

P.95.5 要使 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 满足: $y'' + p \cdot y' + q = 0$

问 λ 应取何值?

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解: $y' = \lambda e^{\lambda x}$, $y'' = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$

代入: $y'' + p \cdot y' + q = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + p \lambda e^{\lambda x} + q e^{\lambda x} = 0$

由 $e^{\lambda x} \neq 0$, 从而 $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$

P.95.6 $\theta = t^3 - 2t^2 + 3t - 1$, $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 3t^2 - 4t + 3$, $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = 6t - 4$.

P.99.7 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^n}$, 其中 n 为一正整数, 求 $f^{(k)}(0)$, k 为一正整数。

解: $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = (1-x)^{-n}$

$f'(x) = (-n) \cdot (1-x)^{-n-1} \cdot (-1)$

$f''(x) = (-n) \cdot (-n-1) \cdot (1-x)^{-n-2} \cdot (-1)^2 = (-1)^2 \cdot n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (1-x)^{-n-2}$

...

$f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^{2k} \cdot n(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+k-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+k}}$

$f^{(k)}(0) = n \cdot (n+1) \cdots (n+k-1) = (n+k-1)(n+k-2) \cdots (n+1) \cdot n$

P.99.8 设 $y = x^2 \cdot \ln(1+x)$, 求 $y^{(50)}$

解: 设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$, $g(x) = x^2$, $g'(x) = 2x$, $g''(x) = 2$, $g^{(3)}(x) = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

$[\ln(1+x)]^{(50)} = (-1)^{49} \cdot \frac{49!}{(1+x)^{50}}$

$f''(x) = (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$

$[\ln(1+x)]^{(49)} = (-1)^{48} \cdot \frac{48!}{(1+x)^{49}}$

$f^{(3)}(x) = (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{2!}{(1+x)^3}$

$f^{(4)}(x) = (-1)^3 \cdot \frac{3!}{(1+x)^4}$

$[\ln(1+x)]^{(48)} = (-1)^{47} \cdot \frac{47!}{(1+x)^{48}}$

...

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

$y^{(50)} = (x^2) \cdot [\ln(1+x)]^{(50)} + 50 \cdot [\ln(1+x)]^{(49)} \cdot (2x) + \frac{50 \times 49}{2!} \cdot [\ln(1+x)]^{(48)} \cdot 2 + 0$

$= x^2 \cdot \frac{(-49)!}{(1+x)^{50}} + 100x \cdot \frac{48!}{(1+x)^{49}} + 50 \times 49 \times \frac{(-47)!}{(1+x)^{48}}$