



## § 2.2 函数的求导法则

- 一、函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则
- 二、反函数的求导法则
- 三、复合函数的求导法则
- 四、基本求导法则与导数公式



# 一、函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

## ❖ 定理1

如果函数 $u=u(x)$ 及 $v=v(x)$ 在点 $x$ 具有导数, 那么它们的和、差、积、商(除分母为零的点外)都在点 $x$ 具有导数, 且有

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

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

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



求导法则:  $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$ ,  $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$ ,  $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ .

•乘法公式的推导:

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

•求导法则的推广

$$(u \pm v \pm w)' = u' \pm v' \pm w',$$

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

•特殊情况

$$(Cu)' = Cu'.$$



求导法则:  $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$ ,  $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$ ,  $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ .

**例1**  $f(x) = x^3 + 4\cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 求  $f'(x)$  及  $f'(\frac{\pi}{2})$ .

**解**  $f'(x) = (x^3)' + (4\cos x)' - (\sin \frac{\pi}{2})' = 3x^2 - 4\sin x$ ,

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}\pi^2 - 4.$$

**例2**  $y = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$ , 求  $y'$ .

**解**  $y' = (e^x)'(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\sin x + \cos x)'$   
 $= e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\cos x - \sin x)$   
 $= 2e^x \cos x.$



求导法则:  $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$ ,  $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$ ,  $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ .

例3  $y = \tan x$ , 求  $y'$ .

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

例4  $y = \sec x$ , 求  $y'$ .

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

用类似方法, 还可求得:

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



## 二、反函数的求导法则

### ❖ 定理2

如果函数  $x=f(y)$  在某区间  $I_y$  内单调、可导且  $f'(y) \neq 0$ , 那么它的反函数  $y=f^{-1}(x)$  在对应区间  $I_x=f(I_y)$  内也可导, 且有

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

### 简要证明

由于  $x=f(y)$  可导(从而连续), 所以  $x=f(y)$  的反函数  $y=f^{-1}(x)$  连续. 当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$ , 所以

$$[f^{-1}(x)]' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y}} = \frac{1}{f'(y)}.$$



反函数的求导法则:  $[f^{-1}(x)]' = \frac{1}{f'(y)}$ . 其中  $y=f^{-1}(x)$

**例5** 求  $(\arcsin x)'$  及  $(\arccos x)'$ .

**解** 因为  $y=\arcsin x$  是  $x=\sin y$  的反函数, 所以

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

类似地有:  $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

**例6** 求  $(\arctan x)'$  及  $(\operatorname{arccot} x)'$ .

**解** 因为  $y=\arctan x$  是  $x=\tan y$  的反函数, 所以

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{(\tan y)'} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

类似地有:  $(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$





### 三、复合函数的求导法则

#### ❖ 定理3

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

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

#### 简要证明

假定  $u=g(x)$  在  $x_0$  的某去心邻域内不等于  $g(x_0)$ , 则  $\Delta u \neq 0$ , 此时有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \cdot \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = f'(u) g'(x) . \end{aligned}$$





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

**例7**  $y = \sin \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解** 函数  $y = \sin \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$  是由  $y = \sin u$ ,  $u = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$  复合而成的,

因此 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \cos u \cdot \frac{2(1+x^2) - (2x)^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} \cdot \cos \frac{2x}{1+x^2}.$$

以上计算过程可写为:

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

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



注: 由  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ , 得  $[\sin u(x)]' = \cos u(x) \cdot u'(x)$ .

$$\left(\sin \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)' = \cos \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)'$$



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

注: 由  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ , 得  $[\sin u(x)]' = \cos u(x) \cdot u'(x)$ .

由  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ , 得  $[\cos u(x)]' = -\sin u(x) \cdot u'(x)$ .

由  $(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ , 得  $[\sqrt{u(x)}]' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u(x)}} \cdot u'(x)$ .

由  $(\frac{1}{x})' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ , 得  $[\frac{1}{u(x)}]' = -\frac{1}{[u(x)]^2} \cdot u'(x)$ .

由  $(e^x)' = e^x$ , 得  $[e^{u(x)}]' = e^{u(x)} \cdot u'(x)$ .

由  $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ , 得  $[\ln u(x)]' = \frac{1}{u(x)} \cdot u'(x)$ .



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

**例8**  $y = \ln \cos(e^x)$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= [\ln \cos(e^x)]' = \frac{1}{\cos(e^x)} \cdot [\cos(e^x)]' \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos(e^x)} \cdot [-\sin(e^x)] \cdot (e^x)' = -e^x \tan(e^x). \end{aligned}$$

**例9**  $y = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}})' = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot (\sin \frac{1}{x})' = e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot (\frac{1}{x})' \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{\sin \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x}. \end{aligned}$$



## 四、基本求导法则与导数公式

### •基本初等函数的导数公式

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## 四、基本求导法则与导数公式

### •函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

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

$$(2) (Cu)' = Cu' \quad (C \text{是常数}),$$

$$(3) (uv)' = u'v + u v',$$

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

### •反函数求导法

则

$$[f^{-1}(x)]' = \frac{1}{f'(y)} \quad (f'(y) \neq 0). \quad \text{其中 } y = f^{-1}(x)$$

### •复合函数的求导法则

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



例10 求 $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})$ 的导数.

解  $y' = [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})]'$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}.$$





## 练习题 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) y = \left(2\sin x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4; \quad y' = 4\left(2\sin x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 \left(2\cos x - \frac{1}{x^2}\right);$$

$$(2) y = \ln \cos \frac{1}{x}; \quad y' = \frac{1}{x^2} \tan \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(3) y = \sqrt{\ln^2 x + 1}; \quad y' = \frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{\ln^2 x + 1}};$$

$$(4) y = x^2 e^{-x}; \quad y' = (2x - x^2)e^{-x};$$

$$(5) y = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}; \quad y' = \arcsin x;$$

$$(6) y = \sin^2 \frac{x-1}{x+1}. \quad y' = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \sin \frac{2(x-1)}{x+1}.$$



例11 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x < 1 \\ \ln x, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

解 当  $x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) = 1$ ,

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

当  $x = 1$  时,

$$\frac{\ln x}{x-1} = \frac{\ln[1+(x-1)]}{x-1}$$

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

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

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



例12 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ ,

求  $f'(x)$ , 并讨论其连续性

解  $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0,$

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

$x = 0$  为  $f'(x)$  的振荡间断点,

$f'(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 0)$ 、 $(0, +\infty)$  内连续.



## 思考题1

设  $f(x) = g(x)(x^2 - a^2)$ ,  $g(x)$  在点  $x = a$  处连续,  
求  $f'(a)$ .

**解**

$$f'(x) = g'(x)(x^2 - a^2) + 2xg(x)$$
$$f'(a) = g'(a)(a^2 - a^2) + 2ag(a)$$
$$= 2ag(a).$$

以上解答是否正确?



思考题2 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+a, & x < 1 \\ \ln x, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ , 求  $f'(x)$ .

解 当  $x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) = 1$ ,

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

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

$$\therefore f'(1) = 1.$$

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

以上解答是否正确?



# 作业

习题2-2 (P97):

1. 单号
4. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
5. (3) (4) (5) (6)