第六节 函数的微分

习题 2-6

1. 已知 $y = x^3 - x$, 计算在 x = 2 处当 Δx 分别等于 1、0.1、0.01 时的 Δy 及 dy.

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Y} = (x + \Delta x)^3 - (x + \Delta x) - x^3 - x = 3x^2 \Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3 - \Delta x$$
,

$$dy = 3x^2 \Delta x - \Delta x,$$

$$\Delta y \big|_{x=2,\Delta x=1} = 18, \quad dy \big|_{x=2,\Delta x=1} = 11,$$

$$\Delta y \big|_{x=2,\Delta x=0.1} = 1.161, \quad dy \big|_{x=2,\Delta x=0.1} = 1.1,$$

$$\Delta y \big|_{x=2,\Delta x=0.01} = 0.110601, \quad dy \big|_{x=2,\Delta x=0.01} = 0.11.$$

2. 设函数 y = f(x) 的图形如下图所示, 试在下面的图(a)、(b)、(c)、(d)中分别标出在点 x_0 处的 dy, Δy 及 $\Delta y - dy$, 并说明其正负.

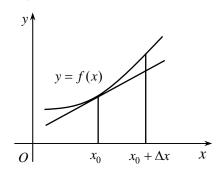
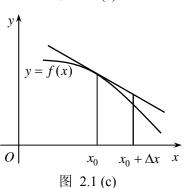
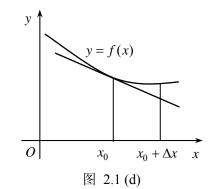


图 2.1 (a)

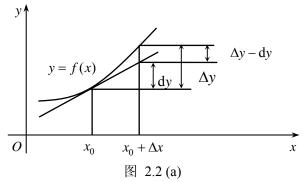


y = f(x) $Q = x_0 + \Delta x = x$

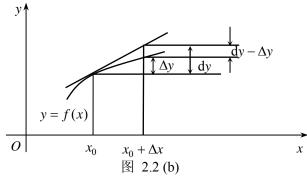
图 2.1 (b)



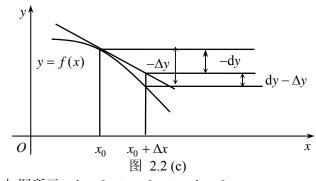
(a) 如下图所示, dy > 0, $\Delta y > 0$, $\Delta y - dy > 0$. 解

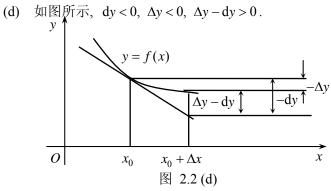


(b) 如下图所示, dy > 0, $\Delta y > 0$, $\Delta y - dy < 0$.



(c) 如下图所示, dy < 0, $\Delta y < 0$, $\Delta y - dy < 0$.





3. 求下列函数的微分:

(1)
$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$
; (2) $y = e^{-x}\cos(3 - x)$;

(3)
$$y = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$
; (4) $s = A\sin(\omega t + \varphi) (A, \omega, \varphi)$ 是常数.

$$\text{ fif } (1) \quad dy = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + xd(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}})$$

$$= \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} - \frac{1}{2}x \frac{2x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}} dx .$$

(2)
$$dy = [-e^{-x}\cos(3-x) + e^{-x}\sin(3-x)]dx = e^{-x}[\sin(3-x) - \cos(3-x)]dx$$
.

(3)
$$dy = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1+x}{1-x})^2} \frac{1 - x + 1 + x}{(1-x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx.$$

- (4) $ds = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi)dt$.
- 4. 求下列函数在指定点的微分:

(1)
$$y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}, x = 1;$$
 (2) $y = \frac{1 + \sin^2 x}{\sin 2x}, x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\mathbb{H}$$
 (1) $dy = (\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x^3}) dx, dy \Big|_{x=1} = dx$.

(2)
$$dy \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{2\sin x \cos x \sin 2x - 2(1+\sin^2 x)\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 2x - 2(1+\sin^2 x)\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = -\frac{2}{3} dx .$$

5. 求方程 $\sin(xy) - \ln \frac{x+1}{y} = 1$ 所确定的隐函数 y 在点 x = 0 处的微分 dy .

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 $x=0$ 时, $y=e$. 方程两边求微分, 有

$$\cos(xy)(xdy + ydx) - \frac{y}{x+1} \frac{ydx - (x+1)dy}{y^2} = 0$$
,

将 x = 0, y = e 代入上式得 $dy|_{x=0} = e(1-e)dx$.

6. 利用一阶微分的形式不变性, 求下列函数的微分:

(1)
$$y = \ln(\cos\sqrt{x});$$
 (2) $y = f(\arctan\frac{1}{x}), \ \sharp \vdash f(x) \exists \ \exists \ \exists \ x \in \mathbb{R}$

解 (1)
$$dy = \frac{1}{\cos\sqrt{x}} d(\cos\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{\cos\sqrt{x}} (-\sin\sqrt{x}) d\sqrt{x}$$

$$= -\tan\sqrt{x} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = -\frac{\tan\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

(2)
$$dy = f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x})d(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) = f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} d(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$= f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} (-\frac{1}{x^2}) dx = -\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} f'(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) dx.$$

7. 将适当的函数填入下列括号内, 使等式成立:

(1)
$$d() = e^{-2x} dx$$
;

(2)
$$d() = \sec^2 3x dx$$
.

$$\mathbb{H}$$
 (1) $d(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + C) = e^{-2x}dx$.

(2)
$$d(\frac{1}{3}\tan 3x + C) = \sec^2 3x dx$$
.

8. 求下列导数:

(1)
$$\frac{d(x^6 - x^4 + x^2)}{d(x^2)};$$

(2)
$$\frac{d\sin x}{d\cos x}$$
.

$$\text{ fig } (1) \quad \frac{d(x^6 - x^4 + x^2)}{d(x^2)} = \frac{d(x^6 - x^4 + x^2)}{dx} \underbrace{\frac{1}{d(x^2)}}_{dx} = \frac{6x^5 - 4x^3 + 2x}{2x} = 3x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 \, .$$

(2)
$$\frac{d\sin x}{d\cos x} = \frac{d\sin x}{dx} \frac{1}{\frac{d\cos x}{dx}} = \frac{\cos x}{-\sin x} = -\cot x.$$

9. 证明当 | x | 很小时,下列近似式成立:

(1)
$$\sqrt[n]{1+x} \approx 1+\frac{x}{n}$$
;

$$(2) \quad \ln(1+x) \approx x \ .$$

证 若 y = f(x) 在 x = 0 处的导数 $f'(0) \neq 0$,则当 |x| 很小时,

$$\Delta y = f(x) - f(0) \approx dy = f'(0)\Delta x = f'(0)x,$$

从而

$$f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x.$$

(1) 取 $f(x) = \sqrt[\eta]{1+x}$, 当 |x| 很小时,由式子 $f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x$ 可知,

$$\sqrt[n]{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{n}$$
.

(2) 取 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, 当 | x | 很小时, 由式子 $f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x$ 知,

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

- 10. 设圆扇形的圆心角 $\alpha = 60^\circ$, 半径R = 100cm. 如果R不变, α 减少30′, 问扇形面积大约改变了多少? 又如果 α 不变, R增加1cm, 问扇形面积大约改变了多少?
- 解 扇形面积公式为 $S = \frac{\alpha}{360} \pi R^2$. 如果 R 不变,则 $dS = \frac{\pi R^2}{360} d\alpha$,所以 $\alpha = 60$, R = 100 cm, $d\alpha = \frac{30}{60} = \frac{1}{2}$ 时,相应的 $dS = \frac{1}{720} \pi 100^2 \approx 43.63 \text{cm}^2$.

如果 α 不变,则 $dS = \frac{2\pi \alpha R}{360} dR$,所以 $\alpha = 60$,R = 100 cm,dR = 1时,相应的 $dS = \frac{100\pi}{3} \approx 104.72 cm^2$.

- 11. 计算下列函数值的近似值:
- (1) $\tan 136^{\circ}$;

(2) $\sqrt{1.05}$.

解 (1) $\tan 136^{\circ} = \tan(135^{\circ} + 1^{\circ}) \approx \tan 135^{\circ} + \sec^2 135^{\circ} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot 1 \approx -0.96509$.

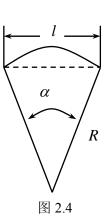
(2)
$$\sqrt{1.05} = \sqrt{1 + 0.05} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} 0.05 = 1.025$$
.

- 12. 计算球形体积时,要求精确度在 2% 以内,问这时测量直径 D 的相对误差不能超过多少?
 - 解 球体积公式为 $V = \frac{1}{6}\pi D^3$, 所以

$$dV = \frac{1}{2}\pi D^2 dD, \quad \frac{dV}{V} = 3\frac{dD}{D},$$

从而
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{V} = 2\%$$
 时, $\frac{\mathrm{d}D}{D} = \frac{2}{3}\%$.

13. 某厂生产如图 2.4 所示的扇形板,半径 R=200mm,要求中心角 α 为55°. 产品检验时,一般用测量弦长l的方法来间接测量中心角 α ,如果测量弦长l时的误差 $\delta_l=0.1\text{mm}$,问由此而引起的中心角测量误差 δ_a 是多少?



解 中心角 α 与弦长 l 之间的关系为: $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{l}{2R}$, 方程两边求微分, 得

$$\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}d\alpha = \frac{dl}{2R}, \quad \mathbb{H} d\alpha = \frac{dl}{R\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}},$$

将 $R=200,~\alpha=\frac{55}{180}\cdot\pi$, $\mathrm{d}l=\delta_l=0.1$ 代入,得 $\delta_{\alpha}=\mathrm{d}\alpha\approx0.00056\mathrm{(rad)}$.