

中山大学 本科生考试草稿纸 2017-31

警示

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条：“考试作弊者不授予学士学位。”

P.95.6 设 $y = \frac{2}{x-1}$ ($x \neq 1$) 计算 x 由 3 到 3.001 时, 函数的 Δy 与 dy .

解: $\Delta y = f(3.001) - f(3) = \frac{2}{3.001-1} - \frac{2}{3-1} = \frac{2}{2.001} - 1 = \frac{-0.001}{2.001}$
 $= 0.991 - 1 = -0.001$

$$y' = -\frac{2}{(x-1)^2}, \quad dy = -\frac{2dx}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$dy|_{x=3} = -\frac{2}{4} \times 0.001 = \frac{-0.001}{2}$$

P.95.7 计算 $\sqrt[5]{32.16}$ 的近似值。

解: 设 $f(x) = \sqrt[5]{x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^4}}$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x, \quad x_0 = 32, \quad \Delta x = 0.16$$

$$\sqrt[5]{32.16} \approx \sqrt[5]{32} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{32^4}} \times 0.16 = 2 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{0.16}{16} = 2 + \frac{0.01}{5} = 2 + 0.002 = 2.002.$$

P.95.8 求下列方程所确定的隐函数在指定点处的导数。

(1) $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ($a > 0$).

解: $dx^{\frac{2}{3}} + dy^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx + \frac{2}{3} y^{-\frac{1}{3}} dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{-\frac{1}{3}}} = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}} = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$

(2) $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = C^2.$

解: $d(x-a)^2 + d(y-b)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2(x-a)dx + 2(y-b)dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x-a}{y-b} = \frac{a-x}{y-b}.$

(3) $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

解: $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

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

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} 2(xdx + ydy) \Rightarrow xdy - ydx = xdx + ydy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$