輔仁大學管理學院微積分主題式教材

-程式介紹

1、微分函數 D(expr, name)

程式部分主要分為微分函數以及繪圖函數兩部分進行解說,首先要介紹的是微分函數 D(),而 Rstudio 提供函數查詢的功能,只要在函數前方加上問號,Rstudio就會在 help 的部分顯示相關的文件:

(1)查詢指令

```
>
>
> ?D
> |
```

(2)相關解說文件

deriv {stats} R Documentation

Symbolic and Algorithmic Derivatives of Simple Expressions

Description

Compute derivatives of simple expressions, symbolically and algorithmically.

Usage

```
D (expr, name)
deriv(expr, ...)
deriv3(expr, ...)

## Default S3 method:
deriv(expr, namevec, function.arg = NULL, tag = ".expr",
    hessian = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
deriv(expr, namevec, function.arg = NULL, tag = ".expr",
    hessian = FALSE, ...)

## Default S3 method:
deriv3(expr, namevec, function.arg = NULL, tag = ".expr",
    hessian = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
deriv3(expr, namevec, function.arg = NULL, tag = ".expr",
    hessian = TRUE, ...)
```

arguments to be passed to or from methods

Arguments

expr a expression or call or (except D) a formula with no lhs.

name, namevec character vector, giving the variable names (only one for D()) with respect to which derivatives will be computed.

function.arg if specified and non-NULL, a character vector of arguments for a function return, or a function (with empty body) or TRUE, the latter indicating that a function with argument names namevec should be used.

tag character; the prefix to be used for the locally created variables in result.

hessian a logical value indicating whether the second derivatives should be calculated and incorporated in the return value.

D(expr, name)主要分為函式(expr),以及變數(name)兩部分,函式部分要先用 expression 來將數學式轉換成 expression 的型態,再將轉換後的 expression 放入 D(),並設定要進行微分的變數,即可完成一階微分:

```
> f = expression(x^2)
> typeof(f)
[1] "expression"
> D(f,'x')
2 * x
> |
```

若需進行二次微分,只需再加上一層 D()函數即可,以此類推:

```
> D(D(f,'x'),'x')
[1] 2
```

2、繪圖函數

而繪圖函數則是採用 mosaic 套件中的 makeFun 函數以及 plotFun 函數, makeFun 函數主要用途為建立方程式,例如: $makeFun(3*x^2 + 5*x \sim x)$,即為以下方程式:

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x$$

並可利用變數存取此方程式,以便用來給定 x 的數值:

```
> g = makeFun(3*x^2 + 5*x ~ x)

> g

function (x)

3 * x^2 + 5 * x

> g(x=3)

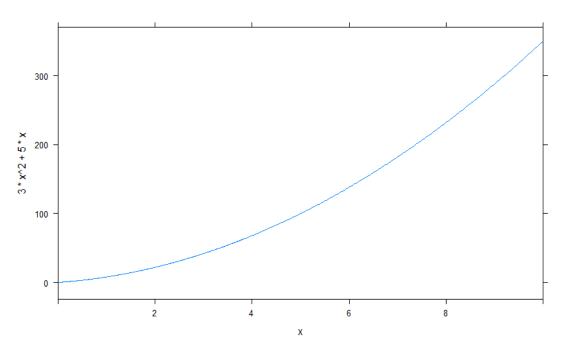
[1] 42

> |
```

此例即為將方程式儲存成變數 g,並且將變數 g 帶入 x=3,經由方程式的計算後結果為 42。

plotFun 函數則是用來繪製方程式的圖形,例如:

```
> plotFun(3*x^2 + 5*x \sim x, x.lim=range(0,10))
```



也可帶入經由 makeFun 所產生的方程式:

> g = makeFun(
$$3*x^2 \sim x$$
)
> plotFun($g(x=x) \sim x$, x.lim=range(-10,10))

