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微分

假设函数 $y = f(x) \in U(x_0, \delta_0)$ 内部有定义,如果存在常数A,使得 定义 $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x) \quad (\Delta x \to 0)$ 则称f(x)在点 x_0 处可微,并且称 $A\Delta x$ 为f(x)在 x_0 处的微分,记为 $dy = A\Delta x$ 或者 $df(x_0) = A\Delta x$ DK X, tox (1) dy是自变量增量 Δx 的线性函数→y计算

(2) dy与函数增量 Δy 之差是较 Δx 更高阶的无穷小量,因此我们可以用dv来

近似表达 Δy ,所产生的相对误差是一个无穷小量,并且当 $|\Delta x|$ 越小,近似程

度越好,因此我们称 $dy = A\Delta x$ 为 Δy 的线性主部。



微分与导数的关系

函数f(x)在点 x_0 处可微的充分必要条件是f(x)在 x_0 处可导 定理

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + bx_1) - f(x_0) = Abx + D(ax) \quad (ax \to 0)$$

$$\Delta y = A + \frac{O(ax)}{Ax} \quad (ax \to 0)$$

$$\lim_{A \to \infty} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot A + O(1) = A$$

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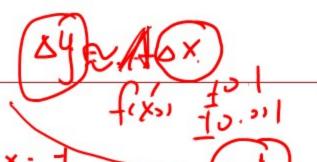
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$$\lim$$

用微分进行近似计算



東
$$\sqrt{80}$$
的近似值

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1}x$$

$$f(x) = 3$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1}x$$

$$f(x) = 3$$

$$f(x) = 6$$

$$f(x) =$$



阶微分的形式不变性。必须

设函数y = f(u), u = g(x),根据复合函数的求导法则,可以得到复合函数 y = f(g(x))的微分公式为

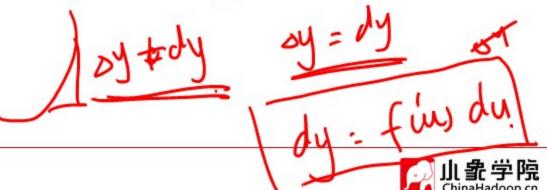
dy = (f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)dx由于du = g'(x)dx,带入上式就可以得到它的等价形式

dy = f'(u)du

这里u = g(x)是x的函数,但是我们发现,它与u为自变量的函数f(u)的微分形式

dy = f'(y)dy

一模一样。也就是说,对f(u)进行微分时,不管u是因变量还是自变量,所得的结果具有形同的形式,这就是所谓的一阶微分的形式不变性。当然他们的意义不一样,当u是自变量时, $du = \Delta u$,而当u是函数时,一般来说, $du = \Delta u$ 是不同的。



基本初等函数微分公式

微分四则运算

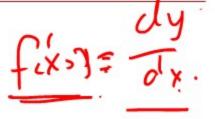
•
$$\int d(f \pm g) = df \pm dg$$

$$d(f \pm g) = df \pm dg$$

$$d(f \cdot g) = f \cdot dg + g \cdot df$$

$$d\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{g \cdot df - f \cdot dg}{g^2}$$





基本初等函数微分公式

•
$$d(C) = 0dx$$

•
$$d(x^{\alpha}) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} dx$$

•
$$d(a^x) = a^x lnadx (a > 0)$$

•
$$d(\ln|x|) = \frac{dx}{x}$$

•
$$d(sinx) = cosxdx$$

•
$$d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx$$

•
$$d(tanx) = \frac{dx}{cos^2x}$$

•
$$d(arcsianx) = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

•
$$d(arctanx) = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$



高阶导数一次多数

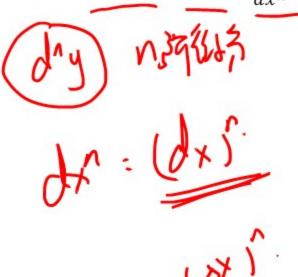
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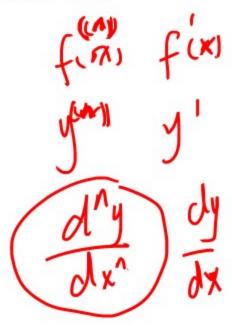
定义 如果函数 y = f'(x)的一阶导数仍然是可导函数,那么我们可以

计算(f'(x))',记其为f''(x)或者 $\frac{d^2f}{dx^2}$,并称之为二阶导数。类似的,可以定

义三阶导数f'''(x) = (f''(x))'。一般的, 当 $n \ge 4$ 时, 定义f(x)的n阶导数

为f(x)的n-1阶导数的导数,并且记为 $f^{(n)}(x)$, $y^{(n)}$,或 $\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$ 。



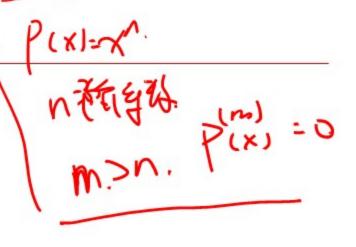


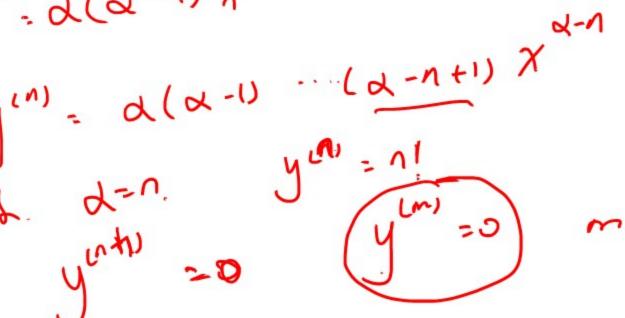
· 设
$$y = e^{ax}$$
, $xy^{(n)}$ 。

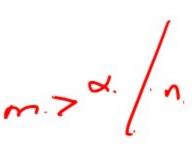
 $y' = e^{ax}$, $xy^{(n)}$ 。

 $y'' = e^{ax}$, $a = ae^{ax}$
 $y'' = ae^{ax}$, $a = ae^{ax}$
 $y''' = a^{3}e^{ax}$
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设 $y = x^{\alpha}$,求 $y^{(n)}$ 。 " = d(d-1) 7







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

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$$\frac{1}{(1+x)^{3}}$$

・设y=
$$sinx$$
, $求y^{(n)}$ 。
$$y': (35x - Sin(x + 2))$$

$$y'' - - Sinx - Sin(x + 2)$$

$$y^{(n)} = Sin(x + 2)$$

・ 设y =
$$arctanx$$
, $xy^{(n)}$ 。
$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^{n}} = \frac{1}{1+x^{n}} = (ay + y')$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{1+x^{n}} = (ay + y')$$

$$y''' = -\frac{1}{1+x^{n}} = (ay + x')$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{1+x^{n}}$$

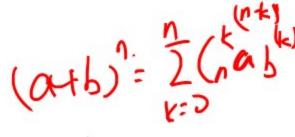
莱布尼兹公式

对于两个函数f,g的和差的高阶导数,我们有

$$(f \pm g)^{(n)} = f^{(n)} \pm g^{(n)}$$

· 对于常数c和函数f的积,有

$$(c \cdot f)^{(n)} = c \cdot f^{(n)}$$



$$(f \cdot g)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k f^{(n-k)} g^{(k)}$$

高阶导数的几个例子

$$y(0)(0) = 0$$
 ($y(0) = 0$ (y

高阶微分



假设f(x)在区间(a,b)可微,那么有df = f'(x)dx,其中f'(x)是x

的函数,而dx是与x无关的量,这样可以把df看成x的函数,再求一次微

分d(df), 称之为f(x)的二阶微分,记为 d^2f ,即

$$d^2f = d(df) = (f'(x)dx)'dx = f''(x)dxdx = f''(x)dx^2$$

一般的,我们把n阶微分定义为

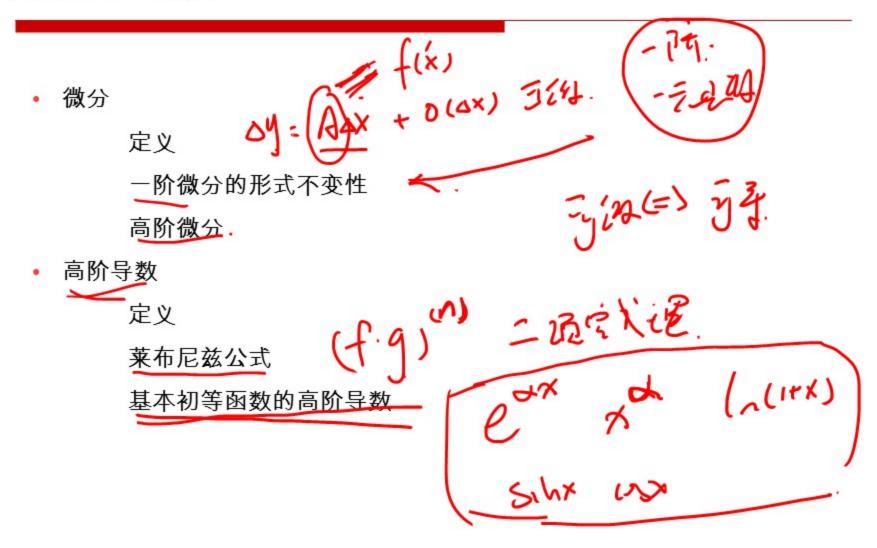
$$d^{n}f = d(d^{n-1}f) = (f^{(n-1)}(x)dx^{n-1})'dx = f^{(n)}(x)dx^{n}$$

$$dx^n = (dx)^n$$

$$= (dx)^n$$



要点回顾



我们在这里

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■可邀请老师或者其他人回答问题



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