

## △ 微分的定义

设函数  $y=f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  的某邻域内有定义, 存在一个只与  $x_0$  有关而与  $\Delta x$  无关的常数  $A$ , 使得  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时, 有

$$\Delta y = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

则称  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  可微,  $A\Delta x$  为  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  的微分, 记为  $dy$ , 即

$$dy = A\Delta x$$

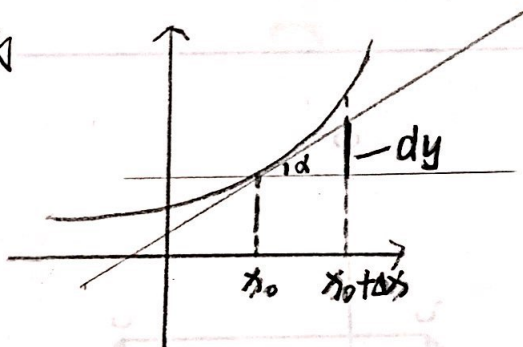
若函数  $y=f(x)$  在某区间上的每一点都可微, 则  $f(x)$  在该区间上可微.

△  $y=f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  可微的充要条件是  $y=f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  可导, 且  $dy = f'(x_0)dx$

可导  $\Leftrightarrow$  可微

判断  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  可微  $\begin{cases} \text{定义} \\ \text{判断是否可导} \end{cases}$

## △ 几何意义



$$k = \tan \alpha = f'(x_0)$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= \tan \alpha \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= dy$$

## △ 微分的四则运算法则

$$(1) d(u(x) \pm v(x)) = du(x) \pm dv(x);$$

$$(2) d(u(x)v(x)) = u(x)dv(x) + v(x)du(x);$$

$$(3) d\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right) = \frac{v(x)du(x) - u(x)dv(x)}{v(x)^2}$$

对于复合函数的微分

$$df(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)dx$$

### 习题3.3

11) 求函数  $y=x^2$  在点  $x=1$  的微分. 其中自变量的增量  $\Delta x$  分别如下:

1)  $\Delta x=0.1$       2)  $\Delta x=0.01$       3)  $\Delta x=0.001$

解: 由公式可得  $dy|_{x=1} = f'(1)\Delta x$  分别代入  $\Delta x$ .

可得  $dy=0.2$ ;  $dy=0.02$ ;  $dy=0.002$

12) 求下列函数微分.

1)  $y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$

2)  $y = \tan x + \sec x$

3)  $y = \arccos \frac{1}{x}$

4)  $y = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}$

5)  $y = \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$

6)  $y = (x^2+4x+1)(x^2-x)$

解: 由  $dy = f'(x)dx$  可知分别求出  $f'(x)$  即可得出结果.

1)  $y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \therefore y' = \frac{x^2+1-2}{x^2+1} = 1 - \frac{2}{x^2+1} \therefore y' = (1 - \frac{2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2}) = \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^2}$

$\therefore dy = \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$

2)  $y = \tan x + \sec x \therefore y' = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} \therefore y' = \frac{\sin x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x$

$\therefore dy = (\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x) dx$

3)  $y = \arccos \frac{1}{x} \therefore y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

$\therefore dy = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \quad \text{且 } (|x|>1)$

4)  $y = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} \therefore y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2}} \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$\therefore dy = \frac{-x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad \text{且 } (|x|<1)$

5)  $y = \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \therefore y' = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1})^2} \cdot (\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1})' \quad \text{由11知 } (\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1})' = \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^2}$

$= \frac{1}{\frac{2x^4+2}{2x^4+2}} \cdot 4x = \frac{2x}{x^4+1}$

$\therefore dy = \frac{2x}{x^4+1} dx$





$$16) y = (x^2+4x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y' &= (2x+4)(x^2-\sqrt{x}) + (x^2+4x+1)(2x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}) = 2x^3 - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^2 - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 8x^2 - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x \\ &= 4x^3 + 12x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x - 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ \therefore dy &= (4x^3 + 12x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x - 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})dx \end{aligned}$$

3. 求复合函数微分

$$11) y = \ln u, u = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$12) y = \arcsin u, u = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$13) y = \arctan u, u = \sqrt{x}$$

$$14) y = e^u, u = \sin x$$

$$\text{解: } 11) y = \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} \quad \therefore y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\therefore dy = \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$12) y = \arcsin \frac{1}{x} \quad \therefore y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{1}{x})^2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{x^2}}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{-x^2}$$

$$\therefore dy = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \quad \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \right) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$13) y = \arctan \sqrt{x} \quad \therefore y' = \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2(1+x)\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\therefore dy = \frac{1}{2(1+x)\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$14) y = e^{\sin x}$$

$$\therefore y' = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$\therefore dy = (e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x) dx$$

4. 求下列各式近似值

$$11) \sqrt[3]{1.02}$$

$$12) \ln 1.005$$

解: 由微分定义:  $\Delta y = f'(x) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \quad (\Delta x \rightarrow 0)$ , 即  $f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x) \Delta x$

$$\therefore f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x) \Delta x$$

$$11) \text{ 令 } \sqrt[3]{1.02} = \sqrt[3]{1+0.02} \quad \therefore f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \quad \Delta x = 0.02$$

$$\therefore f(1.02) \approx f(1) + f'(1) \cdot 0.02 = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.02 = 1.006 \approx 1.007$$

$$12) \text{ 令 } \ln 1.005 = \ln(1+0.005) \quad \therefore f(x) = \ln x \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \Delta x = 0.005$$

$$\therefore f(1.005) \approx f(1) + f'(1) \cdot 0.005 = 0 + 1 \times 0.005 = 0.005$$

