

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:

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

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:

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

2.1.3 第三组结论

对于:

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

有:

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

当 $\mu=1$ 时:

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

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:

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

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

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:

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

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