operatorname{ch}x} (\operatorname{ch}x + \operatorname{sh}^2 x).$$

$$(3) y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2(\ln x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \operatorname{ch}^2(\ln x)}.$$

$$(4) y' = 3\operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}x + 2\operatorname{ch}x \operatorname{sh}x = \operatorname{sh}x \operatorname{ch}x (3\operatorname{sh}x + 2).$$

$$(5) y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2(1-x^2)} \cdot (-2x) = -\frac{2x}{\operatorname{ch}^2(1-x^2)}.$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(x^2+1)^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^4+2x^2+2}}.$$

$$(7) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(e^{2x})^2-1}} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2 = \frac{2e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{4x}-1}}.$$

$$(8) y' = \frac{1}{1+(\operatorname{th}x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 x} = \frac{1}{1+2\operatorname{sh}^2 x}.$$

$$(9) y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}x} \operatorname{sh}x - \frac{1}{(2\operatorname{ch}^2 x)^2} \cdot 4\operatorname{ch}x \operatorname{sh}x = \frac{\operatorname{sh}x}{\operatorname{ch}x} - \frac{\operatorname{sh}x}{\operatorname{ch}^3 x} = \frac{\operatorname{sh}x(\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1)}{\operatorname{ch}^3 x} = \frac{\operatorname{sh}^3 x}{\operatorname{ch}^3 x} = \operatorname{th}^3 x.$$

$$(10) y' = 2\operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{x+1-(x-1)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \operatorname{sh}\left(2 \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1}\right).$$

13. 设函数  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  均在点  $x_0$  的某一邻域内有定义,  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导,  $f(x_0) = 0$ ,  $g(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续, 试讨论  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x_0$  处的可导性.

解 由  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导, 且  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 则有  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0}$ .

由  $g(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续, 则有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0)$ , 故



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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x) - f(x_0)g(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} g(x) = f'(x_0)g(x_0),$$

即  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x_0$  处可导, 其导数为  $f'(x_0)g(x_0)$ .



14 题视频解析

14. 设函数  $f(x)$  满足下列条件:

(1)  $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$ , 对一切  $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ ;

(2)  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

试证明  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbf{R}$  上处处可导, 且  $f'(x) = f(x)f'(0)$ .

证 令  $x=y=0$ , 得  $f(0)=f(0) \cdot f(0)$ , 故  $f(0)=0$  或 1.

(1) 若  $f(0)=0$ , 则  $f(x)=f(x) \cdot f(0)=0$ , 于是  $f'(x)=0$ , 即有  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbf{R}$  上处处可导, 且  $f'(x)=0=f(x) \cdot f'(0)$ .

(2) 若  $f(0)=1$ , 则对  $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)f(\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - 1}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = f(x)f'(0). \end{aligned}$$

即  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbf{R}$  上处处可导, 且  $f'(x) = f(x)f'(0)$ .

综上结论成立.

### 第三节 高阶导数

## 一、主要内容归纳

### 1. 定义

函数  $f(x)$  的导数的导数, 称为  $f(x)$  的二阶导数, 记为  $f''(x)$ ; 一般  $f(x)$  的  $(n-1)$  阶导数的导数称为  $f(x)$  的  $n$  阶导数, 记为  $f^{(n)}(x)$ . 二阶及二阶以上的导数称为高阶导数.

设函数  $u=u(x), v=v(x)$  具有  $n$  阶导数, 则

$$(u \pm v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)} \pm v^{(n)}, \quad (ku)^{(n)} = ku^{(n)},$$

$$(uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)} = u^{(n)} v + n u^{(n-1)} v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)} v'' + \dots$$

1)

称为莱布尼茨  $n$  阶导数公式.

### 2. 常用的高阶导数公式

$$(1) (a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \ln^n a \quad (a>0)$$

$$(2) (e^x)^{(n)} = e^x;$$