

例10 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 + ax + b, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 求 a, b .

解 由于 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处必连续, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = 1,$$

因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^2 + ax + b) = b,$$

所以 $b=1$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 + ax + b, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad b = 1.$$

又因为 $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导,

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + ax + 1 - 1}{x} = a.$$

则应有 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$, 即 $a = 1$.

所以, $f(x)$ 在点 $x=0$ 处可导, 则有 $a = 1, b = 1$.

例 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 1$,

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时, } f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 1,$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - 0}{x} = 1,$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = 1. \quad \therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1+x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}.$$



第二节 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

一、导数的四则运算法则

定理1 若函数 $u(x)$ 和 $v(x)$ 在点 x 处均可导，则其和、差、积、商（分母不为零）都在点 x 处可导，

$$(1) [u(x) \pm v(x)]' = u'(x) \pm v'(x).$$

$$(2) [u(x) \cdot v(x)]' = u'(x) \cdot v(x) + u(x) \cdot v'(x).$$

特别地， $[C \cdot u(x)]' = C \cdot u'(x)$ （ C 为常数）。

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

特别地，
$$\left[\frac{1}{v(x)} \right]' = -\frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad (v(x) \neq 0).$$

注:

(1) 法则 (1) 可以推广到有限个可导函数的和与差的求导. 如

$$[u(x) \pm v(x) \pm w(x)]' = u'(x) \pm v'(x) \pm w'(x).$$

(2) 法则 (2) 可以推广到有限个可导函数的积的求导. 如

$$(u \cdot v \cdot w)' = u' \cdot v \cdot w + u \cdot v' \cdot w + u \cdot v \cdot w'.$$

例1 设 $f(x) = x^2 + e^x - 3$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^2 + e^x - 3)' \\ &= (x^2)' + (e^x)' - (3)' \\ &= 2x + e^x. \end{aligned}$$

例2 设 $f(x) = x^5 + x^2 - \frac{1}{x}$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(x^5 + x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \right)' \\ &= (x^5)' + (x^2)' - \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)' \\ &= 5x^4 + 2x + \frac{1}{x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

例3 $y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$, 求 y' .

解

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (e^x)'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\sin x + \cos x)' \\ &= e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\cos x - \sin x) \\ &= 2e^x \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

例4 设 $f(x) = xe^x \ln x$, 求 $f'(x)$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (xe^x \ln x)' \\ &= (x)' e^x \ln x + x(e^x)' \ln x + xe^x (\ln x)' \\ &= e^x \ln x + xe^x \ln x + xe^x \frac{1}{x} \\ &= e^x (1 + \ln x + x \ln x). \end{aligned}$$

例5 $f(x) = \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$, 求 $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. 先化简

解
$$f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \cos x + \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x + \cos x,$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1.$$

例6 设 $f(x) = \tan x$, 求 $f'(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f'(x) &= (\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - \sin x (\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x.\end{aligned}$$

即得正切函数的导数公式:

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

类似可得余切函数的导数公式:

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

例7 设 $f(x) = \sec x$, 求 $f'(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f'(x) &= (\sec x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)' = -\frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \tan x.\end{aligned}$$

即得正割函数的导数公式:

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

类似可得余割函数的导数公式:

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

二、反函数的求导法则

定理2 如果函数 $x = f(y)$ 在区间 I_y 内单调、可导且 $f'(y) \neq 0$, 那么它的反函数 $y = f^{-1}(x)$ 在区间 $I_x = \{x | x = f(y), y \in I_y\}$ 内也可导, 且

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = \frac{1}{f'(y)}.$$

即反函数的导数等于原函数的导数的倒数.

思考

$f(x) = 2x + \cos x$, 其反函数 $x = \varphi(y)$, 求 $\varphi'(1)$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{dy} = \varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{2 - \sin x}$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(1) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

例8. 求函数 $y=\arcsin x$ 的导数.

解 $y = \arcsin x$, 则 $x = \sin y$, $y \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \cos y > 0, \quad \text{则} \quad (\arcsin x)' &= \frac{1}{(\sin y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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


例9 求反正切函数 $y=\arctan x$ 的导数。

解 $y=\arctan x$ 是 $x=\tan y$ 的反函数，

$$\begin{aligned}(\arctan x)' &= \frac{1}{(\tan y)'} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + x^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \quad (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)).$$

$$(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1 + x^2} \quad (x \in (-\infty, +\infty)).$$


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

基本求导公式

$$C' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

三、复合函数的求导法则

定理3 设函数 $u = g(x)$ 在点 x 处可导, 函数 $y = f(u)$ 在点 $u = g(x)$ 处可导, 则复合函数 $y = f(g(x))$ 在点 x 处可导, 且其导数为

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

————— 链式求导法则

关键: 搞清复合函数结构, 由外向内逐层求导.

设可导函数 $y = f(u)$, $u = g(v)$, $v = \varphi(x)$ 构成复合函数
， 则 $y = f[g(\varphi(x))]$

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

例10 设 $y = \sin x^2$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解 因为 $y = \sin x^2$ 由 $y = \sin u, u = x^2$ 复合而成, 所以

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

例11 求函数 $y = e^{x^5}$ 的导数.

解 $y = e^{x^5}$ 可以看作由 $y = e^u, u = x^5$ 复合而成,

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = e^u \cdot 5x^4 = e^{x^5} \cdot 5x^4$$

例12 设 $y = \ln \cos(e^x)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解 因为 $y = \ln \cos(e^x)$ 由 $y = \ln u, u = \cos v, v = e^x$ 复合而成, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = (\ln u)' \cdot (\cos v)' \cdot (e^x)' \\ &= \frac{1}{u} \cdot (-\sin v) \cdot e^x = -e^x \tan(e^x).\end{aligned}$$

例13 设 $y = \ln \sin x$, 求 y' .

解
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = \cot x.$$

例14 设 $y = (x^2 - 4x + 3)^5$, 求 y' .

解
$$y' = 5(x^2 - 4x + 3)^4 \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 3)'$$
$$= 10(x - 2)(x^2 - 4x + 3)^4.$$

例15 $y = \sqrt[3]{1 - 2x^2}$, 求 y' .

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

例16 $y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$, 求 y' .

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x}.$$

解 $y' = \left(e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \right)' = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} \right)' = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)'$

例17. 设 $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, 求 y' .

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

例18 设 $y = \ln|x|$, 求 y' .

解 因为

$$y = \ln|x| = \begin{cases} \ln x, & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

所以, 当 $x > 0$ 时,

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

当 $x < 0$ 时,

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

综上所述可得 $y' = (\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x}.$

例19. $y = x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{4 - x^2}$, 求 y' .

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

例20. $y = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$, 求 y' .

先化简后求导

解 $\because y = \frac{2x - 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2} = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

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

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

内容小结:

1. 基本初等函数的导数公式

$$(1) (C)' = 0 \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$$

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

$$(3) (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(4) (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(5) (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(6) (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(7) (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(8) (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(9) (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(10) (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(11) (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(12) (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(13) (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(14) (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(15) (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(16) (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

2. 导数的四则运算法则

设函数 $u = u(x)$ 和 $v = v(x)$ 都可导, 则

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

$$(2) (u \cdot v)' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v';$$

$$(3) (C \cdot u)' = C \cdot u' \quad (C \text{ 为常数});$$

$$(4) \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2} \quad (v \neq 0); \quad (5) \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = -\frac{v'}{v^2} \quad (v \neq 0).$$

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.