

第14讲: 已知 $f(x)$ 的高阶导数 $f^{(n)}(x)$, $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

(一) 高阶导数的定义、记号与运算性质

$$(1) f''(x) = (f'(x))' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+\Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x} \triangleq f^{(2)}(x) \triangleq \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2};$$

$$(2) f'''(x) = (f''(x))' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x+\Delta x) - f''(x)}{\Delta x} \triangleq f^{(3)}(x) \triangleq \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3};$$

$$(3) f^{(n)}(x) = (f^{(n-1)}(x))' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x+\Delta x) - f^{(n-1)}(x)}{\Delta x} \triangleq \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}, n=2,3,4, \dots$$

规定 $f^{(0)}(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 本身, 且二阶及二阶以上的导数称为高阶导数

(二) 高阶导数具有线性性质与 Leibniz 公式: ($n \geq 2$)

设 $u(x), v(x)$ 皆 n 阶可导, C_1, C_2 为任意常数. 则

$$(1) (C_1 u(x) + C_2 v(x))^{(n)} = C_1 u^{(n)}(x) + C_2 v^{(n)}(x), n=2,3,4, \dots \text{ (线性性质), (★)}$$

$$(2) (u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)}, \text{ (Leibniz 公式), } n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

利用(2)中 u, v 的特殊性, Leibniz 公式也可写成:

$$(3) (u \cdot v)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ (★)}$$

证(★): 用归纳法证: $n=1$ 时, $(u \cdot v)' = u^{(1)} v^{(0)} + u^{(0)} v^{(1)}$

$$= C_1^0 u^{(1-0)} v^{(0)} + C_1^1 u^{(1-1)} v^{(1)} = \sum_{k=0}^1 C_1^k u^{(1-k)} v^{(k)}, \text{ 结论成立 (1)}$$



(2°) 设 $n=m$ 时, (2) 成立: $(u \cdot v)^{(m)} = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k u^{(m-k)} v^{(k)}, m \geq 2$.

3°) 则 $n=m+1$ 时, $(u \cdot v)^{(m+1)} = ((u \cdot v)^{(m)})' = \sum_{k=0}^m (C_m^k u^{(m-k)} v^{(k)})'$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k (u^{(m-k+1)} v^{(k)} + u^{(m-k)} v^{(k+1)})$$

$$= C_m^0 u^{(m+1)} v^{(0)} + \sum_{k=1}^m C_m^k u^{(m+1-k)} v^{(k)} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_m^k u^{(m-k)} v^{(k+1)} + u^{(0)} v^{(m+1)}$$

即 $\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} C_m^k u^{(m-k)} v^{(k+1)} \stackrel{\Delta k+1=\tilde{k}}{=} \sum_{\tilde{k}=1}^m C_m^{\tilde{k}-1} u^{(m+1-\tilde{k})} v^{(\tilde{k})} = \sum_{k=1}^m C_m^{k-1} u^{(m+1-k)} v^{(k)}$

从而 $(u \cdot v)^{(m+1)} = C_{m+1}^{m+1} u^{(m+1)} v^{(0)} + \sum_{k=1}^m (C_m^k + C_m^{k-1}) u^{(m+1-k)} v^{(k)} + C_{m+1}^{0} u^{(0)} v^{(m+1)}$

$$= C_{m+1}^{m+1} u^{(m+1)} v^{(0)} + \sum_{k=1}^m C_{m+1}^k u^{(m+1-k)} v^{(k)} + C_{m+1}^{0} u^{(0)} v^{(m+1)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} C_{m+1}^k u^{(m+1-k)} v^{(k)}, \text{ 即 (2) 在 } n=m+1 \text{ 时也}$$

成立. 由归纳法知, (2) 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 都成立.

(1) n 阶泰勒的导数公式: $(f(x))^{(n)}$

(1). $(\sin x)^{(m)} = \sin(\frac{n}{2}x + x)$; $(\cos x)^{(m)} = \cos(\frac{n}{2}x + x)$; $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(2). $(e^x)^{(m)} = e^x$, $(a^x)^{(m)} = a^x (\ln a)^m$

(3). $(\frac{1}{x+a})^{(m)} = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{(x+a)^{m+1}}$, $(\ln(x+a))^{(m)} = \frac{(-1)^{m-1} (m-1)!}{(x+a)^m}$.

(4). $(x^m)^{(m)} = \begin{cases} 0 & n > m \\ n! & n = m \\ m(m-1)(m-2)\dots(m-m+1)x^{m-m}, & (n < m) \end{cases} \quad (2)$



$$\text{证 } (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(\frac{n}{2}\pi + x\right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

用归纳法证: (1) $n=1$ 时, $(\sin x)^{(1)} = \cos x = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi + x\right)$, 结论成立.

(2) 设 $n=m$ 时, 结论成立: $(\sin x)^{(m)} = \sin\left(\frac{m}{2}\pi + x\right)$.

(3) $n=m+1$ 时, $(\sin x)^{(m+1)} = (\sin x)^{(m)'} = \left(\sin\left(\frac{m}{2}\pi + x\right)\right)' = \cos\left(\frac{m}{2}\pi + x\right) \cdot 1$

$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\pi + x\right) = \sin\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\pi + x\right)$, $n=m+1$ 时结论也成立.

由归纳法知: $(\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(\frac{n}{2}\pi + x\right), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$

其余的导数公式也都可用归纳法进行证明.

(三) 例題:

例 1. $P_n(x) \triangleq \frac{1}{2^n n!} (x^2-1)^{(n)}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 称为 n 次勒让德 (Legendre) 多项式. 证明: $P_n(x)$ 是 n 阶 Legendre 方程:

$$(x^2-1)y'' + 2xy' - n(n+1)y = 0 \text{ 的解}.$$

例 2. 设 $y = \arctan x$, 求 $y^{(n)}(0)$, $y^{(2n)}(0)$, $y^{(2n+1)}(0)$.

例 3. 求 $f^{(n)}(x)$. (1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+6x+5}$, (2) $f(x) = (4x^2+5x+1)\cos x$

(3).



证例: 设 $y = (x^2-1)^n$, 则 $y' = n(x^2-1)^{n-1} \cdot 2x$,

$(x^2-1)y' = n(x^2-1)^n \cdot 2x = 2nx y$, 再对 x 求 n 阶导数:

$$C_{n+1}^0 (x^2-1)^{(0)} (y')^{(n)} + C_{n+1}^1 (x^2-1)^{(1)} (y')^{(n-1)} + C_{n+1}^2 (x^2-1)^{(2)} (y')^{(n-2)} + \dots + 0 = (2nx y)^{(n)}$$
$$= C_{n+1}^0 (2nx)^{(0)} y^{(n)} + C_{n+1}^1 (2nx)^{(1)} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

$$(x^2-1)(y^{(n)})'' + 2x(y^{(n)})' - n(n+1)y^{(n)} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(x^2-1)\left(\frac{y^{(n)}}{2^n n!}\right)'' + 2x\left(\frac{y^{(n)}}{2^n n!}\right)' - n(n+1)\frac{y^{(n)}}{2^n n!} = 0 \quad \text{即 } \frac{y^{(n)}}{2^n n!} = P_n(x)$$

$\therefore (x^2-1)P_n(x)'' + 2xP_n(x)' - n(n+1)P_n(x) = 0$ 即 $P_n(x)$ 满足

Legendre 方程: $(x^2-1)y'' + 2xy' - n(n+1)y = 0$, 从而 $P_n(x)$ 是

Legendre 方程的 n 阶解。

证例 2: 由 $y = \arctan x \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow (x^2+1)y' = 1$, 再对

$$y$$
 求 n 阶导数: $((x^2+1)y')^{(n)} = C_n^0 (x^2+1)^{(0)} (y')^{(n)} + C_n^1 (x^2+1)^{(1)} (y')^{(n-1)} +$

$$C_n^2 (x^2+1)^{(2)} (y')^{(n-2)} = 1^{(n)} = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2+1)y^{(n+1)} + 2nx y^{(n)} + n(n+1)y^{(n-1)} = 0$$

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

(4)



$$\Rightarrow y^{(n+1)}(0) = -n(n+1)y^{(n)}(0), \quad n=1,2,3,\dots \quad \text{且} \begin{cases} y^{(0)}(0) = 0 \\ y^{(1)}(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{(2)}(0) \stackrel{n=1}{=} -1 \times 0 y^{(0)}(0) = 0; \quad y^{(4)}(0) \stackrel{n=3}{=} -3 \times 2 y^{(2)}(0) = 0,$$

$$y^{(6)}(0) \stackrel{n=5}{=} -5 \times 4 y^{(4)}(0) = 0, \dots, y^{(2m)}(0) = 0, \quad m=0,1,2,3,\dots$$

$$y^{(3)}(0) \stackrel{n=2}{=} -2 \times 1 y^{(1)}(0) = -2! \times 1 = -2!, \quad y^{(5)}(0) \stackrel{n=4}{=} -4 \times 3 y^{(3)}(0)$$

$$= -4 \times 3 \times (-2!) = 4!; \quad y^{(7)}(0) = y^{(2 \times 3 + 1)}(0) = -6 \times 5 y^{(5)}(0) = -6 \times 5 \times 4!$$

$$= -6!, \quad y^{(9)}(0) = y^{(2 \times 4 + 1)}(0) \stackrel{n=8}{=} -8 \times 7 y^{(7)}(0) = -8 \times 7 (-6!) = 8! \dots$$

$$y^{(2m+1)}(0) = (-1)^m (2m)!, \quad m=0,1,2,3,\dots \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^{(8)}(0) = 0 \\ y^{(9)}(0) = (-1)^4 (8)! = -8! \end{cases}$$

$$\text{例 13 (1): } f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+5)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+5} \right), \quad \therefore f^{(m)}(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^{m+1}} - \frac{1}{(x+5)^{m+1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(-1)^m m!}{(x+1)^{m+1}} - \frac{(-1)^m m!}{(x+5)^{m+1}} \right)$$

$$(2): f^{(m)}(x) = C_n^0 (4x^2+5x+1) (e^{2x})^{(m)} + C_n^1 (4x^2+5x+1) (e^{2x})^{(m-1)} + C_n^2 (4x^2+5x+1) (e^{2x})^{(m-2)}$$

$$= (4x^2+5x+1) e^{2x} \left(\frac{n}{2} x + x \right) + n(8x+5) e^{2x} \left(\frac{n-1}{2} x + x \right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} x^2 e^{2x} \left(\frac{n-2}{2} x + x \right)$$

(2) 与 (1) 类似: 例 3.1.

7/3, 12, 14; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22.

(5)

