

## 2.3 几类特殊函数的求导运算

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高等数学

# 内容概要

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- 一、隐函数求导
- 二、对数求导法
- 三、参数方程求导
- 四、思考与练习

## 回顾 求下列函数的导数：

$$(1) \ y = \arcsin(3x^2) \ ;$$

$$(2) \ y = \left(\arctan \frac{x}{2}\right)^3 \ .$$

解

$$(1) y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(3x^2)^2}} \cdot (3x^2)' = \frac{6x}{\sqrt{1-9x^4}} \ .$$

$$(2) y' = 3\left(\arctan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{x^2}{4}} = \frac{6}{4+x^2} \left(\arctan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \ .$$

## 练习 求下列函数的导数：

$$(1) \ y = (\arcsin x)^5 \quad y' = \frac{5(\arcsin x)^4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(2) \ y = \arccos(2x^2 + 7) \quad y' = -\frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-(2x^2 + 7)^2}}$$

$$(3) \ y = \arctan 2x^2 \quad y' = \frac{4x}{1+4x^4}$$

# 一、隐函数的求导

我们称由未解出因变量的方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  所确定的  $y$  与  $x$  之间的关系为隐函数.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4, \quad xy = e^{\frac{x}{y}}, \quad \sin(x^2 y) - 5x = 0, \\ e^x + e^y - xy = 0, \quad 2x^2 - y + 4 = 0$$

隐函数求导数的**方法**是：方程两端同时对  $x$  求导，遇到含有  $y$  的项，先对  $y$  求导，再乘以  $y$  对  $x$  的导数  $y'$ ，得到一个含有  $y'$  的方程式，然后从中解出  $y'$  即可.

例1 (1) 求由方程  $\tan x + \tan y = xy$  所确定的  
隐函数  $y = f(x)$  的导数.

解:  $(\tan x + \tan y)' = (xy)'$

$$\sec^2 x + \sec^2 y \cdot y' = 1 \times y + x \cdot y'$$

$$\sec^2 y \cdot y' - x \cdot y' = y - \sec^2 x$$

$$y' = \frac{y - \sec^2 x}{\sec^2 y - x}$$

(2) 求椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$  上一点  $P\left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$  处的切线方程.

解:  $\left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3}\right)' = (1)'$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{2}{3}y} = -\frac{3x}{4y}$$

$$k = y' \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

切线方程:  $y - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$

(3) 设函数  $y = f(x)$  是由方程  $xy + \ln y = e^x$

所确定, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x=0}$ .

解:

$$\begin{aligned} (xy + \ln y)' &= (e^x)' \\ x' \cdot y + x \cdot y' + \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= e^x \\ y + xy' + \frac{1}{y} y' &= e^x \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = y' &= \frac{e^x - y}{x + \frac{1}{y}} \end{aligned}$$



即 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x - y}{x + \frac{1}{y}}$$

又因为函数由方程  $xy + \ln y = e^x$  所确定,

当  $x = 0$  时, 代入方程  $0 + \ln y = e^0$

得到  $\ln y = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = e$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=e}} = \frac{e^0 - e}{0 + \frac{1}{e}} = e(1 - e)$$

(4) 设  $y = y(x)$  是由方程  $y^3 + 2xy - 3x^2 = 0$  所确定的隐函数, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解:  $(y^3 + 2xy - 3x^2)' = (0)'$

$$3y^2 y' + (2y + 2xy') - 6x = 0$$

$$3y^2 y' + 2xy' = 6x - 2y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{6x - 2y}{3y^2 + 2x}$$

# 练习题

1、设隐函数  $y = f(x)$  由方程  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$  所

确定，求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  .

解：  $(x^3 + y^3 - 3xy)' = (0)'$   
 $3x^2 + 3y^2 \cdot y' - 3(x'y + xy') = 0$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 \cdot y' - 3y - 3xy' = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{3y - 3x^2}{3y^2 - 3x} = \frac{y - x^2}{y^2 - x}$$

2、设隐函数  $y = f(x)$  由方程  $e^{xy} + y^3 - 5x = 0$  所

确定，求  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}$  .

解：  $(e^{xy} + y^3 - 5x)' = (0)'$

$$e^{xy} (xy)' + 3y^2 \cdot y' - 5 = 0$$

$$e^{xy} (y + xy') + 3y^2 y' - 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{5 - y \cdot e^{xy}}{x \cdot e^{xy} + 3y^2}$$

函数由方程  $e^{xy} + y^3 - 5x = 0$  确定

当  $x = 0$  时，代入方程  $e^0 + y^3 - 0 = 0$

得到  $y^3 = -1 \Rightarrow y = -1$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=-1}} = \frac{5 - (-1)e^0}{0 + 3 \cdot (-1)^2} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5 - y \cdot e^{xy}}{x \cdot e^{xy} + 3y^2}$$

## 二、对数求导法

### 幂指函数

例2 (1) 已知  $y = x^x (x > 0)$  , 求  $y'$  .

解:  $\ln y = \ln x^x$

$$(\ln y)' = (x \ln x)'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \ln x + 1$$

$$y' = y(\ln x + 1) = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

(2) 已知  $y = (1 + x^2)^{\sin x}$  , 求  $y'$  .

解:  $\ln y = \ln (1 + x^2)^{\sin x}$

$$(\ln y)' = (\sin x \cdot \ln(1 + x^2))'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \cos x \cdot \ln(1 + x^2) + \sin x \cdot \frac{(1 + x^2)'}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \cos x \cdot \ln(1 + x^2) + \frac{2x \sin x}{1 + x^2}$$

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

(3) 已知  $y = x^{\sin x}$  ( $x > 0$ ) , 求  $y'$  .

解:

$$\ln y = \ln x^{\sin x}$$

$$(\ln y)' = (\sin x \ln x)'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \cos x \cdot \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = y \left( \cos x \cdot \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= x^{\sin x} \left( \cos x \cdot \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)$$



(4) 已知  $y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$  ( $x > 4$ ) , 求  $y'$  .

解:  $\ln y = \ln \left[ \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} \right]$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3) - \ln(x-4)]$$

$$(\ln y)' = \left( \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3) - \ln(x-4)] \right)'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(x-1)'}{x-1} + \frac{(x-2)'}{x-2} - \frac{(x-3)'}{x-3} - \frac{(x-4)'}{x-4} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right)$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right)$$

(5) 已知  $y = (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{x-4}{x-2}}$  , 求  $y'$  .

解:  $\ln y = \ln \left[ (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$

$$\ln y = \ln (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \ln \left( \frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{3}{2} \ln (2x-1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{x-4}{x-2} \right)$$

$$\ln y = \frac{3}{2} \ln (2x-1) + \frac{1}{2} [\ln (x-4) - \ln (x-2)]$$

$$(\ln y)' = \left( \frac{3}{2} \ln(2x-1) + \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-4) - \ln(x-2)] \right)'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-1)'}{2x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(x-4)'}{x-4} - \frac{(x-2)'}{x-2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{3}{2x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right)$$

$$y' = y \left[ \frac{3}{2x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right) \right]$$

# 练习题

(1) 已知  $y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x+1)^3}{(x-2)(x-3)}} (x > 3)$  , 求  $y'$  .

解:  $\ln y = \ln \left[ \frac{(x-1)(x+1)^3}{(x-2)(x-3)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{(x-1)(x+1)^3}{(x-2)(x-3)} \right]$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln(x-1) + \ln(x+1)^3 - \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3) \right]$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln(x-1) + 3\ln(x+1) - \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3) \right]$$

$$(\ln y)' = \left( \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-1) + 3\ln(x+1) - \ln(x-2) - \ln(x-3)] \right)'$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} \right)$$

### 三、参数方程求导

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } y'.$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

例3 (1) 已知  $\begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = 4t^2 \end{cases}$  , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  .

解: (方法一)

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

(方法二)

相 $\Updownarrow$ 等

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(4t^2)'}{(2t)'} = \frac{8t}{2} = \boxed{4t}$$



(2) 已知  $\begin{cases} x = 1 + \sin t \\ y = t \cos t \end{cases}$  , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  .

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(t \cos t)'}{(1 + \sin t)'} = \frac{\cos t - t \sin t}{\cos t}$$

(3) 已知  $\begin{cases} x = \ln t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(\sin t)'}{(\ln t)'} = \frac{\cos t}{\frac{1}{t}} = t \cos t$$

(4) 求由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = te^{-t} \\ y = e^t \end{cases}$  所确定的函数的导数  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(e^t)'}{(te^{-t})'} = \frac{e^t}{t'e^{-t} + t(e^{-t})'} \\ &= \frac{e^t}{e^{-t} - te^{-t}} \end{aligned}$$

(5) 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x = 1 + te^t \\ y = t^3 \end{cases}$  在  $t = 0$  的对应点  $M$  处的切线方程.

解:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(t^3)'}{(1 + te^t)'} = \frac{3t^2}{e^t + te^t}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ 时} \quad x = 1, \quad y = 0 \quad M(1, 0)$$

$$k = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{3 \cdot 0}{e^0 + 0} = 0 \quad \text{切线: } \begin{aligned} y - 0 &= 0(x - 1) \\ y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

# 内容概要

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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  $S = S(t)$

$$\text{速度 } v = \frac{dS}{dt}, \quad \text{即 } v = S',$$

$$\text{加速度 } a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dS}{dt} \right),$$

$$\text{即 } a = (S')'$$

**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

$$y'' = (y')' \text{ 或 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

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

$$y''', y^{(4)}, \dots, y^{(n)},$$

或  $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}, \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}, \dots, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$

# 高阶导数

函数	$y = f(x)$			
一阶导数	$y'$	$f'(x)$	$\frac{dy}{dx}$	$\frac{df(x)}{dx}$
二阶导数	$y''$	$f''(x)$	$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$	$\frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2}$
三阶导数	$y'''$	$f'''(x)$	$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}$	$\frac{d^3 f(x)}{dx^3}$
四阶导数	$y^{(4)}$	$f^{(4)}(x)$	$\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}$	$\frac{d^4 f(x)}{dx^4}$
⋮				
n阶导数	$y^{(n)}$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$	$\frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}$



**例1** 已知  $y = x^2 \cdot \ln x$  , 求  $y''$  .

**解:** 
$$y' = (x^2)' \cdot \ln x + x^2 \cdot (\ln x)'$$
$$= 2x \cdot \ln x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = 2x \cdot \ln x + x$$

$$y'' = (2x \cdot \ln x + x)'$$
$$= (2x)' \cdot \ln x + 2x \cdot (\ln x)' + x'$$

$$y'' = 2 \cdot \ln x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 1 = 2 \ln x + 3$$

**例2** 已知  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x + 5$  , 求  $f^{(4)}(x)$  .

**解:**  $f'(x) = (2x^3 - 3x + 5)' = 6x^2 - 3$

$$f''(x) = (6x^2 - 3)' = 12x$$

$$f'''(x) = (12x)' = 12$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (12)' = 0$$

**例3.** 设  $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n$ , 求  $y^{(n)}$ .

**解:**  $y' = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + \cdots + na_nx^{n-1}$

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

依次类推, 可得

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

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

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

例4. 设  $y = e^{ax}$  求  $y^{(n)}$

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

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

特别有:  $(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$

**例5** 求  $f(x) = a^x$  ( $a > 0$  且  $a \neq 1$ ) 的  $n$  阶导数.

**解:**  $f'(x) = (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$

$$f''(x) = (a^x \ln a)' = \ln a (a^x)' = a^x (\ln a)^2$$

$$f'''(x) = [a^x (\ln a)^2]' = (\ln a)^2 (a^x)' = a^x (\ln a)^3$$

$\vdots$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = a^x (\ln a)^n$$

**例6** 求  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  的 4 阶导数.

**解:**  $f'(x) = (e^{2x})' = e^{2x} \cdot (2x)' = 2e^{2x}$

$$f''(x) = (2e^{2x})' = 2(e^{2x})' = 2^2 e^{2x}$$

$$f'''(x) = (2^2 e^{2x})' = 2^2 (e^{2x})' = 2^3 e^{2x}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (2^3 e^{2x})' = 2^3 (e^{2x})' = 2^4 e^{2x}$$

**例7.** 设  $y = \ln(1+x)$ , 求  $y^{(n)}$ .

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

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

规定  $0! = 1$

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

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -\frac{1}{1-x} \\ y'' &= \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, \\ y''' &= \frac{1 \cdot 2}{(1-x)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

**例8.** 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9.** 设  $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2|x|$ , 求使  $f^{(n)}(0)$  存在的最高阶数  $n = 2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

但是  $f''_+(0) = 24$ ,  $f''_-(0) = 12$ ,  $\therefore f''(0)$  不存在.

**例10.** 设  $y = y(x)$  是由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ y = \ln(1+t) \end{cases}$  确定,

求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  和  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

**解:**  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 2$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t}$ , 于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t}}{2t+2} = \frac{1}{2(t+1)^2}$$

**例10.** 设  $y = y(x)$  是由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ y = \ln(1+t) \end{cases}$  确定,

求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  和  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

续:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2(t+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d(\frac{1}{2(1+t)^2})}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+t)^3}}{2t+2} = -\frac{1}{2(t+1)^4}$$

# 思考题

1、设  $y = \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6}$ ，求  $y^{(n)}$ 。

分析：  $y = \frac{x+3}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$

解：  $y = \frac{6}{x-3} - \frac{5}{x-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(n)} &= 6[(x-3)^{-1}]^{(n)} - 5[(x-2)^{-1}]^{(n)} \\ &= 6 \cdot \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(x-3)^{n+1}} - 5 \cdot \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(x-2)^{n+1}} \\ &= (-1)^n \cdot n! \left[ \frac{6}{(x-3)^{n+1}} - \frac{5}{(x-2)^{n+1}} \right] (n = 1, 2, \cdots). \end{aligned}$$

# 练习

(1) 设  $y = xe^x$  , 求  $y''$  .

解:  $y' = (xe^x)' = x' \cdot e^x + x \cdot (e^x)' = e^x + xe^x$

$$y'' = (e^x + xe^x)'$$

$$= e^x + e^x + xe^x$$

$$= 2e^x + xe^x$$

## 练习

(2) 设  $y = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$  , 求  $y^{(n)}$  .

解:  $y = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x\right) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\cos 4x$

$$y' = \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\cos 4x\right)' = \frac{1}{4}(-4\sin 4x) = -\sin 4x$$
$$= \cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y'' = \left(\cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)' = -4\sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 4\cos\left(4x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y^{(n)} = 4^{n-1} \cos\left(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$