

第二章 一元函数微分学及其应用

第二节 求导的基本法则

作业： P119 习题2.2

(A) 1, 2, 3, 6, 7,
9. (1) (3), 11, 14

2.1 函数和、差、积、商的求导法则

Th1 设 $u(x), v(x)$ 在点 x 处均可导，则其和、差、积、商（分母为零点除外）在 x 处也可导，且：

$$1^\circ \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$

$$2^\circ \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv' \quad (Cv)' = Cv'$$

$$3^\circ \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \quad \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = -\frac{v'}{v^2}$$

证: 1° $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$

设 $f(x) = u(x) \pm v(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x+h) \pm v(x+h)] - [u(x) \pm v(x)]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x+h) - u(x)]}{h} \pm \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[v(x+h) - v(x)]}{h} \\ &= u'(x) \pm v'(x) \quad \text{故结论成立.} \end{aligned}$$

此法则可推广到任意有限项的情形.

如: $(u + v - w)' = u' + v' - w'$

证

$$2^\circ \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv' \quad f(x) = u(x)v(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) &= u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x) \\ &= u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - \cancel{u(x)v(x + \Delta x)} \\ &\quad + \cancel{u(x)v(x + \Delta x)} - u(x)v(x) \\ &= \Delta u(x)v(x + \Delta x) + u(x)\Delta v(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta u(x)}{\Delta x} \cdot v(x + \Delta x) + u(x) \cdot \frac{\Delta v(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d(uv)}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot v + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$(uv)' \neq u'v' \quad !$$

$$1^{\circ} \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$

$$2^{\circ} \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv' \quad (Cv)' = Cv'$$

推广：有限个函数的线性组合求导：

$$(uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

$$(ku \pm lv)' = ku' \pm lv'$$

$$3^{\circ} \quad \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \quad f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

证

$$f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = \frac{u(x + \Delta x)}{v(x + \Delta x)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

$$= \frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x) - u(x)v(x + \Delta x)}{v(x + \Delta x)v(x)}$$

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

$$= \frac{\Delta u(x)v(x) - \Delta v(x)u(x)}{v(x + \Delta x)v(x)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\left[\frac{\Delta u(x)}{\Delta x} \right] v(x) - u(x) \left[\frac{\Delta v(x)}{\Delta x} \right]}{v(x + \Delta x)v(x)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\left[\frac{\Delta u(x)}{\Delta x} \right] v(x) - u(x) \left[\frac{\Delta v(x)}{\Delta x} \right]}{v(x + \Delta x)v(x)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \quad \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$3^\circ \quad \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \quad \left(\frac{1}{v} \right)' = -\frac{v'}{v^2}$$

例1 求 $y = \tan x$ 的导数.

解

$$y' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - (\cos x)' \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

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

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

2.2 反函数的求导法则

Th2 如果函数 $x = \varphi(y)$ 可导, 且导数 $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$,
那么它的反函数 $y = f(x)$ 也可导, 且有

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

证 $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$ $\Delta x = \varphi(y + \Delta y) - \varphi(y)$

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

例2 设 $y = e^x$ 求 y'

解 $x = \ln y$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = y = e^x$$

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

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

例3 $y = \arcsin x, \quad (-1 < x < 1)$ 求 y'

解 $x = \sin y, \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\cos y = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}$$

$$y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \quad = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

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

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

2.3 复合函数的求导法则 链导法则 Chain rule

Th3 设 $y=f(u)$ 在 u 处可导

$u = \varphi(x)$ 在 x 处可导 $u_0 = \varphi(x_0)$

则：复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 在 x_0 可导, 且

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} = f'(u_0) \varphi'(x_0) \quad \text{或} \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} = \left. \frac{dy}{du} \right|_{x=x_0} \cdot \left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0}$$

证明 $\Delta y = f(u_0 + \Delta u) - f(u_0), \quad \Delta u = \varphi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_0).$

$$\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u_0), \quad \Delta y = f'(u_0) \Delta u + \alpha(\Delta u) \Delta u$$



$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(f'(u_0) \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha(\Delta u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right) = f'(u_0) \varphi'(x_0)$$

2.3 复合函数的求导法则 链导法则 Chain rule

Th3 设 $u = \varphi(x)$ 在 x 处可导

$y = f(u)$ 在与 x 对应的 u 处可导

则：复合函数 $y = f[\varphi(x)]$ 在 x 处可导, 且

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

例4 $y = x^\alpha$, α 为任意实数, $x > 0$

解
$$y' = (e^{\alpha \ln x})' = e^{\alpha \ln x} (\alpha \ln x)'$$
$$= x^\alpha \frac{\alpha}{x} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1},$$

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \quad (x > 0)$$

例5 $y = x^x, x > 0$, 求 y' .

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

例6 $f(x) = \left(\frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} \right)^x - e^{\operatorname{sh} \pi}$ 求 $f'(x)$

解 $f'(x) = \left[\left(\frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} \right)^x \right]' - \left[e^{\operatorname{sh} \pi} \right]'$

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

$$= \left[\left(\frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} \right)^x \right] \left[\ln \frac{x \sin x}{1+x^2} + 1 + x \cot x - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} \right]$$

$$u^v = \exp(v \ln u) \quad (u^v)' = u^v (v \ln u)'$$

例7

$$y = 2^{\tan^2 \frac{1}{x}}, \text{ 求 } y'.$$

解

$$y = 2^u, u = v^2, v = \tan w, w = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = 2^{\tan^2 \frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 \cdot \left(\tan^2 \frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

$$= 2^{\tan^2 \frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 \cdot 2 \left(\tan \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(\tan \frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

$$= 2^{\tan^2 \frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 \cdot 2 \left(\tan \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \sec^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

$$= 2^{\tan^2 \frac{1}{x}} \ln 2 \cdot 2 \left(\tan \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

例8 $y = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, 求 y' .

解

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= x' \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + x [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})]' \\&= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})' \\&= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot (x^2 + 1)' \right] \\&= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \left[1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \right] \\&= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\end{aligned}$$

例9 求 $y = \arctan \frac{1+2x}{1-2x}$ 的导数。

解

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

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

$$= \frac{4}{2+8x^2} = \frac{2}{1+4x^2}$$

练习 已知 $y = f\left(\frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1}\right)$, $f'(x) = \ln(1 - x)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0}$.

【解】 令 $u = \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1}$, 则 $y = f(u)$, 由复合函数求导法则,

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

$$= \ln\left(1 - \frac{\sin x - 1}{\sin x + 1}\right) \frac{2\cos x}{(\sin x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{2}{\sin x + 1}\right) \frac{2\cos x}{(\sin x + 1)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = 2\ln 2.$$

- 1、和差积商的求导法则；
- 2、复合函数的链导法则；
- 3、反函数的求导法则；

2.4初等函数的求导问题

初等函数： 由6类基本初等函数经有限次的四则运算
及有限次复合运算

并且能用一个解析式表示的函数。

结论： 一切初等函数的求导问题都已解决，
且其导数仍为初等函数。

问题： 能否说一切初等函数均可导？

初等函数在定义域内是否一定可导？

- ◆ 可导函数一定连续,但连续函数却不一定可导.

- ◆ 例： $y = \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$

$y=|x|$ 是初等函数,并且 $y=|x|$ 在定义域内连续,
但 $y=|x|$ 在 $x=0$ 处却不可导

因此初等函数在其定义域内不一定可导

初等函数： 由6类基本初等函数经有限次的四则运算
及有限次复合运算
并且能用一个解析式表示的函数。

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos 2x & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 + 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

是初等函数吗？

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2} + x)x}{2} + \cos(x - \sqrt{x^2})$$

例10 求下列双曲函数的导数

$$(1)y = \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

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

$$(3)y = \operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}$$

解

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

$$(2)(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$(3)(\operatorname{th} x)' = \left[\frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} \right]' = \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$$



例11 求 $y = \operatorname{ar sh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 的导数

解 $x = \operatorname{sh} y$ 是它的反函数,

$$\because x'_y = (\operatorname{sh} y)' = \operatorname{ch} y > 0 \qquad \mathbf{ch^2 x - sh^2 x = 1}$$

$$\therefore y'_x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sh}^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

同理可得

$$(\operatorname{ar ch} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad (1 < x < +\infty)$$

$$(\operatorname{ar th} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

基本初等函数的导数公式

$$C' = 0 (C \text{ 为常数}) ;$$

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

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a;$$

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

$$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x;$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x;$$

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

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2};$$

$$(x^\mu)' = \mu x^{\mu-1} (\mu \text{ 为实数}) ;$$

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

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

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

$$(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x;$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x;$$

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

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

常用公式

$$(\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$(\operatorname{ar sh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(\operatorname{ar ch} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

求导法则

- 1、和差积商的求导法则；
- 2、复合函数的链导法则；
- 3、反函数的求导法则；

命题1. $f(x)$ 是以 T 为周期的可导函数, $f'(x)$ 仍以 T 为周期.

证: $f(x+T) - f(x) = 0$ 对 $\forall x$ 成立,

两端同时求导得: (T 是常数)

$$f'(x+T) - f'(x) = 0. \text{ 证毕.}$$

命题2. 奇函数的导数是偶函数, 偶函数的导数是奇函数.

证: 设 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, $f(-x) = -f(x)$ 对 $\forall x$ 成立,

等式两端同时关于 x 求导得:

$$f'(-x) \cdot (-1) = -f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(-x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) \text{ 为偶函数.}$$

同理可证后半段.

2.5 高阶导数 Higher-order Derivatives

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

二阶导数与高阶导数

零阶导数 $f(x)$

$C^{(n)}$ 类函数

$C^{(\infty)}$ 类函数

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x + \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$y''' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) = \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x + \Delta x) - f''(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x + \Delta x) - f^{(n-1)}(x)}{\Delta x}$$

例12 求下列高阶导数

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

$$\text{解}(1) y' = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y'' = -\sin x = \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y''' = -\cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y^{(4)} = \sin x = \sin\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{2}\right)$$

• • • • •

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

$$(2) \quad y^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$(3) \quad y^{(n)} = e^x, (n = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

例13 求下列高阶导数

$$(1) y = x^{\alpha}$$

$$\text{解 (1) } y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

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

• • • • •

$$y^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)x^{\alpha-n}$$

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

$$(2) y = \ln x$$

$$(2) y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

• • • • •

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

例14 求 $y = \frac{4}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$ 的 n 阶导数. ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$)

解 $y = \frac{4}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y^{(n)} &= \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{(n)} - \left(\frac{1}{x+3}\right)^{(n)} \\ &= (-1)^n n! \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+3)^{n+1}} \right), \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots)\end{aligned}$$

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

例15 $y = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$

间接法

解:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3 \\ &= \sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x \\ &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x \\ &= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x \end{aligned}$$

$$(\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4^n \cos\left(4x + n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

高阶导数运算公式

$$(u + v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)} + v^{(n)}$$

$$(\alpha u + \beta v)^{(n)} = \alpha u^{(n)} + \beta v^{(n)}$$

$$(uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

$$= u^{(n)} v^{(0)} + n u^{(n-1)} v^{(1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)} v^{(2)} + \cdots + u^{(0)} v^{(n)}$$

莱布尼兹(Leibniz) 公式

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$(uv)'' = u''v + 2u'v' + uv''$$

$$(uv)''' = u'''v + 3u''v' + 3u'v'' + uv'''$$

例16 求 $y = x^2 e^x$ 的 n 阶导数。

解

$$(uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

$$(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x,$$

$$(x^2)' = 2x, \quad (x^2)'' = 2, \quad (x^2)^{(3)} = 0$$

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

$$= (e^x)^{(n)} (x^2)^{(0)} + n(e^x)^{(n-1)} (x^2)^{(1)} + C_n^2 (e^x)^{(n-2)} (x^2)^{(2)}$$

$$= (x^2 + 2nx + n(n-1))e^x$$

常用高阶导数公式：

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

$$(2) (\sin kx)^{(n)} = k^n \sin(kx + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(3) (\cos kx)^{(n)} = k^n \cos(kx + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(4) (x^\alpha)^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)x^{\alpha-n}$$

$$(5) (\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$(\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) \quad (\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

$$(4) (x^\alpha)^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)x^{\alpha-n}$$

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

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

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

$$(5) (\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

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

例17 设 $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$, 求 $y^{(5)}$.

解 $\because y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{x + 1} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y^{(5)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-5!}{(x-1)^6} - \frac{-5!}{(x+1)^6} \right] \\ &= 60 \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)^6} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^6} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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

练习

1. $y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$, 求 y' .

2. 设 $y = x^{a^a} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x}$ ($a > 0$), 求 y' .

3. $y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 求 y' .

4. 设 $y = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}$, 求 y' .

练习key

$$1. 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$2. a^a x^{a^a - 1} + a^{x^a} \ln a \cdot ax^{a-1} + a^{a^x} \ln a \cdot a^x \ln a$$

$$3. 2x \cos x^2 e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} e^{\sin x^2}$$

$$4. \frac{-1}{(2x + x^3) \sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$