



学院

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教师

## 高阶导数

一、求下列函数的二阶导数.

1.  $y = x \ln x$ ;

$$y' = \ln x + 1$$

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

2.  $y = (1 + x^2) \arctan x$ ;

$$y' = 1 + 2x \arctan x$$

$$y'' = 2 \arctan x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

3.  $y = x[\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)]$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x) \\ &+ x \left[ \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} + \frac{-\sin(\ln x)}{x} \right] \\ &= 2 \cos(\ln x) \end{aligned}$$

$$y'' = \frac{-2 \sin(\ln x)}{x}$$

4.  $y = x^x$ .

$$\ln y = x \ln x$$

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

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

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

二、求下列函数的  $n$  阶导数.

1.  $y = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$ ;

$$y^{(n)} = (x^n)^{(n)} + (a_1 x^{n-1})^{(n)} + \cdots + (a_n)^{(n)}$$

$$= n!$$



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2.  $y = \sin(ax + b)$  ;

$$y^{(n)} = a^n \sin^{(n)}(ax+b) = a^n \sin\left(ax+b+\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \quad \left[\sin^{(n)}x = \sin\left(x+\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)\right]$$

3.  $y = \frac{1}{ax+b}$  ;

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

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^n n! a^n (ax+b)^{-n-1}$$

4.  $y = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ .

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

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

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

三、设  $f(x)$  二阶可导, 求下列函数的二阶导数  $y''$ .

1.  $y = f(\sin x)$ ;

2.  $y = e^{f(x)}$ .

$$y' = f'(\sin x) \cos x$$

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

$$y'' = f''(\sin x) \cos^2 x - \sin x f'(\sin x)$$

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



四、求函数  $y = x^3 e^x$  的 15 阶导数.

$C_{15}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^{(15)} &= e^x \cdot x^3 + C_{15}^1 e^x \cdot 3x^2 + C_{15}^2 e^x \cdot (6x) + C_{15}^3 e^x \cdot 6 \\
 &= x^3 e^x + 45x^2 e^x + 630x e^x + 2730 e^x \\
 &= e^x (x^3 + 45x^2 + 630x + 2730)
 \end{aligned}$$

五、已知  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $x = 0$  处连续, 求  $a$ , 并问此时  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处是否可导? 求出导函数  $f'(x)$ .

由于  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续,

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0 = f(0) = a, \text{ 从而 } a = 0$$

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

故  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \frac{x \sin x - (1 - \cos x)}{x^2} = \frac{x \sin x - 1 + \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \sin x - 1 + \cos x}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$



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六、试从公式  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$  导出下列反函数的高阶导数公式.

1.  $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3};$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} &= \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) \frac{dx}{dy} \\ &= \frac{-y''}{(y')^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} \\ &= -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^3x}{dy^3} &= \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{-y''}{(y')^3} \right) \frac{dx}{dy} \\ &= \frac{-y'''(y')^3 + 3(y')^2(y'')^2}{(y')^6} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} \\ &= \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'''y'}{(y')^5}\end{aligned}$$