



# 高等数学A

## 第2章 一元函数微分学

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中南大学开放式精品示范课堂高等数学建设组



# 2.1 导数及微分

## 导数及微分

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# 复习上节推导的基本初等函数的导数公式

$$(C)' = 0.$$

$$(x^\mu)' = \mu x^{\mu-1}. \quad (\mu \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a. \quad (e^x)' = e^x.$$

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

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

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

$$(x)' = 1,$$

$$(x^2)' = 2x,$$

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

$$(\sqrt[3]{x})' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$





例1

$$(4^x)' = 4^x \ln 4$$

$$(a^{bx})' = ((a^b)^x)'$$

$$= (a^b)^x \ln a^b = ba^{bx} \ln a$$

( $a > 0$ 、 $b$  为常数)



# 一、导数的四则运算

**定理1:** 设函数 $u = u(x)$ ,  $v = v(x)$ 都在 $x$ 处可导, 则

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

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

$$(3) [Cu(x)]' = Cu'(x)$$

$$(4) \left[ \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad (v(x) \neq 0)$$

$$(5) [u(x)v(x)w(x)]' \\ = u'(x)v(x)w(x) + u(x)v'(x)w(x) + u(x)v(x)w'(x),$$

$$(6) \left[ \frac{1}{v(x)} \right]' = -\frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad (v(x) \neq 0).$$





证明:

(1) 设  $y = u(x) + v(x)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x) + v(x + \Delta x) - u(x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u + \Delta v}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} \right) = u'(x) + v'(x), \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{同理 } [u(x) - v(x)]' = u'(x) - v'(x).$$

此法则可推广到任意有限项的情形. 例如,

$$\text{例如, } (u + v - w)' = u' + v' - w'$$





## (2) $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

证: 设  $f(x) = u(x)v(x)$ , 则有

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{u(x+h) - u(x)}{h} v(x+h) + u(x) \frac{v(x+h) - v(x)}{h} \right]$$

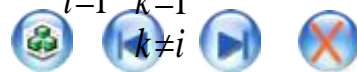
$$= u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

故结论成立.

**推论:** 1)  $(Cu)' = Cu'$  ( $C$ 为常数)

$$2) (uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

$$3) \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \right]' = f_1'(x)f_2(x)\cdots f_n(x) + \cdots + f_1(x)f_2(x)\cdots f_n'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n f_k(x) f_i'(x);$$





(4) 设  $y = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$ , 则

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

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x) + \Delta u]v(x) - u(x)[v(x) + \Delta v]}{[v(x) + \Delta v]v(x)\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u v(x) - u(x)\Delta v}{[v(x) + \Delta v]v(x)\Delta x}$$







$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} v(x) - \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} u(x)}{[v(x) + \Delta v]v(x)}$$

$$= \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad (\Delta v \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \Delta x \rightarrow 0),$$

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

特別地：  
**注意：**  $\left[ \frac{1}{v} \right]' = \frac{v'}{v^2} \neq u'(x) \cdot v'(x);$  如： $(e^{-x})' = \left(\frac{1}{e^x}\right)'$

$$\left[ \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' \neq \frac{u'(x)}{v'(x)} = -\frac{(e^x)'}{e^{2x}} = -e^{-x}$$





## 求函数导数习例

例1 设  $y = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_n$ , 求  $y'$ .

例2. 设  $f(x) = \cot x$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

例3. 设  $f(x) = \csc x$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

例4. 设  $f(x) = \operatorname{sh}x$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

例5. 设  $f(x) = \frac{x \cos x}{1 + \sin x}$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

例6. 已知  $g(x)$  在  $U(0, \delta)$  内连续,  $g(0) = a$ , 求  $f(x) = xg(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的导数.





**例1** 设  $y = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_n$ , 求  $y'$ .

**解:**  $y' = (a_0x^n)' + (a_1x^{n-1})' + \cdots + (a_{n-2}x^2)' + (a_{n-1}x)' + (a_n)'$

$$= a_0nx^{n-1} + a_1(n-1)x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-2}2x + a_{n-1}$$

通常说, 多项式的导数仍是多项式, 其次数降低一次, 系数相应改变。





例2. 设  $f(x) = \cot x$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

解:  $\because f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x},$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - \cos x (\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{-\sin x \sin x - \cos x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x. \end{aligned}$$

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

同理  $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x.$



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例3. 设  $f(x) = \csc x$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

解:  $\because f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x},$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc x \cot x,$$

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

同理  $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x.$



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例4. 设  $f(x) = \operatorname{sh}x$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

$$(e^{-x})' = -e^{-x}$$

解  $y' = (\operatorname{sh}x)' = \left[ \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \right]' = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \operatorname{ch}x.$

说明: 类似可得

$$(\operatorname{ch}x)' = \operatorname{sh}x; \quad (\operatorname{th}x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2x};$$

$$\operatorname{sh}x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad \operatorname{th}x = \frac{\operatorname{sh}x}{\operatorname{ch}x}$$



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例5. 设  $f(x) = \frac{x \cos x}{1 + \sin x}$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

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



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例6. 已知  $g(x)$  在  $U(0, \delta)$  内连续,  $g(0) = a$ , 求  $f(x) = xg(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处的导数.

**解:**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xg(x) - 0}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) \\ &= g(0) = a. \end{aligned}$$



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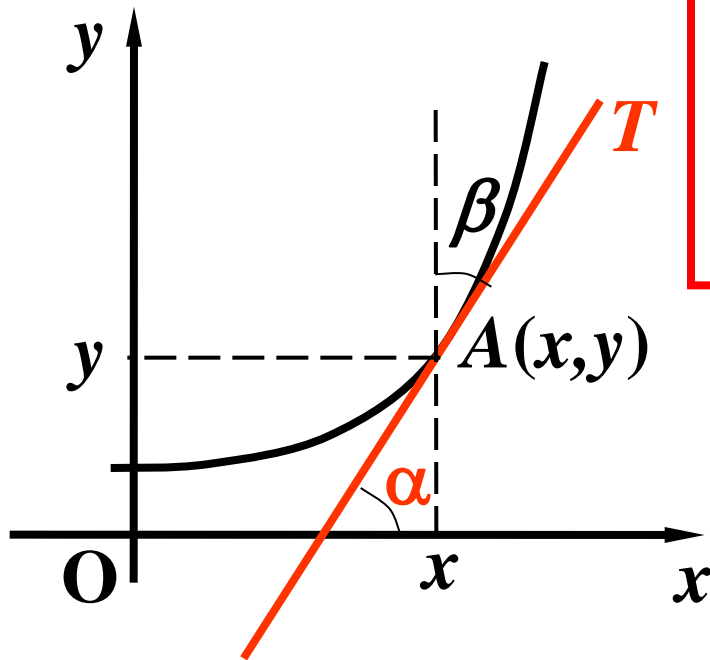




## 二、反函数的求导法则

$\beta$  是  $x = f(y)$  的图形与  $y$  轴正向的夹角.

$$\tan \beta = f'(y)$$



$\alpha$  是  $y = \varphi(x)$  的图形与  $x$  轴正向的夹角.

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$$

若  $y = \varphi(x)$  的反函数  $x = f(y)$  存在, 则  $x = f(y)$  与  $y = \varphi(x)$  的图形相同, 故  $x = f(y)$  与  $y = \varphi(x)$  在点  $(x, y)$  处的切线相同.





$$f'(y) = \tan \beta = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) =$$

$$= \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(x)}$$

$$(\varphi'(x) \neq 0)$$

反函数的导数是其直接函数导数的倒数。





## 定理2:

如果函数  $x = \varphi(y)$  在某区间  $I_y$  内单调可导, 且  $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$ , 那末它的反函数  $y = f(x)$  在对应区间  $I_x$  内也可导, 且有

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}. \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}.$$

**证明:**  $\forall x \in I_x$ , 给  $x$  以增量  $\Delta x$  ( $\Delta x \neq 0, x + \Delta x \in I_x$ )

由  $y = f(x)$  的单调性可知,

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \neq 0$$





又 $x = \varphi(y)$ 可导且 $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$ ,

故 $y = f(x)$ 连续,即 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$ .

$$\therefore f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}}$$

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





## 反函数的求导数习例

例6. 设  $y = \arcsin x$ , 求  $y'$ .

例7. 设  $y = \operatorname{arccot} x$ , 求  $y'$ .

例8. 设  $y = \log_a x$ , 求  $y'$ .

例9. 设  $y = \operatorname{arsh} x$ , 求  $y'$ .





例6. 设  $y = \arcsin x$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:  $\because y = \arcsin x$ ,

则它是  $x = \sin y$ ,  $y \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  的反函数.

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = (\sin y)' = \cos y = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.$$

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

$$(\arccos x)' = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin x\right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.$$



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例7. 设  $y = \operatorname{arccot} x$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:  $\because y = \operatorname{arc} \cot x$ ,

则它是  $x = \cot y$ ,  $y \in (0, \pi)$  的反函数,

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = (\cot y)' = -\operatorname{csc}^2 y = -(1 + \cot^2 y) = -(1 + x^2).$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = -\frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$

$$\text{即 } (\operatorname{arc} \cot x)' = -\frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$

$$(\operatorname{arctan} x)' = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arc} \cot x\right)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}.$$



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例8. 设  $y = \log_a x$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:  $\because y = \log_a x$  是  $x = a^y$  的反函数,

由反函数的求导法则得,

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

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

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



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例9. 设  $y = \operatorname{arsh}x$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:  $\because y = \operatorname{arsh}x,$

则  $x = \operatorname{sh}y.$

$$(\operatorname{arsh}x)' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{sh}y)'} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{chy}}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{sh}^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$



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### 三、复合函数的求导法则

#### 定理3:

如果 (1)函数  $u = g(x)$  在点  $x$  可导,

(2)  $y = f(u)$  在对应的点  $u = g(x)$  可导,

则复合函数  $y = f[g(x)]$  在点  $x$  可导, 且其导数为

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

**证明:**  $\because y = f(u)$  在  $u$  处可导, 即  $\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u),$

$\therefore \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u) + \alpha(\Delta u),$  其中  $\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\Delta u) = 0,$

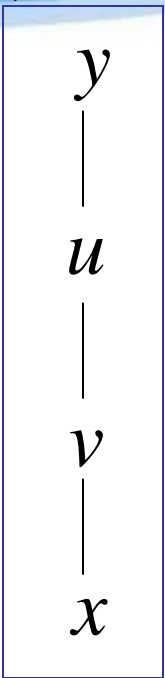
即  $\Delta y = f'(u)\Delta u + \alpha(\Delta u)\Delta u$





从而  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha(\Delta u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$ , 且  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta u = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ f'(u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} + \alpha(\Delta u) \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right] \\ &= f'(u) \frac{du}{dx} = f'(u) g'(x). \end{aligned}$$



**注意:** (1) 定理3也称为链式法则, 可加以推广.

即若  $y = f(u), u = g(v), v = h(x)$  可导, 则  $y = f\{g[h(x)]\}$

可导, 且  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$ .

关键: 搞清复合函数结构, 由外向内逐层求导.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u) g'(v) h'(x).$$





(2)利用复合函数的求导法则来解决求导问题时,关键在于正确地把一个函数分解成几个简单函数,而这些函数的导数是我们会求的.

而且在**熟练掌握**复合函数的分解后,可**不必明显**设出中间变量.





## 复合函数求导数习例

例10. 设  $y = \arctan \frac{1}{x}$ , 求  $y'$ .      例11. 设  $y = \cos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ , 求  $y'$ .

例12. 设  $y = \ln \cos e^x$ , 求  $y'$ .      例13. 设  $y = x^x$ , 求  $y'$ .

例14. 设  $y = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}$ , 求  $y'$ .      例15. 设  $y = x \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ , 求  $y'$ .

例16. 设  $y = \ln(|x|)$ , 求  $y'$ .

例17. 设  $y = \sqrt{f^2(\sin x) + \sin^2[f(x)]}$ ,  $f(x)$  可导, 求  $y'$ .





例10. 设  $y = \arctan \frac{1}{x}$ , 求  $y'$ .

解: 设  $y = \arctan u$ ,  $u = \frac{1}{x}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot u' \\ &= \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}. \end{aligned}$$



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例11. 设  $y = \cos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ , 求  $y'$ .

解: 设  $y = \cos u$ ,  $u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ ,

$$y' = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin u \cdot u' = -\sin \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)'$$

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

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



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例12. 设  $y = \ln \cos e^x$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:

$$y' = (\ln \cos e^x)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos e^x} (\cos e^x)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos e^x} (-\sin e^x)(e^x)'$$

$$= -e^x \tan e^x$$

即由外层向内层逐层求导的各层  
导数乘积的导数, 对外层求导时其  
内层保持不变



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例13. 设  $y = x^x$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:

$$\because x^x = e^{x \ln x}$$

$$\therefore y' = (x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})'$$

$$= e^{x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$



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例14. 设  $y = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= \left( e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \right)' = e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \left( \sin^2 \frac{1}{x} \right)' \\&= e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \left( \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)' \\&= e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)' \\&= e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \\&= -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \sin \frac{2}{x}\end{aligned}$$



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例15. 设  $y = x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ , 求  $y'$ .

解:

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



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例16. 设  $y = \ln(|x|)$ , 求  $y'$ .

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

当  $x > 0$  时,  $y' = (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

当  $x < 0$  时,  $y' = (\ln(-x))' = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ .

综上所述:  $(\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$ .



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例17. 设  $y = \sqrt{f^2(\sin x) + \sin^2[f(x)]}$ ,  $f(x)$  可导, 求  $y'$ .

解:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \sqrt{f^2(\sin x) + \sin^2[f(x)]} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f^2(\sin x) + \sin^2[f(x)]}} \left\{ f^2(\sin x) + \sin^2[f(x)] \right\}' \\ &= \frac{2f(\sin x) \cdot [f(\sin x)]' + 2\sin[f(x)] \cdot [\sin[f(x)]]'}{2\sqrt{f^2(\sin x) + \sin^2[f(x)]}} \\ &= \frac{f(\sin x) \cdot f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x + 2\sin[f(x)] \cdot \cos[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)}{\sqrt{f^2(\sin x) + \sin^2[f(x)]}} \end{aligned}$$



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**\*\* 设  $y=f(x)$  可导, 写出下列函数关于  $x$  的导数**

**1)  $y=\sin f(x)$**

**$y'=\cos f(x) \cdot f'(x)$**

**2)  $y=e^{f(x)}$**

**$y'=e^{f(x)} f'(x)$**

**3)  $y=\ln f(x) \quad (f(x)>0)$**

**$y'=\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$**

**4)  $y=f(\sin x)$**

**$y'=f'(\sin x) \cos x$**

**5)  $y=f(e^x)$**

**$y'=f'(e^x) e^x$**

**6)  $y=f(\ln x)$**

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





## 四、熟记基本初等函数的导数公式

### 1. 基本初等函数的导数公式

$$(1)(C)' = 0$$

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

$$(3)(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(4)(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(5)(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(6)(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(7)(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(8)(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(9)(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(10)(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(11)(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(12)(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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





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

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

$$(17) (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(18) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

$$(3) [Cu(x)]' = Cu'(x)$$

$$(4) \left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \quad (v(x) \neq 0)$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(6) [f^{-1}(x)]' = \frac{1}{f'(y)}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

2. 导数的运算法则







## 初等函数求导数的习例

例18. 设  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$ , 求  $\frac{dx}{dy}$ .

例19. 设  $y = x^3 + 3^x + 3^3 + x^x$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

例20. 设  $y = \ln \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

例21. 设  $f(x) = (x-a)\varphi(x)$ , 其中  $\varphi(x)$  在  $x=a$  处连续, 求  $f'(a)$ 。

例22. 设  $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)$ , 求  $f'(0)$ .





例18. 设  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$ , 求  $\frac{dx}{dy}$ .

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} (x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})' \\ &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \cdot (a^2 + x^2)' \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dy} = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}.$$



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例19. 设  $y = x^3 + 3^x + 3^3 + x^x$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解:  $\because y = x^3 + 3^x + 3^3 + e^{x \ln x}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 3^x \ln 3 + 0 + e^{x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x)'$$

$$= 3x^2 + 3^x \ln 3 + e^{x \ln x} \cdot \left( \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= 3x^2 + 3^x \ln 3 + e^{x \ln x} \cdot (\ln x + 1).$$



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例20. 设  $y = \ln \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解:

$$\because y = \ln(x-1) + \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3) - \ln(x-4),$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4}.$$

求函数  $y = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x-2}}$  ( $x > 2$ ) 的导数.



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例21. 设 $f(x) = (x - a)\varphi(x)$ , 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处连续,  
求 $f'(a)$

因  $f'(x) \neq \varphi(x) + (x - a)\varphi'(x)$   
故  $f'(a) = \varphi(a)$

正确解法:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x - a)\varphi(x)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = \varphi(a) \end{aligned}$$



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**例22.** 设  $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)$ , 求  $f'(0)$ .

**解: 方法1** 利用导数定义.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99) = -99! \end{aligned}$$

**方法2** 利用求导公式.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x)' \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)] \\ &\quad + x \cdot [(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-99)]' \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = -99!$$



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## 内容小结

导数的四则运算法则

反函数的求导法则（注意成立条件）；

复合函数的求导法则

（注意函数的复合过程,合理分解正确使用链导法）；

已能求导的函数:可分解成基本初等函数,或常数与基本初等函数的和、差、积、商.





**思考题：习题2.1第1题（6）到（9）**

**思考题参考答案**

**课堂练习：习题2.1第2题（10）（11）（12）、第10题**

**练习参考答案**

