



# MATLAB之高等数学

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# 一元函数微分学

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1. 导数的计算;

2. 参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = \phi(t) \\ y = \varphi(t) \end{cases}$  的导数;

3. 由  $F(x, y) = 0$  所确定的隐函数的导数;

4. Taylor展开;

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# 函数求导

## 1. 求函数 $f(x)$ 关于 $x$ 的导数

```
>> syms x
```

```
>> diff(f(x), x)
```

## 2. 求函数 $f(x)$ 关于 $x$ 的 $n$ 阶导数

```
>> diff(f(x), x, n)
```

例题：求  $y = x^n$  的导数

```
syms x n
```

```
diff(x^n, x)
```

```
diff(x^n, x, 2)
```

```
>> syms x n
```

```
>> diff(x^n, x)
```

```
ans =
```

```
n*x^(n - 1)
```

```
>> diff(x^n, x, 2)
```

```
ans =
```

```
n*x^(n - 2)*(n - 1)
```

# 参数方程求导

参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$  的导数  $y_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_t}{x_t}$

```
>> yx = diff(y, t)/diff(x, t)
```

例题：求  $\begin{cases} x = \ln(2 + 3t^2) \\ y = 5t - 4\arctan t \end{cases}$  所确定函数  $y = y(x)$  的导数

```
>> syms t
```

```
>> x = log(2+3*t^2);
```

```
>> y = 5*t-4*atan(t);
```

```
>> yx = diff(y, t)/diff(x, t);
```

```
>> syms t
```

```
>> x = log(2+3*t^2);
```

```
>> y = 5*t-4*atan(t);
```

```
>> yx = diff(y,t)/diff(x,t)
```

```
yx =
```

```
-((4/(t^2 + 1) - 5)*(3*t^2 + 2))/(6*t)
```

# 隐函数求导

隐函数  $F(x, y) = 0$  的导数  $y_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$

```
>> yx = -diff(F, x)/diff(F, y)
```

例题：求  $y = x + \ln y$  所确定隐函数  $y = y(x)$  的导数

```
>> syms x y
```

```
>> F = y-x-log(y);
```

```
>> Fx = diff(F, x);
```

```
>> Fy = diff(F, y);
```

```
>> yx = -Fx/Fy;
```

```
>> simplify(yx);
```

```
>> syms x y
```

```
>> F = y-x-log(y);
```

```
>> Fx = diff(F, x);
```

```
>> Fy = diff(F, y);
```

```
>> yx = -Fx/Fy
```

```
yx =
```

```
-1/(1/y - 1)
```

```
>> simplify(yx)
```

```
ans =
```

```
y/(y - 1)
```



# Taylor展开

---

求函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的  $n$ 阶Taylor公式

```
>> syms x;
```

```
>> taylor(f(x), x, x_0, 'Order', n+1); % n阶Taylor公式----n+1项
```

```
>> taylor(f); %在  $x_0 = 0$  处的5阶Taylor公式
```

```
>> taylor(f, x, a) %在  $x_0 = a$  处的5阶Taylor公式
```

---

# Taylor展开

例题：求  $y = \begin{cases} \sin x / x, & x \neq 0; \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $x_0 = 0$  处的Taylor多项式

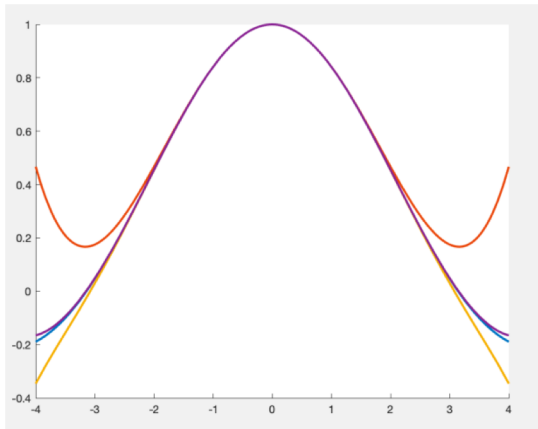
```
syms x
```

```
y = sin(x)/x;
```

```
T6 = taylor(y);
```

```
T8 = taylor(y, 'Order', 7);
```

```
T10 = taylor(y, 'Order', 9);
```



```
>> syms x  
>> y = sin(x)/x;  
>> T6 = taylor(y)
```

```
T6 =
```

```
x^4/120 - x^2/6 + 1
```

```
>> T8 = taylor(y, 'Order', 7)
```

```
T8 =
```

```
- x^6/5040 + x^4/120 - x^2/6 + 1
```

```
>> T10 = taylor(y, 'Order', 9)
```

```
T10 =
```

```
x^8/362880 - x^6/5040 + x^4/120 - x^2/6 + 1
```

```
>> hold on
```

```
>> fplot(T6, [-4,4], 'LineWidth', 2);
```

```
>> fplot(T8, [-4,4], 'LineWidth', 2);
```

```
>> fplot(T10, [-4,4], 'LineWidth', 2);
```

```
>> hold off
```

# Taylor展开的近似计算

例题：利用  $\ln(1+x)$  的前1001项泰勒展开求  $\ln 2$  的近似值

利用  $\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  的11项泰勒展开求  $\ln 2$  的近似值  $\ln 2=0.69314718$

```
>> syms x y
>> y = taylor(log(1+x), 'Order', 1000);
>> z = taylor(log((1+x)/(1-x)), 'Order', 10);
```

不同方法效果差别很大

```
>> format long
>> x = 1; eval(y)

ans =

    0.693647430559822

>> x = 1/3; eval(z)

ans =

    0.693146047390827

>> log(2)

ans =

    0.693147180559945
```