

高阶导数的莱布尼兹法则

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

证 $n=1$ 时, 由导数计算的莱布尼兹规则知 $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$ 成立.

假设对自然数 n 成立, $(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}(u \cdot v)^{(n+1)} &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)} \right)' = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)})' \\&= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (u^{(k+1)} v^{(n-k)} + u^{(k)} v^{(n-k+1)}) \\&= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_n^k u^{(k+1)} v^{(n-k)} + u^{(n+1)} v + u v^{(n+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k+1)} \\&= u^{(n+1)} v + \sum_{i=1}^n C_n^{i-1} u^{(i)} v^{(n-i+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k+1)} + u v^{(n+1)} \\&= u^{(n+1)} v + \sum_{k=1}^n (C_n^{k-1} + C_n^k) u^{(k)} v^{(n-k+1)} + u v^{(n+1)},\end{aligned}$$

利用组合恒等式 $C_{n+1}^k = C_n^k + C_n^{k-1}$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}(uv)^{(n+1)} &= u^{(n+1)} v + \sum_{k=1}^n C_{n+1}^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k+1)} + u v^{(n+1)} \\&= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k u^{(k)} v^{(n+1-k)}.\end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法知莱布尼兹法则对所有自然数成立!

应用举例

例1 设 $y = e^x \sin x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解法一 由莱布尼兹法则可得 $y^{(n)} = e^x \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \sin(x + \frac{k}{2}\pi)$.

解法二 (归纳法) $y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x = \sqrt{2}e^x \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$,

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \sqrt{2}e^x \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \sqrt{2}e^x \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^2 e^x \sin\left((x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法易得

$$y^{(n)} = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \sin(x + \frac{n}{4}\pi).$$

解法三 (利用欧拉公式 $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$)

$$y = e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix}) = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{(1+i)x} - e^{(1-i)x}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{2i}((1+i)^n e^{(1+i)x} - (1-i)^n e^{(1-i)x}) \\ &= \frac{e^x}{2i} \left[\left(\sqrt{2}e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \right)^n e^{ix} - \left(\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}} \right)^n e^{-ix} \right] \\ &= \left(\sqrt{2} \right)^n \frac{e^x}{2i} \left[e^{i(x + \frac{n\pi}{4})} - e^{-i(x + \frac{n\pi}{4})} \right] \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \sin(x + \frac{n}{4}\pi). \end{aligned}$$

注 这里得到三角恒等式

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \sin(x + \frac{k}{2}\pi) = (\sqrt{2})^n \sin(x + \frac{n}{4}\pi).$$

(用数学归纳法可直接证明该恒等式!)

例 2 设 $y = x^2 \ln(1+x)$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$ ($n \geq 2$) .

$$\text{解 } y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = \left\{ 2x \ln(1+x) + \frac{x^2}{1+x} \right\} \Big|_{x=0} = 0,$$

设 $u = x^2, v = \ln(1+x)$, 则

$$v(0) = 0, \quad v^{(k)} = (-1)^{k-1} (k-1)! (1+x)^{-k} \quad (k \geq 1),$$

利用 Leibniz 规则, $n \geq 2$ 时, 有

$$y^{(n)} = x^2 v^{(n)} + n \cdot 2x \cdot v^{(n-1)} + C_n^2 \cdot 2 \cdot v^{(n-2)},$$

令 $x = 0$, 得 $y^{(n)}(0) = C_n^2 \cdot 2 \cdot v^{(n-2)}(0) = n(n-1)v^{(n-2)}(0)$, 即

$$y''(0) = 0, \quad y^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n-1} n(n-1) \cdot (n-3)! = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n!}{n-2} \quad (n > 2)$$

例 3 设 $y = \arctan x$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$.

$$\text{解 } y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 1.$$

对等式 $(1+x^2)y' = 1$ 两边关于 x 求 n 阶导,

$$(1+x^2)y^{(n+1)} + n \cdot 2x \cdot y^{(n)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot y^{(n-1)} = 0 \quad (n > 1),$$

$n = 1$ 时, 上式即为 $(1+x^2)y'' + 2x \cdot y' = 0$. 令 $x = 0$ 得 $y''(0) = 0$, 且

$$y^{(n+1)}(0) = -n(n-1)y^{(n-1)}(0) \quad (n > 1).$$

由 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ 得

$$y^{(2k)}(0) = 0, \quad y^{(2k+1)}(0) = (-1)^k (2k)!.$$

恒等式

$$\boxed{\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \sin\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) = (\sqrt{2})^n \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right)}$$

的归纳证明：

$n=1$ 时, 等式为 $\sin x + \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 是显然成立的.

设等式对正整数 n 时成立, 即

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \sin\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) = (\sqrt{2})^n \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k \sin\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x + \sum_{k=1}^n C_{n+1}^k \sin\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) \\ &= \sin x + \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k \sin\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^{k-1} \sin\left(x + \frac{(k-1)\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \sin\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_n^i \sin\left(x + \frac{(i+1)\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(x + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \sin\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) + \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{i\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^n \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right) + (\sqrt{2})^n \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^n \left\{ \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right) \right\} = (\sqrt{2})^{n+1} \sin\left(x + \frac{(n+1)\pi}{4}\right). \end{aligned}$$