

## 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  $\Delta x$  分别等于 1, 0.1, 0.01 时的  $\Delta y$  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  $dy$ 、 $\Delta y$  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)  $\Delta y < 0$ ,  $dy < 0$ ,  $\Delta y - dy > 0$ .

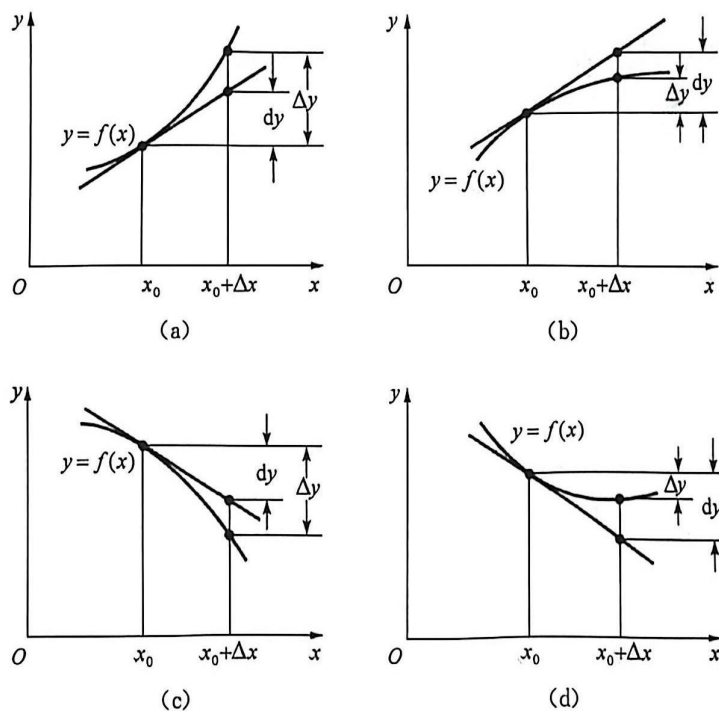


图 2-3

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)  $s = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$  ( $A, \omega, \varphi$  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)  $dy = y' dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{(\sqrt{x^2+1})^2} dx = \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ .

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

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

(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)  $d(\quad) = 3x dx$ ;

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

(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  $\Delta f$  时, 电缆长的变化约为多少?

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

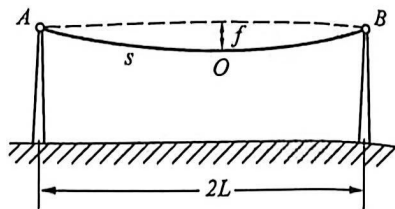


图 2-4

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,  $\alpha$  减少  $30'$ , 问扇形面积大约改变了多少? 又如果  $\alpha$  不变,  $R$  增加  $1\text{cm}$ , 问扇形面积大约改变了多少?

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

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

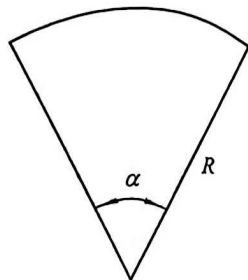


图 2-5

7. 计算下列三角函数值的近似值:

(1)  $\cos 29^\circ$ ; (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)  $\arcsin 0.5002$ ; (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)  $\tan x \approx x$  ( $x$  是角的弧度值); (2)  $\ln(1+x) \approx x$ ; (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.

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

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



9 题视频解析



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

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

$$\tan 45' = \tan 0.013\ 09 \approx 0.013\ 09, \quad \ln(1.002) \approx 0.002.$$

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

$$(1) \sqrt[3]{996} = \sqrt[3]{1\ 000 - 4} = 10 \sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{4}{1\ 000}} \approx 10 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{4}{1\ 000} \right) \right] \approx 9.986\ 7.$$

$$(2) \sqrt[6]{65} = \sqrt[6]{64 + 1} = 2 \sqrt[6]{1 + \frac{1}{64}} \approx 2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{64} \right) \approx 2.005\ 2.$$

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  $dV = \frac{\pi}{2} D^2 \Delta D$ ,

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

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  $\alpha$  为  $55^\circ$ . 产品检验时,一般用测量弦长  $l$  的办法来间接测量圆心角  $\alpha$ . 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  $\delta_\alpha$  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

$$\delta_\alpha \approx \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{184.7}{400}\right)^2}} \times \frac{1}{400} \times 0.1 \approx 0.000\ 56 (\text{弧度}) = 1' 55''.$$

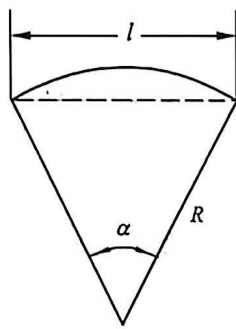


图 2-6