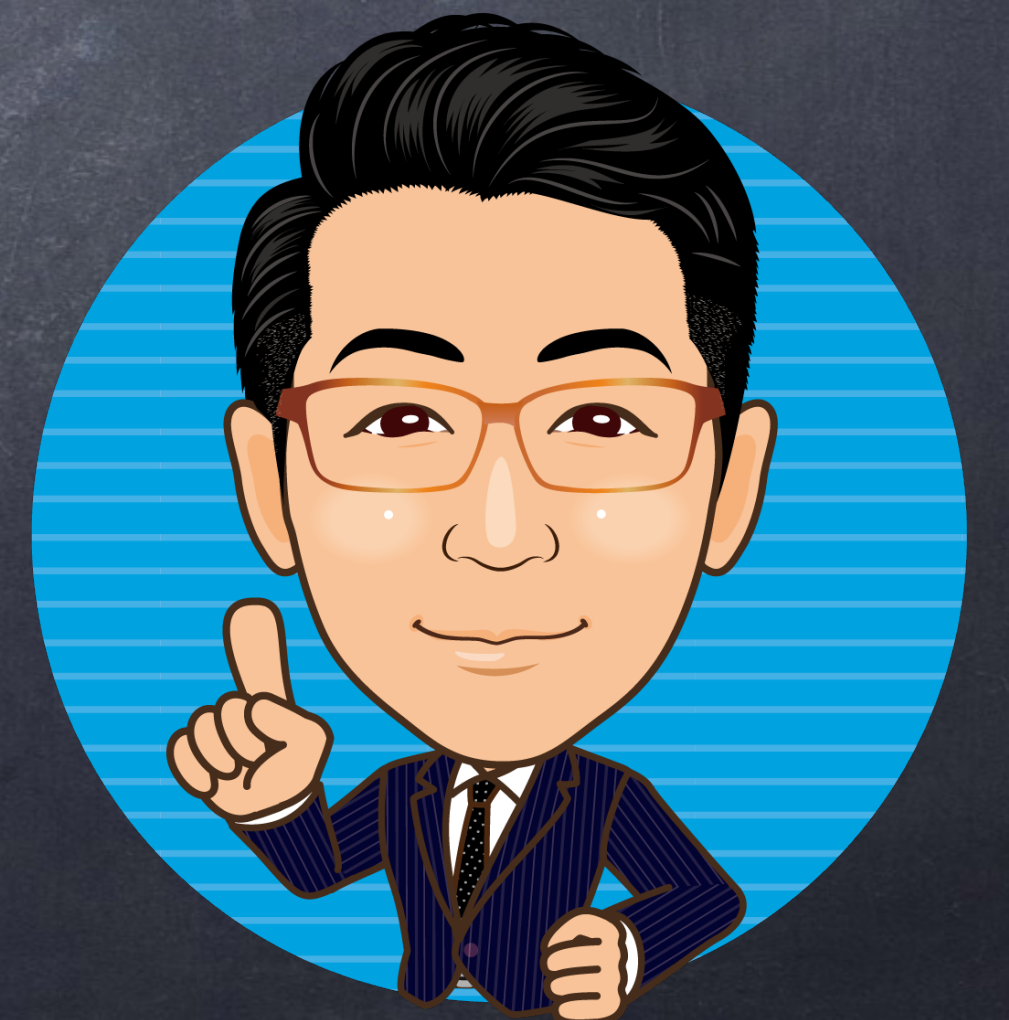


テーマ：
積と商の導関数



。積と商の導関数

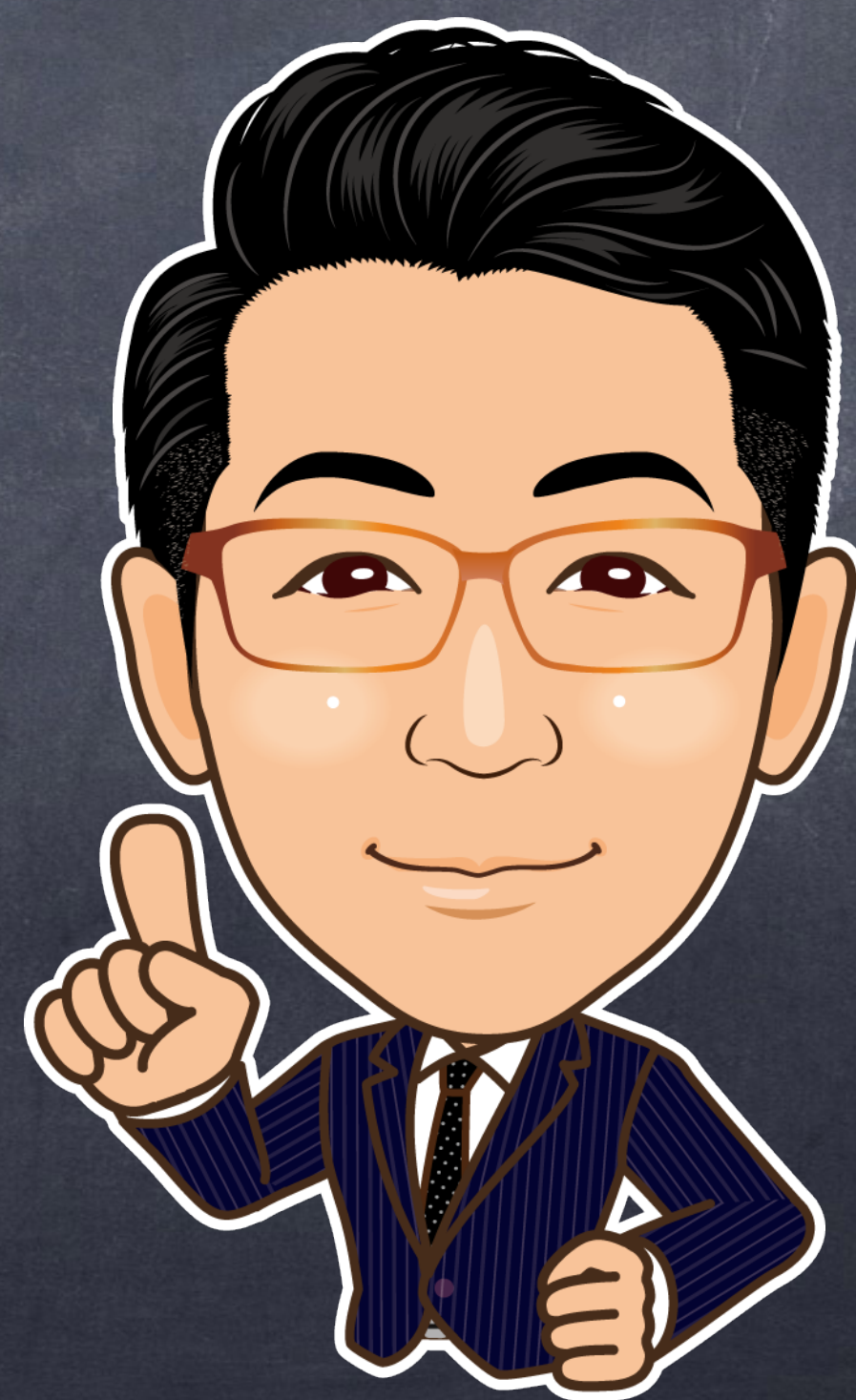
関数 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ ともに微分可能

$$\textcircled{1} \{ f(x)g(x) \}' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

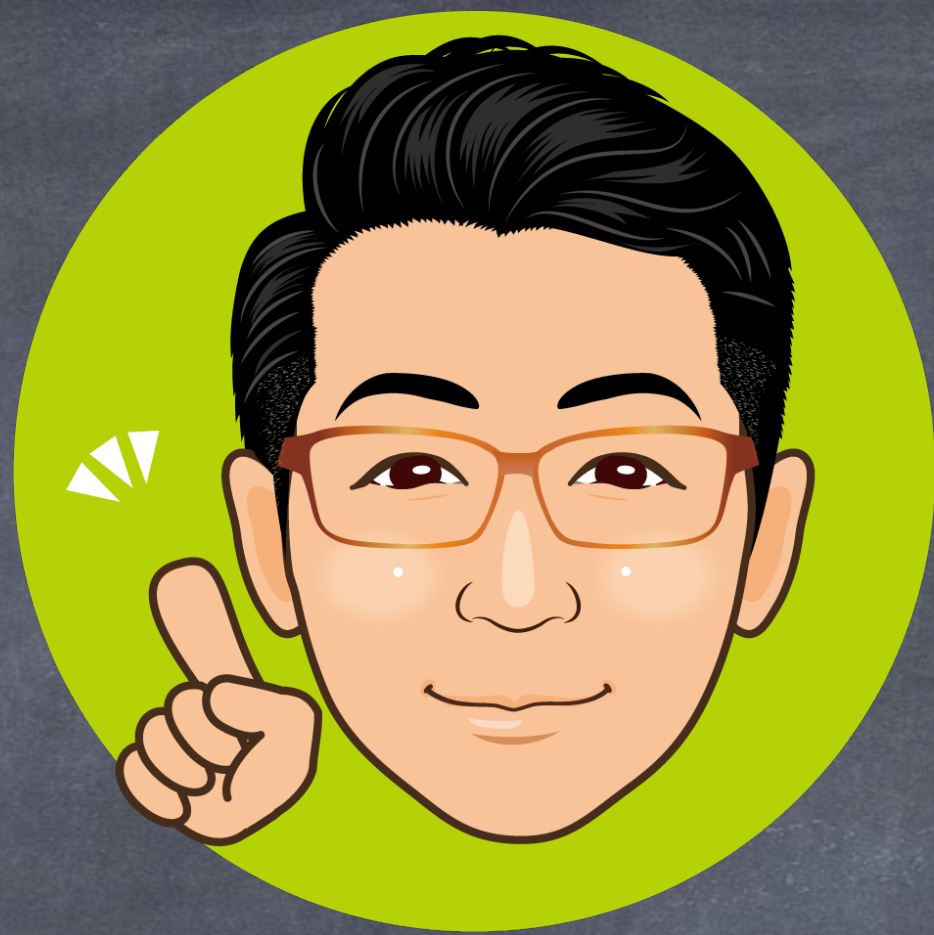
⇒ 証明可!!

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

$$\textcircled{3} \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right\}' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$



$\{f(x)g(x)\}' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$ 的证明过程。

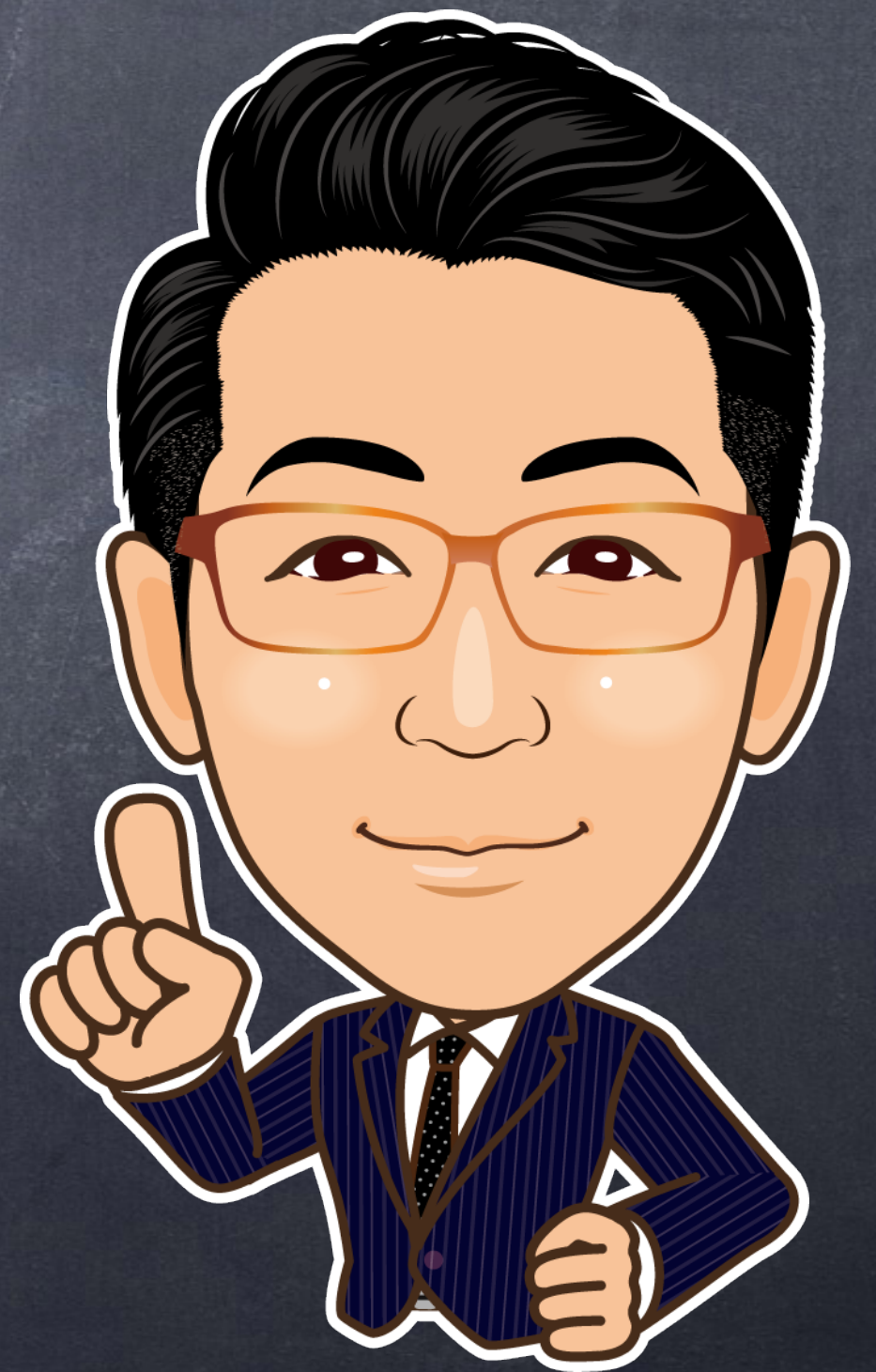


$$\text{(证明)} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)g(x+h) - f(x)g(x)}{h}$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \cdot g(x+h) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$$



$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \cdot \underline{g(a+h)} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a) \cdot \underline{\frac{g(a+h) - g(a)}{h}}$$

∴ ∴. $f(x), g(x)$ は微分可能ならば

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(a+h) - g(a)}{h} = g'(a)$$

∴ ∴. $g(x)$ は微分可能ならば

連続である。

(7.2.2)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(a+h) = g(a) \text{ である}$$

(以上より)

$$\underline{\underline{\{f(x)g(x)\}' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)}}$$



(ex)

$$(1) \quad y = (x^3 - 3x)(4x^2 + 5)$$

$$y' = (3x^2 - 3)(4x^2 + 5) + (x^3 - 3x) \times 8x$$

$$= \underline{\underline{20x^4 - 21x^2 - 15}}$$

$$(1) \quad \{ f(x)g(x) \}' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$



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

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

$$(3) \quad \left\{ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right\}' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{\{g(x)\}^2}$$

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