

第三节

第二章

高阶导数

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

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

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

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

例1. 设 $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' &= a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + \dots + na_n x^{n-1} \\ y'' &= 2 \cdot 1a_2 + 3 \cdot 2a_3 x + \dots + n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

依次类推, 可得

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

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

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

例2. 设 $y = e^{ax}$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

特别有: $(e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$

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

例3. 设 $y = \ln(1+x)$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

规定 $0! = 1$

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

例4. 设 $y = \sin x$, 求 $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

例6. 设 $f(x) = 3x^3 + x^2|x|$, 求使 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高阶数 $n = \underline{2}$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. $(uv)^{(n)} = u^{(n)}v + nu^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)}v'' + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} u^{(n-k)}v^{(k)} + \dots + uv^{(n)}$

莱布尼兹(Leibniz) 公式

例7. $y = x^2 e^{2x}$, 求 $y^{(20)}$.

解: 设 $u = e^{2x}, v = x^2$, 则

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

$v' = 2x, v'' = 2,$

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

代入莱布尼兹公式, 得

$y^{(20)} = 2^{20} e^{2x} \cdot x^2 + 20 \cdot 2^{19} e^{2x} \cdot 2x + \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2!} 2^{18} e^{2x} \cdot 2$
 $= 2^{20} e^{2x} (x^2 + 20x + 95)$

例8. 设 $y = \arctan x$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$.

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

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

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

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

由 $y'(0) = 1$, 得 $y^{(2m+1)}(0) = (-1)^m (2m)! y'(0)$

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

内容小结

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

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

(4) 利用莱布尼兹公式

思考与练习

1. 如何求下列函数的 n 阶导数?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{解: } y = (\sin^2 x)^3 + (\cos^2 x)^3$$

$$= \sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

各项均含因子 $(x-2)$

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

(2) 已知 $f(x)$ 任意阶可导, 且 $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$, 则当 $n \geq 2$ 时 $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{n! [f(x)]^{n+1}}{1}$

$$\text{提示: } f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2[f(x)]^3$$

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

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

$$\text{解: } \frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{y'} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}$$

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

$$\text{同样可求 } \frac{d^3 x}{dy^3}$$

备用题

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

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

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

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

$$+ 2x f'(\sin x) \cos x + x^2 f''(\sin x) \cos^2 x$$

$$+ x^2 f'(\sin x) (-\sin x)$$

$$= 2f(\sin x) + (4x \cos x - x^2 \sin x) f'(\sin x)$$

$$+ x^2 \cos^2 x f''(\sin x)$$