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导数与原函数结构定理的注记

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摘 要:对由导数与函数的结构特征推知原函数的结构特征定理进行研究,并对其进行了某些修正和推广,获得了由该类函数自身及其导数的结构特征,不仅可以推知原函数的结构性,而且也可推知其高阶导数结构性的较严密的结果,从而在这类函数上实现了原函数与高阶导数这对互逆运算的统一性.

关键词:导数;原函数;结构定理

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0 引言

文献[1]中的第七章定理9指出对于一类函数,可由其导数结构推知原函数的结构.这对研究该类函数的导数与原函数带来了很多方便之处,但文献中所给的定理结论却有可商榷之处,本文讨论并推广了该定理.为了叙述方便起见,定义符号 $y^{(-1)}$ 表示函数 y 的一个原函数, $y^{(n)}$ 表示 y 的 n 阶导数;现将文献[1]中的定理9引述如下:

定理9 设 $y = e^{kx}g(x)$, 且 $y' = ke^{kx}[g(x+a) + \alpha(x+a) + \beta]$, 则有

$$y^{(-1)} = \frac{1}{k}e^{kx}[g(x-a) - \alpha(x-a) - \beta],$$

其中, $k \neq 0$; a, α, β 为常数.

1 定理9的修正

为方便起见,令 $x-a=u$, 则 $x=a+u$.

因为

$$\begin{aligned} [y^{(-1)}]' &= \frac{1}{k}e^{kx}[g(x-a) - \alpha(x-a) - \beta]' = \\ &= \frac{1}{k}e^{ku}[e^{ku}g(u)]'_u \cdot u'_x - \alpha ke^{kx}(x-a) - \alpha e^{kx} - \\ &= k\beta e^{kx} = \frac{1}{k}\{e^{ka}ke^{ku}[g(u+a) + \alpha(u+a) + \beta] - \\ &= k\alpha e^{kx}(x-a) - \alpha e^{kx} - k\beta e^{kx}\} = e^{kx}g(x) + \alpha(a - \frac{1}{k})e^{kx}. \end{aligned}$$

若 $\alpha(a - \frac{1}{k}) \neq 0$, 则 $[y^{(-1)}]' \neq e^{kx}g(x)$, 所以

定理是有些缺陷的.

若 $\alpha(a - \frac{1}{k}) = 0$ 时, 即 $a = \frac{1}{k}$ 或 $\alpha = 0$ 时, 本文作者认为定理9较为完整, 由此得到下面的修正定理.

定理1 设 $y = e^{kx}g(x)$, 且 $y' = ke^{kx}[g(x + \frac{1}{k}) + \alpha(x + \frac{1}{k}) + \beta]$ ($k \neq 0$), 则有

$$y^{(-1)} = \frac{1}{k}e^{kx}[g(x - \frac{1}{k}) - \alpha(x - \frac{1}{k}) - \beta].$$

定理2 设 $y = e^{kx}g(x)$, 且 $y' = ke^{kx}[g(x+a) + \beta]$, 则有

$$y^{(-1)} = \frac{1}{k}e^{kx}[g(x-a) - \beta] \quad (k \neq 0).$$

2 修正定理的推广

定理1' 设 $y = e^{kx}g(x)$, 且 $y' = ke^{kx}[g(x + \frac{1}{k}) + \gamma(x + \frac{1}{k})^2 + \alpha(x + \frac{1}{k}) + \beta]$, ($k \neq 0$) 则有

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= k^n e^{kx}[g(x + \frac{n}{k}) + n\gamma(x + \frac{n}{k})^2 + n\alpha(x + \frac{n}{k}) + n\beta + \frac{n(1-n)}{2k^2}\gamma] \quad (n = -1, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

证明 (1) $n = -1$ 时, 只需证公式右端为 y 的原函数即可. 令 $x - \frac{1}{k} = u$, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \{k^{-1}e^{kx}[g(x - \frac{1}{k}) - \gamma(x - \frac{1}{k})^2 - \alpha(x - \frac{1}{k}) - \beta - \frac{\gamma}{k^2}]\}' &= k^{-1}\{e^{ku}g(u)\}'_u \cdot u'_x - ke^{kx}\gamma(x - \frac{1}{k})^2 \\ &- 2\gamma e^{kx}(x - \frac{1}{k}) - ke^{kx}\alpha(x - \frac{1}{k}) - \alpha e^{kx} - ke^{kx}\beta - \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{\gamma}{k}e^{kx} = e^{kx} \left[g(x) + \gamma x^2 + \alpha x + \beta - \gamma \left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 - \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{2\gamma}{k} \left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right) - \alpha \left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right) - \frac{\alpha}{k} - \beta - \frac{\gamma}{k^2} \right] = e^{kx} g(y).$$

所以

$$y^{(n-1)} = k^{-1} e^{kx} \left[g \left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right) - \gamma \left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 - \alpha \left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right) - \beta - \frac{\gamma}{k^2} \right].$$

(2) $n \neq -1$ 时,用数学归纳法证.由条件知,当 $n=1$ 时结论成立.今假设当 $n=m-1$ 时,有

$$y^{(m-1)} = k^{m-1} e^{kx} \left[g \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) + \gamma (m-1) \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right)^2 + \alpha (m-1) \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) + (m-1)\beta + \frac{(m-1)(2-m)}{2k^2} \gamma \right].$$

为方便起见,令

$$x + \frac{m-1}{k} = u, \text{ 即 } x = u - \frac{m}{k} + \frac{1}{k},$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(m)} &= [y^{(m-1)}]' = k^{m-1} \{ e^{-m+1} [e^{ku} g(u)]' u' + \\ &k(m-1) \gamma e^{kx} \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right)^2 + 2\gamma(m-1) \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) \\ &\frac{m-1}{k} e^{kx} + k(m-1) \alpha e^{kx} \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) + (m-1) \\ &\alpha e^{kx} + k(m-1) \beta e^{kx} + \frac{(m-1)(2-m)}{2k} \gamma e^{kx} \} = \\ &k^{m-1} \{ e^{-m+1} k e^{ku} [g(u + \frac{1}{k}) + \gamma(u + \frac{1}{k})^2 + \alpha(u + \frac{1}{k}) + \beta] + \\ &k(m-1) \gamma e^{kx} \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right)^2 + 2\gamma(m-1) \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) \\ &- 1) \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) e^{kx} + k(m-1) \alpha e^{kx} \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) + \\ &(m-1) \alpha e^{kx} + k(m-1) \beta e^{kx} + \frac{(m-1)(2-m)}{2k} \gamma e^{kx} \} = \\ &\gamma e^{kx} = k^m e^{kx} \left[g \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) + \gamma \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right)^2 + \alpha \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) + \beta + \gamma(m-1) \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right)^2 + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{2(m-1)\gamma}{k} \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) + \alpha(m-1) \left(x + \frac{m-1}{k}\right) + \frac{m-1}{k} \alpha + (m-1)\beta + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{(m-1)(2-m)}{2k^2} \gamma \right] = k^m e^{kx} \left[g \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) + \gamma \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right)^2 + \alpha \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) + \beta + \gamma(m-1) \left[\left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right)^2 - \frac{2}{k} \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) + \frac{1}{k^2} \right] + \right. \\ &\left. \left[\frac{2(m-1)\gamma}{k} + (m-1) \alpha \right] \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) - \frac{2(m-1)\gamma}{k^2} - \frac{(m-1)\alpha}{k} + \frac{(m-1)\alpha}{k} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{(m-1)(2-m)}{2k^2} \gamma] = k^m e^{kx} \left[g \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) + m\gamma \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right)^2 + m\alpha \left(x + \frac{m}{k}\right) + m\beta + \frac{m(1-m)}{2k^2} \gamma \right],$$

所以,当 $n=m$ 时,结论成立.

综合证明(1),(2),可知定理1'成立.证毕.

在定理1'中,若令 $\gamma=0, n=-1$ 即为定理1的结论.

由定理1'得到了由函数自身及其一阶导数的结构特征,可获得该类函数的高阶导数与原函数的结果,使得运算相当简便,类似可以得到定理2的推广形式.

定理2' 设 $y = e^{kx} g(x)$, 且 $y' = [g(x+a) + \beta]$, 则有

$$y^{(n)} = k^n e^{kx} [g(x+na) + n\beta],$$

其中, $k \neq 0, (n = -1, 1, 2, \dots)$.

定理2'的证明方式与定理1'类似,故不再赘述.

3 应用举例

例: 设 $y = e^x (x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$, 求 y 的 n 阶导数与其一个原函数 $y^{(-1)}$.

解 令 $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1, y = e^x g(x)$

因为 $y' = [e^x g(x)]' = e^x (x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 2) = e^x [(x+1)^3 + (x+1)^2 + (x+1) + 1] - 3(x+1) + 1 = e^x [g(x+1) - 3(x+1) + 1],$

其中: $k=1; \alpha=-3; \beta=1; \gamma=0$.

所以,由定理1'知

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= e^x [g(x+n) - 3n(x+n) + n] = \\ &e^x [(x+n)^3 + (x+n)^2 + (x+1) + 1] - \\ &3n(x+n) + n = \\ &e^x [(x+n)^3 + (x+n)^2 + (1-3n)(x+n) + (n+1)] \quad (n = -1, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

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A Note on Structure Theorem of Derivative & Primary Function

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Abstract: This paper study the theorem inferred from the qualities of the derivative and the structure of the function to the qualities of the structure of its primary function and amends it, and also states the generalization of the theorem after amendment. Moreover, it gets the result that not only the quality of the primary function's structure, but the quality of its higher - order derivative's structure can be inferred from the quality of the structure of this kind of function itself and of its derivative, thereby achieving the unity of the mutual inverse computation between the primary function and its higher - order derivative.

Key words: derivative; primary function; structural theorem

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Study on the Stability of Small Undulation in the Orifice Surge Tank

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Abstract: According to the fluid characteristics of the bottom current about the water level undulation in the orifice surge tank, this paper discusses the orifice loss of the orifice surge tank in the case of small water level undulation, and considers it reasonable that orifice loss is proportional to the first power of velocity. Then, stability of small undulation is investigated by leading the above into the fundamental equation. Stability judgement term and the method for calculating the critical stable cross - sectional area in the case of small water level undulation in the orifice surge tank are given. The result indicates that, if suitable orifice loss of the orifice surge tank is selected, the stability of the orifice surge tank in the case of small water level oscillation is improved, and also the critical stable cross - sectional area is less than Thoma's critical stable cross - sectional area.

Key words: surge tank; orifice; stable crosssection