第五节、高阶导数

- 一、高阶导数的概念
- 二、高阶导数的运算法则

三、小结

四、作业

一、高阶导数的概念

引例 变速直线运动 s = s(t)

速度
$$v = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
, 即 $v = s'$,

加速度
$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)$$
即 $a = (s')'$

s对t的二阶导数

定义 若函数 y = f(x) 的导数 y' = f'(x) 可导,则称 f'(x)的导数为 f(x)的二阶导数 ,记作 y''或 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$,即 y'' = (y')' 或 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$

类似地,二阶导数的导数称为三阶导数 , 依次类推,n-1 阶导数的导数称为 n 阶导数, 分别记作

或
$$\frac{y^m}{d^3 y}$$
, $\frac{d^4 y}{d x^4}$, \cdots , $\frac{d^n y}{d x^n}$ $\frac{d^n y}{d x^n}$

例1. 设 $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解:
$$y' = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + \dots + na_nx^{n-1}$$

 $y'' = 2 \cdot 1a_2 + 3 \cdot 2a_3x + \dots + n(n-1)a_nx^{n-2}$

依次类推,可得

$$y^{(n)} = n! a_n.$$

思考: 设 $y = x^{\mu} (\mu$ 为任意常数),问 $y^{(n)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$(x^{\mu})^{(n)} = \mu(\mu-1)(\mu-2)\cdots(\mu-n+1)x^{\mu-n}.$$

例2. 设
$$y = e^{ax}$$
,求 $y^{(n)}$.

解:
$$y' = ae^{ax}$$
, $y'' = a^2e^{ax}$, $y''' = a^3e^{ax}$, ...,

$$y^{(n)} = a^n e^{ax}$$

特别有:
$$(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$$

例3. 设
$$y = \ln(a + x)$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

思考:
$$y = \ln(1-x)$$
, $y^{(n)} = \frac{(n-1)!}{(1-x)^n}$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{1 - x}$$

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

例3. 设
$$y = \sin x$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

一般地 ,
$$\left(\sin x\right)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

类似可证:

$$(\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

例4. 设 $y = e^{ax} \sin bx$ (a,b) 常数), 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解:
$$y' = ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx$$

 $= e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx)$
 $= e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(bx + \varphi)$ $\left(\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}\right)$
 $y'' = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left[ae^{ax} \sin(bx + \varphi) + be^{ax} \cos(bx + \varphi)\right]$
 $= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(bx + 2\varphi)$

.

$$y^{(n)} = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{ax} \sin(bx + n\varphi), \quad \left(\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}\right)$$

例5. 设 $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2 |x|$, 求使 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高

$$f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2x^{3} - 0}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{4x^{3} - 0}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{4x^{3} - 0}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{4x^{3} - 0}{x^{2}} = 0$$

又
$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{6x^{2}}{x} = 0,$$
 $f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{12x^{2}}{x} = 0,$ $f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{12x^{2}}{x} = 0,$ $f''(0) = 12$ $f'''(0) = 24$ $f'''(0)$ 不存在

但是 $f_{-}''(0) = 12$, $f_{+}''(0) = 24$, $f_{-}'''(0)$ 不存在 .

例6 设 $y = x^2 f(\sin x)$ 求y'', 其中 f 二阶可导. $\mathbf{p}' = 2x \cdot f(\sin x) + x^2 \cdot f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$ $y'' = (2x f(\sin x))' + (x^2 f'(\sin x)\cos x)'$ $=2f(\sin x) +2x \cdot f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$ $+2x f'(\sin x)\cos x + x^2 f''(\sin x)\cos^2 x$ $+x^2f'(\sin x)(-\sin x)$ $= 2f(\sin x) + (4x\cos x - x^2\sin x)f'(\sin x)$ $+x^2\cos^2 xf''(\sin x)$

二、高阶导数的运算法则

设函数 u = u(x) 及 v = v(x) 都有 n 阶导数 , 则

1.
$$(u \pm v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)} \pm v^{(n)}$$

2.
$$(Cu)^{(n)} = Cu^{(n)}$$
 (C为常数)

$$:: (uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

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

$$(uv)''' = u'''v + 3u''v'' + 3u'v'' + uv'''$$

用数学归纳法可证

3.

$$\mathbb{EP} \qquad (u \, v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

莱布尼兹(Leibniz) 公式

二项式定理

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

例7. $y = x^2 e^{3x}$,求 $y^{(20)}$.

解: 设 $u = e^{3x}, v = x^2, 则$ $u^{(k)} = 3^k e^{3x} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, 20)$ $v' = 2x, \quad v'' = 2,$ $v^{(k)} = 0 \quad (k = 3, \dots, 20)$

代入莱布尼兹公式 , 得

$$y^{(20)} = \underline{3^{20}e^{3x}} \cdot x^2 + 20 \cdot \underline{3^{19}e^{3x}} \cdot 2x + \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2!} \underline{3^{18}e^{3x}} \cdot 2$$
$$= 3^{18}e^{3x}(9x^2 + 120x + 380).$$

例8. 设 $y = \arctan x$,求 $y^{(n)}(0)$.

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, 即 $(1+x^2)y' = 1$ 用業布尼兹公式求 n 阶导数

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

由
$$y(0) = 0$$
, 得 $y''(0) = 0$, $y^{(4)}(0) = 0$, \cdots , $y^{(2m)}(0) = 0$

曲
$$y'(0) = 1$$
, 得 $y^{(2m+1)}(0) = (-1)^m (2m)! y'(0)$

$$\mathbb{P} y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2m \\ (-1)^m (2m)!, & n = 2m + 1 \end{cases} (m = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

三、内容小结

高阶导数的求法

- (1) 逐阶求导法
- (2) 利用归纳法
- (3) 间接法—— 利用已知的高阶导数公式

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{a+x}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(a+x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{a+x} \right)^{\binom{n}{n}} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(a+x)^{n+1}}$$

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

(4) 利用莱布尼兹公式

思考与练习

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

1. 如何求下列函数的 n 阶导数?

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

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

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

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^{n+1}}, n \ge 3$$

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

$$\frac{\mathbf{M}}{\mathbf{R}}: \quad \diamondsuit \qquad \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-1}$$

$$A = (x-2)$$
·原式 $x=2$

$$B=(x-1)\cdot$$
原式 $\begin{vmatrix} x=1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1}$$

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

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b) (a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$(4) \quad y = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$$

#:
$$y = (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3$$
 $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$
 $= \sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x$
 $= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$
 $= 1 - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2x$
 $= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\cos 4x$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4^n \cos \left(4x + n \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

2. (填空题)
$$(1)$$
 $\& f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 2)^n \cos \frac{\pi x^2}{16}$, $\& \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16} dx$

$$f^{(n)}(2) = n! \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

提示:
$$f(x) = (x-2)^n (x-1)^n \cos \frac{\pi x^2}{16}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = n! (x-1)^n \cos \frac{\pi x^2}{16} + \cdots$$

(2) 已知f(x)任意阶可导,且 $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$,则当 $n \ge 2$ 时 $f^{(n)}(x) = n![f(x)]^{n+1}$

提示:
$$f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2![f(x)]^3$$

 $f'''(x) = 2! \cdot 3[f(x)]^2 f'(x) = 3![f(x)]^4$

3. 试从
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$$
 导出 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$.

$$\frac{d^2 x}{d y^2} = \frac{d}{d y} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{d y} \left(\frac{1}{y'} \right) = \frac{d}{d x} \left(\frac{1}{y'} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}$$

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

同样可求
$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^3 x}{\mathbf{d} y^3}$$

例 求由方程 $xy + \ln y = 1$ 确定的隐函数 y = y(x)的 二阶导数 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. $y + xy' + \frac{y'}{y} = 0 \implies y' = \frac{-y^2}{1 + xy}$ $y'' = \frac{-2yy'(1+xy) + y^2(y+xy')}{(1+xy)^2}$ $\frac{y^3 - (y^2x + 2y)y'}{(1+xy)^2} = \frac{y^3 - (y^2x + 2y)\frac{-y^2}{1+xy}}{(1+xy)^2}$ 若上述参数方程中 $\varphi(t)$, $\psi(t)$ 二阶可导, 且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$, 则由它确定的函数 y = f(x) 可求二阶导数 .

利用新的参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \end{cases}$, 可得

$$\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \right) / \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^{2}(t)} / \varphi'(t)$$

$$= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^{3}(t)}$$

注意:已知
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)$$

例5. 设
$$\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$$
, 且 $f''(t) \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}$.

解:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{t f''(t)}{f''(t)} = t,$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

四、作业

习题2-5

3(单),4,5(单),6(单);7,9,10

练习题

一、 填空题:

$$1、 设 y = \frac{\sin t}{e^t} 则 y'' = ____.$$

2、设
$$y = \tan x$$
,则 $y'' = _____$.

3、设
$$y = (1 + x^2) \arctan x$$
,则 $y'' = _____$

4、设
$$y = xe^{x^2}$$
,则 $y'' = _____$.

5、设
$$y = f(x^2)$$
, $f''(x)$ 存在,则 $y'' = _____$.

6、设
$$f(x) = (x+10)^6$$
,则 $f'''(2) = _____$.

7、设
$$x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + ... + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$

($a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ 都是常数),则 $y^{(n)} =$ _______

8、设
$$f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)...(x-n)$$
, 则 $f^{(n+1)}(x) =$ ______.

二、求下列函数的二阶导数:

1.
$$y = \frac{2x^3 + \sqrt{x} + 4}{x}$$
;

$$2, y = \cos^2 x \ln x;$$

3.
$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$$
.

三、试从
$$\frac{dx}{dv} = \frac{1}{v'}$$
, 导出:

1.
$$\frac{d^2x}{dv^2} = -\frac{y''}{(v')^3}$$
;

2,
$$\frac{d^3x}{dv^3} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y'''}{(v')^5}$$
.

四、验证函数 $y = c_1 e^{\lambda x} + c_2 e^{-\lambda x}$ (λ , c_1 , c_2 是常数) 满足关系式 $y'' - \lambda^2 y = 0$.

五、 下列函数的 n 阶导数:

1,
$$y = e^x \cos x$$
;

$$2, \quad y = \frac{1-x}{1+x};$$

$$3, \quad y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 3x + 2};$$

$$4, y = \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x.$$

练习题答案

$$-$$
, 1, $-2e^{-t}\cos t$;

$$2 \cdot 2 \sec^2 x \tan x$$
;

3.
$$2\arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$
; 4. $2xe^{x^2}(3+2x^2)$;

$$4 \cdot 2xe^{x^2}(3+2x^2)$$

5,
$$2f'(x^2) + 4x^2f''(x^2)$$
; 6, 207360;

$$8, (n+1)!$$

$$\equiv$$
, 1, $4 + \frac{3}{4}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} + 8x^{-3}$;

$$2 - 2\cos 2x \cdot \ln x - \frac{2\sin 2x}{x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{x^2}$$
;

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

$$\Xi$$
、1、 $(\sqrt{2})^n e^x \cos(x+n\frac{\pi}{4})$;

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

3,
$$(-1)^n n! \left[\frac{8}{(x-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \right], (n \ge 2);$$

4,
$$\frac{1}{4}[2^n\sin(2x+\frac{n\pi}{2})]$$

$$+4^{n}\sin(4x+\frac{n\pi}{2})-6^{n}\sin(6x+\frac{n\pi}{2})$$
].