函数的求导法则

高等数学 I-信息、统计外招

Weiwen Wang(王伟文)

暨南大学

2025 年秋季学期



课程网页

常数和基本初等函数的导数公式

•
$$(C)' = 0$$

•
$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

•
$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a \ (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

•
$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \ (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

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

•
$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

•
$$(x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

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

•
$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

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

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

定理 1 (函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则)

如果函数 u = u(x) 及 v = v(x) 都在点 x 具有导数, 那么它们的和、差、积、商 *(*除分母为零的点外) 都在点 x 具有导数, 且

- $[u(x) \pm v(x)]' = u'(x) \pm v'(x);$
- $\bullet [u(v) \cdot v(x)]' = u'(x) \cdot v(x) + u(x) \cdot v'(x);$
- $\bullet \left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}.$

(1)
$$y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x + 5$$
, $\Re y' \not \boxtimes y'|_{x=1}$.

- (2) $f(x) = x^2 \cos x$, 求 f'(x) 及 $f'(\frac{\pi}{2})$.
- (3) 求曲线 $y = \frac{e^x}{x+1}$ 在点 (0,1) 处的切线.

(1)
$$y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x + 5$$
, $\Re y' \not \supset y'|_{x=1}$.

$$\Re y' = (2x^3)' - (3x^2)' + (7x)' + (5)' = 6x^2 - 6x + 7$$

$$y'|_{x=1} = 6 \cdot 1^2 - 6 \cdot 1 + 7 = 7$$

(2)
$$f(x) = x^2 \cos x$$
, 求 $f'(x)$ 及 $f'(\frac{\pi}{2})$.

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

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

(3) 求曲线 $y = \frac{e^x}{x+1}$ 在点 (0,1) 处的切线.

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

(3) 求曲线 $y = \frac{e^x}{x+1}$ 在点 (0,1) 处的切线.

解

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

函数 y 在 x=0 处的导数 $y'|_{x=0}=0$.

(3) 求曲线 $y = \frac{e^x}{x+1}$ 在点 (0,1) 处的切线.

解

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

函数 y 在 x = 0 处的导数 $y'|_{x=0} = 0$. 由导数的几何意义知所求切线斜率 $k = y'|_{x=0} = 0$,相应的切线方程

$$y-1=0\cdot(x-0),$$

即 y=1.

定理 3 (复合函数求导法则)

如果 u = g(x) 在点 x 处可导, 而 y = f(u) 在点 u = g(x) 可导, 那么复合函数 y = f[g(x)] 在点 x 可导, 且其导数为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(u) \cdot g'(x) \quad \text{ } \exists \vec{\mathsf{x}} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

设
$$y = \sin x^3$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

设
$$y = \sin x^3$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y = \sin x^3$$

设
$$y = \sin x^3$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

设
$$y = \sin x^3$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解 令
$$u = g(x) = x^3$$
, 则 $y = f(u) = \sin u$. 由复合函数求导公式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \cos u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 \cos x^3$$

设
$$y = e^{x^2 + 1}$$
,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

设
$$y = e^{x^2 + 1}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y = e^{x^2 + 1}$$

设
$$y = e^{x^2 + 1}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解 令
$$u=x^2+1$$
, 则 $y=e^u$. 由复合函数求导公式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = e^u \cdot (2x) = 2xe^{x^2 + 1}.$$

设
$$y = \sin x^3$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

设
$$y = \sin x^3$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解 令
$$u = g(x) = x^3$$
,则 $y = f(u) = \sin u$.由复合函数求导公式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \cos u \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 \cos x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x^3)' = \cos x^3 \cdot (x^3)' = \cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2$$

设
$$y = e^{x^2 + 1}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解 令 $u=x^2+1$,则 $y=e^u$. 由复合函数求导公式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = e^u \cdot (2x) = 2xe^{x^2 + 1}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(e^{x^2+1}\right)' = e^{x^2+1} \cdot \left(x^2+1\right)' = e^{x^2+1} \cdot 2x.$$

- (2) 设 $y = \ln(2x+1)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0}$
- (3) 设 $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \left(e^{\sin x}\right)'\cos 2x + e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos 2x)'$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(e^{\sin x}\right)' \cos 2x + e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos 2x)'$$
$$= e^{\sin x} \left(\sin x\right)' \cos 2x + e^{\sin x} \cdot \left(-\sin 2x\right) \cdot (2x)'$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(e^{\sin x}\right)' \cos 2x + e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos 2x)'$$

$$= e^{\sin x} \left(\sin x\right)' \cos 2x + e^{\sin x} \cdot \left(-\sin 2x\right) \cdot (2x)'$$

$$= e^{\sin x} \cos x \cos 2x - 2e^{\sin x} \sin 2x$$

(2) 设
$$y = \ln(2x+1)$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[\ln(2x+1)\right]' = \frac{1}{2x+1}(2x+1)' = \frac{2}{2x+1}$$

(3) 设
$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

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

(3) 设
$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]' = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \cdot (x^2 + 1)'$$

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

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

作业

• 教材习题 2-2: 2(1)(5)(7);3(3);6(1)(3)(5);8(3);10;11(5)