

A

12. 回答下列问题.

(1). 函数 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的微分如何定义?答: $\exists A$ 与 h 无关, s.t. $f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) = Ah + o(h)$.则称 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可微, 记为 $df(x_0) = Ah$. ($h = dx$)

(2). 局部线性化的含义是什么?

答: 若 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可微, 则

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

 $\approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ ($x \rightarrow x_0$) 即为局部线性化.

(3). 函数可微与可导是一回事吗?

答: 是, 二者等价, 只考虑的角度不同.

(4). 什么叫一阶微分形式的不变性?

答: 令 $y = f(u)$, $u = u(t)$. 则 $y = f \circ u(t)$

$$\therefore dy = f'(u) \cdot u'(t) dt. \quad \text{且 } du = u'(t) dt$$

$$\text{即 } dy = \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{du} du \\ \frac{dy}{dt} dt \end{cases} \quad \text{为一阶微分形式的不变性.}$$

(5). 什么叫作测量一个量的绝对误差和相对误差.

答: 令 x 为真值, x_0 为测量值. 而 $\Delta x = x - x_0$.则 $|\Delta x|$ 的上界称为 x 的绝对误差. 记为 δ_x

而 $\delta x/|x|$ 为 x 的相对误差.

2) 求下列各题

解: (1) $d(x^2 e^x) = (2x e^x + x^2 e^x) dx$

$$(2). \quad d(\sin x - x \cos x) = (\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x) dx \\ = x \sin x dx$$

$$(3) \quad d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = d(x^{-2}) = -2 \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

$$(4) \quad d(\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx$$

$$(5). \quad d(\ln(1-x^2)) = \frac{1}{1-x^2} (-2x) dx = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$(6). \quad d\left(\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} - \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) dx \\ = \frac{1 - \ln \sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$$

3) 在下列等式括号中填上适当的数.

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

$$(2) \quad d(e^x) = e^x dx$$

$$(3) \quad d(\sin x) = \cos x dx$$

$$(4) \quad d(-\cos x) = \sin x dx$$

$$(5). \quad d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(6). \quad d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(7). \quad d\left(\frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x}\right) = \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$(8). \quad d(\ln \sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2x} dx$$

$$(9). \quad d(x^4) = 4x^3 dx$$

$$(10). \quad d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

4> 求下列函数的微分

解: (1). $y = x \ln x - x$

$$\therefore dy = (x \ln x - x)' dx = (\ln x + 1 - 1) dx = \ln x dx$$

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

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad \therefore y = \arcsin t \quad \therefore dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$\text{又 } dt = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\therefore dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx = -\frac{\operatorname{sgn} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

(3) $y = x^2 \cos 2x$

$$\therefore dy = (2x \cos 2x - 2x^2 \sin 2x) dx = 2x(\cos 2x - x \sin 2x) dx.$$

(4). $y = 5^x + \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore dy = 5^x \ln 5 dx$$

5> 利用一阶微分形式的不变性求微分.

解: (1) $y = \arctan e^x$

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

(2). $y = e^{\sin x}$

$$\therefore dy = \frac{dy}{d\sin x} d\sin x = e^{\sin x} d\sin x = \cos x e^{\sin x} dx$$

6> 求下列近似值.

解: (1) $\sin 29^\circ$

$$\therefore \sin x = \sin x_0 + \cos x_0 (x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$$\approx \sin x_0 + \cos x_0 (x - x_0)$$

$$\text{又 } 29^\circ = 30^\circ - 1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\therefore \sin 29^\circ \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180} \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{180} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0.5 - 0.01744 \times 0.866$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.01510304$$

$$= 0.48489696.$$

(2) $\sqrt[3]{1.02}$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{x_0} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{x_0^2}} (x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{x_0^2}} (x - x_0)$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{x} \approx \sqrt[3]{x_0} + \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{x_0^2}} (x - x_0)$$

$$\text{令 } x = 1.02, \quad x_0 = 1, \quad \text{则 } x - x_0 = 0.02$$

$$\therefore \sqrt[3]{1.02} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.02 = 1 + 0.0067 \approx 1.0067.$$

7> 有一个立方体的铁箱, 其边长为 $(70 \pm 0.1) \text{ cm}$, 求出它的体积, 并估计绝对误差和相对误差.

解: $\because V = x^3$ 其中 x 为边长.

由定义 $\delta_v = |70.1^3 - 70^3| \approx 1470 \text{ cm}^3$ 为绝对误差.

而相对误差: $\frac{\delta_v}{V} = \left| \frac{3x^2}{x^3} \right| \delta_x = \left| \frac{3}{x} \right| \delta_x = \frac{3}{70} \times 0.1 = 0.0043$
 $= 0.43\%$ *

17. 求下列函数的二阶导数

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

(2) $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

解: (1) $\because y = \sqrt{1+x^2} \therefore y' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$$\therefore y'' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \left[\sqrt{1+x^2} - x \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{1+x^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}$$

$$\therefore d^2y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx^2$$

(2). $\because y = \frac{\ln x}{x} \therefore y' = \frac{1}{x^2} (1 - \ln x) = x^{-2} - x^{-2} \ln x$

$$y'' = -2x^{-3} + 2x^{-3} \ln x - x^{-2} \frac{1}{x}$$
$$= \frac{2\ln x - 3}{x^3}$$

$$\therefore d^2y = \frac{2\ln x - 3}{x^3} dx^2 \quad *$$

27. 计算球的体积时, 要求精度在2%以内, 则测量直径D的相对误差不能超过多少?

解: \because 球的体积 $V = \frac{\pi}{6} D^3$

$$\therefore dV = \frac{3}{6} \pi D^2 dD = V \cdot \frac{3dD}{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{V} = 3 \frac{dD}{D} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\delta_v}{V} = 3 \frac{\delta_D}{D}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial D}{D} \leq \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial V}{V} = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.02 \approx 0.667\% \quad \#$$