隐函数求导法则:直接对方程两边求导;

对数求导法:对方程两边取对数,按隐函数的求导法则求导;

参数方程求导:实质上是利用复合函数求导法则;

相关变化率:通过函数关系确定两个相互依赖的变化率;解法:通过建立两者之间的关系,用链式求导法求解.



设f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)...(x-100) 求 f '(0)分析: 本题 例

利用乘积求导方法比较麻烦,不如采用导数定义求方便

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0+x) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(x-1)(x-2)..(x-100) - 0}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (x-1)(x-2)..(x-100) = 100!$$

例8 求幂指函数 y=xx 的导数

解:
$$y = x^x = e^{x \ln x} \rightarrow y' = e^{x \ln x} (\ln x + x \times \frac{1}{x}) = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$
 用性质

$$y = x^x \to \ln y = x \ln x \to \frac{1}{y} y' = \ln x + 1 : y' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

三、由参数方程所确定的函数的导数

在方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
中,

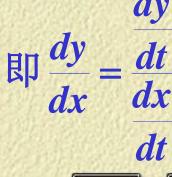
设函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 具有单调连续的反函数 $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$,

$$\therefore y = \psi[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$$

再设函数 $x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t)$ 都可导,且 $\varphi(t) \neq 0$,

由复合函数及反函数的求导法则得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$









例6 求摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的切线 方程.

解
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{a \sin t}{a - a \cos t} = \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{a - a \cos t}{dt} = 1 - \cos t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = 1.$$

$$y - a = x - a(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$$

 $\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}}{1-\cos\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$

当
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时, $x = a(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$, $y = a$.

思考题

设
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
, 由 $y'_x = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$ $(\varphi'(t) \neq 0)$

可知
$$y_x'' = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$$
,对吗?

若函数
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
二阶可导,

设函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 具有单调连续的反函数 $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right) \frac{dt}{dx}$$
$$= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^2(t)} \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)}$$

$$\mathbb{RP} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^3(t)}.$$

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当
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时, $x = a(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$, $y = a$.

例.设由方程
$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ t^2 - y + \varepsilon \sin y = 1 \end{cases} (0 < \varepsilon < 1)$$

确定函数
$$y = y(x)$$
,求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$.

解:方程组两边对 t 求导,得

确定函数
$$y = y(x)$$
,求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$.

解:方程组两边对 t 求导,得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 2 \\ 2t - \frac{dy}{dt} + \varepsilon \cos y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2(t+1) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y} \end{cases}$$
故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{t}{(t+1)(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)}$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{t}{(t+1)(1-\varepsilon\cos y)}\right)}{2(t+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\varepsilon\cos y) - \varepsilon t (t+1)\sin y \frac{dy}{dt}}{2(t+1)^3 (1-\varepsilon\cos y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\varepsilon\cos y)^2 - 2\varepsilon t^2 (t+1)\sin y}{2(t+1)^3 (1-\varepsilon\cos y)^3}$$

$$2(t+1)^{3}(1-\varepsilon\cos y)^{2}$$

$$= (1-\varepsilon\cos y)^{2} - 2\varepsilon t^{2}(t+1)\sin y$$



四、相关变化率

设x = x(t)及y = y(t)都是可导函数,而变量x与y之间存在某种关系,从而它们的变化率 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 与

 $\frac{dy}{dt}$ 之间也存在一定关系,这样两个相互依赖的变化率称为相关变化率.

相关变化率问题:

相关变化率问题是研究这两个变化率之间的关系,以便

从其中一个变化率求出另一个变化率. 举例说明





J9 一汽球从离开观察员500米处离地面铅直上升,其速率为140米/秒.当气球高度为500米时,观察员视线的仰角增加率是多少?

 \mathbf{M} 设气球上升t秒后,其高度为h,观察员视线的仰角为 α ,则 $\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{\alpha}$

上式两边对
$$t$$
求导得 $\sec^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{1}{500} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$

$$\because \frac{dh}{dt} = 140\% /$$
 秒, 当 $h = 500\%$ 时, $\sec^2 \alpha = 2$

$$\therefore \frac{a\alpha}{dt} = 0.14(弧度/分)$$
 仰角增加率





500m



h

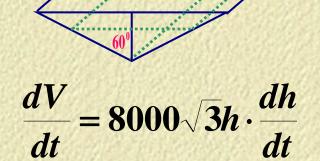
例10 河水以8米3/秒的体流量流入水库中,水库 形状是长为4000米, 顶角为120°的水槽, 问水深

20米时, 水面每小时上升几米?

设时刻t水深为h(t), 一件 设时刻t水深为h(t)水库内水量为V(t)水库内水量为V(t),则

$$V(t) = 4000\sqrt{3}h^2$$

$$: \frac{dV}{dt} = 28800 \%^3 / 小时,$$



 $\frac{dh}{dt} \approx 0.104$ 米/小时

水面上升之速率







子 例1.设 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,求

$$\underset{r\to 0}{\text{m}} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= f'(x_0)$$



例2.若
$$f(1) = 0$$
 且 $f'(1)$ 存在,求 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{(e^x - 1)\tan x}$.

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(\sin^2 x + \cos x)}{x^2}$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} (\sin^2 x + \cos x) = 1 且 f(1) = 0$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1+\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= f'(1) \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}f'(1)$$

联想到凑导数的定义式

例3.设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = 2$ 处连续,且 $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)}{x - 2} = 3$, $f'(2)$.

解: $f(2) = \lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 2} [(x - 2) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{(x - 2)}] = 0$

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x)}{x - 2} = 3$$

$$(2) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2}$$

例4.设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^2 e^{n(x-1)} + ax + b}{e^{n(x-1)} + 1}$

试确定常数 a, b 使 f(x) 处处可导,并求 f'(x).

武确定常数
$$a$$
 , b 使 $f(x)$ 处处可导,并求 $f'(x)$ 解: $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b , & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a + b + 1), & x = 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ $x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) = a$; $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) = 2x$.

$$x < 1$$
 时, $f'(x) = a$; $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) = 2x$.

利用 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处可导, 得
$$\begin{cases} f(1^-) = f(1^+) = f(1) \\ f'_-(1) = f'_+(1) \end{cases}$$
 即 $\begin{cases} a + b = 1 = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + 1) \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + b, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(a + b + 1), & x = 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x < 1 \text{ 时}, f'(x) = a, \quad x > 1 \text{ 时}, f'(x) = 2x$$

$$\therefore a = 2, b = -1, \quad f'(1) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x \le 1 \\ 2x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$