



## 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.

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

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

## 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.