



● 方法总结

由于 $y=f(x)$ 的可导与可微是等价的, 因此通过判定函数在一点处的可导性, 确定其可微性, 而不是用微分的定义判定.

习题 2-5 解答

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 .

解 $\Delta y=(x+\Delta x)^3-(x+\Delta x)-x^3+x=3x(\Delta x)^2+3x^2\Delta x+(\Delta x)^3-\Delta x$,

$dy=(3x^2-1)\Delta x$. 于是

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=1}} = 6 \times 1 + 3 \times 4 + 1^3 - 1 = 18, \quad dy \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=1}} = 11 \times 1 = 11;$$

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=0.1}} = 6 \times (0.1)^2 + 12 \times (0.1) + (0.1)^3 - 0.1 = 1.161,$$

$$dy \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=0.1}} = 11 \times (0.1) = 1.1;$$

$$\Delta y \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=0.01}} = 6 \times (0.01)^2 + 12 \times (0.01) - (0.01)^3 - 0.01 = 0.110601,$$

$$dy \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ \Delta x=0.01}} = 11 \times (0.01) = 0.11.$$

2. 设函数 $y=f(x)$ 的图形如图 2-3, 试在图 2-3(a)、(b)、(c)、(d) 中分别标出在点 x_0 的 dy 、 Δy 及 $\Delta y-dy$, 并说明其正负.

解 (a) $\Delta y>0$, $dy>0$, $\Delta y-dy>0$.

(b) $\Delta y>0$, $dy>0$, $\Delta y-dy<0$.

(c) $\Delta y<0$, $dy<0$, $\Delta y-dy<0$.

(d) $\Delta y<0$, $dy<0$, $\Delta y-dy>0$.

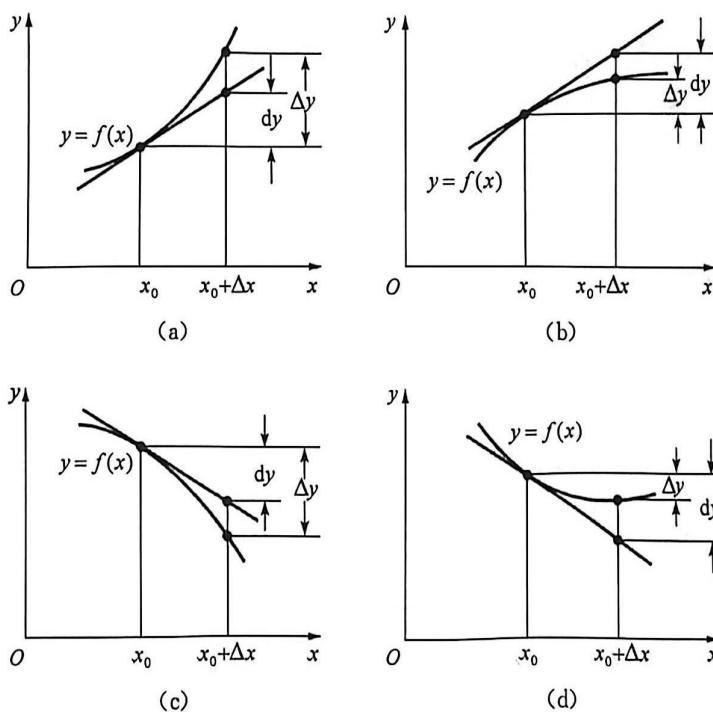


图 2-3

3. 求下列函数的微分:

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

$$(2) y=x\sin 2x;$$



- (3) $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$; (4) $y = \ln^2(1-x)$;
 (5) $y = x^2 e^{2x}$; (6) $y = e^{-x} \cos(3-x)$;
 (7) $y = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}$; (8) $y = \tan^2(1+2x^2)$;
 (9) $y = \arctan \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$; (10) $s = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$ (A, ω, φ 是常数).

解 (1) $dy = y' dx = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx.$

(2) $dy = y' dx = (\sin 2x + x \cos 2x \cdot 2) dx = (\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x) dx.$

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

(4) $dy = y' dx = 2 \ln(1-x) \cdot \frac{(-1)}{1-x} dx = \frac{2}{x-1} \ln(1-x) dx.$

(5) $dy = y' dx = (2x e^{2x} + x^2 e^{2x} \cdot 2) dx = 2x(1+x) e^{2x} dx.$

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

(7) $dy = y' dx = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{(-2x)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] dx = -\frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $= \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & -1 < x < 0, \\ -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, & 0 < x < 1. \end{cases}$

(8) $dy = y' dx = [2 \tan(1+2x^2) \cdot \sec^2(1+2x^2) \cdot 4x] dx$
 $= 8x \tan(1+2x^2) \sec^2(1+2x^2) dx.$

(9) $dy = y' dx = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(-2x)(1+x^2)-(1-x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx.$

(10) $ds = s' dt = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \cdot \omega dt = A \omega \cos(\omega t + \varphi) dt.$

4. 将适当的函数填入下列括号内,使等式成立:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) $d(\quad) = 2dx$; | (2) $d(\quad) = 3xdx$; |
| (3) $d(\quad) = \cos t dt$; | (4) $d(\quad) = \sin \omega x dx$ ($\omega \neq 0$); |
| (5) $d(\quad) = \frac{1}{1+x} dx$; | (6) $d(\quad) = e^{-2x} dx$; |
| (7) $d(\quad) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$; | (8) $d(\quad) = \sec^2 3x dx$. |

解 (1) $d(2x+C) = 2dx.$

(2) $d\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2+C\right) = 3xdx.$

(3) $d(\sin t+C) = \cos t dt.$

(4) $d\left(-\frac{1}{\omega} \cos \omega x + C\right) = \sin \omega x dx.$

(5) $d(\ln(1+x)+C) = \frac{1}{1+x} dx.$

(6) $d\left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + C\right) = e^{-2x} dx.$

(7) $d(2\sqrt{x}+C) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

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

上述 C 均为任意常数.



5. 如图 2-4 所示的电缆 AOB 的长为 s , 跨度为 $2l$, 电缆的最低点 O 与杆顶连线 AB 的距离为 f , 则电缆长可按下面公式计算: $s=2l\left(1+\frac{2f^2}{3l^2}\right)$,

当 f 变化了 Δf 时, 电缆长的变化约为多少?

$$\text{解 } s=2l\left(1+\frac{2f^2}{3l^2}\right), \quad \Delta s \approx ds = 2l \cdot \frac{4f}{3l^2} \Delta f = \frac{8f}{3l} \Delta f.$$

6. 设扇形的圆心角 $\alpha=60^\circ$, 半径 $R=100\text{cm}$ (图 2-5). 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?

$$\text{解 } \text{扇形面积公式为 } S=\frac{R^2}{2}\alpha. \text{ 于是 } \Delta S \approx dS = \frac{R^2}{2} \Delta \alpha.$$

将 $R=100$, $\Delta \alpha=-30'=-\frac{\pi}{360}$ 代入上式得

$$\Delta S \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 100^2 \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{360}\right) \approx -43.63(\text{cm}^2).$$

又 $\Delta S \approx dS \approx \alpha R \Delta R$.

$$\text{将 } \alpha=\frac{\pi}{3}, R=100, \Delta R=1 \text{ 代入上式得 } \Delta S \approx \frac{\pi}{3} \times 100 \times 1 \approx 104.72(\text{cm}^2).$$

7. 计算下列三角函数值的近似值:

$$(1) \cos 29^\circ; \quad (2) \tan 136^\circ.$$

解 (1) 由 $\cos x \approx \cos x_0 + (\cos x)' \Big|_{x=x_0} \cdot (x-x_0)$, 及取 $x_0=30^\circ=\frac{\pi}{6}$ 得

$$\cos 29^\circ = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + (-\sin x) \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{360} \approx 0.87475.$$

(2) 由 $\tan x \approx \tan x_0 + (\tan x)' \Big|_{x=x_0} \cdot (x-x_0)$, 及取 $x_0=\frac{3}{4}\pi$ 得

$$\tan 136^\circ \approx \tan \frac{3}{4}\pi + \sec^2 x \Big|_{x=\frac{3}{4}\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \approx -0.96509.$$

8. 计算下列反三角函数值的近似值:

$$(1) \arcsin 0.5002; \quad (2) \arccos 0.4995.$$

解 (1) 由 $\arcsin x \approx \arcsin x_0 + (\arcsin x)' \Big|_{x=x_0} \cdot (x-x_0)$ 及取 $x_0=0.5$ 得

$$\arcsin 0.5002 \approx \arcsin 0.5 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Big|_{x=0.5} \cdot 0.0002 \approx 30^\circ 47'.$$

(2) 由 $\arccos x \approx \arccos x_0 + (\arccos x)' \Big|_{x=x_0} \cdot (x-x_0)$, 及取 $x_0=0.5$ 得

$$\arccos 0.4995 \approx \arccos 0.5 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Big|_{x=0.5} \cdot (-0.0005) \approx 60^\circ 2'.$$

9. 当 $|x|$ 较小时, 证明下列近似公式:

$$(1) \tan x \approx x \quad (x \text{ 是角的弧度值}); \quad (2) \ln(1+x) \approx x; \quad (3) \sqrt[n]{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{n};$$

$$(4) e^x \approx 1+x.$$

并计算 $\tan 45'$ 和 $\ln 1.002$ 的近似值.

$$\text{解 (1)} \tan x \approx \tan 0 + (\tan x)' \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = 0 + \sec^2 0 \cdot x = x.$$

$$(2) \ln(1+x) \approx \ln(1+0) + [\ln(1+x)]' \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = 0 + \frac{1}{1+0} x = x.$$

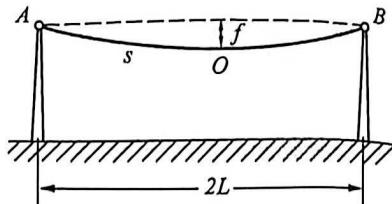


图 2-4

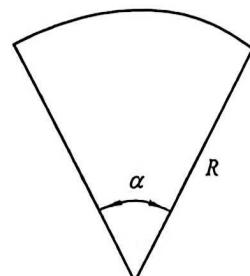


图 2-5



9 题视频解析

$$(3) \sqrt[n]{1+x} \approx \sqrt[n]{1+x} \Big|_{x=0} + (\sqrt[n]{1+x})' \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = 1 + \frac{1}{n}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = 1 + \frac{1}{n}x.$$

$$(4) e^x \approx e^x \Big|_{x=0} + (e^x)' \Big|_{x=0} \cdot x = 1 + x.$$

$$\tan 45' = \tan 0.01309 \approx 0.01309, \quad \ln(1.002) \approx 0.002.$$

10. 计算下列各根式的近似值:

$$(1) \sqrt[3]{996}; \quad (2) \sqrt[6]{65}.$$

解 由 $\sqrt[n]{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{n}$ 知

$$(1) \sqrt[3]{996} = \sqrt[3]{1000 - 4} = 10 \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{4}{1000}} \approx 10 \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{4}{1000} \right) \right] \approx 9.9867.$$

$$(2) \sqrt[6]{65} = \sqrt[6]{64+1} = 2 \sqrt[6]{1 + \frac{1}{64}} \approx 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{64} \right) \approx 2.0052.$$

11. 计算球体体积时,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 由 $V = \frac{1}{6}\pi D^3$ 知 $dV = \frac{\pi}{2} D^2 \Delta D$,

$$\text{于是由 } \left| \frac{dV}{V} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} D^2 \Delta D}{\frac{1}{6}\pi D^3} \right| = 3 \left| \frac{\Delta D}{D} \right| \leqslant 2\%, \text{ 知 } \left| \frac{\Delta D}{D} \right| \leqslant \frac{0.02}{3} \approx 0.667\%.$$

12. 某厂生产如图 2-6 所示的扇形板,半径 $R=200\text{mm}$,要求中心角 α 为 55° . 产品检验时,一般用测量弦长 l 的办法来间接测量圆心角 α . 如果测量弦长 l 时的误差 $\delta_l = 0.1\text{mm}$, 问由此而引起的圆心角测量误差 δ_α 是多少?

解 如图 2-6, 由 $\frac{l}{2} = R \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ 得 $\alpha = 2 \arcsin \frac{l}{2R} = 2 \arcsin \frac{l}{400}$,

$$\text{故 } \delta_\alpha = |\alpha'| \delta_l = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{l}{400}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{400} \cdot \delta_l.$$

$$\text{当 } \alpha = 55^\circ \text{ 时, } l = 2R \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = 400 \sin 27.5^\circ \approx 184.7.$$

将 $l \approx 184.7$, $\delta_l = 0.1$ 代入上式得

$$\delta_\alpha \approx \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{184.7}{400}\right)^2}} \times \frac{1}{400} \times 0.1 \approx 0.00056 \text{ (弧度)} = 1'55''.$$

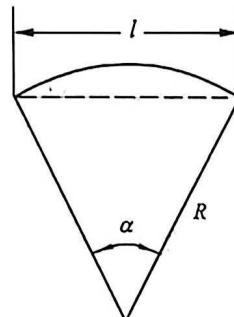


图 2-6