第三节

第二章

高阶导数

- 一、高阶导数的概念
- 二、高阶导数的运算法则







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
$$a = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t})$$

即
$$a = (s')'$$





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

$$y'' = (y')' \quad \overrightarrow{x} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (\frac{dy}{dx})$$

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

$$y'''$$
, $y^{(4)}$, ..., $y^{(n)}$
或 $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}$, $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}$, ..., $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$





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

ff:
$$y' = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + \mathbf{L} + na_nx^{n-1}$$

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

依次类推,可得

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

思考: 设 $y = x^m (m$ 为任意常数), 问 $y^{(n)} = ?$

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





例2. 设 $y = e^{ax}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

特别有: $(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$

例3. 设
$$y = \ln(1+x)$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

规定 0!=1

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



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例4. 设
$$y = \sin x$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

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

类似可证:

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





例5.设 $y = e^{ax} \sin bx (a,b)$ 常数),求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

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

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

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

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





例6. 设 $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2|x|$, 求使 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高

阶数
$$n = 2$$

分析: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3, & x \ge 0 \\ 2x^3, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

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

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

$$X f''_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{6x^{2} - 0}{x} = 0$$

$$f''_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{12x^{2} - 0}{x} = 0$$

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$$f'''_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{12x^{2} - 0}{x} = 0$$

$$f'''_{+}(0) = 12 \quad f'''_{-}(0) = 24 \quad f'''_{-}(0) \quad \text{A.7.4.4.}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2, & x \ge 0 \\ 6x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{6x^{2} - 0}{x} = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 24x, & x \ge 0 \\ 12x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{12x^2 - 0}{x} = 0$$

但是 f'''(0) = 12, f'''(0) = 24, ∴ f'''(0) 不存在.





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)

3.
$$(uv)^{(n)} = u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}u^{(n-2)}v'' +$$

规律

$$+\mathbf{L} + \frac{n(n-1)\mathbf{L}(n-k+1)}{k!} u^{(n-k)}v^{(k)} + \dots + uv^{(n)}$$

莱布尼茨(Leibniz) 公式





规律

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

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

$$(uv)''' = u'''v' + 3u''v'' + 4uv'''$$

用数学归纳法可证

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

例7.
$$y = x^2 e^{2x}$$
, 求 $y^{(20)}$.

解: 设
$$u = e^{2x}, v = x^2,$$
则

$$u^{(k)} = 2^k e^{2x} \quad (k = 1, 2, L, 20)$$

$$v' = 2x$$
, $v'' = 2$,

$$v^{(k)} = 0$$
 $(k = 3, L, 20)$

代入莱布尼茨公式,得

$$y^{(20)} = 2^{20} e^{2x} \cdot x^2 + 20 \cdot 2^{19} e^{2x} \cdot 2x + \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2!} 2^{18} e^{2x} \cdot 2$$
$$= 2^{20} e^{2x} (x^2 + 20x + 95)$$





例8. 设 $y = \arctan x$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$.

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

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

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

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





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如下列公式

$$(\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

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

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

(4) 利用莱布尼茨公式



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思考与练习

1. 如何求下列函数的 n 阶导数?

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

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

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

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



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

$$A = (x-2) \cdot \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)} \Big|_{x=2} = 1$$

$$B = (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)} \Big|_{x=1} = -1$$

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

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







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

 $p = (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3$
 $= \sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x$
 $= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$
 $= 1 - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2x$ $\sin^2 a = \frac{1 - \cos 2a}{2}$
 $= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\cos 4x$
 $y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4^n \cos(4x + n\frac{\pi}{2})$

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



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2. (填空题) (1) 设
$$f(x) = (\underline{x^2 - 3x + 2})^n \cos \frac{\pi x^2}{16}$$
,则

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

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

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

(2) 已知 f(x) 任意阶可导, 且 $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$, 则当

$$n \ge 2 \text{ If } f^{(n)}(x) = n! [f(x)]^{n+1}$$

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

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





各项均含因

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

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

同样可求 $\frac{d^3 x}{d y^3}$

(见 P103 题4)

作业





备用题

设
$$y = x^2 f(\sin x)$$
 求 y'' , 其中 f 二阶可导.
解: $y' = 2x \cdot f(\sin x) + x^2 \cdot f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$

$$y'' = (2xf(\sin x))' + (x^2f'(\sin x)\cos x)'$$

$$= 2f(\sin x) + 2x \cdot f'(\sin x)\cos x$$

$$+ 2xf'(\sin x)\cos x + x^2f''(\sin x)\cos^2 x$$

$$+ x^2f'(\sin x)(-\sin x)$$

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

$$+ x^2\cos^2 x f''(\sin x)$$



