

第二章 导数与微积分

引例

1. 我们已经一辆汽车在一段时间 (t) 内行驶的路程 (s) , 我们很快就能知道它在这段时间内的平均速度: $\bar{v} = \frac{s}{t}$ 。

但是, 如果我们知道它在某一特定时刻的速度 (例如, 汽车启动后第5s的速度), 那我们该如何计算?

我们可以取第5s-第5.00001s汽车所行驶的路程, 然后通过速度公式, 我们就可以近似地得到汽车在第5s时的速度。当我们取时间间隔也小, 所得出的速度就越接近汽车的瞬时速度。

将以上方法翻译成数学的语言就是:

$$v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} \quad (\text{when } \Delta t \rightarrow 0)$$

2. 如果我们已知一个函数的图像, 我们想知道它在某一点 (P) 处的切线斜率(slope), 我们该怎么计算?

我们可以在函数图像上再取一点 (Q), 这样我们可以知道割线PQ (secant) 的斜率。我们可以固定P, 让Q点不断地接近P点, 这样算出的结果可以认为是函数在P点处的切线斜率。

Geometric Viewpoint on Derivatives

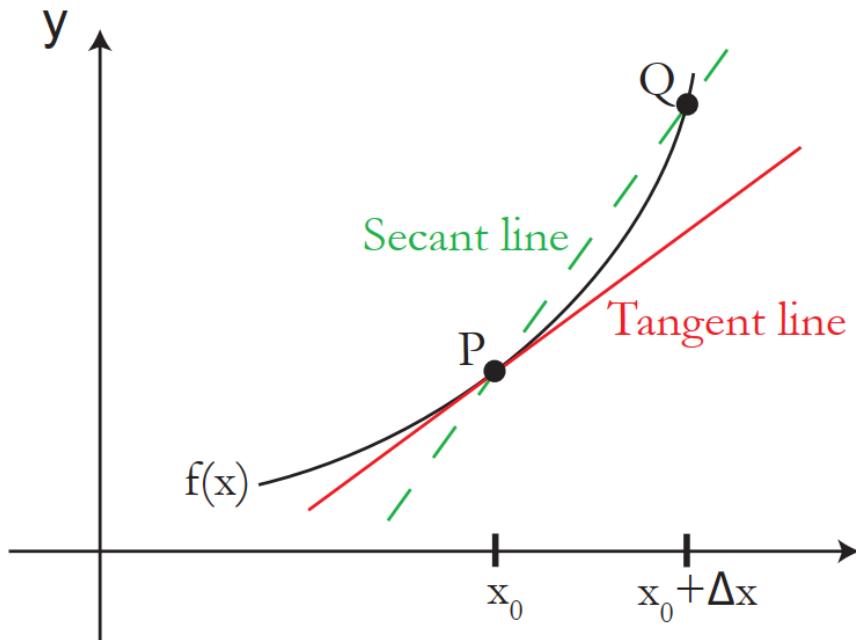


Figure 1: A function with secant and tangent lines

导数的定义

由上面两个引例我们可以知道，对于求速度或者是函数的斜率都可以归结成极限问题。由此引出导数的定义：

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{其他形式有: } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h}$$

(从几何角度上看, 导数就是函数在某一点处切线的斜率。从物理角度上看, 导数可以是瞬时速度, 电流等物理量。关键是理解导数的意义: 瞬时变化率)

常见函数的导数证明:

$$(1) f(x) = C, f'(x) = 0$$

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

$$(2) f(x) = x^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}), f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h}$$

$$\text{二项式展开} \quad = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^n + nhx^{n-1} + o(h)) - x^n}{h} \quad (o(h) \text{ } h \text{ 的高阶无穷小})$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{nhx^{n-1} + o(h)}{h}$$

$$= n x^{n-1}$$

单侧导数

$$\text{左导数: } f'_-(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\text{右导数: } f'_+(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

函数在某一点可导的等价条件: 函数在该点处的左导数和右导数存在且相等。

函数f(x)在区间[a, b]可导的条件: 函数f(x)在(a, b)可导, 且f'_+(a), f'_-(b)存在。

函数可导与连续的关系

函数连续的定义

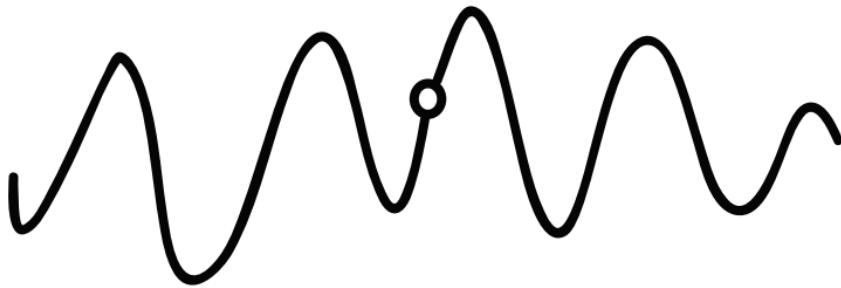
函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续(continuous):

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

如果不满足上面的公式, 我们就称函数在 x_0 处不连续。

函数不连续的常见形式

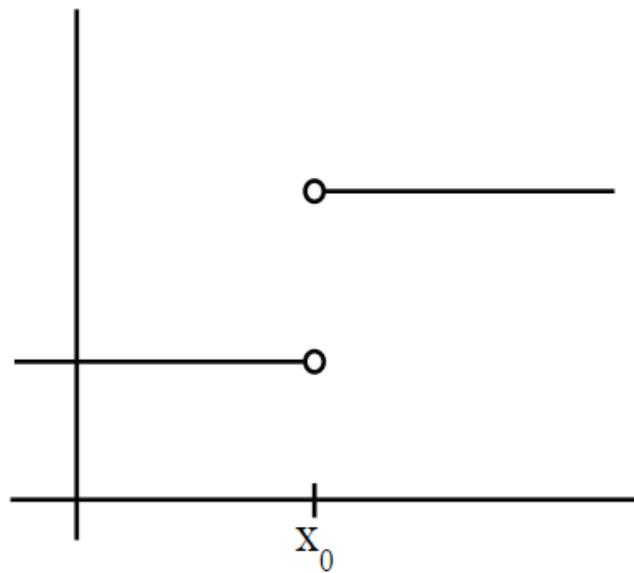
可去间断点(Removable Discontinuity)



定义: 函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的无定义, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$ 。

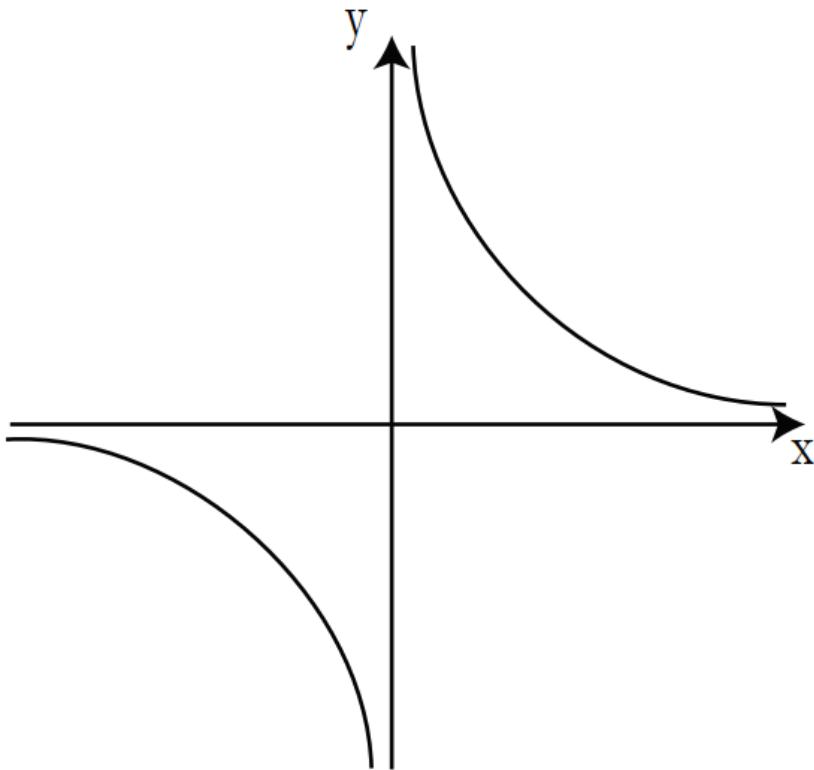
例如: $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处, 无定义, 但是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$

跳跃间断点(Dump Discontinuity)



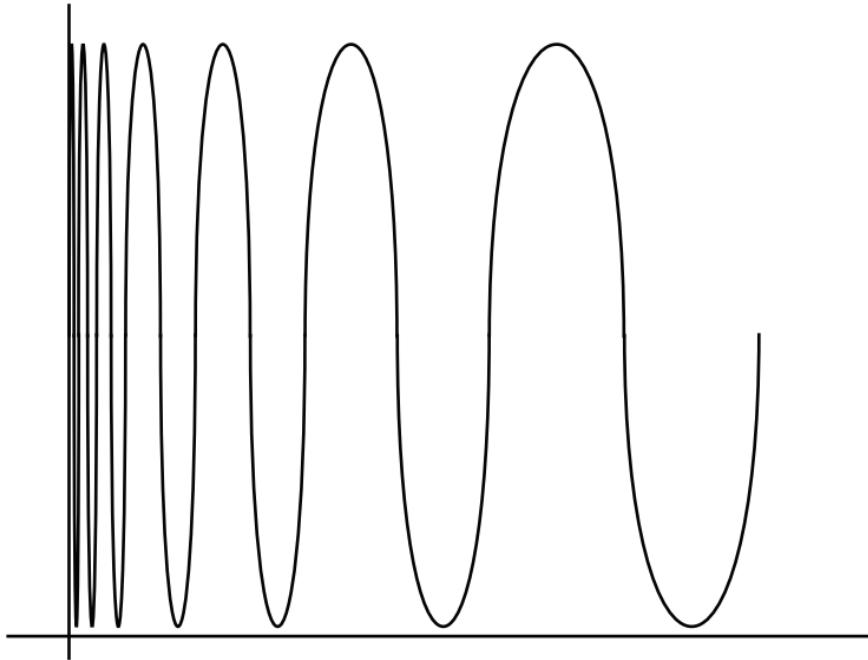
定义：函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处存在 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x)$

无穷间断点



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \infty$$

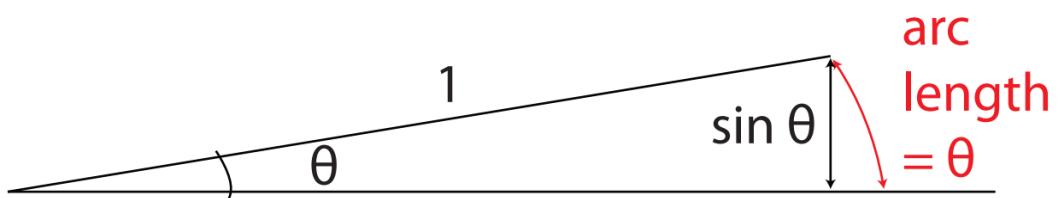
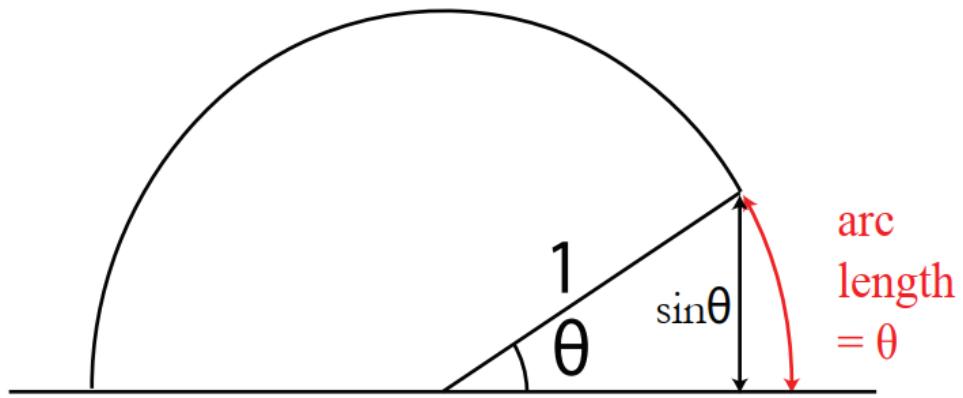
其他类型的间断点(Other Discontinuity)



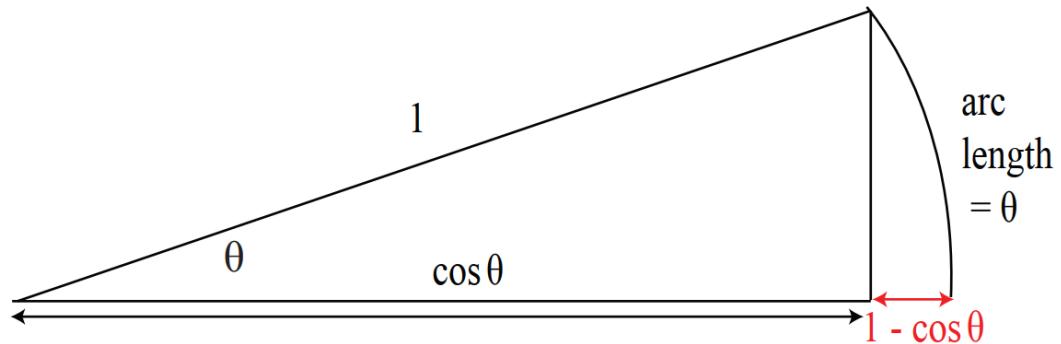
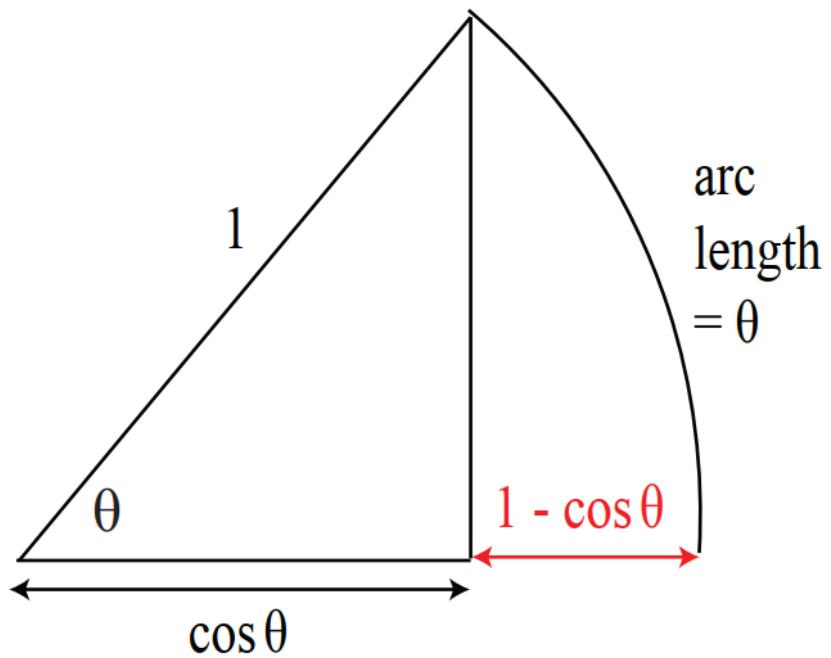
两个三角极限的证明

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1; \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta} = 0$$

其中， θ 为弧度而不是角度



由上图可以看出当 $\theta \rightarrow 0$ 时， $\sin \theta \rightarrow \theta$ ，证明完毕。



由上图，我们可以看出 $\theta \rightarrow 0$ 时， $1 - \cos \theta \rightarrow 0$ ，但是 $1 - \cos \theta \rightarrow 0$ 的速度比 $\theta \rightarrow 0$ 还要快，证明完毕。

可导一定连续，连续不一定可导

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 x 处可导，即有：

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x)$$

由极限与无穷小的关系可知：

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x) + \alpha \quad (\alpha \text{ 为 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时的无穷小})$$

则 $\Delta y = f'(x)\Delta x + \alpha \Delta x$

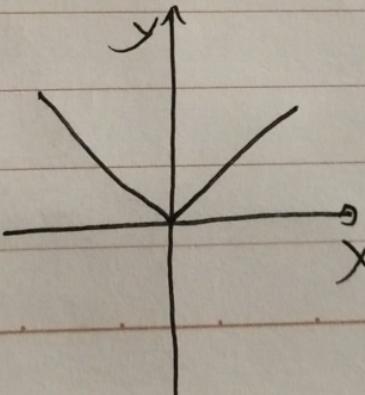
当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时， $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$

所以，函数 $f(x)$ 在某点可导，则必连续。

注意，可导 \Rightarrow 连续，连续 \Rightarrow 可导，如：

$$f(x) = |x|$$

函数是连续的，但在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可导。



函数的求导法则

函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则。

函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

设 $u = u(x)$, $v = v(x)$ 都可导, 则

$$(1) \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$

$$(2) \quad (Cu)' = Cu' \quad (C \text{ 是常数})$$

$$(3) \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$(4) \quad \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

证明1: $[u(x) \pm v(x)]'$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x+\Delta x) \pm v(x+\Delta x)] - [u(x) \pm v(x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} \pm \frac{v(x+\Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \right)$$

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

证明2: $[u(x)v(x)]'$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[u(x+\Delta x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x)]}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x) + u(x+\Delta x)v(x) - u(x+\Delta x)v(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[v(x) \frac{u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} + u(x+\Delta x) \frac{v(x+\Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$= \cancel{u'(x)v(x)} + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明3: } & \left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{u(x+\Delta x)}{v(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\frac{u+\Delta u}{v+\Delta v} - \frac{u}{v} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u/v - u\Delta v}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2} = \frac{u'(x)v - uv'(x)}{v^2(x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

乘积求导的几何解释:

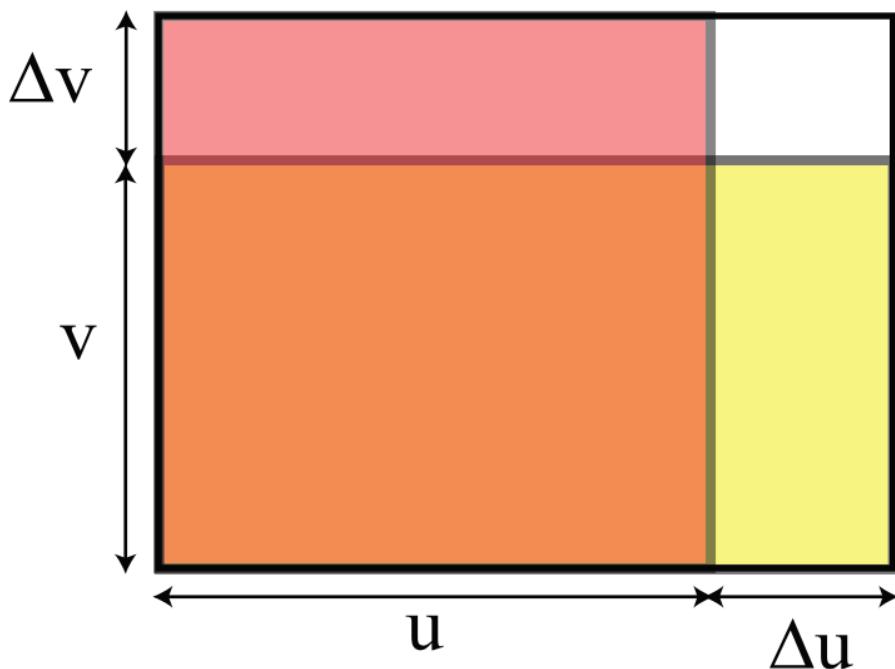


Figure 1: A graphical “proof” of the product rule

Δuv 为最外面的矩形面积减去里面橙色矩形的面积。

由图我们可以得到 $\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + \Delta u\Delta v$ 。当 $\Delta u, \Delta v \rightarrow 0$ 时， $\Delta u\Delta v$ 相比于 $u\Delta v, v\Delta u$ 更微不足道，所以化简得 $\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u$

例子:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos \Delta x + \cos x \sin \Delta x - \sin(x)}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin x(\cos \Delta x - 1)}{\Delta x} + \frac{\cos x \sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \left(\frac{\cos \Delta x - 1}{\Delta x} \right) + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \left(\frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

复合函数求导法则 (Chain Rule)

如果 $u = g(x)$ 在点 x 处可导, 而 $f(u)$ 在 $u = g(x)$ 可导, 那么复合函数 $f[g(x)]$ 在点 x 处可导, 其导数为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u) \times g'(x) \text{ 或 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

证: 由 $y = f(u)$ 在点 u 处可导, 因此

$$\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u)$$

由极限与无穷小关系得.

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} = f'(u) + \alpha(\Delta u) \quad (\alpha(\Delta u) \text{ 为 } \Delta u \rightarrow 0 \text{ 的无穷小})$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta y = \Delta u f'(u) + \Delta u \alpha(\Delta u)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} f'(u) + \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \alpha(\Delta u)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} f'(u) + \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \alpha(\Delta u) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} f'(u) \right)$$

$$= g'(x) f'(u)$$

相关例题:

Example 1. $y = f(x) = \sin x$, $x = g(t) = t^2$.

So, $y = f(g(t)) = \sin(t^2)$. To find $\frac{dy}{dt}$, write

$$\begin{array}{c|c} t_0 = t_0 & t = t_0 + \Delta t \\ \hline x_0 = g(t_0) & x = x_0 + \Delta x \\ \hline y_0 = f(x_0) & y = y_0 + \Delta y \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

As $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ too, because of continuity. So we get:

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} \leftarrow \text{The Chain Rule!}$$

In the example, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } \frac{d}{dt}(\sin(t^2)) &= (\frac{dy}{dx})(\frac{dx}{dt}) \\ &= (\cos x)(2t) \\ &= (2t)(\cos(t^2)) \end{aligned}$$

Example 2. $\frac{d}{dx} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = ?$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} \\ \frac{dy}{du} &= -\sin(u); & \frac{du}{dx} &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sin(u)}{x^2} = (-\sin u)\left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Example 3. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-n}) = ?$

There are two ways to proceed. $x^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n$, or $x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$

$$1. \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-n}) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n = n\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{n-1}\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -nx^{-(n-1)}x^{-2} = -nx^{-n-1}$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-n}) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right) = nx^{n-1}\left(-\frac{1}{x^{2n}}\right) = -nx^{-n-1} \text{ (Think of } x^n \text{ as } u\text{)}$$

反函数求导法则

反函数(inverse function):

形如, $y = f(x)$, $g(y) = x$ 的函数。

$$(x = g(y) = f^{-1}(y))$$

反函数的性质

关于 $y=x$ 对称。

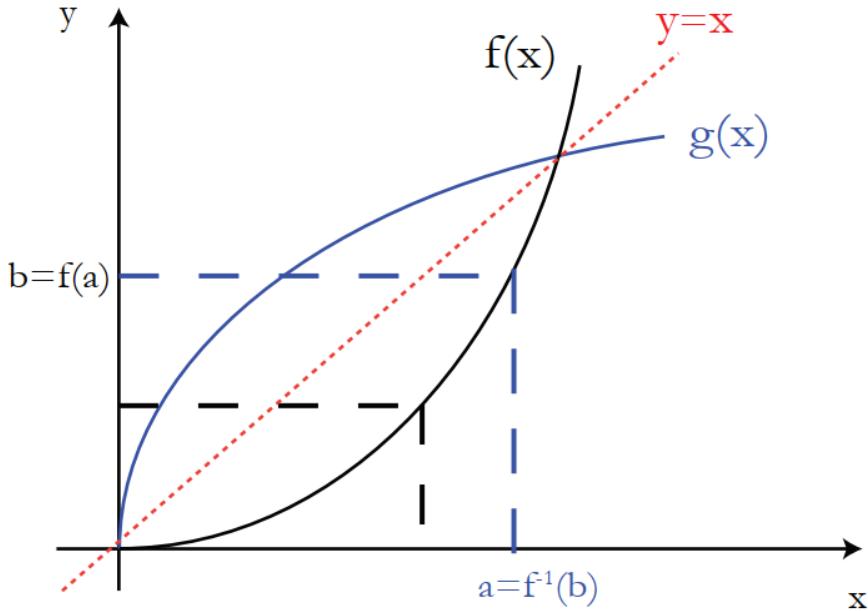


Figure 2: You can think about f^{-1} as the graph of f reflected about the line $y = x$

反函数的导数

如果函数 $x = f(y)$ 在区间 I_y 内单调、可导且 $f'(y) \neq 0$, 那么它的反函数 $y = f^{-1}(x)$ 在区间 $I_x = \{x | x = f(y), y \in I_y\}$ 内也可导, 且 $[f^{-1}(x)]' = \frac{1}{f'(y)}$ 或 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$

证明:

$$y = f(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f^{-1}(y)) = \frac{d}{dx}x = 1$$

$$chainrule: \frac{d}{dy}(f^{-1}(y)) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

简而言之: 反函数的导数 = 1/原函数的导数

相关例子

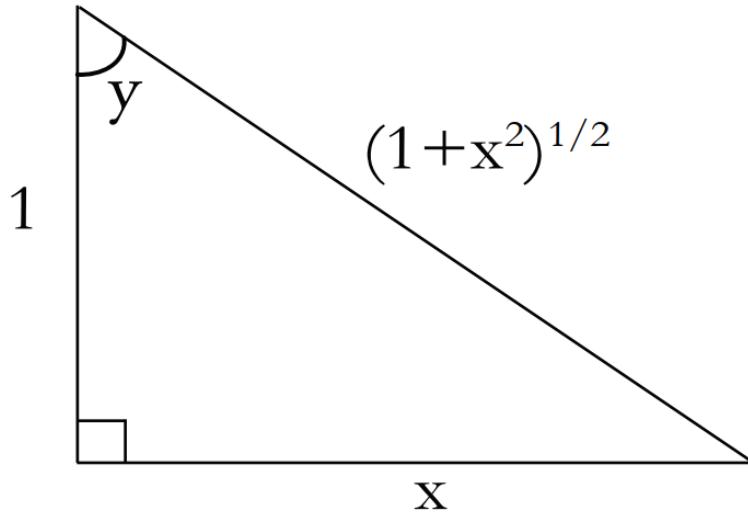
example 1:

求 $y = \arctan(x)$ 的导数。

Example. $y = \arctan(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan y &= x \\ \frac{d}{dx} [\tan(y)] &= \frac{dx}{dx} = 1 \\ \frac{d}{dy} [\tan(y)] \frac{dy}{dx} &= 1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(y)}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} &= 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \cos^2(y) = \cos^2(\arctan(x))\end{aligned}$$

This form is messy. Let us use some geometry to simplify it.



In this triangle, $\tan(y) = x$ so

$$\arctan(x) = y$$

The Pythagorean theorem tells us the length of the hypotenuse:

$$h = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

From this, we can find

$$\cos(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

From this, we get

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

So,

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

In other words,

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

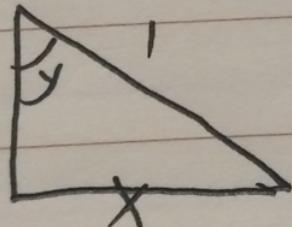
example 2:

求 $y = \arcsin x$ 导数

$$y = \arcsin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin y = x$$

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



$$\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

高阶导数(Higher derivatives)

Higher Derivatives

Higher derivatives are derivatives of derivatives. For instance, if $g = f'$, then $h = g'$ is the second derivative of f . We write $h = (f')' = f''$.

Notations

$f'(x)$	Df	$\frac{df}{dx}$
$f''(x)$	D^2f	$\frac{d^2f}{dx^2}$
$f'''(x)$	D^3f	$\frac{d^3f}{dx^3}$
$f^{(n)}(x)$	$D^n f$	$\frac{d^n f}{dx^n}$

Higher derivatives are pretty straightforward — just keep taking the derivative!

Example. $D^n x^n = ?$

Start small and look for a pattern.

$$\begin{aligned} Dx &= 1 \\ D^2 x^2 &= D(2x) = 2 \quad (= 1 \cdot 2) \\ D^3 x^3 &= D^2(3x^2) = D(6x) = 6 \quad (= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3) \\ D^4 x^4 &= D^3(4x^3) = D^2(12x^2) = D(24x) = 24 \quad (= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4) \\ D^n x^n &= n! \leftarrow \text{we guess, based on the pattern we're seeing here.} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2:

求出 $y = \sin x$ 的 n 阶导数。

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sin x \\ y^{(1)} &= \cos x = \sin\left(x + 1 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ y^{(2)} &= -\sin x = \sin\left(x + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ y^{(3)} &= -\cos x = \sin\left(x + 3 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ y^{(4)} &= \sin x = \sin\left(x + 4 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &\dots \\ y^{(n)} &= \sin\left(x + n \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Example 3:

求出 $y = \ln \frac{1}{1+x}$ 的 n 阶导数。

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{(-1)^0 \cdot 0!}{(1+x)^1} \\ y^{(2)} &= -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{(-1)^1 \cdot 1!}{(1+x)^2} \\ y^{(3)} &= \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} = \frac{(-1)^2 \cdot 2!}{(1+x)^3} \\ y^{(4)} &= -\frac{6}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{(-1)^3 \cdot 3!}{(1+x)^4} \\ &\dots \\ y^{(n)} &= \frac{(-1)^{(n-1)} \cdot (n-1)!}{(1+x)^n} \end{aligned}$$

和、乘积公式

和公式: $(u \pm v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)} \pm v^{(n)}$

乘积公式: (类似于二项式展开)

$$(uv)^{(n)} = u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v^{(1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}u^{(n-2)}v^{(2)} + \cdots + \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k!}u^{(n-k)}v^{(k)} + \cdots + uv^{(n)}$$

隐函数求导(Implicit Derivatives)

隐函数求导的原理是chain rule

例如: 求出 $x = e^y$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

两边同时对 x 求导数:

$$\frac{d}{dx}x = \frac{d}{dx}e^y$$

$$1 = \frac{d}{dy}e^y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$1 = e^y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y}$$

相关例子:

Example 1:

求 $y = x^{\frac{m}{n}}$ 的导数

$$y^n = x^m$$

$$ny^{n-1} \frac{dy}{dx} = mx^{m-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{m}{n} \frac{x^{m-1}}{y^{n-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{m}{n} \left(\frac{x^{m-1}}{y^{n-1}} \right) \\
&= \frac{m}{n} \left(\frac{x^{m-1}}{(x^{m/n})^{n-1}} \right) \\
&= \frac{m}{n} \frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{m(n-1)/n}} \\
&= \frac{m}{n} x^{(m-1)-\frac{m(n-1)}{n}} \\
&= \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{n(m-1)-m(n-1)}{n}} \\
&= \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{nm-n-nm+m}{n}} \\
&= \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{m}{n}} - \frac{n}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{m}{n}} - 1$$

参数方程的求导。

已知：

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)}$$

指数，对数求导以及双曲函数

(Exponential and Log, Logarithmic Differentiation, Hyperbolic Functions)

引例：求出 $\frac{d}{dx} a^x$

由定义可得：

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+\Delta x} - a^x}{\Delta x} = a^x \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x}$$

Let:

$$M(a) \equiv \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x}$$

so:

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x M(a)$$

but, we don't yet know what $M(a)$ is.

Indeed,

$$M(a) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{0+\Delta x} - a^0}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} a^x|_{x=0}$$

Geometrically, $M(a)$ is the slope of the graph $y = a^x$ at $x=0$.

We define a natural number **e** which satisfies $M(e) = 1$.

How we to find the number of **e**.

We can notice that when the base a is increase, the graph a^x gets steeper.

so we can increase the base a slowly until we find **M(a) = 1**

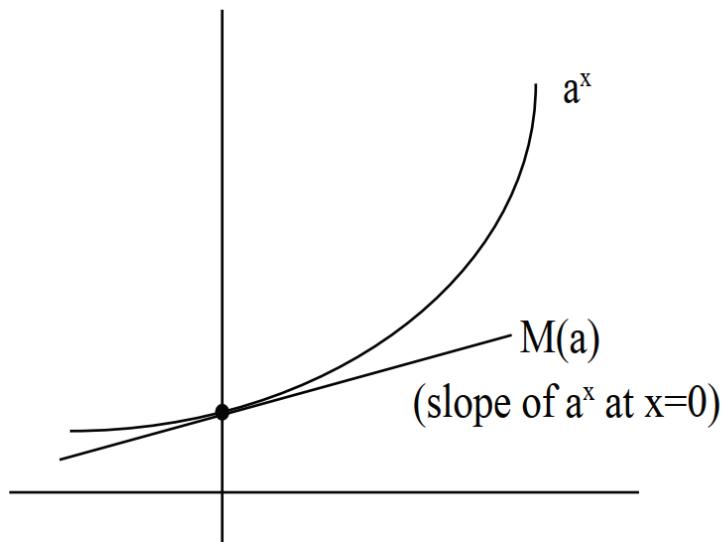


Figure 1: Geometric definition of $M(a)$

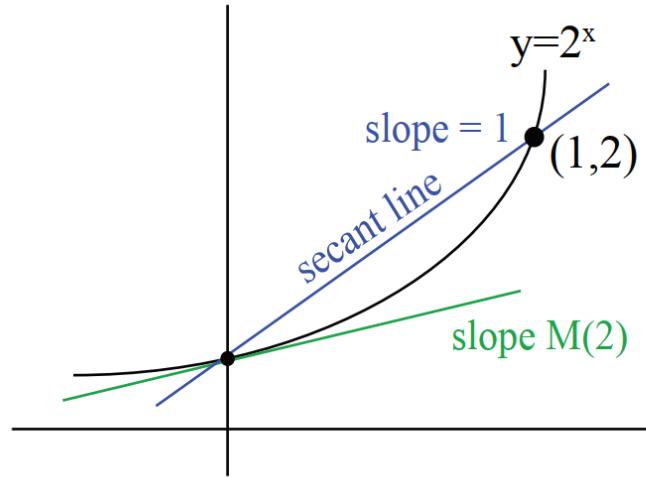


Figure 2: Slope $M(2) < 1$

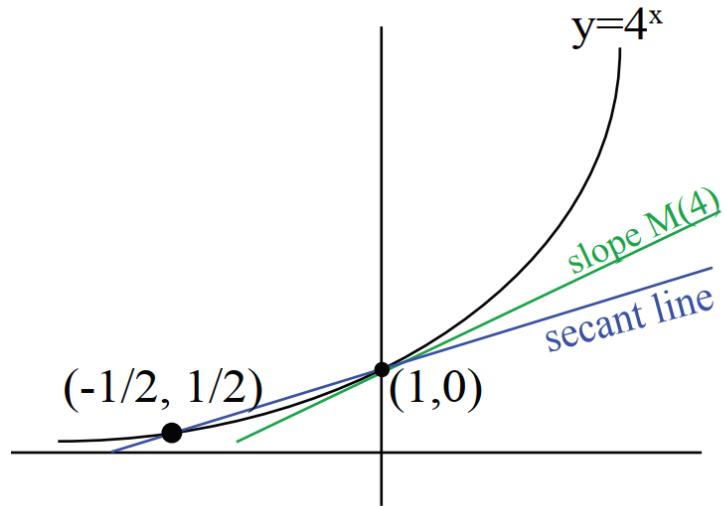


Figure 3: Slope $M(4) > 1$

Thus:

$$M(e) = 1$$

$$M(e) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1$$

or,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = 1 \text{ at } x = 1$$

so,

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

rewrite a^x ,

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

so,

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = \frac{d}{dx} e^{x \ln a} = \ln a \cdot e^{x \ln a} = a^x \ln a$$

对数微分法

如果我们想算出 $\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$, 我们可以先通过算出 $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(f(x))$, 具体步骤如下:

让, $u = f(x)$

$$\text{则, } \frac{d}{dx} \ln(u) = \frac{d \ln(u)}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)$$

$$\text{因为, } u = f, \frac{du}{dx} = f'$$

$$\text{所以, } (\ln f)' = \frac{f'}{f} \Rightarrow f' = f(\ln f)'$$

相关例子

Example 1. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^x) = ?$

With variable (“moving”) exponents, you should use either base e or logarithmic differentiation. In this example, we will use the latter.

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x^x \\ \ln f &= x \ln x \\ (\ln f)' &= 1 \cdot (\ln x) + x \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = \ln(x) + 1 \\ (\ln f)' &= \frac{f'}{f} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$f' = f(\ln f)' = x^x (\ln(x) + 1)$$

Example 2. Use logs to evaluate $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k$.

Because the exponent k changes, it is better to find the limit of the logarithm.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k \right]$$

We know that

$$\ln \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k \right] = k \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)$$

This expression has two competing parts, which balance: $k \rightarrow \infty$ while $\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) \rightarrow 0$.

$$\ln \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k \right] = k \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) = \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)}{\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} \quad (\text{with } h = \frac{1}{k})$$

Next, because $\ln 1 = 0$

$$\ln \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k \right] = \frac{\ln(1+h) - \ln(1)}{h}$$

Take the limit: $h = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, so that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h) - \ln(1)}{h} = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) \Big|_{x=1} = 1$$

In all,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k = 1.$$

We have just found that $a_k = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k \rightarrow 1$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

If $b_k = \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k$, then $b_k = e^{a_k} \rightarrow e^1$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. In other words, we have evaluated the limit we wanted:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^k = e$$

双曲函数 (hyperbolic function)

双曲正弦(hyperbolic sine): $\sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

双曲余弦(hyperbolic cosine): $\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh(x) = \cosh(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh(x) = \sinh(x)$$

重要等式:

$$\sinh^2(x) + \cosh^2(x) = 1$$

函数的微分

定义:

设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在某区间内有定义, x_0 以及 $x_0 + \Delta x$ 在该区间内, 如果函数的增量:

$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ 可表示为 $\Delta y = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, 其中 A 为不依赖于 Δx 的常数, 则称函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可微, $A\Delta x$ 叫做函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的微分, 记作: $dy = A\Delta x$

可微于可导是关系

由 $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = A + \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$

得 $A = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x)$

所以, 可微一定可导。

由极限与无穷小的关系得:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x) + \alpha, \text{ 其中, } \alpha \rightarrow 0 \text{ when } \Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Delta y = f'(x)\Delta x + \alpha\Delta x$$

由于 $f'(x)$ 不依赖于 Δx ,

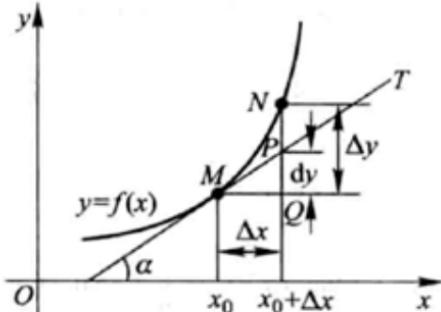
所以, 可导也是可微。

综上, 可导 \Leftrightarrow 可微

微分的几何意义

微分的几何意义

- 如图, 由上述分析知
 $MQ = \Delta x = dx$, $QP = dy$,
 $QN = \Delta y$, $\tan \alpha = f'(x_0)$.



由此可见, 对于可微函数 $y=f(x)$ 而言, 当 Δy 是曲线 $y=f(x)$ 上的点的纵坐标的增量时, dy 就是曲线的切线上点的纵坐标的相应增量. 当 $|\Delta x|$ 很小时, $|\Delta y - dy|$ 比 $|\Delta x|$ 小得多. 因此在点 M 的邻近, 我们可以用切线段来近似代替曲线段. 在局部范围内用线性函数近似代替非线性函数, 在几何上就是局部用切线段近似代替曲线段, 这在数学上称为非线性函数的局部线性化, 这是微分学的基本思想方法之一. 这种思想方法在自然科学和工程问题的研究中是经常采用的.

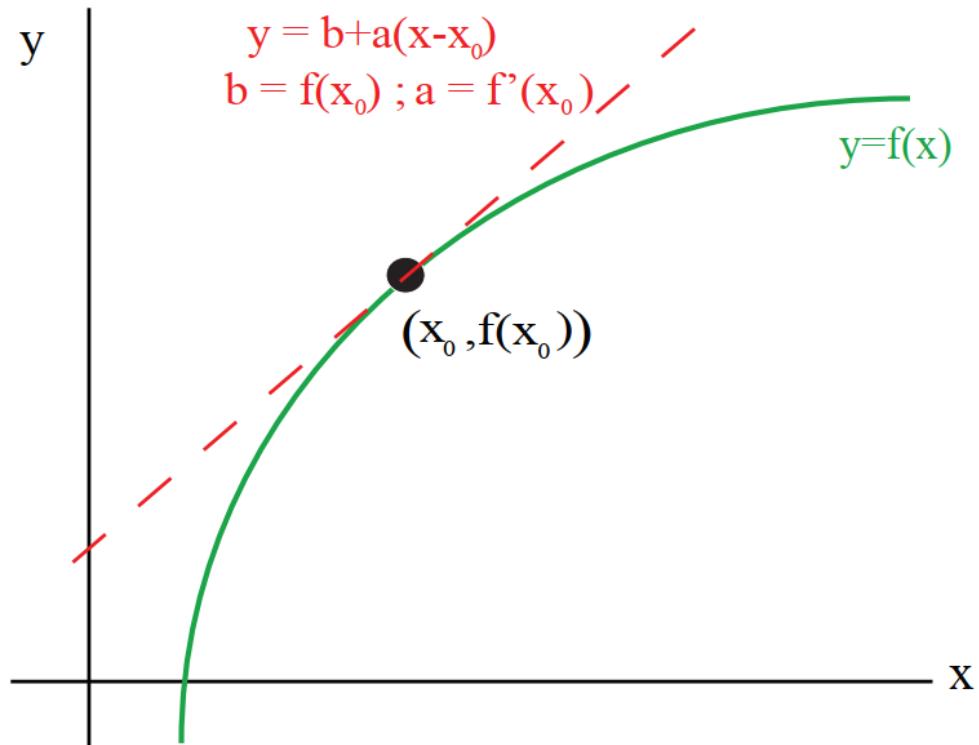
微分公式以及微分运算法则

函数的微分表达式: $dy = f'(x)dx$

运算法则与导数运算法则一致(和、积、商、链式法则等), 只需把导数换成微分形式。

微分在计算上的近似应用

1. 线性近似



由图像可知，我们想计算函数在某一点的值，我们可以用函数在该点的切线近似。通过点斜式，我们可以得到近似公式为： $f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

相关例子：

Example 1: $f(x) = \ln x, x_0 = 1$ (basepoint)

$$f(x) = 0, f'(1) = \frac{1}{x}|_{x=1} = 1$$

$$\ln x \approx f(1) + f'(1)(x - 1) = 0 + 1(x - 1) = x - 1$$

如果我们改变基点：

$$x = 1 + \mu \quad u = x - 1$$

$$\ln(1 + u) = u$$

线性近似列表：（在 $x_0 = 0, |x| \ll 1$ 时的近似）

$$\sin x \approx x$$

$$\cos x \approx 1$$

$$e^x \approx 1 + x$$

$$\ln(1 + x) \approx x$$

$$(1 + x)^r \approx 1 + rx$$

Proofs

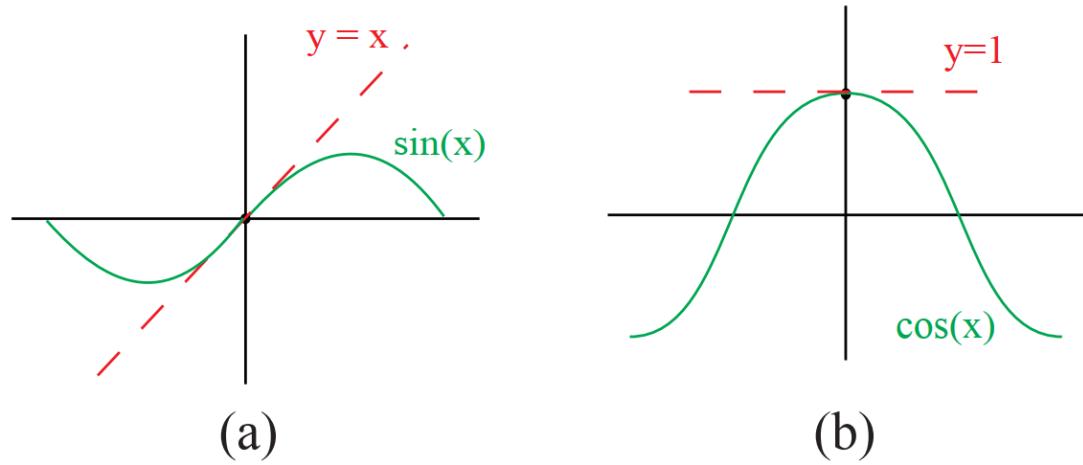
Proof of 1: Take $f(x) = \sin x$, then $f'(x) = \cos x$ and $f(0) = 0$

$$f'(0) = 1, f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)(x - 0) = 0 + 1 \cdot x$$

So using basepoint $x_0 = 0, f(x) = x$. (The proofs of 2, 3 are similar. We already proved 4 above.)

Proof of 5:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (1+x)^r; & f(0) &= 1 \\ f'(0) &= \frac{d}{dx}(1+x)^r|_{x=0} = r(1+x)^{r-1}|_{x=0} = r \\ f(x) &= f(0) + f'(0)x = 1 + rx \end{aligned}$$



Example 2:

Find the linear approximation of $f(x) = \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{1+x}}$; near $x = 0$

由上述可得 $e^{-2x} \approx 1 + (-2x) = 1 - 2x$

$$\sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

把两个近似公式结合在一起可以得到：

$$\frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} \approx (1 - 2x)(1 + \frac{1}{2}x)^{-1}$$

$$\text{而 } (1 + \frac{1}{2}x)^{-1} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\text{从而得到: } \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} \approx (1 - 2x)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x) = 1 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

忽略高阶无穷小量 x^2 ，得到最终结果为

$$\frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} \approx 1 - \frac{5}{2}x$$

Example 3: 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{10} - 1}{x}$

way1:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{10} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{10} - (1+2 \cdot 0)^{10}}{x - 0} = 20(1+2x)|_{x=0} = 20$$

way2:

由于 $(1+2x)^{10} \approx 1 + 10(2x) = 1 + 20x$, 代入可以得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{10} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 20x - 1}{x} = 20$$

2. 二项式近似(quadratic approximation)

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 \quad x \approx x_0$$

二项式近似列表($x \approx 0, |x| << 1$)

$$1. \sin x \approx x \quad (\text{if } x \approx 0)$$

$$2. \cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (\text{if } x \approx 0)$$

$$3. e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (\text{if } x \approx 0)$$

$$4. \ln(1+x) \approx x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (\text{if } x \approx 0)$$

$$5. (1+x)^r \approx 1 + rx + \frac{r(r-1)}{2}x^2 \quad (\text{if } x \approx 0)$$

误差估计

如果某个量的精确值(测量值)为 A , 它的近似值为 μ , 则,

绝对误差: $|A - \mu|$

相对误差: $|\frac{A - \mu}{\mu}| \leq \delta_A$, 其中 δ_A 为误差上限

Example 1:

设测得圆钢截面的直径 $D = 60.03mm$, 测量D的绝对误差限 $\delta_D = 0.05mm$ 。利用公式 $A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$ 计算圆钢的截面积时, 试估计面积差时的误差。

如果我们把测量D时产生的误差记作 ΔD , 利用公式 $A = \frac{\pi}{4}D^2$ 产生的误差记作 ΔA , 则当 $|\Delta D|$ 很小时, ΔA 可用 dA 近似替代, 即: $\Delta A \approx dy = \frac{\pi}{2}D\Delta D$

由于 $|\Delta D| \leq \delta_D = 0.05$

而 $\Delta A \approx dy = \frac{\pi}{2}D\Delta D \leq \frac{\pi}{2}D \cdot \delta_D$

从而得到: $\delta_A = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 60.03 \cdot 0.05 \approx 4.712$

$$A的相对误差为: \frac{\delta_A}{A} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}D\Delta D}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\delta_D}{d} = 2 \cdot \frac{0.05}{60.03}$$