

习题 2.4(P118)

1. 求下列函数的高阶导数.

(1) $y = e^{-\sin x}$, 求 y'' .

解: $y' = -\cos x e^{-\sin x}$, $y'' = \sin x e^{-\sin x} + \cos^2 x e^{-\sin x} = e^{-\sin x} (\sin x + \cos^2 x)$

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

解: $y' = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$, $y'' = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^3} = \frac{-x}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^3}$

(3) $y = e^{2x} \cdot \sin(2x + 1)$, 求 y'' .

解: $y' = 2e^{2x} \cdot \sin(2x + 1) + 2e^{2x} \cos(2x + 1) = 2e^{2x} [\sin(2x + 1) + \cos(2x + 1)]$

$$y'' = 4e^{2x} [\sin(2x + 1) + \cos(2x + 1)] + 2e^{2x} [2\cos(2x + 1) - 2\sin(2x + 1)]$$

$$= 8e^{2x} \cdot \cos(2x + 1)$$

(4) $y = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x$, 求 y'' .

解: $y = \frac{1}{4} [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x$

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

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

(5) $y = \ln \frac{a+bx}{a-bx}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解: $y = \ln(a+bx) - \ln(a-bx)$, 由 $(\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$ 及复合函数求导法得:

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

$$= b^n (n-1)! \left[\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(a+bx)^n} + \frac{1}{(a-bx)^n} \right]$$

(6) $y = \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解: $y = \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = -\cos 2x$

由 $(\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$ 及复合函数求导法得: $y^{(n)} = -2^n \cos(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$

(7) $y = \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x-3}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解: $y = \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{x-1}$,

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

(8) $y = e^{ax} \sin bx$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解: 设 $\sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, 则 $\cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$, 则

$$y' = ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx = e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx)$$

$$= e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \sin bx + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \cos bx \right)$$

$$= e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2+b^2} (\cos \varphi \sin bx + \sin \varphi \cos bx) = e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \sin(bx + \varphi)$$

同理可得:

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

(9) $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

解: $y = \frac{2}{1+x} - 1$, $y^{(n)} = 2 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right)^{(n)} \quad (n \geq 1)$

由 $\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$ 及复合函数求导法得: $y^{(n)} = (-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$

(10) $y = (x^2 + x + 1)\sin x$, 求 $y^{(15)}$.

解: 令 $u = \sin x$, $v = x^2 + x + 1$, 则 $u^{(n)} = \sin(x + \frac{n\pi}{2})$, $v' = 2x + 1$, $v'' = 2$,

$v^{(n)} = 0$ ($n \geq 3$), 由莱布尼兹公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(15)} &= u^{(15)}v + C_{15}^1 u^{(14)}v' + C_{15}^2 u^{(13)}v'' \\ &= (x^2 + x + 1)(-\cos x) + 15(-\sin x)(2x + 1) + 15 \times 14 \cos x \\ &= (209 - x^2 - x)\cos x - 15(2x + 1)\sin x \end{aligned}$$

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 有任意阶导数, 且 $f'(x) = f^2(x)$, 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$.

解: $f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2f^3(x)$, $f'''(x) = 3!f^2(x)f'(x) = 3!f^4(x)$

$$\dots\dots\dots, \quad f^{(n)}(x) = n!f^{n+1}(x)$$

4. 求下列隐函数的二阶导数.

(2) $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$

解: 原式化为: $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$,

$$\text{两端同时对 } x \text{ 求导得: } \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x + 2yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{y'x - y}{x^2}$$

$$\text{故 } (x - y)y' = x + y, \quad y' = \frac{x + y}{x - y}$$

上式两端再同时对 x 求导: $(1 - y')y' + (x - y)y'' = 1 + y'$,

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

(4) $xy = e^{x+y}$

解：两端同时对 x 求导得： $y + xy' = e^{x+y}(1 + y')$ ， $y' = \frac{e^{x+y} - y}{x - e^{x+y}}$

上式两端再同时对 x 求导： $2y' + xy'' = e^{x+y}(1 + y')^2 + e^{x+y}y''$

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

注：注意到 $xy = e^{x+y}$ ，故第一次求导后化为 $y + xy' = xy(1 + y')$ ，应更简便，结果应

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

5. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $xy - \sin(\pi y^2) = 0$ 确定，求 $\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{y=1}$ 。

解：当 $y = 1$ 时， $x = 0$

两端同时对 x 求导得： $y + xy' - 2\pi yy' \cos(\pi y^2) = 0$ (1)

将 $x = 0$ ， $y = 1$ 代入(1)得： $1 + 2\pi y'|_{y=1} = 0$ ，故 $y'|_{y=1} = -\frac{1}{2\pi}$

(1)式两端再同时对 x 求导：

$$2y' + xy'' - 2\pi[(y')^2 \cos(\pi y^2) + yy'' \cos(\pi y^2) - 2\pi(yy')^2 \sin(\pi y^2)] = 0 \quad (2)$$

将 $x = 0$ ， $y = 1$ ， $y'|_{y=1} = -\frac{1}{2\pi}$ 代入(2)得： $-\frac{1}{\pi} - 2\pi\left[-\frac{1}{4\pi^2} - y''|_{y=1}\right] = 0$

$$\text{即 } y''|_{y=1} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}$$

6. 求 $y = x + x^5$ ($x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$) 的反函数的二阶导数。

解：设反函数为 $x = x(y)$ ，则由反函数求导法得

$$x'_y = \frac{1}{y'_x} = \frac{1}{1 + 5x^4}$$

上式两端再对 y 求导（注意 $x = x(y)$ ），得

$$x''_{yy} = \left(\frac{1}{1+5x^4} \right)'_y = \left(\frac{1}{1+5x^4} \right)'_x \cdot x'_y = -\frac{20x^3}{(1+5x^4)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+5x^4} = -\frac{20x^3}{(1+5x^4)^3}$$

一般结论: $\because x'_y = \frac{1}{y'_x}$,

$$\therefore x''_{yy} = \left(\frac{1}{y'_x} \right)'_y = \left(\frac{1}{y'_x} \right)'_x \cdot x'_y = -\frac{y''_{xx}}{(y'_x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'_x} = -\frac{y''_{xx}}{(y'_x)^3}$$

7. 求下列由参数方程所确定的函数的高阶导数.

$$(3) \begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } f''(t) \text{ 存在且不为 } 0, \text{ 求 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{tf''(t)}{f''(t)} = t, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{(y'_x)'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x = e^{-t} \\ y = 2te^{2t} \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}$$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{2e^{2t}(1+2t)}{-e^{-t}} = -2e^{3t}(1+2t),$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{(y'_x)'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{-2e^{3t}(5+6t)}{-e^{-t}} = 2e^{4t}(5+6t)$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{(y''_{xx})'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{2e^{4t}(26+24t)}{-e^{-t}} = -2e^{5t}(26+24t)$$

$$9. \text{ 设参数方程 } \begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t + 3 \\ e^x \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 确定函数 } y = y(x), \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=0}$$

解: 当 $t = 0$ 时, $x = 3, y = 1$

参数方程两端同时对 t 求导: $x'_t = 6t + 2, \quad e^x x'_t \sin t + e^x \cos t - y'_t = 0,$

$$y'_t = e^x x'_t \sin t + e^x \cos t = e^x (6t + 2) \sin t + e^x \cos t, \quad x'_t|_{t=0} = 2, \quad y'_t|_{t=0} = e^3$$

故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{e^x (6t + 2) \sin t + e^x \cos t}{6t + 2}, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{e^3}{2}$

等式 $(6t+2)\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x(6t+2)\sin t + e^x \cos t$ 两端分别对 t 求导:

$$6\frac{dy}{dx} + (6t+2)\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = e^x x'_t(6t+2)\sin t + 6e^x \sin t + e^x(6t+2)\cos t + e^x x'_t \cos t - e^x \sin t$$

$$\text{代入 } t=0, \quad 3e^3 + 2\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)\Big|_{t=0} = 0 + 0 + 2e^3 + 2e^3 - 0, \quad \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{e^3}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)\Big|_{t=0}}{x'_t\Big|_{t=0}} = \frac{\frac{e^3}{2}}{2} = \frac{e^3}{4}$$