Ch5 导数和微分

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(添加好友、加群请备注学号 姓名 数学分析1)

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导数的四则运算

反函数的导数

复合函数的导数

基本求导法则与公式

导数的四则运算法则—加减

若函数u(x)和v(x)在点x可导,则函数 $f(x) = u(x) \pm v(x)$ 在点x也可导,且 $f'(x) = u'(x) \pm v'(x).$

导数的四则运算法则—乘法

答函数u(x)和v(x)在点x可导,则函数f(x) = u(x)v(x)在点x也可导,且 f'(x) = (u(x)v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x). 若函数u(x)在点x可导、c是常数、则 (cu(x))'=cu'(x).(uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'.

乘法的求导法则 (u(x)v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x).

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left(\frac{u(x + \Delta x)v(x + \Delta x) - u(x)v(x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left(v(x + \Delta x) \frac{u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} + u(x) \frac{v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$= u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x).$$

导数的四则运算法则—除法

若函数u(x)和v(x)在点x可导,v(x) ≠ 0,

则函数
$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$
在点 x 也可导,且

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$
.

除法的求导法则
$$\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$
.

证 设
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{v(x)}$$
, 则 $f(x) = u(x)g(x)$. 对 $g(x)$, 有
$$\frac{g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\frac{1}{v(x + \Delta x)} - \frac{1}{v(x)}}{\Delta x} = -\frac{v(x + \Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{1}{v(x + \Delta x) \cdot v(x)}.$$
由于 $v(x)$ 在点来可导, $v(x) \neq 0$,因此 $g'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{g(x + \Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x} = -\frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)},$
亦即 $\left(\frac{1}{v(x)}\right)' = -\frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)}.$
所以 $f'(x) = u'(x)\frac{1}{v(x)} + u(x)\left(\frac{1}{v(x)}\right)' = \frac{u'(x)}{v(x)} - u(x)\frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$

$$= \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)},$$

$$\mathbb{RP} \quad \left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}.$$

例1 求
$$f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$
 的导数.

$$f'(x) = (a_0 x^n)' + (a_1 x^{n-1})' + \dots + (a_{n-1} x)' + (a_n)'$$

$$= na_0x^{n-1} + (n-1)a_1x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1}.$$

数学分析1 -- Ch5 导数和微分 -- §2 求导法则

例2 求 $y = \sin x \ln x$ 在 $x = \pi$ 处的导数.

$$y' = (\sin x)' \ln x + \sin x (\ln x)'$$

$$=\cos x\ln x+\frac{1}{x}\sin x.$$

$$y'\Big|_{x=\pi}=-\ln\pi$$
.

例3 求下列函数的导数:

(i) x^{-n} , n 是正整数; (ii) $\tan x$, $\cot x$; (iii) $\sec x$, $\csc x$.

(i)
$$(x^{-n})' = \left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right)' = -\frac{nx^{n-1}}{x^{2n}} = -nx^{-n-1}$$
.

(ii)
$$(\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)'\cos x - \sin x(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x.$$

同理可得
$$(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x$$
.

(iii)
$$(\sec x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)' = -\frac{(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \tan x.$$

同理可得 $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$.

反函数求导法则

则
$$f(x)$$
在点 $x(x=\varphi(y))$ 可导,且

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}.$$

反函数求导法则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}$.

证 因为 $x = \varphi(y)$ 在点y的某邻域上连续且严格单调,

故其反函数y = f(x)在点x的某邻域上连续且严格单调.

设反函数y = f(x)在点x的自变量的增量为 Δx .

从而有 $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$, $\Delta x = \varphi(y + \Delta y) - \varphi(y)$.

从而当且仅当 $\Delta y = 0$ 时 $\Delta x = 0$,并且当且仅当 $\Delta y \to 0$ 时 $\Delta x \to 0$.

由 $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$,可得

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}.$$

例4 求下列函数的导数:

- (i) $\arcsin x \neq \arccos x$; (ii) $\arctan x \neq \arccos x$.
- 解 (i) $y = \arcsin x$, $x \in (-1, 1)$ 是 $x = \sin y$ 在 $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ 上的反函数,

 $x = \sin y$ 在 $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ 上连续且严格单调递增,且 $(\sin y) = \cos y \neq 0, y \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2),$

根据反函数的求导法则, 有 $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{(\sin y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, x \in (-1, 1).$ 同理可得 $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, x \in (-1, 1).$

(ii) $y = \arctan x = \tan y$ 在 $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ 上的反函数,

 $x = \tan y$ 在 $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$ 上连续且严格单调递增,且 $(\tan y)' = \sec^2 y \neq 0, y \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2),$ 根据反函数的求导法则,有

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

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

例4 若 $f(x) = x + x^3$,且g是f的反函数,求g'(0),g'(2).

$$f'(x) = 1 + 3x^2$$
.

由于
$$f(0) = 0$$
, 故 $g(0) = f^{-1}(0) = 0$,

从而
$$g'(0) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = 1.$$

由于
$$f(1) = 2$$
, 故 $g(2) = f^{-1}(2) = 1$,

从而
$$g'(2) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{4}$$
.

复合函数求导法则

设
$$u = \varphi(x)$$
 在 x_0 可导, $y = f(u)$ 在点 $u_0 = \varphi(x_0)$ 可导, 则复合函数 $f \circ \varphi$ 在点 x_0 可导,且
$$(f \circ \varphi)'(x_0) = f'(u_0)\varphi'(x_0) = f'(\varphi(x_0))\varphi'(x_0) = \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} u}\bigg|_{u=u_0} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} x}\bigg|_{x=x_0}.$$

引理

f(x)在点 x_0 可导的充要条件是:在 x_0 的某邻域 $U(x_0)$ 上存在一个在 x_0 连续的函数 H(x),使得 $f(x)-f(x_0)=H(x)(x-x_0)$,且 $f'(x_0)=H(x_0)$.

证 必要性. 设f(x)在点 x_0 可导,且令

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}, & x \in U^{\circ}(x_0) \\ f'(x_0), & x = x_0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\boxtimes \lim_{x \to x_0} H(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) = H(x_0),$$

故
$$H(x)$$
 在 x_0 连续, 且 $f(x) - f(x_0) = H(x)(x - x_0)$, $x \in U(x_0)$.

充分性. 设存在
$$H(x)$$
 $(x \in U(x_0))$ 在点 x_0 连续,且

$$f(x)-f(x_0)=H(x)(x-x_0), x \in U(x_0).$$

由于
$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = \lim_{x\to x_0} H(x) = H(x_0),$$

得
$$f(x)$$
在点 x_0 可导,且 $f'(x_0) = H(x_0)$.

复合函数导数证明方法一:

由f(u)在点 u_0 可导,知存在一个在点 u_0 连续的函数F(u), 使 $f'(u_0) = F(u_0)$, 且 $f(u) - f(u_0) = F(u)(u - u_0)$, $u \in U(u_0)$. 同理, $u = \varphi(x)$ 在点 x_0 可导,则存在一个在点 x_0 连续的函数 $\Phi(x)$, 使 $\varphi'(x_0) = \Phi(x_0)$,且 $u - u_0 = \varphi(x) - \varphi(x_0) = \Phi(x)(x - x_0)$, $x \in U(x_0)$. 于是当 $x \in U(x_0)$ 时,有 $f(\varphi(x)) - f(\varphi(x_0)) = F(\varphi(x))\Phi(x)(x - x_0)$. 由于 φ , Φ 在点 x_0 连续,F 在点 $u_0 = \varphi(x_0)$ 连续, 所以 $H(x) = F(\varphi(x))\Phi(x)$ 在点 x_0 连续. 根据引理的充分性知, $f \circ \varphi$ 在点 x_0 可导, 且

 $(f \circ \varphi)'(x_0) = H(x_0) = F(\varphi(x_0))\Phi(x_0) = f'(u_0)\varphi'(x_0).$

复合函数导数证明方法二:

由
$$y = f(u)$$
 在点 u_0 可导,即 $f'(u_0) = \lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u}$,从而对 $\Delta u \neq 0$,有
$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u_0) + \alpha, \\ \pm \lim_{\Delta u \to 0} \alpha = 0$$

$$\operatorname{FP} \quad \Delta y = f'(u_0) \Delta u + \alpha \Delta u \qquad (1).$$

当
$$\Delta u = 0$$
时, $\Delta y = 0$.因此,规定当 $\Delta u = 0$ 时, $\alpha = 0$.

(1)式两边除以
$$\Delta x$$
,则有 $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u_0) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$.

由于
$$u = \varphi(x)$$
 在点 x_0 可导,即 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = \varphi'(x_0)$,且有 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta u = 0$.

于是
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left(f'(u_0) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$= f'(u_0) \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \alpha \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = f'(u_0) \varphi'(x_0).$$

注:复合函数求导公式又称为"链式法则".

若将公式
$$(f \circ \varphi)'(x) = f'(u)\varphi'(x) = f'(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$$
改写为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} x},$$

其中 $y = f(u), u = \varphi(x),$ 这样就容易理解"链"的意义了.

在链式法则中一定要区分 $f'(\varphi(x)) = f'(u)|_{u=\varphi(x)}$

与
$$(f(\varphi(x)))' = f'(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$$
的不同含义.

例5 求函数 $y = \sin x^2$ 的导数 y'.

解 $y = \sin x^2$ 是由 $y = \sin u = u = x^2$ 复合而成,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = (\sin u)'(x^2)'$$

$$=\cos u\cdot 2x=2x\cos x^2.$$

例6 求幂函数 $y = x^{\alpha}(\alpha 是 实 数, x > 0)$ 的导数.

解 $y = x^{\alpha} = e^{\alpha \ln x}$ 由 $y = e^{u}$ 与 $u = \alpha \ln x$ 复合而成,

$$(x^{\alpha})' = (e^{\alpha \ln x})' = (e^{u})' \cdot (\alpha \ln x)' = e^{u} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}.$$

例7 求函数 $y = e^{\cos x}$ 的导数.

解 $y = e^{\cos x}$ 由 $y = e^{u}$ 与 $u = \cos x$ 复合而成,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} x} = \mathrm{e}^{u} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\mathrm{e}^{\cos x} \sin x.$$

例8 求函数 $y = e^{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}$ 的导数.

解
$$y = e^{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}$$
 由 $y = e^{u}, u = \sqrt{v}, v = 1 + \cos x$ 复合而成,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} v} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} v}{\mathrm{d} x}$$

$$= e^{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\frac{e^{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} \sin x}{2\sqrt{1+\cos x}}.$$

例9 求下列函数的导数:

(i)
$$\sqrt{1+x^2}$$
; (ii) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$; (iii) $\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$.

解

(i)
$$\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)' = \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1+x^2)' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

(ii)
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)' = -\frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-3/2}(1+x^2)' = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}.$$

(iii)
$$\left[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})\right]' = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \left(1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

例 10 求函数
$$y = \tan^2 \frac{1}{x}$$
的导数.

$$y' = 2 \tan \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\tan \frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

$$= 2 \tan \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$$

$$=-\frac{2}{x^2}\tan\frac{1}{x}\cdot\sec^2\frac{1}{x}.$$

例11 求函数
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
的导数.

$$\frac{f'(x)}{1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{9} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{3} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{9} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + 8 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + 8 \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5 \cdot 4}.$$

幂指函数

设
$$u(x) > 0$$
, $u(x)$ 与 $v(x)$ 均可导, $xy = u(x)^{v(x)}$ 的导数.

$$\left(u(x)^{v(x)}\right)' = \left(e^{v(x)\ln u(x)}\right)' = e^{v(x)\ln u(x)}\left(v(x)\ln u(x)\right)'$$

$$= u(x)^{v(x)} \left[v'(x) \ln u(x) + v(x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} \right].$$

例 12 设
$$y = (\sin x)^{\cos x}$$
, 求 y' .

解 由于
$$y = e^{\cos x \ln \sin x}$$
, 从而

$$y' = \left(e^{\cos x \ln \sin x}\right)' = e^{\cos x \ln \sin x} \left(\cos x \ln \sin x\right)'$$

$$= (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left(-\sin x \ln \sin x + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \right).$$

对数求导法

设 u(x) > 0, u(x) 与v(x)均可导, $xy = u(x)^{v(x)}$ 的导数.

$$\ln y = v(x) \ln u(x),$$

再对上式两边求导,得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = v'(x) \ln u(x) + v(x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}.$$

$$y' = u(x)^{v(x)} \left[v'(x) \ln u(x) + v(x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} \right].$$

例 12 设
$$y = (\sin x)^{\cos x}$$
, 求 y' .

解 先对函数两边取对数,得

$$\ln y = \cos x \ln \sin x.$$

再对上式两边求导,得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = -\sin x \ln \sin x + \cos x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}.$$

$$y' = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} - \sin x \ln \sin x \right).$$

例 13 设
$$y = \frac{(x^2+1)^3(x-2)^{1/4}}{(5x-9)^{2/5}}(x>2)$$
,求 y' .

解 先对函数两边取对数,得

$$\ln y = 3\ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{4}\ln(x-2) - \frac{2}{5}\ln(5x-9).$$

再对上式两边求导,得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{6x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{4(x-2)} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{5x-9}.$$

$$y' = \frac{(x^2+1)^3(x-2)^{1/4}}{(5x-9)^{2/5}} \left[\frac{6x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{4(x-2)} - \frac{2}{5x-9} \right].$$

例 14 设
$$y = \frac{(x+5)^2(x-4)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(x+2)^5(x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}(x>4)$$
,求 y' .

解 先对函数两边取对数,得

$$\ln y = 2\ln(x+5) + \frac{1}{3}\ln(x-4) - 5\ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x+4).$$

再对上式两边求导,得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{2}{x+5} + \frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2(x+4)}.$$

$$y' = \frac{(x+5)^2(x-4)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(x+2)^5(x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{2}{x+5} + \frac{1}{3(x-4)} - \frac{5}{x+2} - \frac{1}{2(x+4)} \right).$$

例 15 设
$$y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{x-1}}$$
, 求 y' .

解 先对函数两边取对数,得

$$\ln y = \frac{2}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \ln(x-1).$$

再对上式两边求导,得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{2}{3x} - \frac{1}{3(x-1)}$$
.

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

例 16 设
$$y = (x-1)\sqrt[3]{(3x+1)^2(2-x)}$$
, 求 y' .

解 先对函数两边取对数,得

$$\ln y = \ln(x-1) + \frac{2}{3}\ln(3x+1) + \frac{1}{3}\ln(2-x).$$

再对上式两边求导,得

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{3x+1} - \frac{1}{3(2-x)}.$$

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

例 17 设
$$y = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1 - x^2}$$
, 求 y' .

解

$$y = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left(\ln(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1) - \ln(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1) \right) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1 - x^2}.$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{2x+\sqrt{2}}{(x^2+1)+\sqrt{2}x}-\frac{2x-\sqrt{2}}{(x^2+1)-\sqrt{2}x}\right)+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\cdot\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1-x^2}\right)^2}\frac{\sqrt{2}(1-x^2)+2\sqrt{2}x^2}{\left(1-x^2\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\frac{-2\sqrt{2}(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1)^2-2x^2}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4}=\frac{1}{1+x^4}.$$

例 18 设
$$y = \arcsin\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)$$
, 求 y' .

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

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}}}\frac{(-2x)(1+x^2)-(1-x^2)\cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}}}\frac{-4x}{(1+x^2)^2}=\frac{-2x}{|x|(1+x^2)}=\begin{cases} -\frac{2}{1+x^2}, & x>0\\ \frac{2}{1+x^2}, & x<0 \end{cases}.$$

基本求导法则与公式

求导法则:

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

(2)
$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', (cu)' = cu'(c 为常数);$$

(3)
$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}, \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = -\frac{v'}{v^2};$$

(4) 反函数的导数
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$
;

(5) 复合函数的导数
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$
.

基本求导法则与公式

基本初等函数的导数公式:

(1)
$$(c)' = 0$$
 $(c为常数);$ (2) $(x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$ $(\alpha为常数);$

- (3) $(\sin x)' = \cos x$, $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$;
- (4) $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$, $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$; $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$, $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$;

(5)
$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$
, $(e^x)' = e^x$; (6) $(\log_a |x|)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$, $(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$;

(7)
$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \ (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

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

例 20 确 定
$$a,b$$
 的 值, 使 得 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \le 1, \\ ax + b, x > 1 \end{cases}$ 在 $x = 1$ 处可导.

解 由于可导必连续,从而 $\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = f(1)$,

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} (ax+b) = \lim_{x\to 1^-} e^x = e, \quad a+b=e.$$

由于f(x)在x = 1处可导,从而 $f'_{+}(1) = f'_{-}(1)$,

$$f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(ax + b) - e}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{(ax + e - a) - e}{x - 1} = a,$$

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

于是
$$a=e,b=0$$
.

例 21 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) f(x) 在 x = 0处是否可导? (2) f'(x) 在 x = 0处是否连续?

解 由于
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0,$$
 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处 可导.

当
$$x \neq 0$$
时, $f'(x) = 2x\sin\frac{1}{x} - \cos\frac{1}{x}$,

数
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\sin\frac{1}{x} - \cos\frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(2x\sin\frac{1}{x} - \cos\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
不存在,故 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不连续.

徐应该:

理解导数的概念

掌握导数的几何意义

会求导