

一. 定义: 1. 斜率 直线上一点(x, y)满足 Y = y0 + k(x - x0) = y0 + f'(x0)(x - x0) 直线上一点(x, y)满足 Y = y0 + f'(x0)(x - x0)

2. 定义: 称某部分为f(x)在x0处的微分, 记为dy = df(x) = A dx. 设f(x)在x0的邻域内有定义, 如果x0的附近存在h, 使f(x0+h) = A(x0+h) + o(x-h), 则称f(x)在x0处可微. 理由: 令x = x0 + h, 则f(x) = f(x0) + A(x-x0) + o(x-x0). 故f(x) = f(x0) + A(x-x0) + o(x-x0). 故df(x) = A dx + o(dx).

3. 注: 函数在某点可微 <=> 可导, A = f'(x0). (仅对单变量函数成立). 证明: f(x) = A(x-x0) + f(x0) + o(x-x0). f(x0) = f(x0). f(x) - f(x0) = A(x-x0) + o(x-x0). f'(x0) = lim_{x->x0} (f(x)-f(x0))/(x-x0) = A + 0 = A.

4. 运算: dy = d(f(x)) = f'(x) dx. 与求导同. 特别对f(x) = x, A = f'(x) = 1, dy = dx = dx. 5. 一阶微分形式的不变性: 若有可微一元函数z = f(u), 则不论u是自变量还是中间变量, 都有df(x) = f'(u) du.

由定义可直接得自变量必须满足: 总是经过中间变量u = g(x). df(x) = [f'(u)] du = f'(g(x)) g'(x) dx = f'(g(x)) dg(x). 例: y = x - g(x) > 0, 求y(x)的导数. (g(x) > 0). S1. 由对x求导: y' = 1 - g'(x) y' = 0. y' = g'(x). S2. 由对y求导: dy = dx - g'(x) dy = 0. dy = dx / (1 - g'(x)). y' = 1 / (1 - g'(x)).

例: 求d ln(x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)). S1. d ln(u) = 1/u du. 对u是自变量/中间变量成立. d ln(x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)) = 1/(x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)) * (1 + x/sqrt(x^2 + 1)) dx = (1 + x/sqrt(x^2 + 1)) / (x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)) dx. S2. d ln(x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)) = d ln(x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)). d ln(x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)) = (1 + x/sqrt(x^2 + 1)) / (x + sqrt(x^2 + 1)) dx.

例: 设y = ln(x + e^{-x}), 求dy. d ln(x + e^{-x}) = 1/(x + e^{-x}) * (1 - e^{-x}) d(x + e^{-x}) = (1 - e^{-x}) / (x + e^{-x}) (1 + e^{-x}) dx.

二. 函数极值: 定义: 若f(x)在x0的邻域, 对其中任意x, f(x) < f(x0), 则称f(x0)为极大值. 若f(x) > f(x0), 则称f(x0)为极小值. 同理可定义极大值.

二. 微分中值定理: 1. Fermat定理: 设f(x)在x0可导, f'(x0) = 0. 若x0为f(x)的极值点, 则f'(x0) = 0. 证明: 不妨设f(x0)为极大值. 则对任意x, f(x) <= f(x0). 则对任意x, f(x) - f(x0) <= 0. 故f'(x0) = 0.

2. Rolle定理: 设f(x)在[a, b]连续, f(a) = f(b). 若f(a) = f(b), 则存在c in (a, b), 使f'(c) = 0. 证明: 设f(x)在[a, b]连续, f(a) = f(b). 若f(x)在[a, b]上恒为常数, 则f'(x) = 0. 若f(x)在[a, b]上不恒为常数, 则存在c in (a, b), 使f'(c) = 0.

3. Lagrange定理: 设f(x)在[a, b]连续, f(x)在(a, b)可导, 则在(a, b)上至少存在一点xi, 使f'(xi) = (f(b) - f(a)) / (b - a). 证明: 构造g(x) = f(x) - (f(b) - f(a)) / (b - a) * (x - a). 则g(a) = g(b) = 0. 由Rolle定理, 存在xi in (a, b), 使g'(xi) = 0. 故f'(xi) = (f(b) - f(a)) / (b - a).

例: 设f(x) = x^2, 求f'(x). f'(x) = 2x. 例: 设f(x) = x^3, 求f'(x). f'(x) = 3x^2. 例: 设f(x) = x^4, 求f'(x). f'(x) = 4x^3.

例: 设f(x) = x^2 + 1, 求f'(x). f'(x) = 2x. 例: 设f(x) = x^3 + 2x, 求f'(x). f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2. 例: 设f(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 + 1, 求f'(x). f'(x) = 4x^3 + 6x.

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三. 未定式的极限 (L'Hospital): 1. 对零型未定式: 设f(x), g(x)在x0的邻域内连续且可导, 且f(x0) = g(x0) = 0. 若lim_{x->x0} f'(x)/g'(x) = L, 则lim_{x->x0} f(x)/g(x) = L. 证明: 设f(x), g(x)在x0的邻域内连续且可导, 且f(x0) = g(x0) = 0. 若lim_{x->x0} f'(x)/g'(x) = L, 则lim_{x->x0} f(x)/g(x) = L.

2. 对无穷型未定式: 设f(x), g(x)在x0的邻域内连续且可导, 且lim_{x->x0} f(x) = infinity, lim_{x->x0} g(x) = infinity. 若lim_{x->x0} f'(x)/g'(x) = L, 则lim_{x->x0} f(x)/g(x) = L. 证明: 设f(x), g(x)在x0的邻域内连续且可导, 且lim_{x->x0} f(x) = infinity, lim_{x->x0} g(x) = infinity. 若lim_{x->x0} f'(x)/g'(x) = L, 则lim_{x->x0} f(x)/g(x) = L.

例: 求lim_{x->0} x^2 / x^3. 解: 0/0型未定式. 应用L'Hospital法则: lim_{x->0} 2x / 3x^2 = 2/0 = infinity. 故原式 = infinity. 例: 求lim_{x->0} x^3 / x^2. 解: 0/0型未定式. 应用L'Hospital法则: lim_{x->0} 3x^2 / 2x = 3/2. 故原式 = 3/2.

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微分中值定理: 1. 何: 平由曲线段由某一点的切线平行于弦. 2. 定义: 极值点: 若f(x)在x0的邻域内可导, 且f'(x0) = 0, 则称x0为极值点. 证明: 设f(x)在x0的邻域内可导, 且f'(x0) = 0. 若f(x)在x0处取得极值, 则f'(x0) = 0.

2. Fermat定理: 若f(x)在x0处取得极值, 且f(x)在x0处可导, 则必有f'(x0) = 0. 证明: 设f(x)在x0处取得极值, 且f(x)在x0处可导. 若f'(x0) != 0, 则f(x)在x0处不取得极值. 故必有f'(x0) = 0.

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未定式的极限 (L'Hospital): 1. 何: 平由曲线段由某一点的切线平行于弦. 2. 定义: 极值点: 若f(x)在x0的邻域内可导, 且f'(x0) = 0, 则称x0为极值点. 证明: 设f(x)在x0的邻域内可导, 且f'(x0) = 0. 若f(x)在x0处取得极值, 则f'(x0) = 0.

2. Fermat定理: 若f(x)在x0处取得极值, 且f(x)在x0处可导, 则必有f'(x0) = 0. 证明: 设f(x)在x0处取得极值, 且f(x)在x0处可导. 若f'(x0) != 0, 则f(x)在x0处不取得极值. 故必有f'(x0) = 0.

3. Rolle定理: 若f(x)在[a, b]连续, f(a) = f(b), 且f(x)在(a, b)可导, 则存在c in (a, b), 使f'(c) = 0. 证明: 设f(x)在[a, b]连续, f(a) = f(b). 若f(x)在[a, b]上恒为常数, 则f'(x) = 0. 若f(x)在[a, b]上不恒为常数, 则存在c in (a, b), 使f'(c) = 0.

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