

第12讲: 求导三大法则及其应用

(一) 求导的“四则运算法则”:

设 $u(x), v(x)$ 都在区间 I 上可导, C, G 为任意常数, 则有

$$(1). (Cu(x) + Gv(x))' = Cu'(x) + Gv'(x). \quad (\text{可推广到任意有限个})$$

特别地, 当 $C=1, G=\pm 1$ 时, 有 $(u(x) \pm v(x))' = u'(x) \pm v'(x)$; $C=k,$

$$G=0 \text{ 时, 有 } (ku(x))' = k u'(x).$$

$$(2). (u(x)v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + v'(x)u(x); \quad (\text{可推广到任意有限个})$$

$$(3). \left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - v'(x)u(x)}{v^2(x)}, \quad (v(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in I).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证(2): } (u(x)v(x))' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x+\Delta x) + u(x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} v(x+\Delta x) \frac{u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} u(x) \frac{v(x+\Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} = u'(x)v(x) + v'(x)u(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理有 } (u(v(w)))' = u'v'w + uv'w' + uvw''$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证(3): } \left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+\Delta x)}{v(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x)u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x v(x)v(x+\Delta x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{v(x)} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x)u(x+\Delta x) - v(x)u(x) + v(x)u(x) - u(x)v(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \end{aligned}$$

(1)



$$= \frac{1}{V(x)} \left(\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} V(x) \frac{U(x+\Delta x) - U(x)}{\Delta x} - U(x) \frac{V(x+\Delta x) - V(x)}{\Delta x} \right)$$

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

特别地, 若 $U(x) = 1$ 时有 $(\frac{1}{V(x)})' = \frac{-V'(x)}{V^2(x)}$, $x \in I$.

(E). 反函数求导法则:

设 $y = f(x) \in I$ 可导, 且 $f'(x) \neq 0, x \in I$. 则 $y = f(x) \in I$ 有反

函数: $x = g(y)$, $y \in J$, 且 $g(y)$ 可导, 并且有:

$$g'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} \text{ 或 } g'(y)f'(x) \equiv 1, \forall x \in I.$$

证: 不妨设 $f'(x) > 0, x \in I$, 则 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x), x \in I$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x) + \alpha(\Delta x), \alpha(\Delta x) \rightarrow 0 (\Delta x \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta y = f'(x)\Delta x + \alpha(\Delta x)\Delta x = f'(x)\Delta x + o(\Delta x) \quad \text{由 } f'(x) > 0 \text{ 知, 当 } \Delta x > 0$$

时, $\Delta y > 0 \Rightarrow y = f(x) \in I$ 严格增. $\Rightarrow y = f(x) \in I$ 有反函数 $x = g(y)$

且 $g(y)$ 连续, 即 $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0. \Rightarrow$

$$g'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}} = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

注: 若 $f'(x) < 0, x \in I$ 时, 同理可证 $f(x) \in I$ 严格减。

(2).



③ 复合函数求导法则

设 $y=f(u)$ 在 I_1 上可导, $u=g(x)$ 在 I_2 上可导, 且复合 $f(g(x))$ 有意义, 则 $f(g(x)) \in I_1$ 上可导, 且 $y'_x = (f(g(x)))'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = f'(u) \cdot g'(x)$

注: $\because u=g(x) \in I_2$ 上可导且 $u=g(x) \in I_2$ 上连续, $\Rightarrow \Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$\Delta u \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } y'_x &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \right) \left(\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right) \\ &= \left(\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \right) \left(\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \right) = y'_u \cdot u'_x = f'(u) \cdot g'(x). \end{aligned}$$

若中间变量为任意阶无穷小时, 上述结论也成立.

④ 18^个求导基本初等函数与三角函数

(1) $(c)' \equiv 0$, (2) $(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, (3) $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$)

(4) $(e^x)' = e^x$, (5) $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$, (6) $(\log_a x)' = \frac{(e^{\ln x})'}{(e^{\ln a})} = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$.

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

⑤



$$(13) (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad (14) (\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad |x| < 1,$$

$$(15) (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad (16) (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(17) (\sinh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \cosh x, \quad (18) (\cosh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \sinh x.$$

$$\text{证 (14): } (e^x)' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+\Delta x} - e^x}{\Delta x} = e^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{e^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x}$$

$$e^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = e^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 1 = e^x \cdot 1 = e^x;$$

~~(12) (e^x)' = e^x~~, 证 (5): 设 $y = \ln x$, 则有反函数 $x = e^y$,

$$y \in \mathbb{R}, \forall (\ln x)'_x = \frac{1}{(e^y)'_y} = \frac{1}{e^y} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$\text{证 (6): } (\log_a x)' = \left(\frac{\ln x}{\ln a}\right)' = \frac{1}{\ln a} (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, \quad \forall x > 0,$$

$$\text{证 (7): } (x^a)' = (e^{a \ln x})' \stackrel{u = a \ln x}{=} (e^u)'_u \cdot (a \ln x)'_x = e^u \cdot \frac{a}{x} = x^a \cdot \frac{a}{x} = a x^{a-1};$$

$$\text{证 (8): } (a^x)' = (e^{x \ln a})' \stackrel{u = x \ln a}{=} (e^u)'_u \cdot (x \ln a)'_x = e^u \cdot \ln a = a^x \ln a.$$

证 (9) 与 (10): 令 $y = a^x$ 则有反函数 $x = \log_a y, y > 0$.

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

$$(17) \in \mathbb{R}, \text{证 (18): } (\cos x)' = \left(\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)' \stackrel{u = x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{=} (\sin u)'_u \cdot \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)'_x \\ = \cos u \cdot (1+0) = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin x;$$

(A)



$$(9) (\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cos x - (\cos x)' \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

$$(10) (\cot x)' = \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{(\cos x)' \sin x - (\sin x)' \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{csc}^2 x$$

$$(11) (\operatorname{csc} x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)' = -\frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{csc} x \cot x$$

$$(12) (\sec x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)' = -\frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x \tan x$$

(13) 令 $y = \arcsin x$, 则 $\sin y = \sin(\arcsin x) = x$, 即 $x = \sin y$ 为反

函数, $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$, $(\arcsin x)'_x = \frac{1}{(\sin y)'_y} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

(14) 令 $y = \arctan x$, 则 $\tan y = \tan(\arctan x) = x$, 即 $x = \tan y$ 为反

函数, $|y| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $(\arctan x)'_x = \frac{1}{(\tan y)'_y} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$

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

$$(17) \because (e^x)' = (e^x)' = \frac{(e^x)'}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{-e^x}{e^{2x}} = -\frac{1}{e^x} = -e^{-x} \quad (\text{或 } (e^x)'_{u=x} =$$

$$(e^u)'_u \cdot (-x)'_x = e^u \cdot (-1) = -e^{-x}) \quad \therefore (\sinh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{1}{2}(e^x)' - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x})'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x; \quad (\cosh x)' = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x$$

化简流程图: (4) $\begin{matrix} \nearrow (2) \\ \Rightarrow (5) \Rightarrow (6) \Rightarrow (3) \end{matrix}$ 是一系列结论
 $\searrow (17), (18)$

(5)



从(7) \Rightarrow (8) \Rightarrow (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16) 是平齐路线;

利用微学的四则运算法则 $(e^x)' = e^x \Rightarrow$

$$(ce^x)' = (ce^x)' = c'e^x + e^x \cdot c \Rightarrow c'e^x = 0 \text{ 且 } e^x \neq 0, \therefore c' = 0. \text{ (平齐路线)}$$

最后, 由 Euler 公式: $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ $(e^{ix})' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{i(x+\Delta x)} - e^{ix}}{\Delta x}$

$$= e^{ix} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{i\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = \frac{e^{i\Delta x} - 1 - i\Delta x}{\Delta x} e^{ix} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{i\Delta x}{\Delta x} = e^{ix} \cdot i$$

$$= i(\cos x + i \sin x) \Rightarrow (\cos x + i \sin x)' = i e^{ix} = i(\cos x + i \sin x) = -\sin x + i \cos x$$

$$\text{即 } (\cos x)' + i(\sin x)' = -\sin x + i \cos x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\sin x)' = \cos x \\ (\cos x)' = -\sin x \end{cases}$$

最终, 18 个平齐路线的导数公式 $(e^u)' = e^u \cdot u'$, $u \in \mathbb{R}$.

(四) 设 $x > 0, a > 0, a \neq 1$, 求 $y = x^x + x^{x^x} + a^{x^a} + x^{a^x} + x^a + a^{a^x} + a^a$ 的导数.

$$\text{解: } y' = (x^x)' + (x^{x^x})' + (a^{x^a})' + (x^{a^x})' + (a^a)' + (x^a)' + (a^{a^x})'$$

$$= x^x(1 + \ln x) + x^{x^x} (x^x(1 + \ln x) + x^{x-1}) + a^{x^a} (a^a \ln a) + x^{a^x} (a \ln a \ln x + \frac{a^x}{x}) + x^{a^a} (\frac{a^a}{x}) + a^{a^x} (a^x (\ln a)^2) + 0$$

(五) 平齐: 0x3.1: 1/(4), (5), (6); 2/(1); 3; 5; 7/(4), (10) (6); 14/(1), (3).

(6)

