

北京电视大学

數學系講義

[太 乐 公 式]

北京电视大学数学系編

一九六〇年 月

§ 6 太乐公式

(一) 按 x 的正整数乘幂, 写出下列函数的展开式取到 x^4 的项

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

$$f(0)=1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{2(1-x)^2}{(1-x+x^2)^2} \quad f'(0)=0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-4x(1-x+x^2) - 4(2x-1)(1-x^2)}{(1-x+x^2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-4x + 4x^2 - 4x^3 + 8x^3 - 4x^2 - 8x + 4}{(1-x+x^2)^3} = \frac{4x^3 + 12x + 4}{(1-x+x^2)^3}$$

$$f''(0)=4$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{(12x^2-12)(1-x+x^2) - 3(2x-1)(4x^3-12x+4)}{(1-x+x^2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{-12x^2 + \dots + 48x}{(1-x+x^2)^4} \quad f'''(0)=0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{(-48x^2 + \dots - 48)(1-x+x^2) - 4(2x-1)(-12x^2 + \dots - 24x)}{(1-x+x^2)^5}$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = -48$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + R_5$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 1 + 2x^2 - 2x^4 + R_5$$

(二) 在 $x=0$ 附近, 用二阶抛物线近似地代替函数

$$y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$y(x) = a \frac{e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}}{2} \quad y(0) = a$$

$$\text{解: } y'(x) = \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} \quad y''(0) = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$y(x) \approx y(0) + y'(0)x + \frac{y''(0)}{2!}x^2 = a + \frac{x^2}{2a}$$

$$\text{即 } y(x) \text{ 的二阶近似抛物线为 } y_1(x) = a + \frac{x^2}{2a}$$

(三) 估計下列近似公式的最大誤差:

i) $\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{6}$ 當 $|x| \leq \frac{1}{2}$

解: $|R_4| = \left| \frac{\sin \theta x}{4!} x^4 \right| \leq \frac{x^4}{4!} \leq \frac{1}{4!} x \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{384}$

ii) $\lg x \approx x + \frac{x^3}{3}$ 當 $|x| \leq 0.1$

解: $R_4 = \frac{(\lg \theta x)^{(4)}}{4!} x^4 = \frac{x^4}{4!} 8 \lg \theta x \cdot \sec^2 \theta x (\lg \theta x + 2 \sec^2 \theta x)$

$|\lg x| < 0.1 < 0.1 \quad |\sec^2 x| = |\lg^2 x + 1| \leq 1 + 0.1^2 = 1.01$

故 $R_4 < \frac{100}{24} \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 8 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 1.01 \cdot 2.03 < 6 \cdot 10^{-3}$

iii) $\sqrt{1+x} \approx 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$ 當 $0 \leq x \leq 1$

解: $(\sqrt{1+x})^{(3)} = \frac{3}{8} (1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$

$R_3 = \frac{x^3}{3!} \cdot \frac{3}{8} (1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{x^3}{16} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+x)^5}} \leq \frac{1}{16}$

(四) 計算近似值, 求誤差

i) $e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!}$

$e^{1/2} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{384}$

$\approx 1 + 0.5 + 0.125 + 0.0209 + 0.0026$

≈ 1.648

誤差 $R_4 = \frac{e^\theta}{5!} = \frac{1}{120} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^5 e^{\frac{\theta}{2}} < \frac{1}{40} \cdot \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{1280}$

ii) $\arctg 0.8 \quad \arctg 0 = 0$

$(\arctg x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$(\arctg x)'' = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$(\arctg x)''' = \frac{6x^2-2}{(1+x^2)^3}$

$(\arctg x)^{(4)} = \frac{12x(1+x^2) - (6x^2-2)6x}{(1+x^2)^4}$

$= \frac{2x(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^4}$

$$\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^5}{4!} - \frac{(1-\theta^2x^2)24\theta x}{(1+\theta^2x^2)^4}$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} 0.8 = 0.8 - 0.17066 = 0.63$$

$$\text{誤差 } R_4 = \frac{x^5}{4!} - \frac{(1-\theta^2x^2)24\theta x}{(1+\theta^2x^2)^4} < \frac{0.1096 \cdot 19.2(1-0.64)}{120 \cdot (1+0.64)^4}$$

$$R_4 < \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{iii) } (1.1)^{1.2} = (1+0.1)^{1.2} \approx 1 + 1.2 \cdot 0.1 + \frac{0.1^2}{2!} \cdot 1.2 \cdot 0.1 = 1.1312$$

$$\text{誤差 } R_3 \leq \frac{0.1^3}{3!} \times \frac{1}{(1.1)^{1.8}} < \frac{1}{6000 \cdot 1.1} < 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iv) } \ln(1.2) &= \ln(1+0.2) \approx 0.2 - \frac{0.2^2}{2} + \frac{0.2^3}{3} \\ &\approx 0.2 + 0.02 + 0.0027 = 0.2227 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{誤差 } |R_4| = \frac{0.2^4}{4!} - \frac{1}{(1+0.2\theta)^4} < 0.0004 = 4 \times 10^{-4}$$

(五) 求級限

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x^2} - \sqrt{x^6+1}} \right]$$

$$\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$\text{解: } e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! x^n}, \quad x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! x^{n-2}}$$

$$x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! x^{n-3}}, \quad \frac{x^3}{2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! x^{n-1}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^6+1} = x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^6} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{x^{12}} + \dots \right)$$

$$= x^3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{3}{2} \right) \dots \left(\frac{3}{2} - n \right)}{n!} x^{-6n}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x^2} - \sqrt{x^6+1}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{x^{n-3}} - \frac{1}{x^{n-2}} - \frac{1}{2x^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{3}{2} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{3}{2} - n \right) x^{-6n-3} \right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(x^3 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} - x^3 \right) + \left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-3} \right) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{8} x^{-9} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{3}{16} x^{-15} \right) + \cdots \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots \right) - x}{x \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots \right)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-x^3 \left(\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{x^2}{5!} + \frac{x^4}{7!} - \cdots \right)}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3!} x^2 + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \cdots \right)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{x^2}{5!} + \cdots}{1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \cdots} \right] \\
&= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3!} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

(六) 当 $|x|$ 很小时, 推出下列各式的近似公式

$$a) \sqrt[3]{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$$

$$f(x) = (1+x)^{1/3} (1-x)^{-1/3} - (1-x)^{1/3} (1+x)^{-1/3}, \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (1+x)^{-2/3} (1-x)^{-1/3} + \frac{1}{3} (1+x)^{1/3} (1-x)^{-4/3} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} (1-x)^{-2/3} (1+x)^{-1/3} + \frac{1}{3} (1-x)^{1/3} (1+x)^{-4/3}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{4}{3} \quad f(x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)x = \frac{5}{3}x$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \frac{A}{x} \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{x}{100} \right)^{-n} \right], \quad \text{因} \left(1 + \frac{1}{100} \right)^{-n} \approx 1 - \frac{nx}{100}$$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{x} \left[1 - \left(1 + \frac{x}{100} \right)^{-n} \right] \approx \frac{An}{100}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \frac{\ln 2}{\ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{100} \right)} \approx \frac{0.69}{\frac{x}{100}} \approx \frac{69}{x}$$

幂级数习题题解

一、判别下列级数的收敛性.

i) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+4^n}$ 一般项 $a_n = \frac{1}{1+4^n}$

$$\therefore l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+4^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{1+4^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^n+1}{4^{n+1}+1}$$

$$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4^n}}{4 + \frac{1}{4^n}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{1}{4} < 1 \therefore \text{级数收敛.}$$

ii) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^n}$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^n = 2 + 1 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^n < 3 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \text{ 收敛 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^n} \text{ 收敛.}$$

iii) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^k}$ (k 正整数)

$$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)^k}}{\frac{2^n}{n^k}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)^k} \cdot \frac{n^k}{2^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^k = 2$$

$$\therefore l = 2 > 1 \therefore \text{级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^k} \text{ 发散.}$$

iv) $\frac{2^2}{1} + \frac{3^2}{2!} + \frac{4^2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!} + \dots$

解: 一般项为 $a_n = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n!}$, 用比值判别法

$$\begin{aligned}
 l &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+2)^2}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{(n+1)^2}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)^2}{(n+1)!} \times \frac{n!}{(n+1)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{n+2}{n+1} \right)^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{\frac{2}{n} + 1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right)^2 = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore l < 1 \therefore$ 級數收斂.

二、冪級數習題

1. 求下列級數的收斂半徑

i) $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{3^2} + \frac{3x^3}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{nx^n}{3^n} + \dots$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}}, \quad a_n = \frac{n}{3^n}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{n}{3^n}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)3^n}{3^{n+1}n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{n+1} = 3.$$

收斂半徑 $R =$

ii) $x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \dots$

$$a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|} = \frac{1}{\left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{2n+1}{2n-1}} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} = 1$$

$\therefore$ 收斂半徑 $R = 1$.

iii) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! x^n$

$$a_n = n!$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$$

$\therefore$ 收斂半徑 $R = 0$.

2. 用幂级数展开积分 $\int_0^x \cos x^2 dx$, $\int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx$

$$i) \cos x^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{(2n)!}$$

逐项积分有:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x \cos x^2 dx &= \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{(2n)!} dx \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x \frac{x^{4n}}{(2n)!} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n+1}}{(2n)!(4n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$ii) e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! x^n}$$

逐项积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^x e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx &= \int_1^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! x^n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_1^x \frac{1}{n! x^n} dx \\ &= -1 + x + \log x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(1-n)x^{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

3. 求积分 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 精确到 10^{-2}

$$\text{解: } \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^x \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1) [(2n+1)!]}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = x - \frac{x^3}{3!3} + \frac{x^5}{5!5} - \frac{x^7}{7!7}$$

$$+ \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1) [(2n-1)!]} + \dots$$

取 $x=\pi$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \pi - \frac{\pi^3}{18} + \frac{\pi^5}{600} - \frac{\pi^7}{35280} + \frac{\pi^9}{3265920} - \frac{\pi^{11}}{439084800} \dots$$

因为第六项小于 0.0007 而我們要求的誤差是 0.001

∴ 只計算到第五項即可,

又因誤差在 0.001 內, 所以每項取四位小数就够了

$$\pi = 3.1416(+)$$

$$\frac{\pi^5}{600} = 0.5100(+)$$

$$\frac{\pi^3}{18} = 1.7226(-)$$

$$\frac{\pi^9}{3265920} = 0.0091(+)$$

$$\frac{\pi^7}{35280} = 0.0858(-)$$

$$3.6607(+)$$

$$1.8082$$

$$3.6607$$

$$\frac{-1.8082}{1.8525}$$

$$\text{則 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx 1.8525 \text{ 誤差在 } 0.001 \text{ 內,}$$

4. 用逐項微分求和:

$$i) \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{1.2} + \frac{x^2}{2.3} + \frac{x^3}{3.4} + \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{5} + \dots$$

$$x^2 f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots = \log(1-x) - x$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{\log(1-x) - x}{x^2}$$

$$\int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{\log(1-x) - x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int [\log(1-x) - x] d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad (\text{利用分部积分公式 } \int u dv = uv - \int v du)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{x} \log(1-x) + \int \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{-1}{1-x} - 1\right) dx$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{x} \log(1-x) + \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{x} \log(1-x) + \log|1-x| - 2\log|x| + c$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \log(1-x) + \log |x-1| - 2 \log |x|$$

$$\text{ii) } f(x) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots$$

逐项微分有:

$$f'(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$\therefore e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) + f(x) = e^x$$

$$+) \quad \frac{-f'(x) + f(x)}{2f(x)} = \frac{e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x})$$

5. 用逐项积分求和

$$f(x) = 1 \cdot 2x + 2 \cdot 7x^3 + 3 \cdot 4x^5 + \dots$$

$$\int f(x) dx = x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^5 + \dots$$

$$= x^2(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots)$$

$$\text{又} \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \int f(x) dx = x^2 \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \left(\int f(x) dx \right)' = \left(\frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \left[\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - 1 \right]' = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^2}$$

6. 已知 $\log 3 = 1.09861$ 求 $\log 4 = ?$

$$\text{利用公式 } \log(n+1) = \log n + \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3(2n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{5(2n+1)^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$\therefore \log 4 = 1.09861 + \frac{2}{7} \left(1 + \frac{1}{147} + \frac{1}{12007} + \dots \right)$$

$$= 1.09861 + 0.28571 + 0.00194 + 0.00002 = 1.38628$$

另法因 $\log 4 = 2 \log 2$

$$\text{而 } \log 2 = 0.69314$$

$$\log 4 = 1.38628$$

8. 求 $\sqrt[12]{4000}$ 精确到 0.01

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \sqrt[12]{4000} &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2^{12}} \right)^{\frac{1}{12}} (4000)^{\frac{1}{12}} \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{4000}{4096} \right)^{\frac{1}{12}} \quad (2^{12} = 4096) \\
 &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{96}{4096} \right)^{\frac{1}{12}} \\
 &= 2 (1 - 0.02)^{\frac{1}{12}} \\
 &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{12} \cdot 0.02 \right) \\
 &= 2 \times 0.989 \\
 &= 1.998
 \end{aligned}$$

第四章 几何习题解

1. 分别下列哪些是向量:

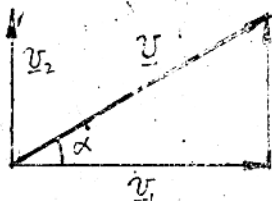
力、速度、加速度、位移、力矩等是向量

2. 结合举例说明, 向量是怎样引进的

从上题各个实践中常碰到的量, 由于生产需要对其研究, 则抽出其共性: 数值、方向而引入向量概念。

3. 河水流速 v_1 , 小王以速度 v_2 将板直划对岸, 问小王划行板的速度 v 是多少, 求出 v 的方向和数。

解:



$$v = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$$

和河岸夹角余弦 $\cos \alpha = \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}}$

4. 作如下运算: $\underline{a} = (1, 2, 3)$, $\underline{b} = (4, 5, 6)$, $\underline{c} = (7, 8, 9)$, $\lambda = 5$

$$\lambda[(\underline{a} + \underline{b}) - \underline{c}] = 5[(5, 7, 9) - (7, 8, 9)] = (-5, -5, 0)$$

$$\lambda[\underline{a} - \underline{b}] + \underline{c} = 5(-3, -3, -3) + (7, 8, 9) = (-8, -7, -6)$$

$$\lambda[\underline{a} - \underline{b} - \underline{c}] = 5(-10, -11, -12)$$

5. 三力同时作用于一点, 设在直角轴上的射影等于

$x_1 = 1, y_1 = 2, z_1 = 3; x_2 = -2, y_2 = 3, z_2 = -4; x_3 = 3, y_3 = -4, z_3 = 5$ 求合力数值和方向。

解:

设三分力为 $\underline{F}_1 = (1, 2, 3), \underline{F}_2 = (-2, 3, -4), \underline{F}_3 = (3, -4, 5)$

合力 $\underline{F} = \underline{F}_1 + \underline{F}_2 + \underline{F}_3 = (2, 1, 4)$

数值, $|\underline{F}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{21}$

方向 $\frac{\underline{F}}{|\underline{F}|} = \frac{(2, 1, 4)}{\sqrt{21}} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}} \right)$ 三分量即方向余弦。

6. 将向量 $(5, 8, 9)$ 化为单位向量

解: 单位向量是 $\frac{(5, 8, 9)}{\sqrt{5^2 + 8^2 + 9^2}} = \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{170}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{170}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{170}} \right)$

7. 求向量 $\underline{A}=(1,2,3)$ $\underline{B}=(2,-1,4)$ 向夾角,

$$\cos \angle \underline{A}, \underline{B} = \frac{\underline{A} \cdot \underline{B}}{|\underline{A}| \cdot |\underline{B}|} = \frac{2-2+12}{\sqrt{1+4+9} \cdot \sqrt{4+1+16}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{294}}$$

$$\angle \underline{A}, \underline{B} = \arccos \frac{12}{\sqrt{294}}$$

8. 解法同上, $\angle \underline{a}, \underline{b} = \arccos \frac{39}{\sqrt{1886}}$

9. 已知 $\underline{a}=(4,5,6)$, $\underline{b}=(3,2,1)$, $\underline{c}=(1,3,9)$

$$\text{解: } (\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b}) \cdot \underline{c} = (12+10+6) (1,3,9) = 28(1,3,9) = (28, 84, 252)$$

$$(\underline{a} + \underline{b}) \cdot \underline{c} = (7, 7, 7) \cdot (1, 3, 9) = 7 + 21 + 63 = 91$$

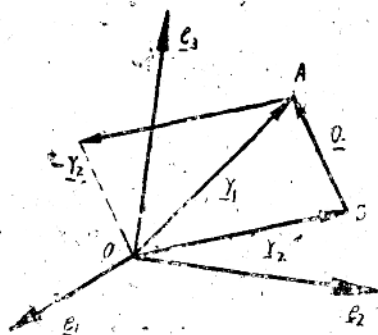
$$[5(\underline{a} - \underline{b})] \cdot \underline{c} = 5(1, 3, 5) \cdot \underline{c} = (5, 15, 25) \cdot (1, 3, 9) = 5 + 45 + 225 = 275$$

10. 已知向量 $\underline{a}$ 两端 A 和 B 的坐标 (如图)

求向量 $\underline{b}$ 在坐标轴上的射影以及它的方向余弦。

解: 由原点 O 为起点, B, A 为终点之向量是 $\underline{\gamma}_2$ 和 $\underline{\gamma}_1$, 向量 $\underline{a}$ 可以当作向量差

$$\underline{\gamma}_1 - \underline{\gamma}_2 = \underline{\gamma}_1 + (-\underline{\gamma}_2)$$



$$\text{所以 } \underline{a} = (x_1, y_1, z_1) - (x_2, y_2, z_2) = (x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2)$$

即两点 A, B 之坐标差。

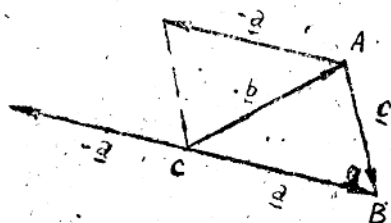
$\underline{a}$ 在坐标轴上投影即 $x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2$

$$\cos \angle \underline{a}, \underline{e}_1 = \frac{\underline{a} \cdot \underline{e}_1}{|\underline{a}|} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{|\underline{a}|}$$

$$\cos \angle \underline{a}, \underline{e}_2 = \frac{\underline{a} \cdot \underline{e}_2}{|\underline{a}|} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{|\underline{a}|}$$

$$\cos \angle \underline{a}, \underline{e}_3 = \frac{\underline{a} \cdot \underline{e}_3}{|\underline{a}|} = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{|\underline{a}|} \quad |\underline{a}| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$$

11. 从向量运算导出余弦公式 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C$



解: $\underline{c} = \underline{b} - \underline{a}$

$$\underline{c} \cdot \underline{c} = (\underline{b} - \underline{a}) \cdot (\underline{b} - \underline{a})$$

$$c^2 = \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} + \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} - 2\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} \quad \text{即} \quad c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C$$

12. 判别下列向量是否相关

i) $\underline{a} = (1, 2)$, $\underline{b} = (2, 4)$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 4 = 0$ 相关

ii) $\underline{a} = (1, 3)$, $\underline{b} = (2, 5)$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 6 = -1 \neq 0$ 无关

iii) $\underline{a} = (1, 2)$, $\underline{b} = (2, 5)$, $\underline{c} = (3, 6)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{相关}$$

第五章 习題題解

I. 分离变量:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{解: } \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \ln|y| = \ln|x| + \ln c \quad (c < 0)$$

$$\therefore c|x| = |y|$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \quad \text{解: } ydy = -x dx \quad -\frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}c$$

$$\therefore y^2 + x^2 = c.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x\sqrt{1+y^2} dx + y\sqrt{1+x^2} dy = 0$$

初始条件 $x=0$ 时 $y=1$

$$\text{解: } x\sqrt{1+y^2} dx + y\sqrt{1+x^2} dy \quad \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dx^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dy^2}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \quad \int \frac{dt^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = -\int \frac{dz^2}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = -\sqrt{1+y^2} + c \quad \text{以 } x=0 \quad y=1 \text{ 代入左右二端}$$

$$\text{则 } 1 + \sqrt{2} = c. \quad \therefore \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1+y^2} = \sqrt{2} + 1.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - x = 0 \quad \text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = +\sqrt{x} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{x} \quad 0 \leq x < +\infty$$

$$dy = \sqrt{x} dx \quad y = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$dy = -\sqrt{x} dx \quad y = -\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y' = \frac{1-2x}{y} \quad \text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-2x}{y} \quad \therefore y^2 dy = (1-2x) dx$$

$$\int y^2 dy = \int (1-2x) dx \quad \therefore \frac{1}{3} y^3 = x - x^2 + c$$

$$y = 3x - 3x^2 + c_1.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad y \lg x - v = a \quad \text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} \lg x - y = a \quad \frac{dy}{a+y} = \frac{dx}{\lg x}$$

$$\ln|a+y| = \ln|\sin x| + \ln c \quad (c > 0).$$

$$\therefore \frac{a+y}{\sin x} = c, \quad y = c \sin x - a$$

⑦ $xy' + y = y^2$ 解: $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - y$ $\frac{dy}{y(y-1)} = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y-1} \right) dy = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\therefore -\ln|y| + \ln|y-1| = \ln|x| + \ln c \quad (c > 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{y-1}{xy} = c \quad \therefore cx = \frac{y-1}{y}$$

⑧ $e^{-s} \left(1 + \frac{ds}{dt} \right) = 1$ 解: $1 + \frac{ds}{dt} = e^s$ $\frac{ds}{dt} = e^s - 1$

$$\therefore \frac{ds}{e^s - 1} = dt$$

作变换 $e^s = z$

$$\therefore e^s \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{z} = z - 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{z(z-1)} = dt$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{-1}{z} + \frac{1}{z-1} \right) dz = dt$$

$$-\ln|z| + \ln|z-1| + \ln c = t$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{c(z-1)}{z} = t$$

$$\therefore e^t = \frac{c(z-1)}{z} = \frac{c(e^s-1)}{e^s}$$

- ⑨ 設物質進行化學反應的速度和尚未起化學反應的物質質量成正比，試求物質質量與時間的關係。

第一步建立微分方程

設物質原質量為 a ，在時刻 t 時已起化學反應的物質質量為 x ，則尚未起化學反應的物質質量為 $a-x$ 。

而化學反應速度為 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ ，故得微分方程：

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k(a-x) \quad (\text{一階，可分離變量})$$

其中 k 是比例係數。

第二步 解微分方程

方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = k(a-x)$