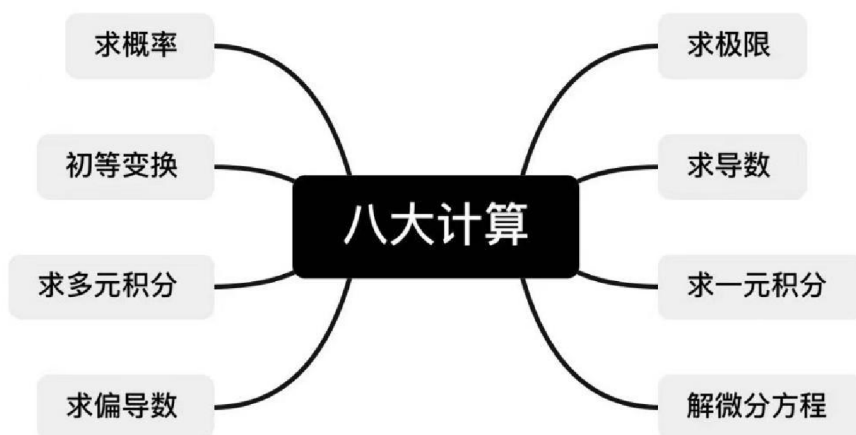


2026 考研数学零基础课程

主讲：王志超

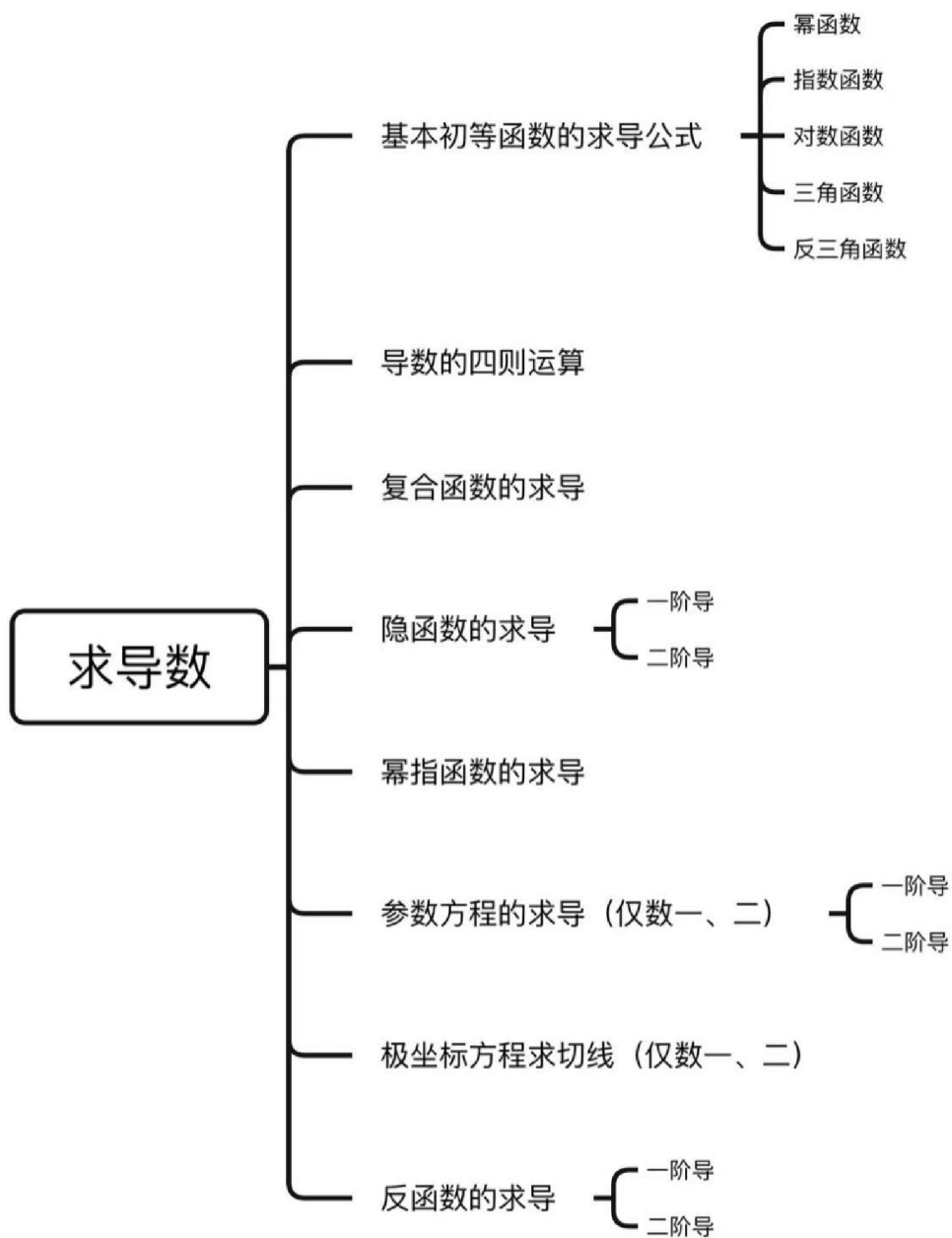
各类题 分值	2025 年			2024 年		
	数一	数二	数三	数一	数二	数三
计算题	98	74	86	94	76	89
应用题	30	42	30	34	37	49
概念题	10	10	10	10	25	0
证明题	12	24	24	12	12	12

考研数学的基本盘是计算!!!

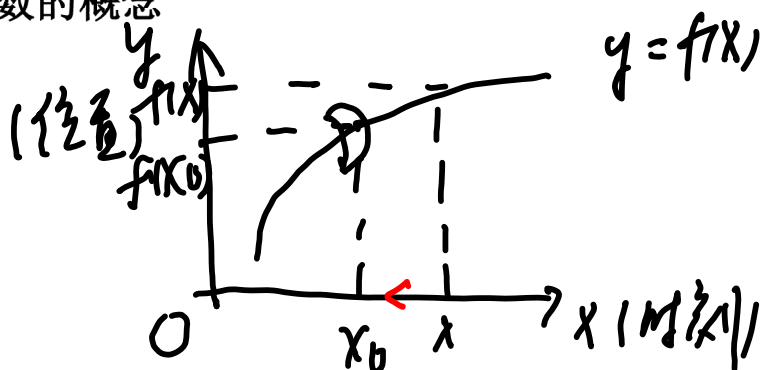


高等数学 各章分值	2025 年			2024 年		
	数一	数二	数三	数一	数二	数三
极限	5	15	10	5	10	10
一元微分学	22	39	29	17	27	17
一元积分学	10	20	15	5	27	22
微分方程	0	10	5	5	17	0
多元微分学	17	17	5	17	22	17
多元积分学	22	17	17	27	15	15
无穷级数	10	/	5	10	/	5

第一讲 求导数



一、导数的概念



瞬时

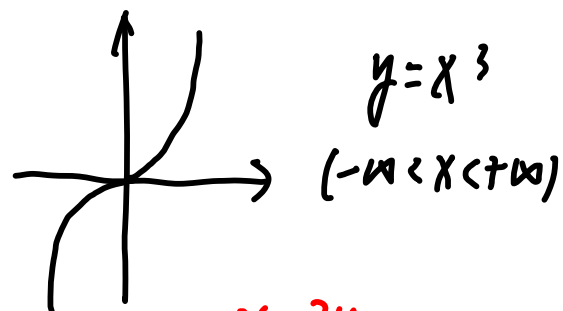
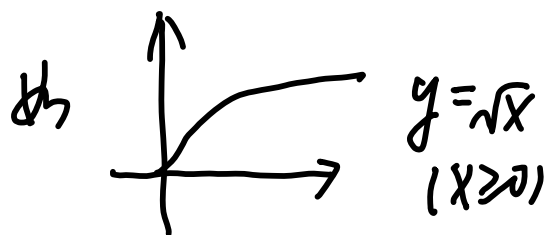
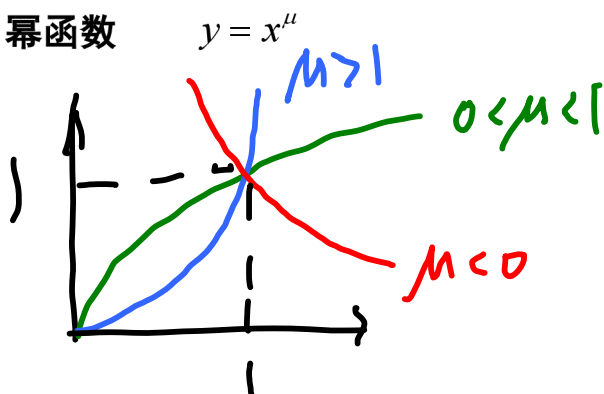
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

记法: $f'(x)$, y' , $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$.

$y'', y''', y^{(4)}, \dots, y^{(n)}$ 或 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}, \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}, \dots, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$

二、基本初等函数及其导数

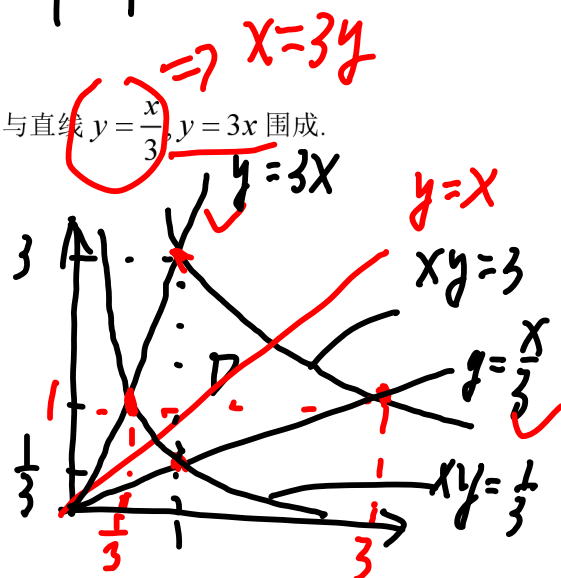
1. 幂函数



(24-2,3) 设平面区域 D 位于第一象限, 由曲线 $xy = \frac{1}{3}$, $xy = 3$ 与直线 $y = \frac{x}{3}$, $y = 3x$ 围成.

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3x} \\ y = 3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{x} \\ y = \frac{x}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$



【指数运算】 a, b 为正整数

$$x^{-a} = \frac{1}{x^a} (x \neq 0), \quad x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}, \quad (x^a)^b = x^{ab}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{a}} = \sqrt[a]{x} (x \geq 0), \quad x^{\frac{b}{a}} = \sqrt[a]{x^b} = (\sqrt[a]{x})^b (x \geq 0)$$

$$(xy)^a = x^a \cdot y^a, \quad \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^a = \frac{x^a}{y^a} = x^a \cdot y^{-a} = \frac{x^a}{y^a}$$

【练1】 $(9^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{27}$

$$9^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{9})^3} = \frac{1}{3^3}$$

$$a^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{4}$$

【练2】 $(4^{2-\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$

$$(4^{\frac{3}{2}})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(4^2 \cdot 4^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{3}} = (16 \times \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

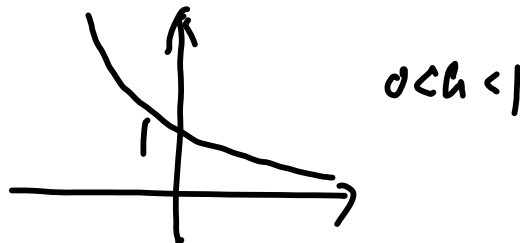
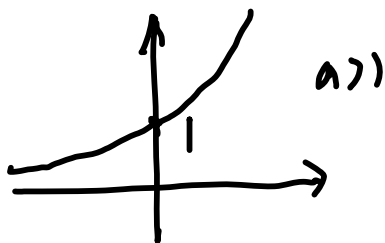
【幂函数求导公式】 $(C)' = 0$, $(x^a)' = \mu x^{\mu-1}$

【练】 $(\sqrt[3]{x^2})'|_{x=27} = \frac{2}{9}$

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

$$\frac{2}{3} \times 27^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

2. 指数函数 $y = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$

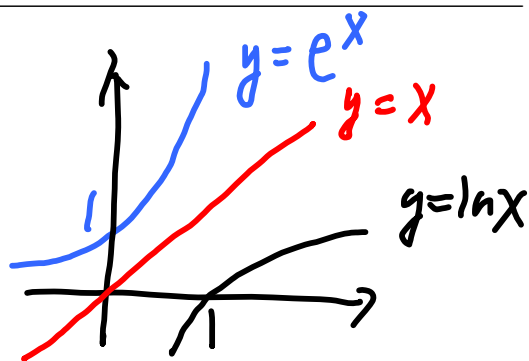


$$\text{如 } y = e^x \Rightarrow x = \ln y$$

$$(e \approx 2.718)$$

【指数函数求导公式】 $(e^x)' = e^x$, $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$

3. 对数函数 $y = \ln x \ (x > 0)$



对数函数

【对数运算】 $e^{\ln a} = a$, $\ln e^a = a$ ✓

$\ln x^a = a \ln x$, $\ln(xy) = \ln x + \ln y$, $\ln \frac{x}{y} = \ln x - \ln y$.
 $\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \ln x + \ln \frac{1}{y} = \ln x - \ln y$

【练1】 $\ln \sqrt{e} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\ln e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

【练2】 $\ln a = 2$, $a = e^2$

【练3】 $e^{2+\ln 2} = 2e^2$ $e^2 \cdot e^{\ln 2}$

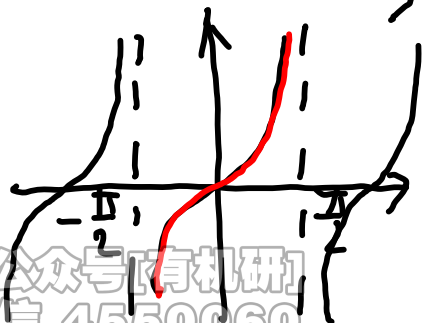
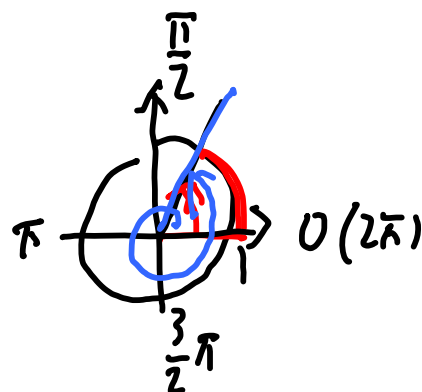
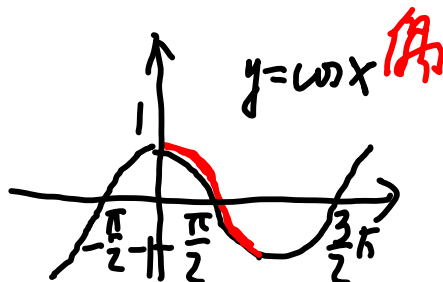
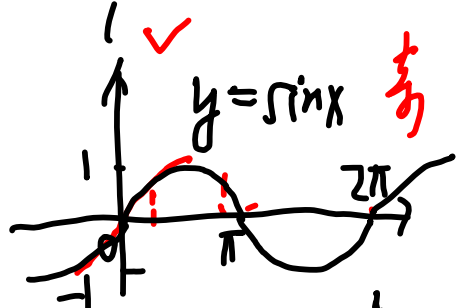
【对数函数求导公式】 $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ ✓

变化速度: 指数函数 >> 幂函数 >> 对数函数

$x \rightarrow +\infty$

4. 三角函数 $y = \sin x$ $y = \cos x$ $y = \tan x$

如左图所示的直角三角形， $\angle A = 60^\circ$, 斜边为 2, 对边为 $\sqrt{3}$, 邻边为 1.
 $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin (2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) \ (k \in \mathbb{Z})$
 $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \cos (2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$



$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

【注】 $f(x)$ 为奇函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(-x) = -f(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 图形关于原点对称

$f(x)$ 为偶函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(-x) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 图形关于 y 轴对称

$f(x)$ 为以 T 为周期的周期函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x+T) = f(x)$

【特殊角的三角函数值】

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1
$\tan x$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	/	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

【三角函数诱导公式】 $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$, $\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$, $\tan(\pi - x) = -\tan x$

$\sin(\pi + x) = -\sin x$, $\cos(\pi + x) = -\cos x$, $\tan(\pi + x) = \tan x$

$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$, $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cot x$

$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos x$, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\sin x$, $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\cot x$

$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$, $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$, $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

【三角函数恒等变形公式】 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, $\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$, $\csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1$

$\sin 2x = 2 \cos x \sin x$, $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$, $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$, $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$

$\sin x \pm \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x \pm \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

【练】 $\frac{\sin 2x}{\sin(3\pi - x) \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - x\right)} = \underline{-2 \cot x}$

$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$

$\sin(3\pi - x) = \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$

$\cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - x\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\sin x$

【三角函数求导公式】 $(\sin x)' = \cos x, (\cos x)' = -\sin x, (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$

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

【练 1】 $(\sin x)' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$

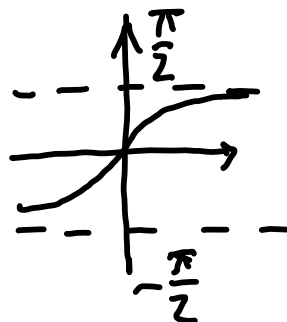
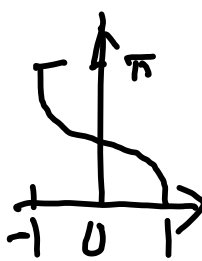
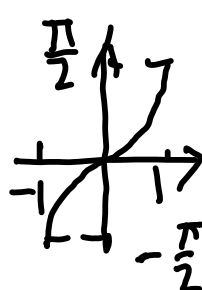
$\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$

【练 2】 $(\cot x)' \Big|_{x=\frac{2}{3}\pi} = \underline{-\frac{4}{3}}$

$-\csc^2 \frac{2}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{\left(\sin \frac{2}{3}\pi\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$

5. 反三角函数

$y = \arcsin x \quad y = \arccos x \quad y = \arctan x$



【练 1】 $\arctan 1 = \underline{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

【练 2】 $y = \sin x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \right), x = \underline{\pi - \arcsin y}$

$y = \sin x = \sin(\pi - x) \quad \left(0 \leq \pi - x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

$\Rightarrow \pi - x = \arcsin y \Rightarrow x = \pi - \arcsin y$

【反三角函数求导公式】 $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

三、导数的计算

1. 导数的四则运算

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

$$(Cu)' = Cu'$$

✱

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

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

✱

【例1】设 $y = 2xe^x$ ，则 $y'|_{x=1} = \underline{4e}$.

$$y' = 2(e^x + xe^x)$$

【例2】设函数 $y = (1+x^2)\arctan x$ ，则 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{x=1} = \underline{\frac{\pi}{2} + 1}$. (《高等数学轻松学》P41)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \arctan x + (1+x^2) \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 \arctan x + 2x \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

2. 复合函数 $f[g(x)]$

$$\text{如 } (\sin 2x)' = \cos 2x \cdot (2x)' = 2\cos 2x$$

$$y = f(u), u = u(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

【例1】设 $y = \ln(\cos x)$, 则 $y'|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos x} (\cos x)' = \frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x) = -\tan x$$

【例2】设函数 $y = e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}}$, 则 $dy =$ _____. (《高等数学轻松学》P42)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) \Rightarrow dy = f'(x) dx$$

微分

$$u = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$-u^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \left(-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x} \right)' = e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} (-2 \sin \frac{1}{x}) \left(\sin \frac{1}{x} \right)'$$

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

$$\Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{2}{x} e^{-\sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} dx$$

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

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

$$\sin \frac{2}{x} //$$

【例3】(21-3) 若 $y = \cos(e^{-\sqrt{x}})$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} \sin e^{-1}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(e^{-\sqrt{x}}) \cdot (e^{-\sqrt{x}})' = -\sin(e^{-\sqrt{x}}) \cdot e^{-\sqrt{x}} (-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})$$

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