1.A.证明函数s = t^n 的导数为 $\frac{ds}{dt} = nt^{n-1}$:

$$\begin{split} \frac{ds}{dt} &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{s(t + \Delta t) - s(t)}{\Delta t} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{(t + \Delta t)^n - t^n}{\Delta t} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\left[t^n + nt^{n-1}\Delta t + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}t^{n-2}\Delta t^2 + \dots + \Delta t^n\right] - t^n}{\Delta t} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{nt^{n-1}\Delta t + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}t^{n-2}\Delta t^2 + \dots + \Delta t^n}{\Delta t} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \left(nt^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}t^{n-2}\Delta t + \dots + \Delta t^{n-1}\right) \\ &= nt^{n-1} \end{split}$$

Q.E.D.

证明函数s = cu的导数为 $\frac{ds}{dt}$ = $c\frac{du}{dt}$:

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{s(t + \Delta t) - s(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{cu(t + \Delta t) - cu(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= c \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{u(t + \Delta t) - u(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= c \frac{du}{dt}$$

OFD

证明函数s = u + v + w + ···的导数为 $\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dw}{dt} + \cdots$:

$$\begin{split} \frac{ds}{dt} &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\left[u(t + \Delta t) + v(t + \Delta t) + w(t + \Delta t) + \cdots \right] - \left[u(t) + v(t) + w(t) + \cdots \right]}{\Delta t} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \left\{ \frac{\left[u(t + \Delta t) - u(t) \right]}{\Delta t} + \frac{\left[v(t + \Delta t) - v(t) \right]}{\Delta t} + \frac{\left[w(t + \Delta t) - w(t) \right]}{\Delta t} \cdots \right\} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{u(t + \Delta t) - u(t)}{\Delta t} + \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{v(t + \Delta t) - v(t)}{\Delta t} + \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{w(t + \Delta t) - w(t)}{\Delta t} + \cdots \\ &= \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dw}{dt} + \cdots \end{split}$$

Q.E.D.

证明函数s = c的导数为 $\frac{ds}{dt}$ = 0:

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{c - c}{\Delta t}$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} 0$$

Q.E.D.

证明函数s =
$$u^a v^b w^c \cdots$$
 导数为 $\frac{ds}{dt}$ = $s\left(\frac{a}{u}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{b}{v}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{c}{w}\frac{dw}{dt} + \cdots\right)$:

①让我们先来证明函数y = pq关于 x 的导数为 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = $q\frac{dp}{dx}$ + $p\frac{dq}{dx}$:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{p(x + \Delta x)q(x + \Delta x) - p(x)q(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{p(x + \Delta x)q(x + \Delta x) - p(x)q(x + \Delta x) + [p(x)q(x + \Delta x) - p(x)q(x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{q(x + \Delta x)[p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)] + p(x)[q(x + \Delta x) - q(x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left[q(x + \Delta x) \frac{p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)}{\Delta x} + p(x) \frac{q(x + \Delta x) - q(x)}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} q(x) \frac{p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} p(x) \frac{q(x + \Delta x) - q(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= q \frac{dp}{dx} + p \frac{dq}{dx}$$

②再来证明函数y = p^r 关于 x 的导数为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{p^r(x + \Delta x) - p^r(x)}{\Delta x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\{p(x) + [p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)]\}^r - p^r(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{rp^{r-1}(x)[p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)] + \frac{r(r-1)}{2}p^{r-2}(x)[p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)]^2 + \dots + [p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)]^r}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{rp^{r-1}(x)[p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= rp^{r-1} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{p(x + \Delta x) - p(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= rp^{r-1} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

③最后我们来证明原题:

首先由①得

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{s}{u^a} \frac{du^a}{dt} + u^a \frac{d\frac{s}{u^a}}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{s}{u^a} \frac{du^a}{dt} + \frac{s}{v^b} \frac{dv^b}{dt} + v^b \frac{d\frac{s}{v^b}}{dt}$$

$$\dots 以此类推, 终得$$

$$= \frac{s}{u^a} \frac{du^a}{dt} + \frac{s}{v^b} \frac{dv^b}{dt} + \frac{s}{w^c} \frac{dw^c}{dt} + \dots$$

接着由②得

$$\frac{du^a}{dt} = au^{a-1}\frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv^b}{dt} = bu^{b-1}\frac{dv}{dt}$$
$$\frac{dw^c}{dt} = cu^{c-1}\frac{dw}{dt}$$

则

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{sa}{u}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{sb}{v}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{sc}{w}\frac{dw}{dt} + \cdots$$
$$= s\left(\frac{a}{u}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{b}{v}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{c}{w}\frac{dw}{dt} + \cdots\right)$$

Q.E.D.

B.证明若有
$$s(t) = U(V(t))$$
, 则 $\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}U(V)}{\mathrm{d}V} \frac{\mathrm{d}V(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$:
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{U(V(t + \Delta t)) - U(V(t))}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{U(V(t + \Delta t)) - U(V(t))}{V(t + \Delta t) - V(t)} \frac{V(t + \Delta t) - V(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta V \to \infty} \frac{U(V(t + \Delta t)) - U(V(t))}{V(t + \Delta t) - V(t)} \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{V(t + \Delta t) - V(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}U(V)}{\mathrm{d}V} \frac{\mathrm{d}V(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

Q.E.D.

C.解:设下方圆管高度 \pmb{h}_1 ,半径 \pmb{r}_1 ,圆台高度为 \pmb{h}_3 ,上方圆管高度 \pmb{h}_2 ,半径 \pmb{r}_2 ,其中由图得, $\pmb{r}_1 < \pmb{r}_2$.

首先让我们来推导圆台的体积公式:

我们先将高为 H, 下底半径为 r_1 ,上底半径为 r_2 的圆台横切为 n 个高度相等的扁平圆台, 当 $n\to\infty$ 时, 我们可将每个扁平小圆台视为高度为 $\frac{H}{n}$ 的圆柱体, 其中由下向上数第 i 个圆柱的体积为

$$V_i = \pi (r_1 + \frac{i(r_2 - r_1)}{n})^2 \frac{H}{n}$$

求和可得圆台体积:

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi (r_{1} + \frac{i(r_{2} - r_{1})}{n})^{2} \frac{H}{n}$$

$$= \pi \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(r_{1}^{2} + 2 \frac{ir_{1}(r_{2} - r_{1})}{n} + \frac{i^{2}(r_{2} - r_{1})^{2}}{n^{2}} \right) \frac{H}{n}$$

$$= \pi \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{r_{1}^{2}}{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2ir_{1}(r_{2} - r_{1})}{n^{2}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i^{2}(r_{2} - r_{1})^{2}}{n^{3}} \right] H$$

$$= \pi \left(r_1^2 + \frac{(n+1)r_1(r_2 - r_1)}{n} + \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)(r_2 - r_1)^2}{6n^2} \right) H$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} (r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1 r_2) H$$

根据圆柱及求得的圆台体积公式, 我们可以得出不同 h 下的体积公式:

当 $h \le h_1$ 时, $V = \pi r_1^2 h$

当
$$h_1 < h < h_1 + h_3$$
时, $V = \pi r_1^2 h_1 + \frac{\pi}{3} [r_1^2 + \left(r_1 + \frac{(r_2 - r_1)(h - h_1)}{h_3}\right)_2^2 + r_1 (r_1 + \frac{(r_2 - r_1)(h - h_1)}{h_3})]h_3$
当 $h_1 + h_3 \le h \le h_1 + h_2 + h_3$ 时, $V = \pi r_1^2 h_1 + \frac{\pi}{3} (r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1 r_2)h_3 + \pi r_2^2 (h - h_1 - h_3)$

function V = rank(r1,r2,h1,h2,h3)

h = 0.0.01:(h1 + h2 + h3)

$$V = pi .* r1.^2 .* h .*(h >= 0 \& h <= h1) + (pi .* r1.^2 .* h1 + pi .* (h - h1) .* (r1.^2 + (r1 + ((h - h1) .* (r2 - r1) / h3)).^2 + r1 * (r1 + (h - h1) .* (r2 - r1) / h3))/3) .* (h > h1 & h < (h1 + h3)) + (pi .* r1.^2 .* h1 + pi .* (r1.^2 + r2.^2 + r1 .* r2) .* h3 / 3 + pi .* (h - h1 - h3) .* r2.^2) .* (h >= (h1 + h3)) & h <= (h1 + h2 + h3))$$

plot(h,V)

xlabel('h')

ylabel('V')

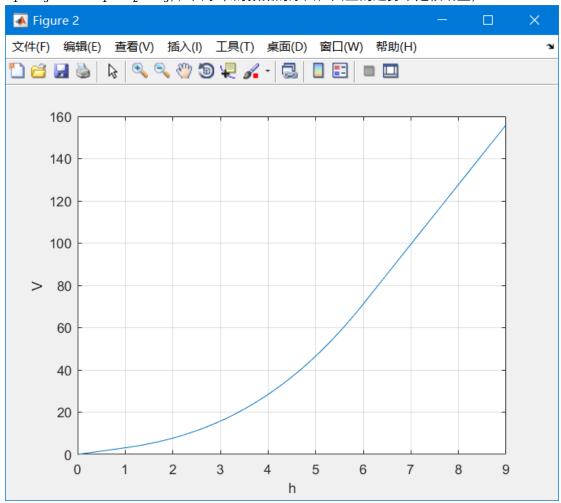
grib on

将以上脚本在 MATLAB 中赋值

V1(1,3,1,3,5)

运行得下图:

(函数图像趋势为先从 0 开始线性单调递增($h \le h_1$),然后当 h 大到某个值开始加速递增 $(h_1 < h < h_1 + h_3)$,最后当 h 继续增大重新开始线性单调递增,但递增趋势大于第一次($h_1 + h_3 \le h \le h_1 + h_2 + h_3$),由于取的数据的原因,图上的趋势不是很明显)



2. (以下解题过程中数据皆采用国际单位制(SI)) 位移递推公式:

$$x_{t+\Delta t} = x_t + \frac{v_t + v_{t+\Delta t}}{2} \Delta t$$

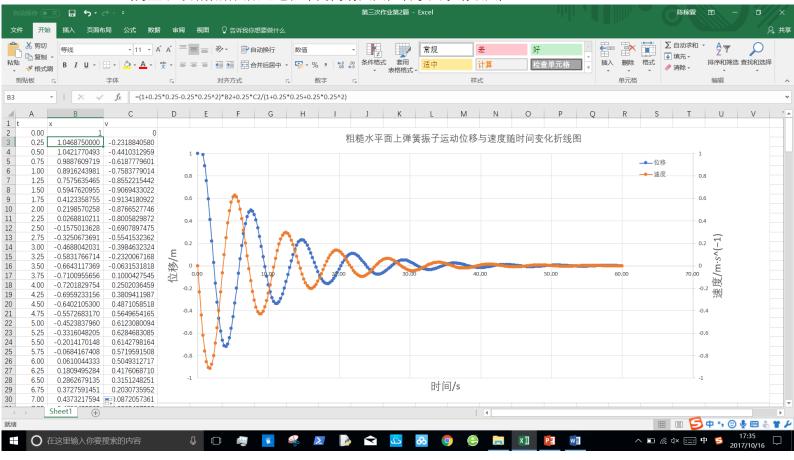
速度递推公式:

$$v_{t+\Delta t} = v_t + \frac{(-K\frac{x_t + x_{t+\Delta t}}{2} - \mu \frac{v_t + v_{t+\Delta t}}{2})}{M} \Delta t$$

以上两式联立并代入数据 $\mu = 0.5 \text{Ns/m}, K = 1 \text{N/m}, M = 1 \text{kg},$ 得

$$x_{t+\Delta t} = \frac{(1 + 0.25\Delta t - 0.25\Delta t^2)x_t + \Delta t v_t}{1 + 0.25\Delta t + 0.25\Delta t^2}$$
$$v_{t+\Delta t} = \frac{(1 - 0.25\Delta t - 0.25\Delta t^2)v_t - \Delta t x_t}{1 + 0.25\Delta t + 0.25\Delta t^2}$$

(为显示原始数据及做题过程采用高清大图, 若字太小请放大)



分析:若水平桌面绝对光滑,则弹簧振子所受弹簧弹力将与振子位移成正比,弹簧振子将做简谐振动,然而如图所示,由于受到水平桌面的摩擦力,弹簧振子运动过程中位移与速度随时间函数图像的振幅随时间的推移而逐渐减小,并趋向于 0,因此,我们可以说该弹簧振子在做一种阻尼振动。