

## 第四节

# 高阶导数

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题
- 三、同步练习
- 四、同步练习解答

# 一、主要内容

## (一) 高阶导数的定义

1. 引例 变速直线运动  $s = s(t)$

速度  $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$ , 即  $v = s'$

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

即  $a = (s')'$



## 2. 定义

(1) 如果函数  $f(x)$  的导函数  $f'(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处可导, 即

$$f''(x_0) = [f'(x)]' \Big|_{x=x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0 + \Delta x) - f'(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在, 则称  $[f'(x)]' \Big|_{x=x_0}$  为函数  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处的

二阶导数, 并称函数  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处二阶可导, 记作

$$f''(x_0), y'' \Big|_{x=x_0}, \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} \Big|_{x=x_0} \text{ 或 } \frac{d^2 f(x)}{d x^2} \Big|_{x=x_0}.$$



(2) 若函数  $y = f(x)$  的导函数  $y' = f'(x)$  在区间  $(a, b)$  上可导, 则称  $f'(x)$  的导数为  $f(x)$  的二阶导(函)数,

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

$$\begin{aligned} & y''', \quad y^{(4)}, \quad \dots, \quad y^{(n)} \\ \text{或} \quad & \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}, \quad \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}, \quad \dots, \quad \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \end{aligned}$$

二阶及二阶以上的导数统称为高阶导数.



## (二) 高阶导数的运算法则

设函数  $u = u(x)$  及  $v = v(x)$  都有  $n$  阶导数, 则

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

$$2. (Cu)^{(n)} = Cu^{(n)} \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. (uv)^{(n)} &= u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}u^{(n-2)}v'' + \\ &\quad + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k!}u^{(n-k)}v^{(k)} + \dots + uv^{(n)} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)} \quad (u^{(0)} = u, \quad v^{(0)} = v) \end{aligned}$$

—— 莱布尼茨(Leibniz) 公式



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

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

$$(uv)''' = u'''v + 3u''v' + 3u'v'' + uv'''$$

用数学归纳法可证**莱布尼茨公式**成立。



## 二、典型例题

1. 逐阶求导法: 按高阶导数的定义逐阶求导.

**例1** 设  $y = f(x) = \arctan x$ , 求  $f''(0), f'''(0)$ .

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

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

$$\therefore f''(0) = \left.\frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}\right|_{x=0} = 0;$$

$$f'''(0) = \left.\frac{2(3x^2-1)}{(1+x^2)^3}\right|_{x=0} = -2.$$



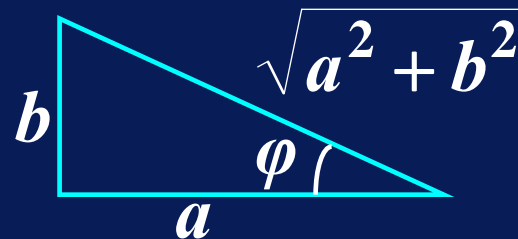
2. 归纳法: 逐阶求出若干阶导数后, 再归纳出  $n$  阶导数的一般表达式.

例2 设  $y = e^{ax} \sin bx$  ( $a, b$  为常数), 求  $y^{(n)}$ .

解  $y' = ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx$

$$= e^{ax} (a \sin bx + b \cos bx)$$

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



$$a \sin bx + b \cos bx =$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \sin bx + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cos bx \right)$$





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

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(bx + 2\varphi)$$

.....

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

$$a \sin bx + b \cos bx =$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left( \underbrace{\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}_{\cos \varphi} \sin bx + \underbrace{\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}_{\sin \varphi} \cos bx \right)$$



### 3. 利用已知高阶导数法

常用高阶导数公式:

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

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

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

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

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

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



**例3** 设  $y = \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x$ , 求  $y^{(n)}$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3 \\ &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \cdot (\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \\ &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x \\ &= \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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



## 4. 隐函数求高阶导数举例

**例4** 设  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $e^y + xy = e$  确定，  
求  $y'(0)$ ,  $y''(0)$ .

**解** 方程两边对  $x$  求导，得

$$e^y y' + y + x y' = 0 \quad ①$$

再求导，得  $e^y y'^2 + (e^y + x) y'' + 2y' = 0 \quad ②$

当  $x = 0$  时,  $y = 1$ , 故由 ① 得  $y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$ ,

再代入 ② 得  $y''(0) = \frac{1}{e^2}$



## 5. 由参数方程所确定的函数求高阶导数举例

若参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$  中  $\varphi(t), \psi(t)$  二阶可导, 且

$\varphi'(t) \neq 0$ , 则由它确定的函数  $y = y(x)$  可求二阶导数.

利用新的参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \triangleq z(t) \end{cases}$ , 可得

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) / \frac{dx}{dt} \\
 &= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^2(t)} / \varphi'(t) \\
 &= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^3(t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

注意：已知  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$ ,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \neq \left( \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \right)',$$

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



例5 设  $\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = t f'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}$  , 且  $f''(t) \neq 0$ , 求  $\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}$ .

解  $\frac{d y}{d x} = \frac{\frac{d y}{d t}}{\frac{d x}{d t}} = \frac{f'(t) + t f''(t) - f'(t)}{f''(t)} = \frac{t f''(t)}{f''(t)} = t,$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} = \frac{d}{d x} \left( \frac{d y}{d x} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{d t} \left( \frac{d y}{d x} \right)}{\frac{d x}{d t}} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$$



例6  $y = x^2 e^{2x}$ , 求  $y^{(20)}$ .

解 设  $u = e^{2x}$ ,  $v = x^2$ , 则

$$u^{(k)} = 2^k e^{2x} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, 20)$$

$$v' = 2x, \quad v'' = 2, \quad v^{(k)} = 0 \quad (k = 3, \dots, 20)$$

代入莱布尼茨公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(20)} &= \sum_{k=0}^{20} C_{20}^k u^{(20-k)} v^{(k)} \\ &= 2^{20} e^{2x} \cdot x^2 + 20 \cdot 2^{19} e^{2x} \cdot 2x \\ &\quad + \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2!} 2^{18} e^{2x} \cdot 2 \\ &= 2^{20} e^{2x} (x^2 + 20x + 95) \end{aligned}$$





**例7** 设  $g'(x)$  连续, 且  $f(x) = (x-a)^2 g(x)$ , 求  $f''(a)$ .

**解**  $\because g(x)$  可导

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2(x-a)g(x) + (x-a)^2 g'(x), \quad f'(a) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 2g(x) + 4(x-a)g'(x) + (x-a)^2 g''(x)$$

$$f''(a) = 2g(a) \quad \text{对吗?}$$

错

$\because g''(x)$  不一定存在, 只能用定义求  $f''(a)$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(a) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - f'(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{x - a} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [2g(x) + (x-a)g'(x)] = 2g(a) \end{aligned}$$



### 三、同步练习

1. 设  $y = f(\ln x)$ , 其中  $f(x)$  二阶可导, 求  $\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}$ .

2. 求下列函数的  $n$  阶导数?

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

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

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

$n \geq 2$  时 求  $f^{(n)}(x)$ .



4. 设  $y = x^2 f(\sin x)$ , 求  $y''$ , 其中  $f$  二阶可导.

5. 设  $f(x)$  有  $n$  阶导数, 证明:

$$[f(ax+b)]^{(n)} = a^n f^{(n)}(ax+b)$$

( $a, b$  为常数).

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

7. 设  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$ , 求  $y^{(5)}$ .

8. 设  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$  求  $y^{(n)}$ .



9. 设  $y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$ , 求  $y^{(n)}$ .

10. 试从  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$  导出  $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$ .

11. 设  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = ae^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$  (常数  $a > 0$ ), 求  $y''$ .

12. 设  $x^4 - xy + y^4 = 1$ , 求  $y''$  在点  $(0,1)$  处的值.

13. 设  $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1 + t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .



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

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



## 四、同步练习解答

1. 设  $y = f(\ln x)$ , 其中  $f(x)$  二阶可导, 求  $\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}$ .

解  $\frac{d y}{d x} = f'(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$f'(\ln x)$  与  $f(\ln x)$   
的复合关系相同。

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



## 2. 求下列函数的 $n$ 阶导数?

$$(1) \quad y = \frac{1-x}{1+x} \quad \text{解} \quad y = -1 + \frac{2}{1+x}$$

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

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

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



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

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

各项均含因子  $(x-2)$

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

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





(2) 已知  $f(x)$  任意阶可导, 且  $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$ ,  
 $n \geq 2$  时 求  $f^{(n)}(x)$ .

解  $f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2![f(x)]^3$

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

.....

$$\text{设 } f^{(n-1)} = (n-1)![f(x)]^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f^{(n)}(x) &= (n-1)!n[f(x)]^{n-1} f'(x) \\ &= n![f(x)]^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$



4. 设  $y = x^2 f(\sin x)$ , 求  $y''$ , 其中  $f$  二阶可导.

解  $y' = 2x \cdot f(\sin x) + x^2 \cdot f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= (2x f(\sin x))' + (x^2 f'(\sin x) \cos x)' \\ &= 2f(\sin x) + 2x \cdot f'(\sin x) \cdot \cos x \\ &\quad + 2x f'(\sin x) \cos x + x^2 f''(\sin x) \cos^2 x \\ &\quad + x^2 f'(\sin x)(-\sin x) \\ &= 2f(\sin x) + (4x \cos x - x^2 \sin x) f'(\sin x) \\ &\quad + x^2 \cos^2 x f''(\sin x) \end{aligned}$$



5. 设  $f(x)$  有  $n$  阶导数, 证明:

$$[f(ax+b)]^{(n)} = a^n f^{(n)}(ax+b)$$

( $a, b$  为常数).

证  $[f(ax+b)]' = f'(ax+b) \cdot (ax+b)' = af'(ax+b)$

假设:  $[f(ax+b)]^{(n-1)} = a^{n-1} f^{(n-1)}(ax+b)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } [f(ax+b)]^{(n)} &= \{[f(ax+b)]^{(n-1)}\}' \\ &= [a^{n-1} f^{(n-1)}(ax+b)]' \\ &= a^{n-1} [f^{(n-1)}(ax+b)]' \end{aligned}$$



$$= a^{n-1} [f^{(n-1)}(ax+b)]'$$

$$= a^{n-1} \frac{d[f^{(n-1)}(ax+b)]}{dx}$$

$$(u = ax + b)$$

$$= a^{n-1} f^{(n)}(ax+b) \cdot a$$

$$= a^n f^{(n)}(ax+b) \quad \therefore \text{命题成立} .$$



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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y^{(n)} &= -(\cos 2x)^{(n)} \\ &= -2^n \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$



7. 设  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$ , 求  $y^{(5)}$ .

解  $\because y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$

$$\therefore y^{(5)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(-1)^5 5!}{(x-1)^6} - \frac{(-1)^5 5!}{(x+1)^6} \right] = 60 \left[ \frac{1}{(x+1)^6} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^6} \right]$$

类似地,  $\ln(x^2 - 1) = \ln|x-1| + \ln|x+1|$

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



8. 设  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$  求  $y^{(n)}$ .

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

$$1 = A(x-1) + B(x-2)$$

令  $x = 2$ , 可得  $A = 1$ . 令  $x = 1$ , 可得  $B = -1$ .

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

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



9. 设  $y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$ , 求  $y^{(n)}$ .

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

$$\therefore \left( \frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}, \quad \left( \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}},$$

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





10. 试从  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$  导出  $\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$ .

分析 已知  $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{v(x)}\right) = -\frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$  (一致)

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right) = \frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{1}{y'(x)}\right) \quad (\text{令 } v(x) = y'(x))$$

$y' = y'(x)$  是  
 $x$  的函数

$$= \frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{1}{v(x)}\right) \quad (\text{不一致})$$

可视  $x$  为中间变量, 用链式求导法则.



解  $\frac{d^2 x}{d y^2} = \frac{d}{d y} \left( \frac{d x}{d y} \right) = \frac{d}{d y} \left( \frac{1}{y'(x)} \right) \quad (\text{令 } v(x) = y'(x))$

$$= \frac{d}{d y} \left( \frac{1}{v(x)} \right) = \frac{d}{d x} \left( \frac{1}{v(x)} \right) \cdot \frac{d x}{d y}$$

$$= - \frac{v'(x)}{v^2(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{y'(x)}$$

$$= - \frac{[y'(x)]'}{[y'(x)]^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = - \frac{y''}{(y')^3}.$$



11. 设  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = ae^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$  (常数  $a > 0$ ), 求  $y''$ .

解 两边取对数

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \ln a + \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

两边对  $x$  求导数

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x + 2yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot (\frac{y}{x})' \quad \frac{x + yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} (\frac{y}{x})'$$

$$x + yy' = x^2 \cdot \frac{xy' - y}{x^2}, \quad y' = \frac{x + y}{x - y}$$



$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$y'' = \left( \frac{x+y}{x-y} \right)' \quad (\text{视 } y \text{ 为 } x \text{ 的函数})$$

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

$$= \frac{2(xy' - y)}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x-y)^2} \quad (x \neq y, x \neq 0)$$



12. 设  $x^4 - xy + y^4 = 1$ , 求  $y''$  在点  $(0,1)$  处的值.

解 方程两边对  $x$  求导得

$$4x^3 - y - xy' + 4y^3 y' = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{代入 } x=0, y=1 \text{ 得 } y' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = \frac{1}{4};$$

将方程 (1) 两边再对  $x$  求导得

$$12x^2 - 2y' - xy'' + 12y^2 (y')^2 + 4y^3 y'' = 0$$

$$\text{代入 } x=0, y=1, y' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 得 } y'' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{1}{16}.$$



13. 设  $\begin{cases} x = t - \ln(1 + t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}$ .

解  $\frac{d y}{d x} = \frac{\frac{d y}{d t}}{\frac{d x}{d t}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{(t-1)^2}$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} = \frac{d}{d x} \left( \frac{d y}{d x} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{d t} \left( \frac{d y}{d x} \right)}{\frac{d x}{d t}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{(t-1)^3}}{1 - \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = -\frac{2(1+t^2)}{(t-1)^5}.$$



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

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

$$[(1+x^2)y']^{(n-1)} \equiv 0 \quad (n \geq 2)$$

由莱布尼茨公式, 得

$$(y')^{(n-1)} \cdot (1+x^2) + (n-1)(y')^{(n-2)}(1+x^2)' + \\ \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2!}(y')^{(n-3)}(1+x^2)'' + 0 \equiv 0$$



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

$$\text{亦即 } (1+x^2)y^{(n)} + 2(n-1)x y^{(n-1)} + (n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)} \equiv 0$$

$$(n \geq 2)$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, \text{ 得 } y^{(n)}(0) + (n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}(0) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } y^{(n)}(0) = -(n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}(0) \quad (n \geq 2)$$

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

$$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2!}(y')^{(n-3)}(1+x^2)'' + 0 \equiv 0$$





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

由  $y'(0) = 1$ , 得

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

$$= \cdots = (-1)^m (2m)! y'(0) = (-1)^m (2m)! \cdot 1 = (-1)^m (2m)!$$

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

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

$$y^{(n)}(0) = -(n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}(0)$$



## (方法2) 用数学归纳法

$$y = \arctan x,$$

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

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

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{d}{dy} \left[ \cos y \cdot \sin\left(y + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

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



$$\text{即 } y'' = \cos^2 y \cdot \sin 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$y''' = \frac{dy''}{dx} = \frac{d}{dy} [\cos^2 y \cdot \sin 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2})] \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= [2\cos y \cdot (-\sin y) \cdot \sin 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos^2 y \cdot \cos 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot 2] \cdot y'$$

$$= 2\cos y \cdot [-\sin y \cdot \sin 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos y \cdot \cos 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2})] \cdot \cos^2 y$$

$$= 2 \cdot \cos^3 y \cdot \cos[y + 2(y + \frac{\pi}{2})]$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos^3 y \cdot \sin 3(y + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



假设:  $y^{(k)} = (k-1)! \cos^k y \cdot \sin k(y + \frac{\pi}{2})$  成立

则  $y^{(k+1)} = \frac{dy^{(k)}}{dx}$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [(k-1)! \cos^k y \cdot \sin k(y + \frac{\pi}{2})]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dy} [(k-1)! \cos^k y \cdot \sin k(y + \frac{\pi}{2})] \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

$$+ \cos^k y \cdot \cos k(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot k] \cdot y'$$



$$\begin{aligned}
y^{(k+1)} &= (k-1)! [k \cos^{k-1} y \cdot (-\sin y) \cdot \sin k(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\
&\quad + \cos^k y \cdot \cos k(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot k] \cdot y' \\
&= k! \cos^{k-1} y \cdot [-\sin y \cdot \sin k(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos y \cdot \cos k(y + \frac{\pi}{2})] \cdot \cos^2 y \\
&= k! \cos^{k+1} y \cdot \cos[y + k(y + \frac{\pi}{2})] \\
&= k! \cos^{k+1} y \cdot \sin[(k+1)(y + \frac{\pi}{2})]
\end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法，知

$$y^{(n)} = (n-1)! \cos^n y \cdot \sin n(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad (\forall n \in N^*)$$



$$y^{(n)} = (n-1)! \cos^n y \cdot \sin n(y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad (\forall n \in N^*)$$

又当  $x = 0$  时,  $y = \arctan 0 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y^{(n)}(0) &= (n-1)! \cos^n 0 \cdot \sin n(0 + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &= (n-1)! \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2m \\ (2m)! \sin(m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}), & n = 2m + 1 \end{cases} \quad (m \in N) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2m \\ (-1)^m (2m)!, & n = 2m + 1 \end{cases} \quad (m \in N) \end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\text{但是 } f'''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{12x - 0}{x} = 12,$$

$$f'''_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{24x - 0}{x} = 24, \therefore f'''(0) \text{ 不存在.}$$

即函数在点 $x=0$ 处存在导数的最高阶数是2.

