# 微分



### 一、微分的概念



- $\mathfrak{g} = x$  的无限小改变量,即  $\Delta x \to 0$ ,称为变量 x 由于自变量的无限小改变引起的 的微分. 记为  $\mathrm{d}x$
- 微分 dx 无限趋于零,但不等于零,且可正可负
- $(dx)^2$  是一个比 dx 更趋近于零的高阶无穷小量, 加 减运算中可以将高阶小量忽略不计

$$x \pm dx \to x$$
$$dx \pm (dx)^2 \to dx$$

$$x = x \times 1 = x \times (\mathrm{d}x)^0$$

即有限大小的 x 可以称为零阶小量,与零阶小量 x相比,一阶小量 dx 是高阶小量,因此二者相加减时 可以将高阶小量 dx 忽略不计

$$x \pm \mathrm{d}x \to x$$

**函数的无穷小改变称为函数的微** 分

$$y = f(x)$$
$$dy = f(x + dx) - f(x)$$

括号里面的表达式表示自变量的 取值: 自变量为 x 时, 函数值为 f(x); 自变量为 x + dx 时. 函数 值为 f(x+dx)

• 严格来说, 力学中微小过程的元 功 dW 仅仅是一个小量而不一定 是一个微分



### 二、常见基本函数的微分





$$y = f(x) = C$$

$$f(x) = C$$

$$f(x + dx) = C$$

$$dy = f(x + dx) - f(x)$$

$$= C - C$$

$$= 0$$

即任意常数的微分为零.即 dC=0









$$y = f(x) = ax$$

$$f(x) = ax$$

$$f(x + dx) = a \times (x + dx)$$

$$dy = f(x + dx) - f(x)$$

$$= a \times (x + dx) - ax$$

$$= a dx$$

即 
$$d(ax) = a dx$$







$$y = f(x) = x^2$$
,  $\Re dy$ .

$$y = f(x) = x^{2}$$

$$f(x) = x^{2}$$

$$f(x + dx) = (x + dx)^{2}$$

$$dy = f(x + dx) - f(x)$$

$$= (x + dx)^{2} - x^{2}$$

$$= x^{2} + 2x dx + (dx)^{2} - x^{2}$$

$$= 2x dx + (dx)^{2}$$

$$= 2x dx$$

这里利用高阶小量在加减运算中可以忽略的 性质. 因此有  $d(x^2) = 2x dx$ 



$$y = f(x) = x^3$$
,  $\Re dy$ .

$$y = f(x) = x^{3}$$

$$f(x) = x^{3}$$

$$f(x + dx) = (x + dx)^{3}$$

$$dy = f(x + dx) - f(x)$$

$$= (x + dx)^{3} - x^{3}$$

$$= x^{3} + 3x^{2} dx + 3x(dx)^{2} + (dx)^{3} - x^{3}$$

$$= 3x^{2} dx + 3x(dx)^{2} + (dx)^{3}$$

$$= 3x^{2} dx$$

这里利用高阶小量在加减运算中可以忽略的性质,因此有  $d(x^3) = 3x^2 dx$ 



### 一般地, 利用二项式定理

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i A^i B^{n-i}, C_n^i = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!}$$

和高阶小量在加减运算中可以忽略的性质,可得  $d(x^n) = nx^{n-1} dx$  这里 n 可以推广到任意实数,而不限制在整数







$$y = f(x) = x^{n}$$

$$f(x) = x^{n}$$

$$f(x + dx) = (x + dx)^{n}$$

$$dy = f(x + dx) - f(x)$$

$$= (x + dx)^{n} - x^{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_{n}^{i} x^{i} (dx)^{n-i} - x^{n}$$

$$= C_{n}^{0} x^{0} (dx)^{n} + C_{n}^{1} x^{1} (dx)^{n-1} + \dots + C_{n}^{m-1} x^{n-1} (dx)^{1} + C_{n}^{n} x^{n} (dx)^{0} - x^{n}$$

$$= C_{n}^{m-1} x^{n-1} dx + C_{n}^{m-2} x^{n-2} (dx)^{2} + C_{n}^{m-3} x^{n-3} (dx)^{3} + \dots + C_{n}^{0} x^{0} (dx)^{n}$$

$$= nx^{n-1} dx$$



### 利用三角函数的和差化积公式

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$
$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

### 或者和角公式

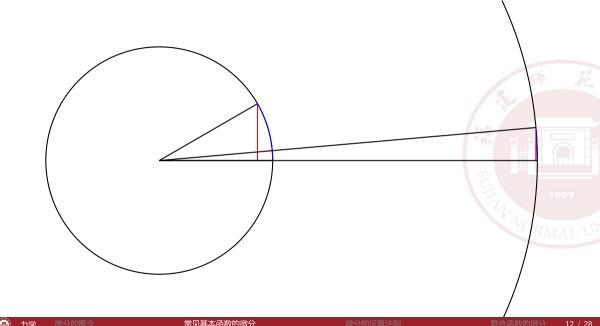
$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$
$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

### 以及诉似表达式

$$\sin(\mathrm{d}x) \approx \mathrm{d}x, \cos(\mathrm{d}x) \approx 1$$

可得  $\sin x$  和  $\cos x$  的微分









$$d \sin x = \sin(x + dx) - \sin x$$

$$= 2 \cos\left(x + \frac{dx}{2}\right) \sin\frac{dx}{2}$$

$$= 2 \cos x \times \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$= \cos x dx$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$d \sin x = \sin(x + dx) - \sin x$$

$$= \sin x \cos(dx) + \cos x \sin(dx) - \sin x$$

$$= \sin x \times 1 + \cos x \times dx - \sin x$$

$$= \cos x dx$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$d\cos x = \cos(x + dx) - \cos x$$

$$= -2\sin\left(x + \frac{dx}{2}\right)\sin\frac{dx}{2}$$

$$= -2\sin x \times \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$= -\sin x dx$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2\sin\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$d\cos x = \cos(x + dx) - \cos x$$

$$= \cos x \cos(dx) - \sin x \sin(dx) - \cos x$$

$$= \cos x \times 1 - \sin x \times dx - \cos x$$

$$= -\sin x dx$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

#### • 常见基本函数的微分

$$d(C) = 0$$

$$d(ax) = a dx$$

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

$$d(\sin x) = \cos x dx$$

$$d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx$$

$$d(e^x) = e^x dx$$

$$d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$



### 三、微分的运算法则







• 一般地假定两个函数分别为  $y_1 = u(x)$  和  $y_2 = v(x)$ ,则有

$$u(x) = u$$

$$u(x + dx) = u + du$$

$$v(x) = v$$

$$v(x + dx) = v + dv$$

$$du = u(x + dx) - u(x)$$

$$dv = v(x + dx) - v(x)$$

对于函数 y=u(x),一般地,当自变量为 x时,函数值记为 u;假设当自变量为  $x+\mathrm{d}x$ 时,函数值为 u',即

$$u(x) = u$$
$$u(x + dx) = u'$$

那么根据函数微分的定义

$$du = u(x + dx) - u(x) = u' - u$$

所以

$$u(x + \mathrm{d}x) = u' = u + \mathrm{d}u$$





#### • 函数和与差的微分

•  $\mathfrak{P}_3 = y_1 \pm y_2 = u \pm v$ ,  $\mathfrak{P}_3 = y_1 \pm y_2 = u \pm v$ 

$$y_{3}(x) = u(x) \pm v(x)$$

$$= u \pm v$$

$$y_{3}(x + dx) = u(x + dx) \pm v(x + dx)$$

$$= (u + du) \pm (v + dv)$$

$$dy_{3} = d(u \pm v)$$

$$= y_{3}(x + dx) - y_{3}(x)$$

$$= [u(x + dx) \pm v(x + dx)] - [u(x) \pm v(x)]$$

$$= [u(x + dx) - u(x)] \pm [v(x + dx) - v(x)]$$

$$= du \pm dv$$

• 即函数和与差的微分等于微分的和与差

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$$



#### 

• 
$$\mathfrak{P}_{y_4} = y_1 y_2 = uv$$
,  $\mathfrak{P}_{y_4} = uv$ 

$$y_4(x) = u(x)v(x)$$

$$= uv$$

$$y_4(x + dx) = u(x + dx)v(x + dx)$$

$$= (u + du)(v + dv)$$

$$dy_4 = d(uv)$$

$$= y_4(x + dx) - y_4(x)$$

$$= [u(x + dx)v(x + dx)] - [u(x)v(x)]$$

$$= [(u + du)(v + dv)] - [uv]$$

$$= uv + u dv + v du + (du)(dv) - uv$$

$$= u dv + v du + (du)(dv)$$

$$= u dv + v du$$

两个函数乘积的微分等干第 一个函数的微分与第二个函 数的乘积,加上第二个函数 的微分与第一个函数的乘积, 即

$$d(uv) = (du)v + u(dv)$$
$$= u dv + v du$$



#### • 函数商的微分

• 
$$\mathfrak{P}_5 = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{u}{v}$$
,  $\mathfrak{P}_5 = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{u}{v}$ 

$$y_5(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$y_5(x + dx) = \frac{u(x + dx)}{v(x + dx)} = \frac{u + du}{v + dv}$$

$$dy_5 = d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)$$

$$= y_5(x + dx) - y_5(x)$$

$$= \frac{u(x + dx)}{v(x + dx)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}$$

$$= \frac{u + du}{v + dv} - \frac{u}{v}$$

• 设  $y_5 = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{u}{v}$ , 则

$$dy_5 = \frac{u + du}{v + dv} - \frac{u}{v}$$

$$= \frac{(u + du)v - u(v + dv)}{v(v + dv)}$$

$$= \frac{(du)v - u(dv)}{v^2}$$

两个函数商的微分等于分子的微分与 分母的乘积减去分母的微分与分子的乘 积,二者之差与分母平方的商,即

$$d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{(\mathrm{d}u)v - u(\mathrm{d}v)}{v^2}$$

### • 微分的运算法则

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$$
$$d(uv) = u dv + v du$$
$$d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{(du)v - u(dv)}{v^2}$$

### 据此,可以推广到

$$d(u \pm v \pm w) = du \pm dv \pm dw$$
$$d(uvw) = (du)vw + u(dv)w + uv(dw)$$



### 四、复合函数的微分





#### 利用基本函数的微分公式

$$d(C) = 0$$

$$d(ax) = a dx$$

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

$$d(\sin x) = \cos x dx$$

$$d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx$$

$$d(e^x) = e^x dx$$

$$d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

#### 及微分的运算法则

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$$
$$d(uv) = u dv + v du$$
$$d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{(du)v - u(dv)}{v^2}$$

可以计算复合函数的微分



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

$$y = \sin u \Rightarrow dy = \cos u du$$

$$u = 2x \Rightarrow du = 2 dx$$

$$dy = \cos u du$$

$$= \cos(2x) \times 2 dx$$

$$= 2\cos(2x) dx$$

$$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$x = Au_1 \Rightarrow dx = A du_1$$

$$u_1 = \cos u_2 \Rightarrow du_1 = -\sin u_2 du_2$$

$$u_2 = u_3 + u_4 \Rightarrow du_2 = du_3 + du_4 \Rightarrow du_2 = \omega dt$$

$$u_3 = \omega t \Rightarrow du_3 = \omega dt$$

$$u_4 = \varphi_0 \Rightarrow du_4 = 0$$

$$dx = A du_1$$

$$= A(-\sin u_2 du_2)$$

$$= -A \sin u_2(\omega dt)$$

$$= -A\omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) dt$$

$$y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow dy = \frac{(du)v - u(dv)}{v^2}$$

$$u = \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x dx$$

$$v = \cos x \Rightarrow dv = -\sin x dx$$

$$dy = \frac{(du)v - u(dv)}{v^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos x dx)\cos x - \sin x(-\sin x dx)}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x dx + \sin^2 x dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + H^2}$$

$$y = u^{1/2} \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{2}u^{1/2-1} du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$u = x^2 + H^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \times 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + H^2}}$$

### 另外一种方法

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + H^2}$$

$$y^2 = x^2 + H^2$$

$$d(y^2) = d(x^2 + H^2)$$

$$= d(x^2) + d(H^2)$$

$$2y dy = 2x dx + 0$$

$$dy = \frac{x dx}{y}$$

$$= \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + H^2}}$$



### 圆的面积 $S(r) = \pi r^2$ , 所以

$$dS = S(r + dr) - S(r) = \pi (r + dr)^{2} - \pi r^{2}$$

$$= \pi [r^{2} + 2r dr + (dr)^{2} - r^{2}]$$

$$= \pi [2r dr + (dr)^{2}]$$

$$= 2\pi r dr$$

## 球的体积 $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ ,所以

$$dV = V(r + dr) - V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi(r + dr)^3 - \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi[r^3 + 3r^2 dr + 3r(dr)^2 + (dr)^3 - r^3]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi[3r^2 dr + 3r(dr)^2 + (dr)^3]$$

$$= 4\pi r^2 dr$$

