★上讲内容回顾(1)

(1)四则运算求导法则

$$[Cu(x)]' = Cu'(x) \qquad [u(x) + v(x)]' = u'(x) + v'(x)$$

$$[u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$$

(2)反函数求导法则[
$$f^{-1}(x)$$
]' = $\frac{1}{f'(x)}$ 或 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$

- (3)复合函数求导法则 $(f[\varphi(x)])' = f'[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$
- (4)隐函数求导:在方程两边直接求导

(5)参数方程求导
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$

(6)对数求导法:方程两边取对数再求导数



$$C' = 0 \quad (x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu - 1}$$

$$(a^{x})' = a^{x} \ln a \quad (e^{x})' = e^{x}$$

$$(\log_{a}|x|)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad (\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(shx)' = chx$$

 $(chx)' = shx$

$$(thx)' = \frac{1}{ch^2x}$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

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

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$
 $(arshx)' = (\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$

$$(archx)' = (\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}(x > 1)$$

$$(arthx)' = (\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x})' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}(|x|<1)$$

2.3 高阶导数及相关变化率

- 2.3.1 高阶导数
- 2.3.2 相关变化率

2.3.1 高阶导数

1、高阶导数的概念

引例:变速直线运动的加速度

设 s = f(t), 则瞬时速度为 v(t) = f'(t)

::加速度a是速度v对时间t的变化率

$$\therefore a(t) = v'(t) = [f'(t)]'$$

定义 如果函数f(x)的导数f'(x)在点x处可导,即

$$(f'(x))' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f'(x + \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称(f'(x))′为函数f(x)在点x处的二阶导数.

$$(f'(x))' = \frac{d(f')}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

记作:
$$f''(x)$$
或 y'' 或 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ 或 $\frac{d^2f(x)}{dx^2}$.

类似地,可定义三阶导数、四阶导数……

$$y^{(n)} = [y^{(n-1)}]' = \frac{d}{dx}(y^{(n-1)}) = \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(x + \Delta x) - f^{(n)}(x)}{\Delta x}$$

分别记作:

$$y''', y^{(4)}, \dots, y^{(n)}$$
 或 $f'''(x), f^{(4)}(x), \dots, f^{(n)}(x)$

或
$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$$
, $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$,, $\frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$ 或 $\frac{d^3f}{dx^3}$, $\frac{d^4f}{dx^4}$,, $\frac{d^nf}{dx^n}$

注: 1.二阶及二阶以上的导数称为高阶导数。

约定: y' 称为函数 y 的一阶导数;

y称为函数y的零阶导数,即 $y = y^{(0)}$.

2.函数 f(x)在点x处具有n阶导数,也常说成 f(x)在点x处n阶可导,而且当 f(x)在点x处n阶可导时, 蕴涵着在x的某邻域内一切低于n阶的导数都 是存在且连续的.

2、高阶导数的计算

1)直接法:由高阶导数的定义逐步求高阶导数

例1
$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$
, 求 y'''。

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

$$y''' = -(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - x \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot (x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot 2x$$

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

直接法求n阶导数一般适用于阶数不太高,如 n<5时



例2 基本初等函数的n阶导数:

$$(1) (e^{x})^{(n)} = e^{x} \qquad (a^{x})^{(n)} = a^{x} (\ln a)^{n} \quad (a > 0 \pm a \neq 1)$$

$$(2) y' = (\sin x)' = \cos x = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$y'' = -\sin x = \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$y''' = \cos(x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(x + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\dots$$

$$y^{(n)} = (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

同理可得
$$(\sin ax + b)^{(n)} = a^n \sin(ax + b + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

 $(\cos ax + b)^{(n)} = a^n \cos(ax + b + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$

注意: 求n阶导数时, 求出1-3或4阶后, 不要急于合并, 先分析结果的规律性, 再写出n阶导数, 最后用数学归纳法证明

$$(3)$$
设 $y = x^{\alpha} \ (\alpha \in R)$

$$y' = \alpha x^{\alpha - 1}$$

$$y'' = (\alpha x^{\alpha - 1})' = \alpha(\alpha - 1)x^{\alpha - 2}$$

$$y''' = (\alpha(\alpha - 1)x^{\alpha - 2})' = \alpha(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)x^{\alpha - 3}$$
.....

$$y^{(n)} = (x^{\alpha})^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1) x^{\alpha - n} \qquad (n \ge 1)$$

若 α 为自然数n,则

$$y^{(n)} = (x^n)^{(n)} = n!, \quad y^{(n+1)} = (n!)' = 0$$



$$(3) (x^{\alpha})^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1) x^{\alpha - n}$$

$$(\frac{1}{x})^{(n)} = (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot \cdot \cdot (-n) x^{-1-n} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}}$$

(4)
$$y = \ln x$$
 $\text{MJ}y' = \frac{1}{x}$ $y'' = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)''$ $y''' = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'''$

$$\frac{(\ln x)^{(n)}}{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n-1)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$[\ln(1+x)]^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n} \qquad (n \ge 1, \ 0! = 1)$$

2)间接法

★ 高阶导数的运算法则

设函数u和v具有n阶导数,则

$$(1) (u \pm v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)} \pm v^{(n)}$$
 (2) $(Cu)^{(n)} = Cu^{(n)}$ (3) $(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}u^{(n-2)}v''$ $+ \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k!}u^{(n-k)}v^{(k)} + \cdots + uv^{(n)}$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k}u^{(n-k)}v^{(k)}$ 菜布尼兹公式
$$(a+b)^{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k}a^{n-k}b^{k}$$

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$$(3) \qquad (u \cdot v)' = u'v + uv' = C_1^0 u'v^{(0)} + C_1^1 u^{(0)} v'$$

$$(u \cdot v)'' = u''v + 2u'v' + uv''$$

$$= C_2^0 u''v^{(0)} + C_2^1 u'v' + C_2^2 u^{(0)} v''$$

$$(u \cdot v)''' = C_2^0 u'''v^{(0)} + C_2^0 u''v' + C_2^1 u''v' + C_2^1 u'v''$$

$$+ C_2^2 u'v'' + C_2^2 u^{(0)} v'''$$

$$= C_3^0 u'''v^{(0)} + C_3^1 u''v' + C_3^2 u'v'' + C_3^3 u^{(0)} v'''$$

$$C_n^k + C_n^{k+1} = C_{n+1}^{k+1}$$

$$(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

间接法:利用已知的高阶导数公式,通过运算法则,变量代换等方法,求出n阶导数。

例4 计算下列函数的的导数: $(1)y = x^2 \sin 3x$

$$\Re (1)y^{(n)} = \left(\frac{x^2}{v} \frac{\sin 3x}{u}\right)^{(n)} \quad (u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

$$+\frac{n(n-1)}{2!}(\sin 3x)^{(n-2)}\cdot(x^2)''$$

$$= 3^{n} \sin(3x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot x^{2} + n3^{n-1} \sin(3x + (n-1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot 2x$$

$$+\frac{n(n-1)}{2!}3^{n-2}\cdot\sin(3x+(n-2)\cdot\frac{\pi}{2})\cdot 2$$

$$(3)y = \frac{2x+1}{x^2-x-2} = \frac{2x+1}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{x-2} + \frac{b}{x+1}$$

$$=\frac{a(x+1)+b(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+1)}=\frac{(a+b)x+a-2b}{(x-2)(x+1)}$$

解

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = \frac{5(-1)^n}{3} \cdot \frac{n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{3} \cdot \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}}$$

注 计算高阶导数一般比较麻烦,多使用间接法,使 用时,应根据给出的函数先予以化简变成基本公 式中的形式(如(2)(3)),然后再套用公式计算。

3)分段函数、隐函数以及参数方程表达的函数的高阶导数。

例5 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x \ge 0 \\ ax^2 + bx + c & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
,问 a,b,c 为

何值时f(x)在x = 0处具有二阶导数。(教材例子)

解

$$f(0^+) = f(0^-) = f(0)$$
 $(f(x) \pm x = 0 \pm x)$

$$f'_{+}(0) = f'_{-}(0) = f'(0)$$
 $(f(x) 在 x = 0 处一阶可导)$

$$f''(0) = f''(0) = f''(0)$$
 $(f(x) 在 x = 0 处二阶可导)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x \ge 0 \\ ax^2 + bx + c & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0^+) = f(0^-) = f(0)$$
 $(f(x) 在 x = 0$ 处连续)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 0^+} e^x = \lim_{x\to 0^-} (ax^2 + bx + c) = f(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{x}\big|_{x=0} = (ax^{2} + bx + c)\big|_{x=0} = f(0) \Rightarrow 1 = c = f(0)$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = f'_{-}(0) = f'(0)$$
 $(f(x) 在 x = 0 处一阶可导)$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{x} - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{ax^{2} + bx + c - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c - c}{x} \implies 1 = b = f'(0)$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x \ge 0 \\ ax^2 + bx + c & x < 0 \end{cases} \qquad 1 = c = f(0)$$

$$1 = b = f'(0)$$

$$= \begin{cases} e^x & x \ge 0 \\ 2ax + b & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(0) = f''(0) = f''(0)$$
 $(f(x) 在 x = 0 处二阶可导)$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{e^x - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{2ax + b - f'(0)}{x} = f''(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{2ax + b - b}{x - 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2a = f''(0) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x} & x \ge 0 \\ ax^{2} + bx + c & x < 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} f(0^{+}) = f(0^{-}) = f(0) \\ f'_{+}(0) = f'_{-}(0) = f'(0) \end{cases}$$
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x} & x > 0 \\ 2ax + b & x < 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} f(0^{+}) = f(0^{-}) = f(0) \\ f'_{+}(0) = f'_{-}(0) = f'(0) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0^+) = f'(0^-) = f'(0)$$
 ($f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续)

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 0^+} e^x = \lim_{x\to 0^-} (2ax+b) = f'(0)$$

$$e^{x}|_{x=0} = (2ax+b)|_{x=0} = f'(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = b = f'(0)$$

例6 设方程 $y = \tan(x + y)$ 确定y = y(x), xy', y''.

解 方程两边对水求导得:

$$y' = \sec^2(x+y)(1+y')$$

整理得:
$$y' = \frac{\sec^2(x+y)}{1-\sec^2(x+y)} = \frac{1+\tan^2(x+y)}{-\tan^2(x+y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -1 - \frac{1}{\tan^2(x+y)} \Rightarrow y' = -1 - \frac{1}{y^2}$$

将上式中的 y 仍视为 x 的函数,继续对 x 求导:

$$y'' = 2y^{-3}y' = -\frac{2}{y^3}(1 + \frac{1}{y^2})$$

例7 求由摆线 $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta), y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ 所确定的函数y = y(x)的二阶导数。

$$\Re : \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_{\theta}'}{x_{\theta}'} = \frac{a\sin\theta}{a(1-\cos\theta)} = \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} \right) = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\theta(1-\cos\theta)-\sin\theta\cdot\sin\theta}{(1-\cos\theta)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(1-\cos\theta)} = -\frac{1}{a(1-\cos\theta)^2}$$

求函数
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
的二阶导数
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} = g(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\phi'(t)})\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\phi'(t)})\cdot\frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$
$$= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^2(t)}\cdot\frac{1}{\varphi'(t)}$$

$$\mathbb{RP} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^3(t)}$$

注 应掌握该结论的推导思想!



2.3.2 相关变化率 (自学)

设x = x(t)及y = y(t)都是可导函数,

而变量x与v之间存在某种关系,

从而它们的变化率 $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 与 $\frac{dy}{dt}$ 间也存在一定关系,

这样两个相互依赖的变化率称为相关变化率。

相关变化率问题:

已知其中一个变化率时如何求出另一个变化率?

例8 一个气球的半径以10cm/s的速度增长着,求当半径为10cm时体积和表面积的增长速度.

解 设在时刻t时,气球的半径为r = r(t),则气球的体积和表面积分别为

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(t)$$
 $S = 4\pi r^2(t)$

显然,V和S都是t的函数.

今问: 当r = 10cm时V'(t) = ?S'(t) = ?因为r(t)未知, 无法求出V(t),S(t)关于t的导数, 所以只能从已知公式出发考虑问题,从而得

$$r(t) = 10cm \, \text{H} \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 3r^2(t) \cdot \frac{dr(t)}{dt}$$

由题设知 $\frac{dr(t)}{dt} = 10cm/s$

$$\therefore \frac{dV}{dt}\Big|_{r(t)=10} = 4\pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10 = 4000\pi cm^3 / s$$

类似地,
$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 4\pi \cdot 2r(t) \cdot \frac{dr(t)}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dS}{dt}\Big|_{r(t)=10} = 4\pi \cdot 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 = 800\pi cm^2 / s$$

即r = 10cm时,体积的增长速度为 $4000\pi cm^3 / s$,

表面积的增长速度为 $800\pi cm^2/s$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(t)$$
 $S = 4\pi r^2(t)$



★本讲内容小结

1.高阶导数

$$f''(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f'(x + \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x} \quad \text{ if } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

常见函数的n阶导数公式 n阶导数运算法则*莱布尼兹公式

2.变化率与相关变化率

变化率在科技和实践中具有广泛的应用,作为导数的实际背景应掌握好;两个相互依赖的变化率称为相关变化率.