```
导数
 2021年8月17日 星期二
一、这么
```

四. 高阶导数. 1. 夷东主义: 的生产的无知的部场中有主义。 1·主义: y=fun,成已间1听者,导致为fun. 加莱 lim fing-fixed 存在且有限,1201元 名Y=f'(n)在水桶= Mf(n)在水桶= Mine 浸程度多分子(x). dfm | n. dy | n. igh f"(x,) = y"(x,) = dif = diy  $f'(x) = \lim_{\eta \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(\eta)}{\eta - \chi_0} = \lim_{\Delta \eta \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta \eta} = \lim_{\Delta \eta \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta \eta}$ 的比美雅游fin在办处的n的意数, 记为fin)=创了, 造fin-1)的争函数. 2. 等例导数: 的fin 在机方侧近落有主义,[70,70.+a) お第一之時期 知学 △州 >0, Blim f(21.7 △州) - f(21.7) 大成れ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right), \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)$ 明. 五石 四部平为广心成的的有数广(水) 2. Leibniz  $\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1$ 马歌相等 同理可主义左导数 7247: n=1, (f(x) g(x)) = f(x) g(x) + f(x)g(x). 3. 区间导数: 没fin 花已间了也有这处. n=2, (f(x)g(x)) = (f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x))'加条fun 在21上的每一是都可享, = (f(x)g(x))' + (f(x)g'(x))'且着建闭区间, 无端差别你无好, = f(x) g(x) + 2f(x) g(x) + f(x)g'(x)则和fin在已间1上可拿 = \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2 二、这理:fun 在n,处于导,则fun 在n,处连债  $182, 173 B (f(x) g(x)) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_k f(x) g(x)$ ル州: [清清: limf(ス)=f(ス), lim(f(ス)-f(ス))=0.] 12) (f(x) g(x)) (n+1) = (f(x) g(x)))  $\lim_{N\to\infty} \left( f(x) - f(x_0) \right) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)} (x - x_0)$  $= \left( \sum_{\substack{i \neq j = n \text{ i.i.j.}}} \frac{n!}{n!} f(n) g(n) \right)$ =  $\lim_{x \to x} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ .  $\lim_{x \to x} (x - x_0) = f(x_0) \cdot o = 0$ ,  $= \sum_{j \neq j=n} \frac{n!}{i!j!} (f(j+1)) g(j) + f(j) g(k)$ 三. 第千门备.  $= \sum_{\hat{i} \neq j \geq N} \frac{n_{\hat{i}}}{|\hat{i}| |\hat{j}|} f(x) g(x) + \sum_{\hat{i} \neq j \neq N} \frac{n_{\hat{i}}}{|\hat{i}| |\hat{j}|} f(x) g(x)$ 1、1回则运鼻(高中基础) (f(n) g(x)) = f(x) g(n) + f(x) g'(x)  $\sum_{\substack{i+j=n+1\\i+j=n+1}} \frac{n!}{(i-i)!j!} f^{(i)}g^{(i)}g^{(i)} \sum_{\substack{i+j=n+1\\i+j=n+1}} \frac{n!}{(i-i)!j!} f^{(i)}g^{(i)}g^{(i)}$ inf; (fix) g(x))'= lim f(x) g(x) - f(x), g(x).)  $= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x) + f(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)}{x - x_0}$   $= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)[g(x) - g(x)] + g(x)}{x - x_0} + \frac{f(x)[g(x)] - f(x)}{x - x_0}$   $= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)[g(x) - g(x)] + g(x)}{x - x_0} + \frac{f(x)[g(x)]}{x - x_0}$  $= \sum_{i+j=n+1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{(i-1)!j!} + \frac{1}{(i-1)!} + \frac{1}{(i-1)!}$ = f(x) lim [9(x)-g(x)] + fing (x). lim f(x) - f(x)  $= \sum_{j+j=N+1} N! \frac{(j+j)}{j! j!} f(j) g(k)$ = f(x) g'(x) + g(x) f'(x). \* AB - ab = <u>></u> (n+1)! fui) g(n). 推入版功.  $\left(\frac{fvx}{gvx}\right)' = \frac{fg-gf}{g^2}$ = A(b-b) + b(A-a) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ i. M 3 (fox) g (x)) = \( \sum\_{h=0}^{N} \cho \cho \text{ (n-k) (k)} \). ①言子の子敬: は Pin= anx + Cn-1x 1-1 + - + a,x + a. A (fg) = (f·g)'. Ry Pr(x) = na, x + (n-1) an, x -2 -.. + a1, 2. 复合函数 礼争: 链式运则 Pn(x) 差-丁(n-K) 认多换我(K ≤ n) 海岛放中不长。可争,函数f不加=f(to)阿争,则  $P_{n}^{(n)}(\pi) = \Omega_{n} n!$ ,  $P_{n}^{(n+k)} = 0$ . 有发名函数fog在如何导,且(fog)=figitio)·piti). ②える: Pn(ス)=(ターカッ) Qn-1(ス)· (Qn-1(ス) ≠0). 14: 13 Z=fiy), y=g(x), \$\fig(f(g(x))). 加差別的的電腦公  $(f(g(x)))=\frac{df(g(x))}{dx}=\lim_{x\to x}\frac{f(g(x))-f(g(x))}{x-x}$ Pnos = Pnos.) = ... = Pnos.) =0, Pnos.) +0. = lim figur) - figur), gr) - gr) - gr) + gr) + gr) + gr) + gr) - gr) + g 4. 12) 0 f(x) = eax, f(x) = aneax f(x) = x2em, f(x) = 2xem+ ax2em  $= f'(g\omega 0) \cdot g'(x).$ fin = 2ean + 4 care an + care an 药在引加一月加加加加糖次,  $f(x) = M(x+1), f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}, f(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)}{(x+1)}$ M h(y)=(f(y)-f(y), y \* yo, hy) たり速度  $f(n) = (1+x)^{\alpha}, f(n) = \infty(\gamma+1)^{\alpha-1}.$ f'cy, y=y.  $f^{(n)}(x) = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-N+1)(\lambda+1)$  $\frac{f(g(x)) - f(g(x))}{x - x} = h(g(x)) \cdot \frac{g(x) - g(x)}{x - x}$ V = 1,  $f(n) = (-1)^n n! (7+1)$  $g(x) \neq g(x_1) \text{ if, } \text{ for } f(g(x_1)) - f(g(x_1)) = f'(g(x_1)) \cdot g'(x_2)$ 1到②流f以之(外snn , x和 的三阶,三阶音. 3. 反函数形子 1). x 70, f(x) = 4x 2x - x4 - x4 - x cs = 4x 3 six - x cs x 没Yof(n)石已问了上连接卫多格年调(100方反击敌), 7=0, f(0)= lim f (0) - f(0) = lim f (0) = lim DX & 1 如果石机处听导, Dfixi) ≠0, 则甚反函数称fig) = lim AX3 Sn \_ = 0. えり=f(カン)大可多, D(f1,40)= f(カン)= f(f-1,40) [y,y]:  $(f(y_0))' = \lim_{y \to y_0} \frac{f(y) - f(y_0)}{y - y_0} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{x - x}{f(x) - f(x_0)} = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$ = (12/2 ×1) Sy - 2/1 CM x 7 =0, f(v) = lim fint-five = lim ADT STINT - DT CONDX  $\sqrt{\frac{f^{-1}(y) - f^{-1}(y)}{y - y_0}} = \frac{x - x_0}{y - y_0} = \left(\frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}\right)^{-1}$ = Wim (45) 3- Dy CUS Dy ) = 0. 3) N +0, f"(x) = 24x sin = - (12x2-1) · xi cos = - (2003 - 27 x sin x) 4.初等函数在这处核上都可导. | (1) - (1Ø y= nn y'= nn n-1 = (1247-前)5前-2015前不存在部限  $\frac{\Delta y}{y} = (\chi + \Delta \chi)^{n} - \chi^{n} = n \chi^{n} - \chi^{n} + \dots$   $\frac{\Delta y}{y} = (\chi + \Delta \chi)^{n} - \chi^{n} = n \chi^{n} - \chi^{n} - \chi^{n} + \dots$   $\frac{\Delta y}{y} = (\chi + \Delta \chi)^{n} - \chi^{n} = n \chi^{n} - \chi^{n}$ 农户"的不存在。 (H) 3 fix) = arctanx, \$\fi f(0)  $y' = \lim_{\Delta y \to \infty} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \to \infty} \frac{(x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 \left[(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x})^2 - 1\right]}{\Delta x}$  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{dx} = \frac{1}{(\tan x)'} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x}$ = xx -1 1 m [[1+ \frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac}{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\fir}{\fir}{\fir}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\fir}{\fira of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+\chi^2}$ ,  $(1+\chi^2) f(x) = 1$ 3 y= sn, y'= wxx. y= cosx, y=-sx 阿坦拉(n-1)所等, \(\frac{k}{k}(1+\chi)(f(x))(k)=0, Δy=5-(η+Δx)-5-η=2cm(η+3) 5-31 f(n) (n+1) f(n-1) (n-2) f(n-2) f(n-2)y'= lim dy = 2 cos(x7 dy) = lim cos(x7)  $(\eta^{2}+1) \int_{(\pi)}^{(n)} +2(n-1) \times \int_{(\pi)}^{(n-1)} +(n-1) \cdot (n-2) \int_{(\pi)}^{(n-2)} =0$ = CV3 X (2) y = tanx, y'=(5/1)'= 10/12. (記) 変火、バスカン、 $f^{(n)}$  + (n-1) (n-2)  $f^{(n-1)}$  = 0. 連携式. Jy = logo x, y' = x lna  $f(u) = \arctan 0 = 0, f(0) = \frac{1}{1+\lambda^2} = 1.$ dy = lim log c(N+DA) - log cx = lim log = N+DX f(0) = -(2N-1)(2N-2)f(0) = -(-1)(-1)f(0) = 0 $= \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N} \cdot N} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N}{N})}{\frac{\Delta N}{N}} = \lim_{\Delta N \to 0} \frac{\log_{c}(1 + \frac{\Delta N$ f(2n-1) = -(2n-2)(2n-3)f(0) = -(2n-2)(2n-3)...例:本下列函数的的资本 4=73. y'=371. y"=bn. y"=b. y"=v. y"=v. y"=v, n = 4 押的专口=包, 4'=才 指す (水)(ト)ニト! , しれり(トナカ) こい. (b) y= a", y' = a" lna. y'= aean, yin) = ahean. 7=logay, dy = dr = 1 = anha  $y = \frac{1}{n+c}$   $y^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(n+c)^{n+1}} + 1 2 i n .$ 搭韧专口=0, 4'= ex y= 12-71-1 = (71-3) (71+2) = = = (71-3-7+2) 9 y= arcsinx, y'= Fin  $= \frac{2}{(-1)_{n}} \frac{(1 - 3)_{n+1}}{1} - \frac{(1 + 5)_{n+1}}{1}$ y = arc an x, y'= - 1 例.幸敬公司,减证、  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}} = \frac{1}{(sy)'} = \frac{1}{(sy)'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-s^2y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$ 11) [as(an+c)] = aws(an+c+ \( \frac{\ta}{2} \).  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{(x,y)}} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2y}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ in [as (antc)] = an as (antc + nt). im [as (ax+c)] = - asin(ax+c) = aas(ax+c+\frac{\pi}{2}) y= arctanx, y'= 1+72. 50对的大多次形式.  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x}$ [5în (0x+c)] (n) = Q" sin (0x+c+\nk) 1] 73. J. 同日. 运fun 在水处 听者, fun xo, \$1/4 (fix) 在x.导致. 王、考数方程表示的函数. iz z=lny, y=|f(x)|. dz = j. :. In | for ) = dz . dy = 1 | (|f(x0)|). 儿之口间  $\lambda = \varphi(t), \ \gamma = \gamma(t). \ \hat{\gamma}(t) = (\hat{\gamma}(t), \hat{\gamma}(t)).$   $\lim_{t \to t_0} \hat{\gamma}(t) = (\lim_{t \to t_0} \hat{\varphi}(t), \lim_{t \to t_0} \hat{\gamma}(t))$ "fun 在加处可争,则fun 在机的返连接。 f(x) \$0. f(x)>0, f(x-8,x+8)>0, |f(x)|=f(x), dx=f(x). f(x) <0, f(x-8,x+8) <0, |f(x)|=-f(x), dy=-f(x). 2. 连读符 于古, 建对 48, 于8>0, 至 0~1 t-t, [~8 时, 〕 倒③. y= U(n) ", 并争数y'(n). 阿月为沉. 有四个下的一面一定,则记前下的一面。每 y = u(x) (x) = e vx ln u(x) lim T(t)=T(to)=可对,称T(的,在ti连康,  $y' = e^{v(x)} ln(u(x)) \left[ v'(x) ln u(x) + \frac{v(x)}{u(x)} \right]$ 3.导数. =  $U(\pi)^{V(x)} \left[ V(x) \ln u(\pi) + \frac{V(x)}{u(\pi)} \right]$ 文(t)=lim 文(t+At)-文(t) (建海阳之主). 例O、前y=ner反函数对fys的导数。 でいれてい、上旗具可多<>>でい、でいれか可号。 y=xen=fy)efy), 的也对ynd争, 加来在toが城内, X=Ytt)预点运动t=Y(X), 121 = fiy) efuy) + fiy) fiy) efuy) = fiy) ex + fix)xex  $|\mathcal{P}_{1}| = \frac{1}{2} (\psi(t)), \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (\psi(x))$ :. fiy) = e\*(x+1) = + x 12 y= x e\*  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\gamma(t)}{\gamma(t)}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\gamma'(t)}{\gamma(t)}\right)\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\gamma''(t)\gamma'(t)}{(\gamma'(t))^2(\gamma'(t))}$ 的图, 本生17272000 反函数的专数. S, Y=(f(y)2+2)ef(y), 西边对4末者, 对知(y). = 1 ((1)) ((1)) - 1 ((1)) (1) ( ((K) )) 3 1= 2f(y) f(y) ef(y) + (f(y) +2) ef(y) f(y) =  $2\pi f(y) e^{\pi} + (\pi^2 + 2) e^{\pi} f(y)$ .

i. (14) = e7(x2+2n+2), # + y=(x2+2)e7.

 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{e^{x}(x^{2}+2x+2)}, x \frac{1}{3} \frac{1} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3$ 

后路对 x : 下等: 3y'+ 四(727+14)(27+24)20

把式了看作了了以外,对对事形成生.

1316 Y=Y(x) 的方程3Y+sin(x272Y)=0 确立,

S2.(反函数的手数)

 $y' = \frac{-2\pi \omega_3(\pi^2 + 2y)}{2\omega_3(\pi^2 + 2y) + 5}$ 

就 少(汉)

2. y=x". y'= lim = (x+2x)"-x".  $(7) \sim 200 + 100$ 1. y = Myn-10x + M(N-1) x h-2 2 2 4. - = Myn-1 [. f(x) = {x}, x 20. 7/7, x 20. 7/7, x 20. 1/7, x 2 = lo (3m2+ 3x2x+0x2) = 3x2. 71 60. f'm= W.  $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}$ 7  $f(x) = \chi^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{\chi^{\frac{1}{3}}}}$ D'S, L. (AN) 5 = too. 15.  $\int L = \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^3, \quad \int L = 3\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2 \frac{1-x+1+x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{b(1+x)}{(1-x)^4}$ 20 y= vix um = emodervin y'= eum hum = [uin hum + um] 21. y= ne" My = Mne")= Mn+he"= n+ Mn. オピナカギピー1. ガニーカ、双名ではカリンの出る.

中有的数

3.发写五种随利环子,  $\frac{df(g(x))}{dx}\Big|_{x} = f'(g(x))g'(x), \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}.$ いかえ: iそん・y)=(fiy)-fiy), yキy。 別方 fing hay) = hays), hay) 在 y · 这 凌. i #2 fy,-fy,= hy)(y-4.). 代の4=9(的(州共刊), 奔泊路游了为一个。, 得 figin, -figure) = higin) gin -gins The The The Mon of Man = higher) = higher) down [f(g(x))] = f(g(x)) = g'(x) (3). fix) = sin(e 21/73) f'(x) = cm(e) · e 2 (372+2)

例、以为家毒数、我的分、  $(\eta^{\alpha})' = (e^{\alpha \ln \eta})' = e^{\alpha \ln \eta} = \eta^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\eta} = \alpha \eta^{\alpha-1}$ 倒fin一种主见fin) to, \$\$(hilfin))' fix) \$\frac{1}{2} >0, \lambda \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2}) = \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2}) \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}) \right) fix f(x) = f(x) =  $f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)}$ Pp (lm | fix) ) = fix, lm |x = x. 4. 反函数 郑寺. y=fa) 反函な n=fiy). (f-)iys)= fino) M. Wyzarcsina ibi 3. 反函数 7=5ing. 为代数7.

y'= 7 = asy = \( \frac{1}{1-924} = \frac{1}{1-92} 反子好 7= cry, 

高阶导数。

1- 这女与表示: y"(x)=(y"-(x))'=dx(y"(x+1)(x))  $\frac{d^{n}y}{d\pi^{n}} = \frac{d}{d\pi} \left( \frac{d^{n-1}y}{d\pi^{n-1}} \right) \quad n=0 \to \boxed{3} \stackrel{\text{light}}{\Rightarrow} .$ y的n阶级名于自己参微的的城幕

2. 3 1/2: Leibniz 23 Luvin) = Echunty (k) 冰月方法利用了Ch+Ch=Ch+ (か)+(た)=(か)概定な変数,《加風色数。 (3)  $(3^{2}e^{3x})^{(10)}$   $(3^{3}\sin(2x))^{(9)}$  $(\eta^{2}e^{3\pi})^{(0)} = \sum_{\mu>0}^{(0)} C_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} (\chi^{2})^{(1)} (\varrho^{3\pi})^{(10-\mu)}$ 2 A (7k)(kfn)=0, 开 k23, 解析U. = \( \frac{2}{\lambda\_{10}} \lambda\_{10} \la = 72.30e3x+10=2x.3e3x+43.2.3e3x = 39e37 (371+207+30). 老数方程.

函数4=900的参数方载(X=X(t)确定, 花dy, dy (t连溪文叶, 对路车洞市反函数)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y'(t)}{y'(t)}$   $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \frac{dt}{dx}$  $= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{y'(t)}{y'(t)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{y'(t)} = \frac{y'(t) x'(t) - y'(t) x'(t)}{(x(t))^3}$ in iby= mc sind, 起y'm)10). 可能的得(1-27) 4"=74"、 y'= \( \frac{1}{1-\gamma^2} = (1-\gamma^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \q'' = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1-\gamma^2}{(1-\gamma^2)^\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\gamma \q'}{1-\gamma^2}

我的格勒的前手得 72 = (1-72) y (n+2) + n(-27) y (n+1) (n(n-1) 2 (-2) y (n) が = ry (m+1) + ny (n) (同路連載が) 上前中で x=> - y (n+2) (回路連載が) 适准基础y(v)=0, y(o)=1. "毒>1. 得 y (m) = ( 0 , n=2k

[[2/2-1)!!]2, N= 2/2+1. \$n2 |0!!=10 x9 x6x.

双阶梯点问路为2的连来积