## 4.1.4 高阶导数

- 一、问题的提出
- 二、高阶导数的定义与记号
- 三、高阶导数的求法

四、小结

#### 一、问题的提出

问题:变速直线运动的加速度.

设物体的运动规律为=s(t),则速度为

$$v(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{s(t + \Delta t) - s(t)}{\Delta t} = s'(t) = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

而加速度建速度对时间的变化率

$$\mathbb{E} a(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{v(t + \Delta t) - v(t)}{\Delta t}$$
$$= v'(t) = [s'(t)]' = s''(t).$$

即加速度是位移对时间的导数的导数。

#### 二、高阶导数的定义与记号

定义 如果函数f(x)的导数f'(x)在点x处可导,即

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

存在,则称(f'(x))′为函数f(x)在点x处的二阶导数

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

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

类似地,

二阶导数的导数称为三阶导数,记作:  $y''', f'''(x), \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$ .

或 
$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2})$$

三阶导数的导数称为四阶导数,记作:  $f^{(4)}(x)$ ,  $y^{(4)}$ ,  $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$ .

或 
$$\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3})$$

一般地,

函数 f(x)的n-1阶导数的导数称为函数f(x)的

n阶导数,记作:
$$f^{(n)}(x)$$
,  $y^{(n)}$ ,  $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$ 或  $\frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}$ 

即 
$$y^{(n)} = (y^{(n-1)})', f^{(n)}(x) = (f^{(n-1)}(x))'$$
 或 
$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}}\right)$$

二阶和二阶以上的导数统称为高阶导数.

相应地, f(x)称为零阶导数f'(x)称为一阶导数

#### 三、高阶导数的求法

1.直接法 求高阶导数就是多接连地求导数.

例1. 设
$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$
,求 $y'''$ 

解 
$$y'=2ax+b, y''=2a, y'''=0$$
.

例2. 设  $y = \arctan x$ , 求y'', y''', y'''(0).

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad y'' = (\frac{1}{1+x^2})' = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$
$$y''' = (\frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2})' = \frac{2(3x^2-1)}{(1+x^2)^3} \qquad y'''(0) = -2$$

例3. 设
$$y = f(\ln x)$$
, 求 $y''(x)$ .

解 
$$y' = f'(\ln x)(\ln x)' = \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{[f'(\ln x)]'x - f'(\ln x)x'}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{f''(\ln x) - f'(\ln x)}{x^2}$$

#### 例4. 求幂函数的阶导数公式

解 设 
$$y = x^{\alpha} \ (\alpha \in R)$$
  $y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$  
$$y'' = (\alpha x^{\alpha-1})' = \alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2}$$
$$y''' = (\alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2})' = \alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)x^{\alpha-3}$$
$$\dots$$
$$y^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)x^{\alpha-n} \qquad (n \ge 1)$$

$$y^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1) x^{\alpha - n} \qquad (n \ge 1)$$

岩 $\alpha$  为自然数n 则

$$y^{(n)} = (x^n)^{(n)} = n!, \quad y^{(n+1)} = (n!)' = 0.$$

#### 2. 观察、归纳法

求n阶导数时,求出1-3或4阶后,不要急于合并,分析结果的规律性,写出n阶导数.

例5. 设 
$$y = \ln(1+x)$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$ .

例6. 设
$$y = \frac{1}{ax+b} (a \neq 0)$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$ .

解  $y = (ax+b)^{-1}$ 

$$y' = (-1)(ax+b)^{-2} \cdot a$$

$$y'' = (-1)(-2)(ax+b)^{-3} \cdot a^{2}$$

$$y''' = (-1)(-2)(-3)(ax+b)^{-4} \cdot a^{3}$$

由归纳法可知

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)(-2)(-3)\cdots(-n)(ax+b)^{-n-1} \cdot a^n$$

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

例7. 设 
$$y = \sin x$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$ .

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

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

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

#### 高阶导数的运算法则

$$C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

设函数u和v具有n阶导数,则

(1) 
$$(u \pm v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)} \pm v^{(n)}$$

(2) 
$$(Cu)^{(n)} = Cu^{(n)}$$

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

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

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

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

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$$(u \cdot v)^{(n)} = C_n^0 u^{(n)} v + C_n^1 u^{(n-1)} v' + C_n^2 u^{(n-2)} v''$$

$$+ C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)} + \dots + C_n^n u v^{(n)}$$

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

= u'''v + 3u''v' + 3u'v'' + uv'''

例8. 设  $y = x^2 e^{2x}$ , 求 $y^{(20)}$ .

解 设 $u = e^{2x}, v = x^2$ ,则由莱布尼兹公式知

$$y^{(20)} = C_{20}^{0} (e^{2x})^{(20)} \cdot x^{2} + C_{20}^{1} (e^{2x})^{(19)} \cdot (x^{2})'$$

$$+ C_{20}^{2} (e^{2x})^{(18)} \cdot (x^{2})'' + C_{20}^{3} (e^{2x})^{(17)} \cdot (x^{2})''' + \cdots$$

$$= 2^{20} e^{2x} \cdot x^{2} + 20 \cdot 2^{19} e^{2x} \cdot 2x$$

$$+ \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2!} 2^{18} e^{2x} \cdot 2$$

$$= 2^{20} e^{2x} (x^{2} + 20x + 95)$$

练习: 设 $y = (3x^2 - 2)\sin 2x$ , 求 $y^{(100)}$ .

3.间接法 利用已知的高阶导数公式,通过四则运算,变量代换等方法,求出n阶导.

几个初等函数的高阶导数

$$(1) (a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \cdot \ln^n a \quad (a > 0) \qquad (e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$$

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

(3) 
$$(\cos kx)^{(n)} = k^n \cos(kx + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(4) (x^{\alpha})^{(n)} = \alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1) x^{\alpha - n}$$

$$(5) (\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n} \qquad (\frac{1}{x})^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$$

例9. 设 
$$y = \frac{1}{2x^2 + x - 1}$$
, 求 $y^{(n)}$ . 
$$\left(\frac{1}{ax + b}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n! a^n}{(ax + b)^{n+1}}$$
解  $y = \frac{1}{2x^2 + x - 1} = \frac{1}{(x + 1)(2x - 1)}$ 

$$=\frac{A}{x+1}-\frac{B}{2x-1}=\frac{(2A+B)x+(B-A)}{(x+1)(2x-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2A + B = 0 \\ B - A = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2x-1}$$

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{(n)} + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2x-1} \right)^n = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(2x-1)^{n+1}}$$

思考: 设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1}$$
, 求 $f^{(2021)}(0)$ .

#### 4、隐函数的高阶导数

例10. 设f(x)可导,且 $f'(x) \neq 1$ , y = y(x)由 y = f(x + y)确定,求y''.

$$\mathbf{f}$$
 由  $\mathbf{y} = f(x+y)$ 两边对 $x$ 求导得  $\mathbf{y}' = f'(x+y)(1+y')$ 

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

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1 - f'(x + y)} - 1 \right) = -\frac{-f'' \cdot (1 + y')}{(1 - f')^2}$$
$$= \frac{f''}{(1 - f')^3}.$$

例11. 设y = y(x) 由方程  $e^y + xy = e$  确定, 求 y''(0).

解: 方程两边对x 求导, 得

$$e^{y}y' + y + xy' = 0$$

再求导,得

$$e^{y}y'^{2} + (e^{y} + x)y'' + 2y' = 0$$

当 x = 0 时, y = 1, 故由 ① 得

$$e^{y(0)}y'(0) + y(0) + 0 \cdot y'(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$$

再代入② 得0 
$$y''(0) = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

#### 5. 由参数方程所确定的函数的高阶导数

一阶导数仍然是参数方程:
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y' = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} = \omega(t) \end{cases}$$

同样得到函数 
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
 的二阶导数 
$$y' \xrightarrow{\omega} t \xrightarrow{\varphi^{-1}} x$$
 
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} (\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{d}{dx} (\omega(t)) = \frac{d\omega/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} (\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)})}{\frac{dx}{dx}}$$

$$= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^{2}(t)} \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)} = \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^{3}(t)}$$

三阶以上的导数可如此类推。

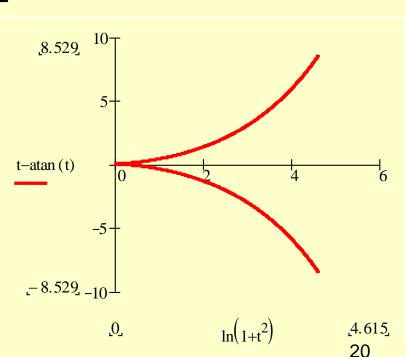
## 例12. 求由方程 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases}$ 表示的函数的二阶导数

解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} = \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} = \frac{1 + t^2}{4t}$$

$$= \frac{0}{2}$$



例13. 设
$$y = y(x)$$
由 $\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$ 确定,求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{[tf'(t) - f(t)]'}{[f'(t)]'}$$
$$= \frac{f'(t) + tf''(t) - f'(t)}{f''(t)} = t$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(y'_x)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{[t]'}{[f'(t)]'} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$

# 例14. 求由方程 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases}$ 表示的函数的二阶导数.

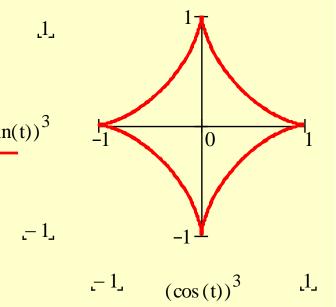
解 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}$$

$$= \frac{3a \sin^2 t \cos t}{3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t)}$$

$$= -\tan t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{(-\tan t)'}{(a\cos^3 t)'}$$

$$=\frac{-\sec^2 t}{-3a\cos^2 t \sin t} = \frac{\sec^4 t}{3a\sin t}$$



星形线(star-like curve)

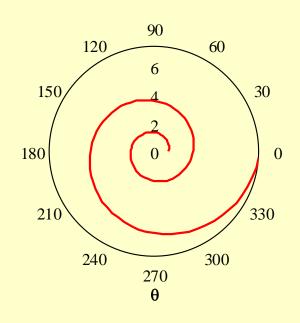
## 例15. 设y = y(x)由极坐标方程 $= e^{\theta}$ 确定,救<sub>x</sub>.

解 
$$r = r(\theta) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = e^{\theta} \cos \theta \\ y = e^{\theta} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$y'_{x} = \frac{y'_{\theta}}{x'_{\theta}} = \frac{(e^{\theta} \sin \theta)'}{(e^{\theta} \cos \theta)'}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$$

$$y_x'' = \frac{(y_x')_\theta'}{x_\theta'} = \frac{\left(\frac{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta - \sin\theta}\right)_\theta'}{(e^\theta \cos\theta)_\theta'}$$
$$= \frac{2}{e^\theta (\cos\theta - \sin\theta)^3}$$



对数螺线

## 思考题

设
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, \quad \text{由 } y'_x = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \quad (\varphi'(t) \neq 0)$$
可知  $y''_x = \frac{\psi''(t)}{\varphi''(t)}$ ,对吗?

#### 思考题解答

#### 不对.

$$y_x'' = \frac{d}{dx}(y_x') = \frac{dy_x'}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)_t' \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)}$$

#### 6. 分段函数的高阶导数

例16. 设  $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2|x|$ , 求使  $f^{(n)}(0)$  存在的最高阶数 n =

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

$$\therefore f'_{-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{2x^{3} - 0}{x} = 0 \qquad f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{4x^{3} - 0}{x} = 0$$

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

#### 6. 分段函数的高阶导数

例16. 设  $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2|x|$ , 求使  $f^{(n)}(0)$  存在的最高阶数 n = 2.

**#:** 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3, & x \ge 0 \\ 2x^3, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2, & x \ge 0 \\ 6x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

#### 7. 反函数的高阶导数:

**例17.** 试从 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{1}{y'}$$
 导出  $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}y^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$ .

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 
$$\frac{d^3 x}{d y^3}$$

#### 8. 杂例

例18. 设  $y = \arctan x$ , 求  $y^{(n)}(0)$ .

解: 
$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, 即  $(1+x^2)y' = 1$  (用莱布尼兹公式)

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

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

曲 
$$y'(0) = 1$$
, 得  $y^{(2m+1)}(0) = (-1)^m (2m)! y'(0)$   $(m = 0.1.2, \cdots)$ 

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

例19.设  $y = e^{ax} \sin bx$  (a,b为常数),求  $y^{(n)}$ .

解: 
$$y' = ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx$$
  
 $= e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx)$   
 $= e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(bx + \varphi)$   $(\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a})$   
 $y'' = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} [ae^{ax} \sin(bx + \varphi) + be^{ax} \cos(bx + \varphi)]$   
 $= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(bx + 2\varphi)$ 

………(用归纳法)

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

#### 四、内容小结

- 1. 高阶导数的定义、记号;
- 2. 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: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{ax+b}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n! a^n}{(ax+b)^{n+1}}$$

(4) 利用莱布尼兹公式:

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

## 思考题

设g'(x)连续,且 $f(x) = (x-a)^2 g(x)$ ,求f''(a).

### 思考题解答

$$:: g(x)$$
 可导

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2(x-a)g(x) + (x-a)^2 g'(x)$$

$$:: g''(x)$$
 不一定存在 故用定义求  $f''(a)$ 

$$f''(a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{x - a}$$
  $f'(a) = 0$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} [2g(x) + (x - a)g'(x)] = 2g(a)$$

#### 补充例题

#### 1. 如何求下列函数的 n 阶导数?

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

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

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

解: 
$$y = -x^2 - x - 1 + \frac{1}{1 - x}$$

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

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

提示: 令 
$$\frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-1}$$

$$A = (x-2) \cdot 原式 \bigg|_{x=2} = 1$$

$$B = (x-1) \cdot 原式 \bigg|_{x=1} = -1$$

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

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

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

解: 
$$y = (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3$$
  
=  $\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x$ 

$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

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

$$=\frac{5}{8}+\frac{3}{8}\cos 4x$$

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 4^n \cos(4x + n\frac{\pi}{2})$$

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

 $\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1-\cos 2\alpha}{2}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 思考判断题

设
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$$
,证明: $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$ 

答: 
$$\frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'y''}{(y')^5}$$

#### 练习题

一、 填空题:

- 2、曲线 $x^3 + y^3 xy = 7$ 在点(1, 2)处的切线方程是。
- 3、曲线  $\begin{cases} x = t \cos t \\ y = t \sin t \end{cases}$  在  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处的法线方程\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4、已知 $\begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t \\ y = e^t \sin t \end{cases}, 则 \frac{dy}{dx} = ____; \frac{dy}{dx} |_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = ____.$
- 5、设 $xy = e^{x+y}$ ,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

二、 求下列方程所确定的隐函数 y 的二阶导数
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$
:

1, 
$$y = 1 + xe^{y}$$
;

$$2, y = \tan(x + y);$$

3, 
$$\sqrt[x]{y} = \sqrt[y]{x}$$
  $(x > 0, y > 0)$ .

三、 用对数求导法则求下列函数的导数:

$$1, \quad y = x^{x^2};$$

2. 
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}(3-x)^4}{(x+1)^5}$$
;

$$3, \quad y = \sqrt{x \sin x} \sqrt{1 - e^x}.$$

四、求下列参数方程所确定的函数的二阶导数 $\frac{a-y}{1}$ :

1、 
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$$
;
2、 
$$\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$$
 设  $f''(t)$  存在且不为零 .

2、  $\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = tf'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$  设f''(t) 存在且不为零 . 五、求由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = t - \arctan t \end{cases}$  所确定的函数的 三阶导数 $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$ .

六、设
$$f(x)$$
满足 $f(x) + 2f(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{3}{x}$ ,求 $f'(x)$ .

#### 练习题答案

$$-, 1, -\frac{4}{3}, \frac{6x - 4xy - 8xy' - 20yy' + 10x(y')^{2}}{10xy - 2x^{2} - 5};$$

$$2, x + 11y - 23 = 0 \qquad 3, \frac{\pi}{2}x - y + \frac{\pi}{2} = 0;$$

$$4, \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t}, -2 - \sqrt{3}; \qquad 5, \frac{e^{x+y} - y}{x - e^{x+y}}.$$

$$=, 1, \frac{e^{2y}(3 - y)}{(2 - y)^{3}};$$

$$2, -2\csc^{2}(x + y)c \tan^{3}(x + y);$$

$$3, \frac{y(\ln y + 1)^{2} - x(\ln x + 1)^{2}}{xy(\ln y + 1)^{3}}.$$

$$\Xi, 1, x^{x^{2}+1}(2\ln x+1);$$

$$2, \frac{\sqrt{x+2}(3-x)^{4}}{(x+1)^{5}} \left[\frac{1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{4}{3-x} - \frac{5}{x+1}\right];$$

$$3, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x\sin x}\sqrt{1-e^{x}}\left[\frac{1}{x} + \cot x - \frac{e^{x}}{2(1-e^{x})}\right].$$

$$\Xi, \frac{b}{a^{2}\sin^{3}t}; \qquad 2, \frac{1}{f''(t)}.$$

$$\Xi, \frac{t^{4}-1}{8t^{3}}. \qquad \Rightarrow 2 + \frac{1}{x^{2}}.$$

#### 思考题

3. 设多项式p(x)只有实零点,求证:

$$(p'(x))^2 \ge p(x)p''(x)$$
对一切 $x \in R$ 成立.

4. 设 
$$f(x) = (1 + \sqrt{x})^{2n+2} (n \in N^+)$$
, 求  $f^{(n)}(1)$ .

5. 设 
$$f_n(x) = x^n \ln x (n \in N^+)$$
,求极限  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f_n^{(n)}(1/n)}{n!}$ .