

## 习题 3.4

1. 求下列函数的二阶导数

(1)  $y = x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4$

解:  $y' = 3x^2 + 4x + 3$

$$y'' = 6x + 4$$

(2)  $y = x^4 \ln x$

解:  $y' = 4x^3 \ln x + x^3$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= 12x^2 \ln x + 4x^2 + 3x^2 \\ &= 12x^2 \ln x + 7x^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

解:  $y = x^2(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= 2(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - x(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{4}x^2(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= (1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left[ 2(1+x)^2 - x(1+x) - x(1+x) + \frac{3}{4}x^2 \right] \\ &= (1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left( \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2x + 2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$

解:  $y = x^{-2} \ln x$

$$\therefore y' = -2x^{-3} \ln x + x^{-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= 6x^{-4} \ln x + (-2)x^{-4} - 3x^{-4} \\ &= (6 \ln x - 5)x^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $y = \sin x^2$

解:  $y' = \cos x^2 \cdot 2x$

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

(6)  $y = x^3 \cos \sqrt{x}$

$$\text{解: } y' = 3x^2 \cos \sqrt{x} + x^3(-\sin \sqrt{x}) \frac{1}{2}(x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 3x^2 \cos \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \sin \sqrt{x}$$

$$y'' = 6x \cos \sqrt{x} + 3x^2(-\sin \sqrt{x}) \frac{1}{2}(x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \left( \frac{5}{4} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \cos \sqrt{x} \frac{1}{2}(x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$= 6x \cos \sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \sqrt{x} - \frac{5}{4} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \cos \sqrt{x}$$

$$= \left( 6x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) \cos \sqrt{x} - \frac{11}{4} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \sqrt{x}$$

$$(7) \quad y = x^2 e^{3x}$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 2xe^{3x} + x^2 \cdot 3e^{3x}$$

$$y'' = 2e^{3x} + 2xe^{3x} \cdot 3 + 2x \cdot 3e^{3x} + 3x^2 \cdot 3e^{3x}$$

$$= e^{3x}(2 + 6x + 6x + 9x^2)$$

$$= (9x^2 + 12x + 2)e^{3x}$$

$$(8) \quad y = e^{-x^2} \arcsin x$$

$$\text{解: } y' = -2xe^{-x^2} \arcsin x + e^{-x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

$$\left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-x^2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (-2x)$$

$$\therefore y'' = -2x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2} + 4x^2 e^{-x^2} \arcsin x - 2e^{-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x^2}$$

$$+ xe^{-x^2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2} \arcsin x - 4xe^{-x^2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + xe^{-x^2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(9) \quad y = x^2 \cos 3x$$

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

$$y'' = 2 \cos 3x + 2x(-\sin 3x) \cdot 3 + 6x(-\sin 3x) - 3x^2 \cos 3x \cdot 3$$

$$= 2 \cos 3x - 6x \sin 3x - 6x \sin 3x - 9x^2 \cos 3x$$

$$= (2 - 9x^2) \cos 3x - 12x \sin 3x$$

$$(10) \quad y = x^2 \ln x$$

$$\text{解: } y' = 2x \ln x + x$$

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

$$= 2 \ln x + 3$$

2. 求下列函数的  $n$  阶导数

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

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

(2)  $y = \sin^2(\omega x)$

解:  $y = \sin^2(\omega x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2\omega x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega x)$

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

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

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

又由:  $\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}}$

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

(4)  $y = \cos^2(\omega x)$

解:  $y = \cos^2(\omega x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega x)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2\omega x)$

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

3. 求下列函数的高阶导数

(1)  $y = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$ , 求  $y^{(n)}, y^{(n+1)}$ ;

解:  $y^{(n)} = n! a_0 \quad y^{(n+1)} = 0$

(2)  $y = x^2(1+x)^3(2+x)^4$ , 求  $y^{(9)}, y^{(10)}$ ;

解:  $y^{(9)} = 9! \quad y^{(10)} = 0$

(3)  $y = x^2 e^{2x}$ , 求  $y^{(20)}$ ;

解:  $\because (x^2)' = 2x \quad (x^2)'' = 2 \quad (x^3)''' = 0$

由莱布尼茨公式可知:  $y^{(n)} = C_{20}^0 x^2 (e^{2x})^{(20)} + C_{20}^1 2x (e^{2x})^{(19)} + C_{20}^2 2 (e^{2x})^{(18)}$

$$y^{(n)} = 2^{20} x^2 e^{2x} + 20 \cdot 2^{20} x e^{2x} + \frac{20 \times 19}{2} 2^{19} e^{2x}$$

$$= 2^{20} e^{2x} (x^2 + 20x + 95)$$

$$(4) \ y = x \ln x, \text{ 求 } y^{(5)};$$

$$\text{解: } \because (x)' = 1 \quad (x)'' = 0 \quad (\ln x)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$y^{(5)} = C_5^0 x (\ln x)^{(5)} + C_5^1 (\ln x)^{(4)}$$

$$= x \frac{4!}{x^5} + 5 \left( -\frac{3!}{x^4} \right)$$

$$= 24x^{-4} - 30x^{-4} = -6x^{-4}$$

$$(5) \ y = e^x \sin x, \text{ 求 } y^{(n)};$$

$$y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{2} e^x \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

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

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

$$\therefore y^{(n)} = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} e^x \sin \left( x + \frac{n}{4}\pi \right)$$

4. 求下列函数的二阶微分

$$(1) \ y = \sin x$$

$$\text{解: } y'' = -\sin x$$

$$\therefore d^2 y = -\sin x dx^2$$

$$(2) \ y = x e^x$$

$$\text{解: } y' = e^x + x e^x$$

$$y'' = e^x + e^x + x e^x = 2e^x + x e^x$$

$$\therefore d^2 y = (2e^x + x e^x) dx^2$$

$$(3) \ y = x \ln x$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \ln x + 1 \quad y'' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore dy^2 = \frac{1}{x} dx^2$$

$$(4) \ y = x \sin x$$

$$\text{解: } y' = \sin x + x \cos x$$

$$y'' = \cos x + \cos x - x \sin x$$

$$\therefore d^2 y = (2 \cos x - x \sin x) dx^2$$

5. 设  $x$  为中间变量, 求下列函数的二阶微分

(1)  $y = \sin x, x = at + b$ , 其中  $a, b$  为常数

解:  $y = \sin(at + b) \quad y' = \cos(at + b) \cdot a$

$$y'' = -a^2 \sin(at + b)$$

$$\therefore d^2y = -a^2 \sin(at + b) dt^2$$

(2)  $y = e^x, x = at^2 + bt + c$ , 其中  $a, b, c$  为常数

解:  $y = e^{at^2+bt+c}$

$$y' = (2at + b)e^{at^2+bt+c}$$

$$y'' = (2a)e^{at^2+bt+c} + (2at + b)^2 e^{at^2+bt+c} = (4a^2t^2 + 4abt + b^2 + 2a)e^{at^2+bt+c}$$

$$\therefore d^2y = (4a^2t^2 + 4abt + b^2 + 2a)e^{at^2+bt+c} dx^2$$