

第三讲：n阶导数

1. 利用常用函数的n阶导数
2. 利用莱布尼茨公式
3. 利用递推公式
4. 利用麦克劳林展开式

1. 求n阶导函数 $f^{(n)}(x)$

2. 求 $f^{(n)}(0)$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

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

$$[\sin(ax + b)]^{(n)} = a^n \sin(ax + b + \frac{n\pi}{2})$$

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

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

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

$$((x+a)^k)^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0 & k = 0, \dots, n-1 \\ k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)(x+a)^{k-n} & k \neq 0, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x, \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}$$

$$\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$$

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

$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= 1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$= 1 - 3\left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2x$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{5 + 3\cos 4x}{8}$$

$$(\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x)^{(n)} = \left(\frac{5 + 3\cos 4x}{8}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4^n \cos\left(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

棣莫弗公式

$$(\cos x + i \sin x)^n = \cos nx + i \sin nx$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\cos x - i \sin x)^n &= (\cos(-x) + i \sin(-x))^n \\&= \cos(-nx) + i \sin(-nx) = \cos nx - i \sin nx\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \cos x + i \sin x = y \Rightarrow \cos x - i \sin x = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2i} \left(y - \frac{1}{y} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^n x = \frac{1}{2^n} \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right)^n \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \left(y - \frac{1}{y} \right)^n$$

$$y^n + \frac{1}{y^n} = \cos nx + i \sin nx + \cos nx - i \sin nx = 2 \cos nx$$

$$y^n - \frac{1}{y^n} = \cos nx + i \sin nx - (\cos nx - i \sin nx) = 2i \sin nx$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^n x &= \frac{1}{2^n} \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{n-k} \frac{1}{y^k} = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{n-2k} = \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{n-2k} + \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^{n-k} y^{n-2(n-k)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (y^{n-2k} + y^{2k-n}) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cos(n-2k)x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } n \text{ 是偶数 } \sin^n x &= \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \left(y - \frac{1}{y} \right)^n = \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{y^k} = \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k y^{n-2k} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k y^{n-2k} + \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^{n-k} (-1)^{n-k} y^{n-2(n-k)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2i)^n \cdot 2} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k (y^{n-2k} + y^{2k-n}) = \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k \cos(n-2k)x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } n \text{ 是奇数 } \sin^n x &= \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \left(y - \frac{1}{y} \right)^n = \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{y^k} = \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k y^{n-2k} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2i)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k y^{n-2k} + \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^{n-k} (-1)^{n-k} y^{n-2(n-k)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2i)^n \cdot 2} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k (y^{n-2k} - y^{2k-n}) = \frac{i}{(2i)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k \sin(n-2k)x\end{aligned}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x, \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}$$

$$\cos^6 x = \frac{1}{2^6} \sum_{k=0}^6 C_6^k \cos(6-2k)x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^6} (\cos 6x + 6\cos 4x + 15\cos 2x + 20 + 15\cos 2x + 6\cos 4x + \cos 6x)$$

$$\sin^6 x = \frac{1}{(2i)^6} \sum_{k=0}^6 C_6^k (-1)^k \cos(6-2k)x = -\frac{1}{2^6} \sum_{k=0}^6 C_6^k (-1)^k \cos(6-2k)x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2^6} (\cos 6x - 6\cos 4x + 15\cos 2x - 20 + 15\cos 2x - 6\cos 4x + \cos 6x)$$

$$\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x = \frac{24\cos 4x + 40}{64} = \frac{3\cos 4x + 5}{8}$$

$$\sin^6 x - \cos^6 x = \frac{4\cos 6x + 60\cos 2x}{64} = \frac{\cos 6x + 15\cos 2x}{16}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

m是正整数， $y = \cos^m x$ ，求 $y^{(n)}$

$$\cos^m x = \frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k \cos(m-2k)x$$

$$(\cos^m x)^{(n)} = \left(\frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k \cos(m-2k)x \right)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k (m-2k)^n \cos\left[(m-2k)x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right]$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y = \sin ax \sin bx, \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}$$

$$\sin ax \sin bx = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(ax - bx) - \cos(ax + bx)) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(a - b)x - \cos(a + b)x)$$

$$(\sin ax \sin bx)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(a - b)x - \cos(a + b)x)^{(n)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(a - b)^n \cos\left[(a - b)x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}(a + b)^n \cos\left[(a + b)x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$p、q \text{ 是正整数, } y = \sin^p x \sin^q x, \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y = \sin ax \sin bx \sin cx, \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}$$

$$\sin ax \sin bx \sin cx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(a-b)x - \cos(a+b)x) \sin cx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} [\sin(c+a-b)x + \sin(c-a+b)x] - \frac{1}{4} [\sin(c+a+b)x + \sin(c-a-b)x]$$

$$m \text{ 是大于 2 的正整数, } y = \sin a_1 x \sin a_2 x \cdots \sin a_m x, \text{ 求 } y^{(n)}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y = \frac{x^4}{x-1}, \text{ 求 } y^{(2000)}$$

$$\frac{x^4}{x-1} = \frac{x^4 - 1 + 1}{x-1} = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} = \left(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} = \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} = \frac{(-1)^{2000} 2000!}{(x-1)^{2001}}$$

$$\text{记 } t = x - 1$$

$$\frac{x^4}{x-1} = \frac{(t+1)^4}{t} = \frac{t^4 + 4t^3 + 6t^2 + 4t + 1}{t} = t^3 + 4t^2 + 6t + 4 + \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= (x-1)^3 + 4(x-1)^2 + 6(x-1) + 4 + \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{x^4}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} = \left((x-1)^3 + 4(x-1)^2 + 6(x-1) + 4 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} = \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} = \frac{(-1)^{2000} 2000!}{(x-1)^{2001}}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y = \frac{x^{1001}}{x^2 - 1}, \text{ 求 } y^{(2000)}$$

$$\text{记 } s = x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^{1001}}{x^2 - 1} &= \frac{x \cdot (x^2)^{500}}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x \cdot s^{500}}{s - 1} = x \frac{s^{500} - 1 + 1}{s - 1} = x \frac{s^{500} - 1}{s - 1} + \frac{x}{s - 1} = x(1 + s + \cdots + s^{498} + s^{499}) + \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= x(1 + s + \cdots + s^{498} + s^{499}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{记 } t = x^2 - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^{1001}}{x^2 - 1} &= \frac{x \cdot (x^2)^{500}}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x(t+1)^{500}}{t} = \frac{x \sum_{k=0}^{500} C_{500}^k t^k}{t} = \frac{x \left(\sum_{k=1}^{500} C_{500}^k t^k + 1 \right)}{t} = x \sum_{k=1}^{500} C_{500}^k t^{k-1} + \frac{x}{t} = x \sum_{k=1}^{500} C_{500}^k t^{k-1} + \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} \\ &= x \sum_{k=1}^{500} C_{500}^k t^{k-1} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y = \frac{x^{1001}}{x^2 - 1}, \text{ 求 } y^{(2000)}$$

$$\frac{x^{1001}}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) x^{1001} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^{1001}}{x-1} - \frac{x^{1001}}{x+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{x^{1001}}{x-1} = \frac{x^{1001} - 1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{1000} x^n + \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{x^{1001}}{x+1} = \frac{x^{1001} + 1}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{x+1} = \frac{x^{1001} - (-1)^{1001}}{x - (-1)} + \frac{-1}{x+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{1000} x^n (-1)^{1000-n} + \frac{-1}{x+1}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$a > b > c$ ，求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)}$ 的n阶导数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} &= \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)} \cdot \frac{1}{x+c} = \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x+c} \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} \cdot \frac{1}{x+c} - \frac{1}{x+b} \cdot \frac{1}{x+c} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\frac{1}{c-a} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+c} \right) - \frac{1}{c-b} \left(\frac{1}{x+b} - \frac{1}{x+c} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$p^2 \neq 4q \text{ 且 } q \neq 0, \quad y = \frac{1}{x^2 + px + q}, \quad \text{求 } y^{(n)}$$

设 α 、 β 是 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 的两根(虚根或实根)

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + px + q} = \frac{1}{(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)} = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \left(\frac{1}{x - \alpha} - \frac{1}{x - \beta} \right)$$

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

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\beta^{n+1}} \right) n!$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 常用函数的n阶导数

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \left[\frac{(-1)^n n!}{\alpha^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^n n!}{\beta^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$\frac{(-1)^n n!}{\alpha^{n+1}} - \frac{(-1)^n n!}{\beta^{n+1}} = \frac{\beta^{n+1} (-1)^n n!}{q^{n+1}} - \frac{\alpha^{n+1} (-1)^n n!}{q^{n+1}} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{q^{n+1}} (\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1})$$

$$\text{设 } \alpha = a + bi, \beta = a - bi \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1} = (a + bi)^{n+1} - (a - bi)^{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (bi)^k a^{n+1-k} - \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-bi)^k a^{n+1-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} b^k a^{n+1-k} [i^k - (-i)^k]$$

$$i^k - (-i)^k = \begin{cases} 0 & k \text{ 是偶数} \\ 2i^k = 2i \text{ 或 } -2i & k \text{ 是奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1} = Si$$

$$\beta - \alpha = 2bi \Rightarrow y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{q^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{S}{2b}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 莱布尼茨公式

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

当 u 或 v 是一个低次数多项式函数的时候，我们可以考虑利用这个公式

第三讲：n阶导数 > 莱布尼茨公式

设 $y = x^2 \sin x$ ，求 $y^{(2000)}$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 \sin x)^{(2000)} &= \sum_{k=0}^{2000} C_{2000}^k (x^2)^{(k)} (\sin x)^{(2000-k)} = \sum_{k=0}^2 C_{2000}^k (x^2)^{(k)} (\sin x)^{(2000-k)} \\ &= x^2 (\sin x)^{(2000)} + 2000 \cdot 2x (\sin x)^{(1999)} + \frac{2000 \cdot 1999}{2} \cdot 2 (\sin x)^{(1998)} \\ &= x^2 \sin \left(x + \frac{2000\pi}{2} \right) + 4000x \sin \left(x + \frac{1999\pi}{2} \right) + 2000 \cdot 1999 \sin \left(x + \frac{1998\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 莱布尼茨公式

$$y = \frac{x^4}{x-1}, \text{ 求 } y^{(2000)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x^4}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} &= \left(x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(2000)} = \sum_{k=0}^{2000} C_{2000}^k (x^4)^{(k)} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(2000-k)} = \sum_{k=0}^4 C_{2000}^k (x^4)^{(k)} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(2000-k)} \\ &= x^4 + 2000 \cdot 4x^3 \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(1999)} + \frac{2000 \cdot 1999}{2} \cdot 12x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(1998)} + \frac{2000 \cdot 1999 \cdot 1998}{6} \cdot 24x \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(1997)} \\ &\quad + \frac{2000 \cdot 1999 \cdot 1998 \cdot 1997}{24} \cdot 24 \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(1996)} \end{aligned}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 递推公式

设 $y = \arctan x$ ，求 $y^{(n)}(0)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow (1+x^2)y' = 1 \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求 } n \text{ 阶导数 } (n \geq 2)$$

$$C_n^0 (1+x^2)y^{(n+1)} + C_n^1 (1+x^2)' y^{(n)} + C_n^2 (1+x^2)'' y^{(n-1)} = 0$$

$$(1+x^2)y^{(n+1)} + 2nxy^{(n)} + n(n-1)y^{(n-1)} = 0, \text{ 把 } x=0 \text{ 代入}$$

$$y^{(n+1)}(0) + n(n-1)y^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^{(n+1)}(0)}{n!} + \frac{y^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-2)!} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y^{(n+1)}(0)}{n!} = -\frac{y^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-2)!} \quad (n \geq 2) \Rightarrow \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{(n-1)!} = -\frac{y^{(n-2)}(0)}{(n-3)!} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$\text{若 } n \text{ 是偶数 } \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{(n-1)!} = (-1)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \frac{y^{(2)}(0)}{1!} = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(n)}(0) = 0$$

$$\text{若 } n \text{ 是奇数 } \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{(n-1)!} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{y^{(1)}(0)}{0!} = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \Rightarrow y^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (n-1)!$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 递推公式

设 $y = \arcsin x$ ，求 $y^{(n)}(0)$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} y' = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} y'' + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y' = 0 \Rightarrow (1-x^2) y'' - xy' = 0$$

两边对 x 求 n 阶导数 ($n \geq 2$)

$$C_n^0 (1-x^2) y^{(n+2)} + C_n^1 (1-x^2)' y^{(n+1)} + C_n^2 (1-x^2)'' y^{(n)} - xy^{(n+1)} - ny^{(n)} = 0$$

$$(1-x^2) y^{(n+2)} - 2nxy^{(n+1)} - n(n-1)y^{(n)} - xy^{(n+1)} - ny^{(n)} = 0, \text{ 把 } x=0 \text{ 代入}$$

$$y^{(n+2)}(0) - n^2 y^{(n)}(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^{(n+2)}(0)}{(n!!)^2} - \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{((n-2)!!)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y^{(n+2)}(0)}{(n!!)^2} = \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{((n-2)!!)^2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\text{若 } n \text{ 是偶数 } \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{((n-2)!!)^2} = \frac{y^{(2)}(0)}{(0!!)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(n)}(0) = 0$$

$$\text{若 } n \text{ 是奇数 } \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{((n-2)!!)^2} = \frac{y^{(3)}(0)}{(1!!)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y^{(n)}(0) = ((n-2)!!)^2$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 递推公式

$$y = \frac{x^4}{x-1}, \text{ 求 } y^{(2000)}$$

$$y(x-1) = x^4 \text{ 对 } x \text{ 求 } n \text{ 阶导数 } (n \geq 5)$$

$$C_n^0 y^{(n)}(x-1) + C_n^1 y^{(n-1)}(x-1)' = 0$$

$$y^{(n)}(x-1) + ny^{(n-1)} = 0$$

$$y^{(n)}(1-x) - ny^{(n-1)} = 0$$

$$y^{(n)}(1-x)^n - ny^{(n-1)}(1-x)^{n-1} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{y^{(n)}(1-x)^n}{n!} = \frac{y^{(4)}(1-x)^4}{4!}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(1-x)^n} \frac{y^{(4)}(1-x)^4}{4!} \Rightarrow y^{(2000)} = \frac{2000!}{(1-x)^{2000}} \frac{y^{(4)}(1-x)^4}{4!}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 麦克劳林级数

$$f(x) = x^{1000} \sin x, \text{ 求 } f^{(2019)}(0)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$x^{1000} \sin x = x^{1000} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1001}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^n$$

比较等式两边 x^{2019} 的系数

$$\frac{f^{(2019)}(0)}{2019!} = \frac{(-1)^{509}}{1019!} \Rightarrow f^{(2019)}(0) = -\frac{2019!}{1019!}$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 麦克劳林级数

$f(x) = e^{x^2} \sin x$, 求 $f^{(2020)}(0)$ 和 $f^{(2021)}(0)$

$$\sum_{n=p}^{\infty} a_n x^{mn+s} \cdot \sum_{n=q}^{\infty} b_n x^{mn+t} = \sum_{n=p+q}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=p}^{n-q} a_i b_{n-i} \right) x^{mn+s+t}$$

其中 p, q 是非负整数, m 是正整数, s, t 是整数

$$e^{x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n} \quad \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} \frac{(-1)^{n-i}}{[2(n-i)+1]!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$x^{2020} \text{ 的系数 } \frac{f^{(2020)}(0)}{2020!} = 0$$

$$x^{2021} \text{ 的系数 } \frac{f^{(2021)}(0)}{2021!} = \sum_{i=0}^{1010} \frac{1}{i!} \frac{(-1)^{1010-i}}{[2(1010-i)+1]!} \quad \text{令 } 2n+1=2021 \Rightarrow n=1010$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 麦克劳林级数

$f(x) = e^{x^2} \sin x$ ，求 $f^{(2020)}(0)$ 和 $f^{(2021)}(0)$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2} \sin x$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 是奇函数} \Rightarrow f^{(2020)}(x) \text{ 是奇函数} \Rightarrow f^{(2020)}(0)$$

奇函数的导函数是偶函数 $g(-x) = -g(x) \Rightarrow -g'(-x) = -g'(x) \Rightarrow g'(-x) = g'(x)$

偶函数的导函数是奇函数 $g(-x) = g(x) \Rightarrow -g'(-x) = g'(x) \Rightarrow g'(-x) = -g'(x)$

奇函数的任意偶数阶导函数仍然是奇函数

偶函数的任意偶数阶导函数仍然是偶函数

$$f(x) = x^{1000} \tan x, \text{ 求 } f^{(2020)}(0)$$

第三讲：n阶导数 > 麦克劳林级数

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x+x^2}, \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = \frac{-x \ln(1-x)}{(1-x)^2}, \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x-1}, \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{1-x^2}, \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}, \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}), \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2}, \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \neq 0, \text{ 函数 } f(x) = e^{ax} \cos bx, \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\text{函数 } f(x) = e^{x \cos \theta} \cos(x \sin \theta), \text{ 求 } f^{(n)}(0)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

求出 $f(x)$ 的麦克劳林展开式 \rightarrow 求出 $f^{(n)}(0)$

求麦克劳林展开式的方法就是求 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 的方法