

## 第二节

### 第二章

## 函数的求导法则

- 一、四则运算求导法则
- 二、反函数的求导法则
- 三、复合函数求导法则
- 四、初等函数的求导问题

思路:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad (\text{构造性定义})$$

↓

本节内容

↓

求导法则

↓

其它基本初等函数求导公式

初等函数求导问题

证明中利用了  
两个重要极限

$$\begin{cases} (C)' = 0 \\ (\sin x)' = \cos x \\ (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

### 一、四则运算求导法则

**定理1.** 函数  $u = u(x)$  及  $v = v(x)$  都在  $x$  具有导数

$\implies u(x)$  及  $v(x)$  的和、差、积、商 (除分母为 0 的点外) 都在点  $x$  可导, 且

- (1)  $[u(x) \pm v(x)]' = u'(x) \pm v'(x)$
- (2)  $[u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$
- (3)  $\left[ \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad (v(x) \neq 0)$

下面分三部分加以证明, 并同时给出相应的推论和例题.

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

**证:** 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. 例如,

$$\text{例如, } (u + v - w)' = u' + v' - w'$$

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

**证:** 设  $f(x) = u(x)v(x)$ , 则有

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

**推论:** 1)  $(Cu)' = Cu'$  ( $C$  为常数)

$$2) (uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

$$3) (\log_a x)' = \left( \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \right)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

**例1.**  $y = \sqrt{x}(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)$ , 求  $y'$  及  $y'|_{x=1}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' &= (\sqrt{x})'(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1) \\ &\quad + \sqrt{x}(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(x^3 - 4\cos x - \sin 1) + \sqrt{x}(3x^2 + 4\sin x) \\ y'|_{x=1} &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - 4\cos 1 - \sin 1) + (3 + 4\sin 1) \\ &= \frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{2}\sin 1 - 2\cos 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

证: 设  $f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+h)}{v(x+h)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} \cdot \frac{v(x)}{v(x+h)} - \frac{u(x)}{h} \cdot \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h}}{v(x+h)v(x)} \right] \\ &= \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad \text{故结论成立.} \end{aligned}$$

推论:  $\left(\frac{C}{v}\right)' = -\frac{Cv'}{v^2}$  ( $C$ 为常数)

例2. 求证  $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$ ,  $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } (\tan x)' &= \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - \sin x (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x \\ (\csc x)' &= \left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{-(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= -\csc x \cot x \end{aligned}$$

类似可证:  $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$ ,  $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$ .

## 二、反函数的求导法则

定理2. 设  $y = f(x)$  为  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  的反函数,  $f^{-1}(y)$  在  $y$  的某邻域内单调可导, 且  $[f^{-1}(y)]' \neq 0 \iff$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{[f^{-1}(y)]'} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

证: 在  $x$  处给增量  $\Delta x \neq 0$ , 由反函数的单调性知

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \neq 0, \therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}}$$

且由反函数的连续性知  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时必有  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$ , 因此

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

例3. 求反三角函数及指数函数的导数.

解: 1) 设  $y = \arcsin x$ , 则  $x = \sin y$ ,  $y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  
 $\therefore \cos y > 0$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} (\arcsin x)' &= \frac{1}{(\sin y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \\ (\arccos x)' &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{利用} \quad \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x$$

类似可求得

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

2) 设  $y = a^x$  ( $a > 0, a \neq 1$ ), 则  $x = \log_a y$ ,  $y \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\therefore (a^x)' = \frac{1}{(\log_a y)'} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y \ln a}} = y \ln a = a^x \ln a$$

特别当  $a = e$  时,  $(e^x)' = e^x$

小结:

$$\begin{aligned} (\arcsin x)' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} & (\arccos x)' &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \\ (\arctan x)' &= \frac{1}{1 + x^2} & (\text{arccot } x)' &= -\frac{1}{1 + x^2} \\ (a^x)' &= a^x \ln a & (e^x)' &= e^x \end{aligned}$$

## 三、复合函数求导法则

定理3.  $u = g(x)$  在点  $x$  可导,  $y = f(u)$  在点  $u = g(x)$  可导  $\iff$  复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  在点  $x$  可导, 且

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u)g'(x)$$

证:  $\because y = f(u)$  在点  $u$  可导, 故  $\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u)$

$$\therefore \Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + o(\Delta u) \quad (\text{当 } \Delta u \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } \alpha \rightarrow 0)$$

故有  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + o\left(\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}\right)$  ( $\Delta x \neq 0$ )

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + o\left(\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}\right) \right] = f'(u)g'(x)$$

**推广：**此法则可推广到多个中间变量的情形.

例如,  $y = f(u), u = \varphi(v), v = \psi(x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$= f'(u) \cdot \varphi'(v) \cdot \psi'(x)$$

y  
|  
u  
|  
v  
|  
x

**关键：**搞清复合函数结构, 由外向内逐层求导.

**例4.** 求下列导数: (1)  $(x^\mu)'$ ; (2)  $(x^x)'$ ; (3)  $(\operatorname{sh} x)'$ .

**解:** (1)  $(x^\mu)' = (e^{\mu \ln x})' = e^{\mu \ln x} \cdot (\mu \ln x)' = x^\mu \cdot \frac{\mu}{x} = \mu x^{\mu-1}$

(2)  $(x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = e^{x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$

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

**说明：**类似可得

$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x; \quad (\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}; \quad (a^x)' = a^x \ln a.$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad \operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} \quad a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

**例5.** 设  $y = \ln \cos(e^x)$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解:**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos(e^x)} \cdot (-\sin(e^x)) \cdot e^x = -e^x \tan(e^x)$

**思考：**若  $f'(u)$  存在, 如何求  $f(\ln \cos(e^x))$  的导数?

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f'(\ln \cos(e^x)) \cdot (\ln \cos(e^x))' = \dots$$

这两个记号含义不同

$$f'(u) \Big|_{u=\ln \cos(e^x)}$$

**练习：**设  $y = f(f(f(x)))$ , 其中  $f(x)$  可导, 求  $y'$ .

**例6.** 设  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ , 求  $y'$ .

**解:**  $y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x \right)$

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

记  $\operatorname{arsh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ , 则  
(反双曲正弦)

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

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

的反函数

#### 四、初等函数的求导问题

1. 常数和基本初等函数的导数

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 有限次四则运算的求导法则

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

$$(Cu)' = Cu' \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$$

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

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \quad (v \neq 0)$$

3. 复合函数求导法则

$$y = f(u), u = \varphi(x)$$

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

**说明：**最基本的公式

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

**4. 初等函数在定义区间内可导, 且导数仍为初等函数**

由定义证, 其它公式用求导法则推出.

例7.  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$ , 求  $y'$ .

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

例8. 设  $y = x^{a^a} + a^{x^a} + a^{a^x}$  ( $a > 0$ ), 求  $y'$ .

解:  $y' = a^a x^{a^a-1} + a^{x^a} \ln a \cdot a x^{a-1}$   
 $+ a^{a^x} \ln a \cdot a^x \ln a$

例9.  $y = e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:  $y' = (e^{\sin x^2} \cdot \cos x^2 \cdot 2x) \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$   
 $+ e^{\sin x^2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \cdot 2x \right)$   
 $= 2x \cos x^2 e^{\sin x^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$   
 $+ \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} e^{\sin x^2}$

关键: 搞清复合函数结构  
由外向内逐层求导

例10. 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  $y'$ .

解:  $y' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{1+x^2})^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$   
 $+ \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \left( \frac{1}{2+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$   
 $= \frac{-1}{(2x+x^3)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

### 内容小结

求导公式及求导法则

注意: 1)  $(uv)' \neq u'v'$ ,  $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' \neq \frac{u'}{v'}$

2) 搞清复合函数结构, 由外向内逐层求导.

### 思考与练习

1.  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x}}\right)' = \left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}\right)' \neq \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$  对吗?  
 $\downarrow = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}$

2. 设  $f(x) = (x-a)\varphi(x)$ , 其中  $\varphi(x)$  在  $x=a$  处连续, 在求  $f'(a)$  时, 下列做法是否正确?

因  $f'(x) \neq \varphi(x) + (x-a)\varphi'(x)$   
 故  $f'(a) = \varphi(a)$

正确解法:

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a)$$

3. 求下列函数的导数

(1)  $y = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^b$ , (2)  $y = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-x}$ .

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

(2)  $y' = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-x} \ln \frac{a}{b} \cdot (-x)' = -\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x \ln \frac{a}{b}$

或  $y' = \left(\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x\right)' = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x \ln \frac{b}{a}$

4. 设  $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)$ , 求  $f'(0)$ .

解: 方法1 利用导数定义.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99) = -99! \end{aligned}$$

方法2 利用求导公式.

$$f'(x) = (x)' \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)] + x \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)]'$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = -99!$$

备用题 1. 设  $y = \cot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + \tan \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ , 求  $y'$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' &= -\csc^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \sec^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}} \csc^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} \sec^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

2. 设  $y = f(f(f(x)))$ , 其中  $f(x)$  可导, 求  $y'$ .

$$\text{解: } y' = f'(f(f(x))) \cdot f'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$