

第二部分 导数与微分

- 一、与导数的定义有关问题
- 二、求各类一元函数的微分与导数
- 三、利用复合函数求导法则变换方程
- 四、求一元函数的n阶导数

一、与导数的定义有关问题



- 例1 设f(0) = 0,则下列极限存在是f(x)在x = 0处 可导的 条件?
- (1) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} f(1-e^h)$ 存在 (2) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h^2} f(1-\cos h)$ 存在 (3) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h^3} f(h-\sin h)$ 存在 (4) $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(2h)-f(h)]$ 存在

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} f(1 - e^h) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h)}{1 - e^h} \cdot \frac{1 - e^h}{h} \\
&= -\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 - e^h)}{1 - e^h} \quad \text{with } \frac{1 - e^h}{1 - e^h} = t - \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t}
\end{aligned}$$

(1) 是f(x)在x = 0处可导的充要条件

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h^2} f(1 - \cos h) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos h)}{1 - \cos h} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos h}{h^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 - \cos h)}{1 - \cos h} \qquad \underbrace{t = 1 - \cos h > 0}_{t \to 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t}$$

(2) 是f(x)在x = 0处可导的必要条件

反例: f(x) = |x| 在x = 0处不可导,

但
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h^2} f(1-\cos h) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{|1-\cos h|}{h^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
存在

同理:(3) 是f(x)在x = 0处可导的充要条件

(4) 是f(x)在x = 0处可导的必要条件

反例:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处不可导(不连续)

但
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(2h) - f(h)] = 1$$

例2 设 $F(x) = g(x)\varphi(x), \varphi(x)$ 在x = a处连续、不可导,g'(a)存在,则g(a) = 0是F(x)在x = a处可导的 充要条件 条件

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)\varphi(x) - g(a)\varphi(a)}{x - a}$$

若
$$g(a) = 0$$
,上式 = $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{[g(x) - g(a)]\phi(x)}{x - a} = g'(a)\phi(a)$ 若 $F'(a)$ 存在,则必有 $g(a) = 0$,这是因为:

注:此结论可用来判别形如f(x) = |x-a|g(x)在x = a处的可导性

例3 $f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2)|x^3 - x|$ 的不可导点的个数为_2___.

解:
$$f(x) = (x^2 - x - 2)|x^3 - x|$$

$$= (x - 2)(x + 1)|x(x + 1)(x - 1)|$$
在 $x = 1$ 处, $g(x) = (x - 2)(x + 1)|x(x + 1)|, \varphi(x) = |x - 1|$

$$g(1) \neq 0, x = 1$$
不可导
同理 $x = 0$ 不可导

在
$$x = -1$$
处, $g(x) = (x-2)(x+1) | x(x-1) |$, $\varphi(x) = | x+1 |$

$$g(-1) = 0, x = -1$$
可导

2、与导数的定义有关的极限问题

- (1)已知导数求极限(已讲)
- (2)已知极限求导数

例1 设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处 连续, $\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x^2} + \frac{f(x)}{x} \right) = 2,$ 求 $f'(0)$

解:将所给极限改写成 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{x} = 2$

由所给极限得
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sin x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \right] = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 2 - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2}$$
$$= 2 - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = 2 \qquad \therefore f'(0) = 0$$

3. 分段函数(绝对值函数) 在分段点的导数

例1 设 $f(x) = \max\{\sin x, \cos x\}$ (0 < x < 2 π), 求f''(x)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin x & \frac{\pi}{4} \le x < \frac{5\pi}{4} \\ \cos x & \frac{5\pi}{4} \le x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x & (0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{4}, 2\pi) \\ \cos x & (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}) \end{cases}$$

注: 对于连续的分段函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \le x_0 \\ h(x) & x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

其中g(x),h(x)分别在 $x < x_0$, $x > x_0$ 可导,

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} g'(x) & x < x_0 \\ h'(x) & x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} h'(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} g'(x)$$
 $f(x) \neq x = x_0 = x_0$

$$\lim_{x\to x_0^+} h'(x) \neq \lim_{x\to x_0^-} g'(x) \qquad f(x) 在 x = x_0 不可导.$$

$$\frac{x \to x_0^+}{x \to x_0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi^+}{4}} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi^+}{4}} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi^+}{4}} (-\sin x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi^-}{4}} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi^-}{4}} (-\sin x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f(x) \pm x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 处不可导}$$

$$f(x) \pm x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ 处也不可导}$$

$$f(x)$$
在 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处不可导 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 处也不可导

注: 对于连续的分段函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \le x_0 \\ h(x) & x > x_0 \end{cases}$

其中
$$h(x_0)$$
 $\triangleq \lim_{x \to x_0^+} h(x) = g(x_0)$,则

$$f'_{-}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{-}} \frac{g(x) - g(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}} = g'_{-}(x_{0})$$

$$f'_{+}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{+}} \frac{h(x) - g(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}} = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{+}} \frac{h(x) - h(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}} = h'_{+}(x_{0})$$

如果 $g'_{-}(x_0) = h'_{+}(x_0)$,则f在 $x = x_0$ 可导

进一步: 若
$$g(x), h(x)$$
分别在 $x < x_0, x > x_0$ 可导,
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} g'(x) & x < x_0 \\ h'(x) & x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} h'(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} g'(x) \qquad f(x) 在 x = x_0 可导,$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} h'(x) \neq \lim_{x \to x_0^-} g'(x) \qquad f(x) 在 x = x_0 不可导.$$

这是因为: 由拉格朗日中值定理

$$f'_{-}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{-}} \frac{g(x) - g(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}} = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{-}} \frac{g'(\xi(x))(x - x_{0})}{x - x_{0}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{-}} g'(\xi(x)) = \lim_{\xi \to x_{0}^{-}} g'(\xi)$$

$$f'_{+}(x_{0}) = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{+}} \frac{h(x) - g(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}} = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{+}} \frac{h(x) - h(x_{0})}{x - x_{0}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{+}} \frac{h'(\eta(x))(x - x_{0})}{x - x_{0}} = \lim_{x \to x_{0}^{+}} h'(\eta(x)) = \lim_{\eta \to x_{0}^{+}} h'(\eta)$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} h'(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} g'(x) \qquad f(x) 在 x = x_0 可导,$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^+} h'(x) \neq \lim_{x \to x_0^-} g'(x) \qquad f(x) 在 x = x_0 不可导.$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos x & (0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{4}, 2\pi) \\ -\sin x & (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}) \end{cases}$$

$$\left[-\sin x + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ which } f''(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ which } f''(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ which } f''(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \text{ which } f''(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{5$$

一般设 $k > 1, f(x) = x^k |x|, 则使f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高阶数为 k

例2 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 当 $g(x)$ 满足

$$g(0) = g''(0) = g'''(0) = 1, g'(0) = -1, \Re f''(x).$$

解 当
$$x \neq 0, f'(x) = \frac{xg'(x) - g(x) + (1+x)e^{-x}}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2g''(x) - 2xg'(x) + 2g(x) - (x^2 + 2x + 2)e^{-x}}{3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2 g''(x) - 2xg'(x) + 2g(x) - (x^2 + 2x + 2)e^{-x}}{x^3}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{#}}{=} x = 0, \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g(x) - e^{-x}}{x^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{#}}{=} x = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} (g''(x) - e^{-x}) = 0 = f'(0)$$

注: 计算 $\lim f'(x)$ 繁,用定义计算 f'(0).

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} \qquad (计算 \lim_{x \to 0} f''(x) 繁)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xg'(x) - g(x) + (1+x)e^{-x}}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xg''(x) - xe^{-x}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g''(x) - e^{-x}}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{g''(x) - g''(0) - (e^{-x} - 1)}{x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [g'''(0) - (-1)] = \frac{2}{3}$$

注: 对于分段点的导数,一般对具体函数可用

 $\lim_{x\to x} f'(x)$ 来求(判断) $f'(x_0)$.

抽象函数还是用导数的定义来求

二、求各类一元函数的微分与导数

$$y'=e^{(y+x)^2}-1$$

将
$$x = 0, y = 1$$
代入,得 $y'(0) = e - 1$

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

将
$$x = 0, y = 1y'(0) = e - 1$$
代入得 $y''(0) = 2e^2$

例2 已知
$$y = y(x)$$
由方程
$$\begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t + 3 \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定, 求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=0}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 6t + 2 \quad \text{在}e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0$$
两边对t求导
$$e^y \sin t \cdot y' + e^y \cos t - y' = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{1 - e^y \sin t} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2 - y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{2(2 - y)(3t + 1)}$$

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

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

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 6t+2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 6t + 2$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{4}\frac{e^{y}\cos t[(-\frac{dy}{dt})(3t+1)+3(2-y)]}{(2-y)^{2}(3t+1)^{3}}$$

将
$$t = 0, y = 1, \frac{dy}{dt}\Big|_{t=0,} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(2-y)}\Big|_{t=0} = e$$
代入
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2e^2 - 3e}{4}$$

三、利用复合函数求导法则变换方程

例1 设 $x = \cos t$, 化简方程: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{x}{1-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{1-x^2} = 0$.

解实质是作自变量变换,把方程变为y与t的方程。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = -\csc t \frac{dy}{dt}.$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\csc t \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= \left(\csc t \cdot \cot t \frac{dy}{dt} - \csc t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{-\sin t}$$

$$=-\csc^2 t \cdot \cot t \frac{dy}{dt} + \csc^2 t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$
 代入方程得: $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = 0$.

例2 设 $y = \tan z$,化简方程: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 + \frac{2(1+y)}{1+y^2} \cdot (\frac{dy}{dx})^2$

解 实质是作因变量变换,把方程变为z与x的方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = \sec^2 z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2\sec^2z\tan z(\frac{dz}{dx})^2 + \sec^2z\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$$

::代入方程得:

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} - 2(\frac{dz}{dx})^2 = 2\cos^2 z.$$

例3令
$$u = y^2, t = \ln x$$
,变换方程 $xy \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 + y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$

解
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= e^t \\ y &= y(t) \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad \text{则} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = e^{-t} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dx}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{e^{-t}}{dt})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = e^{-2t}(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt})$$

代入原方程,消去
$$e^{-t}$$
得: $y\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + (\frac{dy}{dt})^2 = 0$ (1)

再令
$$u = y^2$$
,则 $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{du}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$

$$\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{du}{dt}\right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}\right) = 2\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + 2y \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$
代入(1)得 $\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} = 0$

解法二 :
$$u = y^2$$
,两边对 x 求导: $\frac{du}{dx} = 2y\frac{dy}{dx}$

解法二
$$: u = y^2$$
,两边对 x 求导: $\frac{du}{dx} = 2y\frac{dy}{dx}$
即: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}\frac{du}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2xy}\frac{du}{dt}$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2xy}\frac{du}{dt}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{2xy}\right)\cdot\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{2xy}\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{du}{dt}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-y - x\frac{dy}{dx}}{2x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{2xy} \frac{d^2u}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^{2}y} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} - \frac{1}{4x^{2}y^{3}} \cdot (\frac{du}{dt})^{2} + \frac{1}{2x^{2}y} \frac{d^{2}u}{dt^{2}}$$

代入原方程得
$$\frac{d^2u}{dt^2} = 0$$

四、求一元函数的n阶导数

常用高阶导数公式

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6)
$$\left(\frac{1}{x \pm a}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x \pm a)^{n+1}}$$

方法1 化简函数,利用已知的n阶导数公式

例1 求下列函数的n阶导数

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

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

(2)
$$\exists \exists \exists y = \frac{x^{2n+1}}{x^2-1}, (n=1,2\cdots) \exists y^{(2n+1)}.$$

$$p = \frac{x^{2n+1}}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2n+1} - x^{2n-1} + x^{2n-1} - x^{2n-3} + \dots + x^3 - x + x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= x^{2n-1} + x^{2n-3} + \dots + x^3 + x + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right]$$

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

思考: 已知
$$y = \frac{x^n}{x^2 - 1}$$
, $(n = 1, 2 \cdots)$ 求 $y^{(n)}$.

方法2 利用莱布尼兹公式

注:用莱布尼兹公式的一般形式: $P_n(x)f(x)$,条件:

n较小,f(x)的n阶高阶导数易求例:求 $(x^2 \ln(1+x))^{(n)}$

例2 己知
$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2(x-3)^3(x-4)^4$$
, 求 $f''(2), f'''(3), f^{(4)}(4)$.

$$f(x) = (x-2)^{2}[(x-1)(x-3)^{3}(x-4)^{4}]$$
$$= (x-2)^{2}v(x)$$

$$f''(2) = [(x-2)^2]''v(x) + 2[(x-2)^2]'v'(x) + (x-2)^2v''(x)\Big|_{x=2}$$

$$= 2[(x-1)(x-3)^{3}(x-4)^{4}]\Big|_{x=2} = -32$$

注:一般形式

$$f(x) = (x-a)^n \varphi(x), \qquad f^{(n)}(a) = n! \varphi(a)$$

$$f'''(3) = 12, f^{(4)}(4) = 12 \cdot 4!$$

例3
$$f(x) = (x^2 - 1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{4} x^2$$
, 求 $f^{(n)}(1) = ?$

$$|\mathbf{f}^{(n)}(1) = \{(x-1)^n \cdot [(x+1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{4} x^2]\}^{(n)}\Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k} [(x-1)^{n}]^{(n-k)} \cdot [(x+1)^{n} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} x^{2}]^{(k)} \bigg|_{x=1}$$

$$= n![(x+1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{4} x^2]_{x=1} + 0$$

$$= n! \cdot 2^n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = n! \cdot 2^{n-1} \sqrt{2}$$

方法3利用微分方程,建立递推公式

例3
$$y = \arctan x$$
,

求
$$y^{(n)}(0)$$

解:
$$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, $y'(0) = 1$

$$y'(0) = 1$$

$$y'' = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad y''(0) = 0$$
 再往下求很复杂。

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

(1)式两端对x求n阶导数(也可求n-1阶导数),

依莱布尼兹公式有

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

(2) 式中令x = 0 得

$$y^{(n+1)}(0) + n(n-1)y^{(n-1)}(0) = 0 (3)$$

(3)式中给出了y (n+1) (0)与y (n-1) (0)之间的递推公式

$$y''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(2k)}(0) = 0$$
 (k为自然数)

$$y'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow y'''(0) = -2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -2!$$

$$y^{(5)}(0) = -4 \cdot 3 \cdot y'''(0) = 4!$$

$$y^{(2k+1)}(0) = (-1)^k (2k)!$$

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

方法4利用泰勒公式、泰勒级数(后面讲)

方法5 归纳法

例3
$$y = \arctan x$$
,

求
$$y^{(n)}(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M}: \quad y' &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 y} = \cos^2 y = \cos y \sin(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\
y'' &= -2\cos y \sin y \cdot y' = -\sin(2y)\cos^2 y = \cos^2 y \sin 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\
y''' &= 2\cos^3 y \left[-\sin y \cdot \sin 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos y \cos 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] \\
&= 2\cos^3 y \cos[y + 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2})] = 2\cos^3 y \sin 3(y + \frac{\pi}{2})
\end{aligned}$$

猜测:

下面用归纳法证明:

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

当n=1时,结论成立;假设当n=k时结论成立,则当n=k+1时,

$$y^{(k+1)} = (y^{(k)})' = (k-1)!$$

$$\left[-k\cos^{k-1}y\sin y\cdot\sin k(y+\frac{\pi}{2})+k\cos^2y\cos k(y+\frac{\pi}{2})\right]\cdot y'$$

$$= k!\cos^{k+1} y\cos[y + k(y + \frac{\pi}{2})] = k!\cos^{k+1} y\sin\left[(k+1)(y + \frac{\pi}{2})\right]$$

由于 $y(0) = \arctan 0 = 0, \cos 0 = 1,$

因此
$$y^{(n)}(0) = (n-1)!\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}$$
.