

第15讲: 函数的微分(differential)

(一) 定义与性质:

(1) 定义: 设 $y=f(x)$ 在 $U(x_0, \delta)$ 中有定义, $x_0+\Delta x \in U(x_0, \delta)$.

若 $\Delta y=f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)$ 可表示为 $A\Delta x+o(\Delta x)$, 其中 A 是与 Δx 无关的常数. 即 $\Delta y=A\Delta x+o(\Delta x)$, 则称 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可微,

且将 Δy 的线性主部 $A\Delta x$ 称为 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处的微分.

$$\text{记作 } dy|_{x_0}=A\Delta x \text{ 或 } d(f(x))|_{x_0}=A\Delta x,$$

若 $y=f(x)$ 在区间 I 上每一点 x 都可微, 则称 $f(x)$ 在区间

I 上可微. 此时, $d(f(x))=A\Delta x, x \in I$.

Th1: $y=f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处可微 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导.

" \Rightarrow " 已知 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可微 $\Rightarrow \Delta y=A\Delta x+o(\Delta x) \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(A + \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right) = A + 0 = A = f'(x_0) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在}$$

x_0 处可导, 且 $f'(x_0)=A$. 即 $d(f(x))|_{x_0}=A\Delta x=f'(x_0)\Delta x=f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$

" \Leftarrow " 已知 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可导 $\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0)$

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且 $f(x_0)$ 为常数, $\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x_0) + o(x)$, $o(x) \rightarrow 0$ ($\Delta x \rightarrow 0$)

$\Rightarrow \Delta y = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, $\because \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = 0$, $\therefore o(\Delta x) = o(\Delta x)$

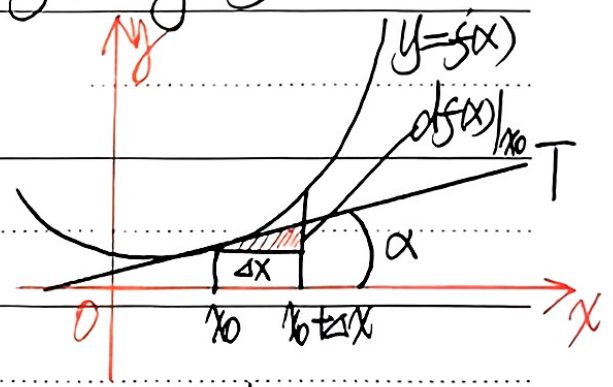
即有: $\Delta y = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$, $A = f'(x_0)$, 从而

$f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可微且 $df(x)|_{x_0} = f'(x_0)\Delta x$.

由 $df(x) = f'(x)\Delta x \Rightarrow dx = (x)'_x \Delta x = 1 \cdot \Delta x$, 即自变量的

微分等于自变量的增量。于是 $df(x) = dy = f'(x)dx$ (A1)

(2) 微分 $df(x)|_{x_0}$ 的几何意义:



由 $df(x)|_{x_0} = f'(x_0)\Delta x = (\tan \alpha)\Delta x$ 知,

$df(x)|_{x_0} = dy|_{x_0}$ 是切线 T 在 x_0

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

处的增量。 $\Delta y = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x) \approx f'(x_0)\Delta x = df(x)|_{x_0}$ 表明,

曲线 $y=f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的增量 Δy , 可用切线 T 上

的增量 $f'(x_0)\Delta x = f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$ 代替, 即“局部线性化”。

3) 从 $df(x) = f'(x)dx$ 及导数的四则运算法则可得

以下微分四则运算法则:

(2).

设 $u(x), v(x)$ 都在区间 I 上可微, C_1, C_2 为任意常数, 则

$$(1) d(C_1 u(x) + C_2 v(x)) = C_1 du(x) + C_2 dv(x).$$

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

$$(3) d\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right) = \frac{v(x)du(x) - u(x)dv(x)}{v^2(x)}, (v(x) \neq 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证(1)}: d(C_1 u(x) + C_2 v(x)) &= (C_1 u(x) + C_2 v(x))' dx = (C_1 u'(x) + C_2 v'(x)) dx \\ &= C_1 u'(x) dx + C_2 v'(x) dx = C_1 du(x) + C_2 dv(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证(3)}: d\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right) = \left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' dx = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - v'(x)u(x)}{v^2(x)} dx = \frac{v(x)du(x) - u(x)dv(x)}{v^2(x)}.$$

Th2: 设 $y = f(u)$ 可微, 则无论 u 是自变量, 还是中间变量,

$$\text{总有: } df(u) = f'(u)du. \quad (\text{★})$$

Th2 又称为一阶微分形式不变性。

证 Th2: (1) 若 u 是自变量时, 由 (★) 即有 $df(u) = f'(u)du$;

(2) 若 u 是中间变量时, 设 $y = f(u)$ 可微, $u = g(x)$ 可微, 且

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) \text{ 可微, 则 } y = f(g(x)) \text{ 的微分: } dy &= (f(g(x)))'_x dx \\ &= f'(u) \cdot g'(x) dx = f'(u) du, \text{ 即 } u \text{ 是中间变量时, (★) 仍成立. } \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$



$$df(u) = f'(u)du.$$

(E) 18) 微分基本公式 (a, α, c 为常数, u 是自变量或中间变量)

(1) $d(c) = 0 \cdot du$, (2) $d(u^\alpha) = \alpha u^{\alpha-1} du$, (3) $d(a^u) = a^u \ln a du$

(4) $d(e^u) = e^u du$, (5) $d(\ln u) = \frac{du}{u}$, (6) $d(\log_a u) = \frac{1}{u \ln a} du$.

(7) $d(\sin u) = \cos u du$, (8) $d(\cos u) = -\sin u du$, (9) $d(\tan u) = \sec^2 u du$,

(10) $d(\cot u) = -\csc^2 u du$, (11) $d(\sec u) = \sec u \tan u du$, (12) $d(\csc u) = -\csc u \cot u du$

(13) $d(\arcsin u) = \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$, (14) $d(\arccos u) = \frac{-du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$, (15) $d(\arctan u) = \frac{du}{1+u^2}$,

(16) $d(\operatorname{arccot} u) = \frac{-du}{1+u^2}$, (17) $d(\operatorname{arsinh} u) = \frac{du}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$, (18) $d(\operatorname{arcosh} u) = \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}$.

(E) 例题:

(1) 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

(2) 设 $y = y(x)$ 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ 确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

解(1): 两边微分: $d(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2)) = d(\arctan \frac{y}{x}) \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{d(\frac{y}{x})}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x dx + 2y dy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2+y^2} \quad (*)$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow (y-x) dy = -(x+y) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$y'_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y+x}{y-x}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\left(\frac{y+x}{y-x}\right)' = -\frac{(y'_x+1)(y-x) - (y'_x-1)(y+x)}{(y-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2xy'_x + 2y}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{2x \frac{-(y+x)}{y-x} + 2y}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{-2(x^2+y^2)}{(y-x)^3}$$

另法(1): 另取 $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 两边对 x 求导:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x+2y y'_x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{x+y y'_x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x y'_x - y}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$(y-x) y'_x = -(x+y) \Rightarrow y'_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x+y}{y-x} \quad \text{余同} \checkmark$$

另法(2): 另法(1): $\because x = \cos^3 t \Rightarrow x'_t = 3\cos^2 t (-\sin t) < 0, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\therefore x = \cos^3 t$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 中为减函数, 且反函数 $t = g(x)$ 可导

$$\text{由 } \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1}{-3\cos^2 t \sin t}, \text{ 于是从 } y = \sin^3 t \text{ 知 } y \text{ 是 } t$$

的函数, 而从 $t = g(x)$ 知, t 是中间变量, y 是 x 的复合

$$\text{函数: } y'_x = y'_t \cdot t'_x = y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x'_t} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{(\sin^3 t)'_t}{(\cos^3 t)'_t}$$

$$= \frac{3\sin^2 t \cos t}{-3\cos^2 t \sin t} = -\tan t = \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad \text{再 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -(\tan t)'_x$$

$$= -(\tan t)'_t \cdot t'_x = -(\tan t)'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x'_t} = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{-3\cos^2 t \sin t} = \frac{1}{3\cos^2 t \sin t}$$

(5)



$$\text{例 (2): } \because \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t dt}{x'_t dt} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{(\sin^3 t)'_t}{(\cos^3 t)'_t} =$$

$$\frac{3\sin^2 t \cos t}{-3\cos^2 t \sin t} = -\tan t, \therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -(\tan t)'_x = \frac{1}{3\cos^4 t \sin t}$$

例 (3). 设 $y = e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}}$, 求 dy 及 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\text{解: } dy = d(e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}}) = e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}} d(-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2})$$

$$= e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}} (-3\arctan^2 \frac{1}{x^2}) d(\arctan \frac{1}{x^2})$$

$$= -3e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}} (\arctan^2 \frac{1}{x^2}) \frac{d(\frac{1}{x^2})}{1 + (\frac{1}{x^2})^2}$$

$$= -3e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}} (\arctan^2 \frac{1}{x^2}) \frac{-2x dx}{x^4 + 1}$$

$$= 6x e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}} (\arctan^2 \frac{1}{x^2}) \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x e^{-\arctan^3 \frac{1}{x^2}} (\arctan^2 \frac{1}{x^2}) \frac{1}{x^4 + 1}$$

练习:

例 3.2 / (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), 3.10, (3); 4. ch3 例 2.

第 16 讲: 微分方程的求解及其应用

附录: 收敛性 Cauchy 准则 (即 Th. 3.6)

(6)



函数极限的 Cauchy 准则: (设 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$)

设 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 附近有意义, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在的充要条件是:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta)$, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$ 恒成立。

先证必要性, 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R}$, 则对

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 有 $|f(x) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 当 $x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta)$ 时,

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| = |f(x_1) - A + A - f(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1) - A| + |f(x_2) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

必要性得证。

再证充分性, 已知对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta)$, 有

$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$, 现取 $a_n \rightarrow x_0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) 且 $a_n \neq x_0$, 对 $\forall \delta > 0, \exists m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

当 $m > n > m_0$ 时, $0 < |a_m - x_0| < \delta, 0 < |a_n - x_0| < \delta$, 即 $a_m, a_n \in U(x_0, \delta)$

从而 $|f(a_m) - f(a_n)| < \varepsilon$. 由上述的 ①, ②, ③, ④ 及 Cauchy 准则知

Cauchy 准则知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n)$ 存在, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = A \in \mathbb{R}$,

从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$. 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在且等于 A .

(1)



对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由实数的已知条件知, $\exists \delta > 0$, 只要 $x_1, x_2 \in U(x_0, \delta)$,

$$\text{就有 } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

另外, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = A$ 及 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = x_0$ 知, $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$

使 $0 < |a_{n_0} - x_0| < \delta$, 从而对 $\forall x: 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$, $\Rightarrow a_{n_0}, x \in U(x_0, \delta)$,

$\Rightarrow |f(a_{n_0}) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 而且还有 $|f(a_{n_0}) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 同时成立,

$$\text{于是, } |f(x) - A| \leq |f(x) - f(a_{n_0})| + |f(a_{n_0}) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

从上面的①, ②, ③, ④可知, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$.

注: ex 2.2 的 13 题、14 题都可用函数极限

的 Cauchy 准则来解答。

(8),

