

# 高阶导数

## 1 高阶导数的定义

$$f''(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x + \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x}$$

可记为：

$$f''(x), y'', \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \frac{d^2f(x)}{dx^2}$$

n 阶导数的拉格朗日记法：

$$f^n(x), y^n(x)$$

## 2 高阶导数的计算

### 2.1 直接法

eg.1

$$y^{(n)} = (e^{\lambda x})^{(n)} = \lambda^n e^{\lambda x} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

eg.2

$$\sin(\omega x)^n = \omega^n \sin(\omega x + n\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\sin(x)^n = \sin(x + n\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\cos(x)^n = \cos(x + n\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\cos(\omega x)^n = \omega^n \cos(\omega x + n\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

eg.3

### 2.1.1 第一组结论:

$$f(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

$$f^n(x) = a_0n! \quad f^k(x) = 0, (k > n)$$

### 2.1.2 第二组结论:

$$(x^m)^{(n)} = \begin{cases} m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)x^{m-n} & n < m \\ n! & n = m \\ 0 & n > m \end{cases}$$

### 2.1.3 第三组结论

对于:

$$y = (x+c)^\mu$$

有:

$$y^{(n)} = \mu(\mu-1)(\mu-2)\dots(\mu-n+1)(x+c)^{\mu-n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

当  $\mu = 1$  时:

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

对于对数:

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

eg.4

设  $y = f(\ln x)^2$ , 求  $y''$ .

解:

$$y' = 2f(\ln x) \cdot f'(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y'' = [2f(\ln x)]' \cdot f'(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 2f(\ln x) \cdot [f'(\ln x)]' \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 2f(\ln x) \cdot f'(\ln x) \cdot [\frac{1}{x}]'$$

## 2.2 补充公式:

$$(a^x)^{(n)} = a^x (\ln a)^n \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{ax+b}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n! a^n}{(ax+b)^{n+1}} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

## 2.3 间接法

设  $\mu = \mu(x), \nu = \nu(x)$  具有  $n$  阶导数, 则

$$(\mu \pm \nu)^{(n)} = \mu^{(n)} \pm \nu^{(n)} \quad (1)$$

$$(c\mu)^{(n)} = c\mu^{(n)} \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}) \quad (2)$$

$$(\mu\nu)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \mu^{(n-k)} \nu^{(k)} \quad (3)$$

$$(\mu + \nu)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \mu^{n-k} \nu^k \quad (4)$$

eg.1

求  $y = \frac{x}{x^2-1}$  的  $n$  阶导数

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{x}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) \\ \therefore y^{(n)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{(n)} + \left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{(n)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{(n+1)}} + \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-1)^{(n+1)}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

eg.2

求  $y = (\sin x)^6 + (\cos x)^6$  的 n 阶导数

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3 \\
 &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \quad (\text{立方和公式}) \\
 &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \quad (\text{展开}) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x \quad (\text{二倍角公式}) \\
 &= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x \quad (\text{后续带公式})
 \end{aligned}$$

eg.3

已知  $y = \arctan x$ , 求  $y^{(n)}(0), n > 1$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

整理得:

$$(1+x^2)y' = 1$$

对等式两边同时求 n 阶导, 由莱布尼兹公式:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (1+x^2)^{(k)} y^{(n-k+1)} = 0$$

仅当  $k = 0, 1, 2$  时,  $(1+x^2)^{(k)} \neq 0$

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

简化得:

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

令  $x = 0$ , 代入得:

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

令  $a_m = y^{(m)}(0)$ , 则递推关系为:

$$a_m = -(m-1)(m-2)a_{m-2} \quad m \geq 2$$
$$a_0 = y(0) = \arctan(0) = 0, a_1 = y'(0) = 1$$

当  $m$  为偶数时,

$$a_m = 0;$$

当  $m$  为奇数时,

$$a_m = (-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} (m-1)!$$

当  $n > 1$  时:

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (n-1)!, & \text{若 } n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$$

### 2.3.1 莱布尼兹公式的使用建议

1. 求两个函数乘积的高阶导数
2. 建议一个是幂函数或多项式函数