

第2章 (之9)

第10次作业

教学内容: § 2.4.3 反函数的求导法则 § 2.4.4 复合函数求导法则 § 2.4.5 基本求导公式

*1. 求下列各函数的导数:

$$(1) \quad y = \cot x - \csc x;$$

$$(2) \quad y = \frac{\sec x}{x^2};$$

$$(3) \quad y = \frac{\ln x}{x};$$

$$(4) \quad y = x(e^x - \ln x);$$

$$(5) \quad y = xe^x \ln x;$$

$$(6) \quad y = e^x(\cos x + \sin x);$$

$$(7) \quad y = 2x^3 + \frac{3}{x} - \log_3 e;$$

$$(8) \quad y = 2^x \tan x + \sec x;$$

$$(9) \quad y = 3^x \arcsin x;$$

$$(10) \quad y = \tan x \cdot \arctan x;$$

$$(11) \quad y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + 1};$$

$$(12) \quad y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{\arctan x}.$$

解: (1) $\cot x \csc x - \csc^2 x;$

(2) $\frac{\sec x}{x^3}(x \tan x - 2);$

(3) $\frac{1}{x^2}(1 - \ln x);$

(4) $(x+1)e^x - \ln x - 1;$

(5) $e^x(x \ln x + \ln x + 1);$

(6) $2e^x \cos x;$

(7) $6x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2};$

(8) $2^x \ln 2 \cdot \tan x + 2^x \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x.$

(9) $3^x \ln 3 \cdot \arcsin x + \frac{3^x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$

(10) $\sec^2 x \cdot \arctan x + \frac{\tan x}{1+x^2};$

(11) $\frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x^2 \ln x}{x(x^2 + 1)^2};$

(12) $\frac{2x \arctan x - 1}{(\arctan x)^2}.$

2. 求下列函数的导数:

** (1) $y = \sin(3e^{2x} + 1);$

解: $y' = \cos(3e^{2x} + 1) \cdot 3 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2 = 6\cos(3e^{2x} + 1) \cdot e^{2x}.$

** (2) $y = \left(\frac{2x-1}{x+3}\right)^4;$

解: $y' = 4\left(\frac{2x-1}{x+3}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{2(x+3) - (2x-1) \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2}$

$$= 4 \frac{(2x-1)^3}{(x+3)^5} [2x+6-2x+1] = \frac{28(2x-1)^3}{(x+3)^5}.$$

$$**(3) \quad y = \ln[2 \sin(x+1)];$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{2 \cos(x+1)}{2 \sin(x+1)} = \cot(x+1).$$

$$**(4) \quad y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}};$$

$$**(5) \quad y = \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}} \quad ;$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} (1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}});$$

$$**(6) \quad y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2});$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}};$$

$$**(7) \quad y = \sin^2 x \cdot \sin(x^2) \quad ;$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \sin 2x \cdot \sin(x^2) + 2x \sin^2 x \cdot \cos(x^2);$$

$$**(8) \quad y = \arccos \frac{1}{x};$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{|x|}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}};$$

$$**(9) \quad y = e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{3};$$

$$\text{解: } y' = e^{-2x} (-2 \sin \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{x}{3});$$

$$**(10) \quad y = \arctan \frac{x+1}{x-1}.$$

$$\text{解: } y' = -\frac{1}{x^2+1}.$$

*3. 求下列函数在指定点处的导数值:

$$(1) \quad y = \frac{2}{3+5x}, \quad \text{求 } y'(0);$$

(2) $y = \arctan e^x$, 求 $y'(0)$;

(3) $y = \sqrt{2 + \ln^2 x}$, 求 $y'(e)$;

(4) $y = \log_3 \cos x$, 求 $y'(\frac{\pi}{4})$;

(5) $y = (\arcsin x)^3$, 求 $y'(\frac{1}{2})$;

(6) $y = e^{\arctan \sqrt{x}}$, 求 $y'(1)$.

解答: (1). $-\frac{10}{9}$; (2). $\frac{1}{2}$; (3). $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}e}$; (4). $-\frac{1}{\ln 3}$; (5). $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{18}\pi^2$ (6). $\frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$.

4. ** (1) 设 $f(u)$ 为可导函数, $y = f(\sin e^{3x}) - 3^{\cos f(x)}$, 求 $y'(x)$.

解: $y'(x) = 3e^{3x} \cos e^{3x} \cdot f'(\sin e^{3x})$
 $+ \sin f(x) \cdot f'(x) \cdot 3^{\cos f(x)} \cdot \ln 3.$

*** (2) 设 $y = f(\sec x) \cdot \sec(\phi(\tan x))$, 其中 $f(u)$, $\phi(u)$ 为可导函数 求 $y'(x)$.

解: $y'(x) = \sec x \tan x f'(\sec x) \cdot \sec(\phi(\tan x))$
 $+ \sec(\phi(\tan x)) \tan(\phi(\tan x)) \cdot \sec^2 x \cdot \phi'(\tan x) \cdot f(\sec x)$.

*** 5. 设 $f(x) = \max\{x, x^2\}$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 试讨论 $f(x)$ 的可导性,

并在可导点处求出 $f'(x)$.

解: 由于 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 所以 $f'(0)$ 不存在, $f'(1)$ 不存在,

当 $x \neq 0, x \neq 1$ 时, $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < 0, \\ 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 2x, & x > 1. \end{cases}$

*** 6. 设 $f(x) = \varphi(a+bx) - \varphi(a-bx)$, 其中 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有定义

且在 $x=a$ 可导, 求 $f'(0)$ 的值.

解: $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(a+bx) - \varphi(a-bx) - 0}{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[b \frac{\varphi(a+bx) - \varphi(a)}{bx} + b \frac{\varphi(a-bx) - \varphi(a)}{-bx} \right] = 2b\varphi'(a).$$

7. ** (1) 设 $y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ ($|x| < 1$), 求反函数的导数 $x'(y)$.

解: $y' = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}, \quad x'(y) = x^2 - 1.$

*** (2) 设 $y = f(x)$ 具有连续的一阶导数 已知 $f(2) = 1, f'(2) = e$,

则 $[f^{-1}(x)]' \big|_{x=1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: $\frac{1}{e}.$

第 2 章 (之 10)

第 11 次作业

教学内容: § 2.4.6 隐函数的导数及对数求导法 § 2.4.7 由参数方程确定的函数的导数
§ 2.4.8 极坐标系下曲线的切线问题

1. ** (1) 验证由方程 $xy - \ln y = 1$ 所确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$

满足方程 $y^2 + (xy - 1)y' = 0.$

证明: $y + xy' - \frac{y'}{y} = 0$, 两边同乘 y , 得 $y^2 + (xy - 1)y' = 0.$

** (2) 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $e^{xy} + \sin(xy) = y$ 确定, 求 $y'(0)$.

解: $e^{xy}(y + xy') + (y + xy')\cos(xy) = y',$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 1$, 代入上式有 $y'(0) = 2.$

*** (3) 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x^y + y^x = 2$ 所确定, 求 $y'(1)$.

解: 原方程化为 $e^{y \ln x} + e^{x \ln y} = 2,$

则有 $e^{y \ln x}(y' \ln x + \frac{y'}{x}) + e^{x \ln y}(\ln y + x \frac{y'}{y}) = 0,$

当 $x = 1$ 时, $y = 1$, 代入上式有 $y'(1) = -1.$

**2. 已知 y 是由方程 $x \cos y + e^y = 1$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 y' 及该方程所表示

的曲线在点 (0,0) 处的切线方程.

解: $\cos y - x \sin y \cdot y' + e^y y' = 0$, 得 $y' = \frac{\cos y}{x \sin y - e^y}$,

$y'(0) = -1$, (0,0)点切线方程为 $y = -x$.

3. * (1) 设 $\begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t^2 \\ y = e^{2t} \sin t \end{cases}$ 确定了函数 $y = y(x)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{2t}(2 \sin t + \cos t)}{e^t(\cos t^2 - 2t \sin t^2)} = \frac{e^t(2 \sin t + \cos t)}{(\cos t^2 - 2t \sin t^2)}$.

* (2) 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\begin{cases} x = 1 + t^3 \\ y = e^{2t} \end{cases}$ 所确定, 试求 $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=2}$.

解: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2$, 当 $x = 2$ 时, $t = 1$, $\frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=1} = 3$,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2e^{2t}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{t=1} = 2e^2, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{2e^2}{3}.$$

4. ** (1) 已知曲线 L 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin \frac{t}{2} \end{cases}$ 则曲线 L 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的法线

方程为_____.

答 $4x - \sqrt{2}y + 1 = 0$.

*** (2) 试求由 $\begin{cases} x = e^t - x \cos t - 1 \\ y = t^2 + t \end{cases}$ 所确定的曲线 $y = y(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的切线方程.

解: 由 $\begin{cases} x = e^t - x \cos t - 1 \\ y = t^2 + t \end{cases}$ 知当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$, $y = 0$,

$$\text{且 } \frac{dx}{dt} = e^t - \frac{dx}{dt} \cos t + x \sin t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2t + 1,$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = 1, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=0} = 2,$$

故: 所求切线方程为 $y = 2x$.

5. ** (1) 设 $y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x}}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt[3]{5x-2}}$, 求 y' .

解: $\ln|y| = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - 2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|5x-2|$

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

$$y' = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt[3]{5x-2}} \left[\frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{5}{3(5x-2)} \right].$$

** (2) 设 $y = \sqrt{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(x^2+1)\sqrt{\sin x}}}$, $(0 < x < \pi)$, 求 y' .

解: $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} (\ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sin x|) \right]$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \cot x \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sqrt{(1+x^2)\sqrt{\sin x}}} \left[\frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \cot x \right].$$

***6. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $(x+y)^{x+1} = 3x+2y-2$ 所确定, 试求 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(x,y)=(0,2)}$.

解: 两边取对数 $(x+1) \ln(x+y) = \ln(3x+2y-2)$,

$$\text{两边求导: } \ln(x+y) + (x+1) \frac{1+y'}{x+y} = \frac{3+2y'}{3x+2y-2},$$

$$\text{将 } (0, 2) \text{ 点代入上式: } \ln 2 + \frac{1+y'}{2} = \frac{3+2y'}{2}, \quad \text{可解得}$$

$$\left. y' \right|_{(x,y)=(0,2)} = 2 \ln 2 - 2.$$

***7. 证明曲线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ($a > 0$) 上任意点 $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ ($x_0 \neq 0, y_0 \neq 0$) 处的切线在两坐标轴之间的线段为定长.

证明: 对曲线方程求导有: $\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3} y^{-\frac{1}{3}} y' = 0$, $y' = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$,

所以知曲线在 P_0 点的切线斜率为 $-\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, 切线方程为: $y - y_0 = -\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} (x - x_0)$,

令 $y=0$, 得 $x = x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + x_0 = x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 切线与 x 轴的交点为 $M = (x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{2}{3}}, 0)$,

令 $x=0$, 得 $y = y_0^{\frac{1}{3}} x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0 = y_0^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 切线与 y 轴的交点为 $N = (0, y_0^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{2}{3}})$,

所以切线在两坐标轴间的线段长为: $\sqrt{(x_0^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{2}{3}})^2 + (y_0^{\frac{1}{3}} a^{\frac{2}{3}})^2} = a$.

***8. 求三叶玫瑰线 $\rho = a \sin(3\theta)$ ($a > 0$) 上对应于 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的点处的切线方程
(直角坐标形式).

解: 三叶玫瑰线方程可写为 $\begin{cases} x = a \sin(3\theta) \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin(3\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$.

$$k_{\text{切}} = \frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{[a \sin(3\theta) \sin \theta]'}{[a \sin(3\theta) \cos \theta]'} \bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3a \cos(3\theta) \sin \theta + a \sin(3\theta) \cos \theta}{3a \cos(3\theta) \cos \theta - a \sin(3\theta) \sin \theta} \bigg|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

由于对应于 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的点的坐标为 $P = (\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$, 所以切线方程为 $y - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{a}{2})$,

即 $2x - 4y + a = 0$.

第 2 章 (之 11)

第 12 次作业

教学内容: § 2.5 高阶导数

**1. 设 $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 求 y'' .

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} (1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

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

**2. 设 $y = f(u)$, $u = \varphi(x)$ 均存在 2 阶导数, 试推导公式

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2 y}{du^2} \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}.$$

解: 由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$, 得

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right) = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right) + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right)$$

$$= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{du}{dx} \left[\frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{du}\right)}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \right] = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \cdot \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)^2.$$

**3. 设 $y = f(xe^x)$, 其中 $f(u)$ 二阶可导, 求 y'' .

$$\text{解: } y' = f'(xe^x) \cdot [e^x + xe^x]$$

$$y'' = f''(xe^x) \cdot [e^x + xe^x]^2 + f'(xe^x) \cdot [2e^x + xe^x]$$

**4. 求由方程 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 所确定的隐函数 $y(x)$ 的二阶导数.

$$\text{解: 两边同时对 } x \text{ 求导数, 得} \quad \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y' = 0, \quad (*)$$

$$\text{两边同时再对 } x \text{ 求导数, 得} \quad -\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{2}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{3}y^{-\frac{4}{3}} \cdot (y')^2 + y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y'' \right] = 0,$$

$$\text{整理得} \quad y'' = \frac{1}{3}a^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{-\frac{4}{3}}y^{-\frac{1}{3}}.$$

***5. 设 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$, 求 $\frac{dx}{dy}, \frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \ln 5 + \arctan \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x \frac{dx}{dy} + 2y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x - y \frac{dx}{dy}}{x^2}$$

$$\text{解得} \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x - y}{x + y}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{dx}{dy} - 1\right)(x + y) - (x - y)\left(\frac{dx}{dy} + 1\right)}{(x + y)^2} = \frac{-2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x + y)^3}$$

**6. 设 $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{1+t} \\ y = \sqrt{1-t} \end{cases}$, 试证 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2}{y^3}$.

$$\text{证: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-t}}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}}\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{1+t}}{\sqrt{1-t}},$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-t} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-t)^2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}}\right)} = \left(-\sqrt{1-t}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{-2}{(1-t)\sqrt{1-t}} = \frac{-2}{y^3}.$$

**7. 设由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$ 确定函数 $y = y(x)$, 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{2(1+t^2)}{(1-t)^5}.$$

**8. 设由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 2t^3 + 2 \\ y = e^{2t} \end{cases}$ 确定函数 $x = x(y)$, 求 $\frac{dx}{dy}, \frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{dy} = 3t^2 e^{-2t}, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = 3t(1-t)e^{-4t}$$

***9. 设 $x = \varphi(y)$ 是 $y = f(x)$ 的反函数, $f'(x) \neq 0$, 且 $f'''(x)$ 存在, 证明:

$$(1) \quad \varphi''(y) = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}; \quad (2) \quad \varphi'''(y) = \frac{3[f''(x)]^2 - f'(x) \cdot f'''(x)}{[f'(x)]^5}.$$

证: (1) 由反函数与直接函数导数的关系, 知有 $\varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$. 于是

$$\varphi''(y) = \frac{d\varphi'(y)}{dy} = \frac{d\left[\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right]}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot \varphi'(y) = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \varphi'''(y) &= \frac{d\varphi''(y)}{dy} = \frac{d\left\{\frac{-f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}\right\}}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} \\ &= -\frac{f'''(x)[f'(x)]^3 - f''(x) \cdot 3[f'(x)]^2 \cdot f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^6} \cdot \varphi'(y) \\ &= \frac{3[f''(x)]^2 - f'(x)f'''(x)}{[f'(x)]^5}. \end{aligned}$$

***10. 求下列函数的 n 阶导数:

$$(1). y = \cos^2 3x; \quad (2). y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1). y = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 6x) \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cos(6x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6^2 \cos(6x + \frac{2\pi}{2}),$$

$$\dots\dots, \quad y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} 6^n \cos(6x + \frac{n\pi}{2}).$$

$$(2). y = (x+3) + \frac{7x-6}{(x-2)(x-1)} = (x+3) + \frac{8}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$y' = 1 - \frac{8}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! \left[\frac{8}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \right] \quad (n \geq 2).$$

**11. 设 $y = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)\cdots(x-n)$, 求 $y^{(n)}$ 与 $y^{(n+1)}$.

$$\text{解: } y = x^{n+1} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^n + \cdots (-1)^n n! x,$$

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

$$y^{(n+1)} = (n+1)!.$$

**12. 设 $u = u(x), v = v(x)$ 都是 n 阶可导函数, 有如下莱布尼茨公式

$$(uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}.$$

利用莱布尼茨公式, 求函数 $y = x^3 e^x$ 的 5 阶导数.

解: 由于当 $n \geq 4$ 时, $(x^3)^{(n)} \equiv 0$. 所以, 利用莱布尼茨公式可求得

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(5)} &= \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{5}{k} (x^3)^{(5-k)} (e^x)^{(k)} \\ &= \binom{5}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot e^x + \binom{5}{3} \cdot 6x \cdot e^x + \binom{5}{4} \cdot 3x^2 \cdot e^x + \binom{5}{5} \cdot x^3 \cdot e^x \\ &= e^x (x^3 + 15x^2 + 60x + 60). \end{aligned}$$