

习 题 4.5 高阶导数和高阶微分

求下列函数的高阶导数：

$$y = x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 1, \text{ 求 } y''' ;$$

$$y = x^4 \ln x, \text{ 求 } y'' ;$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x}}, \text{ 求 } y'' ;$$

$$y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}, \text{ 求 } y'' ;$$

$$y = \sin x^3, \text{ 求 } y'', y''' ;$$

$$y = x^3 \cos \sqrt{x}, \text{ 求 } y'', y''' ;$$

$$y = x^2 e^{3x}, \text{ 求 } y''' ;$$

$$y = e^{-x^2} \arcsin x, \text{ 求 } y'' ;$$

$$y = x^3 \cos 2x, \text{ 求 } y^{(80)} ;$$

$$y = (2x^2 + 1) \operatorname{sh} x, \text{ 求 } y^{(99)}.$$

解 (1) $y' = 3x^2 + 4x - 1, y'' = 6x + 4, y''' = 6。$

(2) $y' = 4x^3 \ln x + x^3, y'' = 12x^2 \ln x + 4x^2 + 3x^2 = 12x^2 \ln x + 7x^2。$

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

$$y'' = \frac{(4+6x)(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}(4x+3x^2)(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2(1+x)^3} = \frac{3x^2 + 8x + 8}{4(1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}。$$

$$(4) y' = x^{-1} \cdot x^{-2} - 2 \ln x \cdot x^{-3} = \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x^3},$$

$$y'' = -2x^{-1}x^{-3} - 3(1 - 2 \ln x)x^{-4} = \frac{6 \ln x - 5}{x^4}。$$

$$(5) y' = \cos x^3 \cdot (3x^2) = 3x^2 \cos x^3,$$

$$y'' = 6x \cos x^3 + 3x^2 (-\sin x^3)(3x^2) = 6x \cos x^3 - 9x^4 \sin x^3,$$

$$y''' = 6 \cos x^3 - 6x \sin x^3 \cdot (3x^2) - 36x^3 \sin x^3 - 9x^4 \cos x^3 \cdot (3x^2)$$

$$= -54x^3 \sin x^3 - (27x^6 - 6) \cos x^3。$$

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

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

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

$$y''' = (6 - \frac{x}{2}) \cos \sqrt{x} + (6x - \frac{x^2}{4})(-\sin \sqrt{x}) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{33}{8}x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \sqrt{x} - \frac{11}{4}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \sqrt{x} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= (6 - \frac{15}{8}x) \cos \sqrt{x} + (\frac{1}{8}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{57}{8}x^{\frac{1}{2}}) \sin \sqrt{x} \circ$$

(7) $y' = 2xe^{3x} + x^2e^{3x}(3x)' = (2x + 3x^2)e^{3x} ,$

$$y'' = (2 + 6x)e^{3x} + (2x + 3x^2)e^{3x}(3x)' = (9x^2 + 12x + 2)e^{3x} ,$$

$$y''' = (18x + 12)e^{3x} + (9x^2 + 12x + 2)e^{3x}(3x)' = (27x^2 + 54x + 18)e^{3x} \circ$$

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

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

$$= (-2x)(-2x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})e^{-x^2} + \left[-2 \arcsin x - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + (-\frac{1}{2}) \frac{(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] e^{-x^2}$$

$$= \left[2(2x^2 - 1) \arcsin x + \frac{x(4x^2 - 3)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] e^{-x^2} ;$$

(9) $y^{(80)} = x^3 \cos^{(80)} 2x + C_{80}^1 3x^2 \cos^{(79)} 2x + C_{80}^2 6x \cos^{(78)} 2x + C_{80}^3 6 \cos^{(77)} 2x$

$$= 2^{80} x^3 \cos 2x + 80 \cdot 2^{79} \cdot 3x^2 \sin 2x - 3160 \cdot 2^{78} \cdot 6x \cos 2x - 82160 \cdot 2^{77} \cdot 6 \sin 2x$$

$$= 2^{80} [x(x^2 - 4740) \cos 2x + (120x^2 - 61620) \sin 2x] \circ$$

(10) $y^{(99)} = (2x^2 + 1) \text{sh}^{(99)} x + C_{99}^1 4x \text{sh}^{(98)} x + C_{99}^2 4 \text{sh}^{(97)} x$

$$= (2x^2 + 1) \text{ch} x + 99 \cdot 4x \text{sh} x + 4851 \cdot 4 \text{ch} x$$

$$= (2x^2 + 19405) \text{ch} x + 396x \text{sh} x \circ$$

求下列函数的 n 阶导数 $y^{(n)}$:

$$y = \sin^2 \omega x ;$$

$$y = 2^x \ln x ;$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{x} ;$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} ;$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x ;$$

$$y = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x .$$

解 (1) $y^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\omega x)^{(n)} = -2^{n-1} \omega^n \cos(2\omega x + \frac{n}{2}\pi)$
 $= 2^{n-1} \omega^n \sin(2\omega x + \frac{n-1}{2}\pi) .$

(2) $y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (2^x)^{(n-k)} (\ln x)^{(k)} = \ln^n 2 \cdot 2^x \ln x + \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k 2^x \ln^{n-k} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(k-1)}$
 $= 2^x \left[\ln^n 2 \cdot \ln x + \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k \ln^{n-k} 2 \cdot \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{x^k} \right] .$

(3) $y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (e^x)^{(n-k)} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k e^x \frac{(-1)^k k!}{x^{k+1}} = e^x \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{(-1)^k k!}{x^{k+1}} .$

(4) 由于 $y = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2} ,$

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

$$= (-1)^n n! \frac{\sum_{k=0}^n (x-2)^k (x-3)^{n-k}}{(x-3)^{n+1} (x-2)^{n+1}} = (-1)^n n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{(x-2)^{n-k+1} (x-3)^{k+1}} .$$

(5) $y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (e^{\alpha x})^{(n-k)} [\cos(\beta x)]^{(k)} = e^{\alpha x} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \alpha^{n-k} \beta^k \cos(\beta x + \frac{k\pi}{2}) .$

(6) $y = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos 4x) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\cos 4x}{4} ,$

所以

$$y^{(n)} = 4^{n-1} \cos(4x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) .$$

研究函数

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

的各阶导数。

解 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = 2x$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) = -2x$ 。由

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

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

可知 $f'(x) = 2|x|$ 。

$$\text{由此得到 } f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0, \\ -2, & x < 0, \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{于是当 } n > 2 \text{ 时, } f^{(n)}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0, \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 任意次可微, 求

$$[f(x^2)]''''; \quad \left[f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right]'''';$$

$$[f(\ln x)]''; \quad [\ln f(x)]'';$$

$$[f(e^{-x})]''''; \quad [f(\arctan x)]''.$$

解 (1) $[f(x^2)]' = f'(x^2)(x^2)' = 2xf'(x^2)$,

$$[f(x^2)]'' = 2xf''(x^2)(x^2)' + (2x)'f'(x^2) = 4x^2f''(x^2) + 2f'(x^2),$$

$$[f(x^2)]''' = 4x^2f'''(x^2)(x^2)' + (4x^2)'f''(x^2) + 2f''(x^2)(x^2)' = 8x^3f'''(x^2) + 12xf''(x^2).$$

$$(2) \left[f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right]' = f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right),$$

$$\left[f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right]'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' - \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)'f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^4}f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{2}{x^3}f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right),$$

$$\left[f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right]''' = -\frac{1}{x^6}f'''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{4}{x^5}f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{2}{x^5}f''\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{6}{x^4}f'\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^6} \left[f''' \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + 6xf'' \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + 6x^2 f' \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right] \circ$$

$$(3) [f(\ln x)]' = f'(\ln x)(\ln x)' = \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x},$$

$$[f(\ln x)]'' = \frac{f''(\ln x)(\ln x)' \cdot x - f'(\ln x)(x)'}{x^2} = \frac{f''(\ln x) - f'(\ln x)}{x^2} \circ$$

$$(4) [\ln f(x)]' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)},$$

$$[\ln f(x)]'' = \frac{f''(x)f(x) - (f'(x))^2}{f^2(x)} \circ$$

$$(5) [f(e^{-x})]' = f'(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' = -e^{-x} f'(e^{-x})$$

$$[f(e^{-x})]'' = -e^{-x} f''(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' - (e^{-x})' f'(e^{-x}) = e^{-2x} f''(e^{-x}) + e^{-x} f'(e^{-x}),$$

$$[f(e^{-x})]''' = e^{-2x} f'''(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' + (e^{-2x})' f''(e^{-x}) + e^{-x} f''(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' + (e^{-x})' f'(e^{-x}) \\ = -e^{-3x} f'''(e^{-x}) - 3e^{-2x} f''(e^{-x}) - e^{-x} f'(e^{-x}) \circ$$

$$(6) [f(\arctan x)]' = f'(\arctan x)(\arctan x)' = \frac{f'(\arctan x)}{1+x^2},$$

$$[f(\arctan x)]'' = \frac{(1+x^2)f''(\arctan x)(\arctan x)' - (1+x^2)' f'(\arctan x)}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ = \frac{f''(\arctan x) - 2xf'(\arctan x)}{(1+x^2)^2} \circ$$

5. 利用 Leibniz 公式计算 $y^{(n)}(0)$:

$$y = \arctan x ;$$

$$y = \arcsin x \circ$$

解(1) 由 $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $y'' = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$, 令 $x=0$, 可得 $y'(0) = 1$, $y''(0) = 0$ 。在

等式 $y'(1+x^2) = 1$ 两边对 x 求 n 阶导数 ($n > 1$), 得到

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{(n-k+1)} (1+x^2)^{(k)} = 0 ,$$

注意到 $(1+x^2)''' = 0$, 上式简化为

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

以 $x=0$ 代入, 得到递推公式

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

从而得到

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (n-1)! , & n \text{ 为奇数;} \\ 0 , & n \text{ 为偶数。} \end{cases}$$

(2) 由 $y' = (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, $y'' = (-\frac{1}{2})(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(1-x^2)' = x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{xy'}{1-x^2}$, 令 $x=0$,

可得 $y'(0) = 1$, $y''(0) = 0$, 且 $xy' = (1-x^2)y''$ 。在等式 $xy' = (1-x^2)y''$ 两边对 x

求 n 阶导数 ($n \geq 1$), 得到

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{(n-k+1)}(x)^{(k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k y^{(n-k+2)}(1-x^2)^{(k)} ,$$

即

$$xy^{(n+1)} + ny^{(n)} = y^{(n+2)}(1-x^2)^{(k)} - 2xny^{(n+1)} - n(n-1)y^{(n)}$$

$$xy^{(n+1)} + ny^{(n)} = y^{(n+2)}(1-x^2) - 2xny^{(n+1)} - n(n-1)y^{(n)} ,$$

以 $x=0$ 代入, 得到递推公式

$$y^{(n+2)}(0) = n^2 y^{(n)}(0) ,$$

从而得到

$$y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} [(n-2)!!]^2 , & n \text{ 为奇数;} \\ 0 , & n \text{ 为偶数。} \end{cases}$$

6. 对下列隐函数求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$:

$$e^{x^2+y} - x^2y = 0 ;$$

$$\tan(x+y) - xy = 0 ;$$

$$2y \sin x + x \ln y = 0 ;$$

$$x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0 .$$

解 (1) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 有

$$e^{x^2+y}(x^2+y)'-(x^2y)'=e^{x^2+y}(2x+y')-2xy-x^2y'=0 ,$$

再对 x 求导，得到

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{x^2+y}(x^2+y)'(2x+y')+e^{x^2+y}(2x+y)'-(2xy+x^2y)'\ \\ & = e^{x^2+y}(2x+y')^2+e^{x^2+y}(2+y'')-2y-4xy'-x^2y''=0 , \end{aligned}$$

从而解出

$$y''=\frac{4xy'+2y-e^{x^2+y}[2+4x^2+4xy'+(y')^2]}{e^{x^2+y}-x^2} ,$$

其中 $y'=\frac{2x(y-e^{x^2+y})}{e^{x^2+y}-x^2}$ 。

(2) 在等式两边对 x 求导，有

$$\sec^2(x+y)(x+y)'-(xy)'=\sec^2(x+y)(1+y')-y-xy'=0 ,$$

再对 x 求导，得到

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sec^2(x+y)\tan(x+y)(x+y)'(1+y')+\sec^2(x+y)(1+y')'-y'-(xy)'\ \\ & = 2\sec^2(x+y)\tan(x+y)(1+y')^2+\sec^2(x+y)y''-2y'-xy''=0 , \end{aligned}$$

从而解出

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

其中 $y'=\frac{\sec^2(x+y)-y}{x-\sec^2(x+y)}$ 。

(3) 在等式两边对 x 求导，有

$$2y'\sin x+2y\cos x+\ln y+\frac{x}{y}\cdot y'=0 ,$$

再对 x 求导，得到

$$2y''\sin x+4y'\cos x-2y\sin x+2\frac{y'}{y}-\frac{x}{y^2}\cdot(y')^2+\frac{x}{y}\cdot y''=0 ,$$

从而解出

$$y'' = \frac{2y^3 \sin x - 4y^2 y' \cos x - 2yy' + x(y')^2}{xy + 2y^2 \sin x},$$

其中 $y' = -\frac{2y^2 \cos x + y \ln y}{x + 2y \sin x}$ 。

(4) 在等式两边对 x 求导, 有

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 y' - 3ay - 3axy' = 0,$$

再对 x 求导, 得到

$$6x + 6y(y')^2 + 3y^2 y'' - 6ay' - 3axy'' = 0,$$

从而解出

$$y'' = \frac{2x + 2y(y')^2 - 2ay'}{ax - y^2},$$

其中 $y' = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ax}$ 。

7. 对下列参数形式的函数求 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$:

$$\begin{cases} x = at^2, \\ y = bt^3, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = at \cos t, \\ y = at \sin t, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t(1 - \sin t), \\ y = t \cos t, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = a e^{-t}, \\ y = b e^t, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{1+t}, \\ y = \sqrt{1-t}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \sin at, \\ y = \cos bt. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{(bt^3)''(at^2)' - (bt^3)'(at^2)''}{[(at^2)']^3} = \frac{(6bt)(2at) - (3bt^2)(2a)}{(2at)^3} = \frac{3b}{4a^2 t}$ 。

(2) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{(at \sin t)''(at \cos t)' - (at \sin t)'(at \cos t)''}{[(at \cos t)']^3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(2a \cos t - at \sin t)(a \cos t - at \sin t) + (a \sin t + at \cos t)(2a \sin t + at \cos t)}{a^3 (\cos t - t \sin t)^3} \\
&= \frac{(t^2 + 2)(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)}{a(\cos t - t \sin t)^3} = \frac{t^2 + 2}{a(\cos t - t \sin t)^3} \circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{(t \cos t)''[(t(1 - \sin t))]' - (t \cos t)'[t(1 - \sin t)]''}{[t(1 - \sin t)]^3} \\
&= \frac{(-2 \sin t - t \cos t)(1 - \sin t - t \cos t) - (\cos t - t \sin t)(-2 \cos t + t \sin t)}{(1 - \sin t - t \cos t)^3} \\
&= \frac{t^2 + 2 - 2 \sin t - t \cos t}{(1 - \sin t - t \cos t)^3} \circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{(be^t)''(ae^{-t})' - (be^t)'(ae^{-t})''}{[(ae^{-t})']^3} = \frac{-be^t e^{-t} - be^t e^{-t}}{-a^2 e^{-3t}} = \frac{2b}{a^2} e^{3t} \circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{(\sqrt{1-t})''(\sqrt{1+t})' - (\sqrt{1-t})'(\sqrt{1+t})''}{[(\sqrt{1+t})']^3} \\
&= \left[\frac{-1}{4(\sqrt{1-t})^3 (2\sqrt{1+t})} - \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{1-t}) [4(\sqrt{1+t})^3]} \right] (2\sqrt{1+t})^3 = -2(1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{(\cos bt)''(\sin at)' - (\cos bt)'(\sin at)''}{(\sin at)^3} \\
&= \frac{b(-a \sin at \sin bt - b \cos at \cos bt)}{a^2 \cos^3 at} = -\frac{b(a \sin at \sin bt + b \cos at \cos bt)}{a^2 \cos^3 at} \circ
\end{aligned}$$

8. 利用反函数的求导公式 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'}$, 证明

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

证 (1) $\frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{y'} \right)$

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

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

9. 求下列函数的高阶微分：

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x - \tan x}, \text{ 求 } d^2y ;$$

$$y = x^4 e^{-x}, \text{ 求 } d^4y ;$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}, \text{ 求 } d^2y ;$$

$$y = \frac{\sec x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}, \text{ 求 } d^2y ;$$

$$y = x \sin 3x, \text{ 求 } d^3y ;$$

$$y = x^x, \text{ 求 } d^2y ;$$

$$y = \frac{\ln x}{x}, \text{ 求 } d^n y ;$$

$$y = x^n \cos 2x, \text{ 求 } d^n y .$$

解 (1) $dy = \frac{1}{3}(x - \tan x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}(1 - \sec^2 x)dx = -\frac{1}{3}(x - \tan x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \tan^2 x dx ,$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2y &= \left[-\frac{2}{9}(x - \tan x)^{-\frac{5}{3}}(1 - \sec^2 x)^2 - \frac{1}{3}(x - \tan x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}(2 \tan x \sec^2 x) \right] dx^2 \\ &= \frac{2 \tan^4 x + 6 \sec^2 x \tan x (x - \tan x)}{9(\tan x - x)^{\frac{5}{3}}} dx^2 . \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad d^4y &= \sum_{k=0}^4 [C_4^k (x^4)^{(k)} (e^{-x})^{(4-k)}] dx^4 = \sum_{k=0}^4 C_4^k \frac{4!}{(4-k)!} x^{4-k} (-1)^{4-k} e^{-x} dx^4 \\ &= (x^4 - 16x^3 + 72x^2 - 96x + 24)e^{-x} dx^4 . \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad dy = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot (2x) \cdot x - \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot 1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx ,$$

$$d^2y = \left[\frac{2}{x^3 \sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{2x}{2x^2(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] dx^2 = \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^3(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx^2 .$$

$$(4) \quad dy = \left[\frac{\tan x \sec x}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sec x \cdot (2x)}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] dx = \frac{\sec x [(x^2-1) \tan x - x]}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2y &= \left\{ \frac{\sec x \tan x [(x^2-1) \tan x - x] + \sec x [2x \tan x + (x^2-1) \sec^2 x - 1]}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sec x [(x^2-1) \tan x - x] \cdot (2x)}{(x^2-1)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \right\} dx^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sec x[(x^2 - 1)^2(1 + 2 \tan^2 x) - 2x(x^2 - 1) \tan x + 2x^2 + 1]}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{5}{2}}} dx^2。$$

$$(5) d^3 y = [x(\sin 3x)''' + 3x'(\sin 3x)''] dx^3 = -27(\sin 3x + x \cos 3x) dx^3。$$

$$(6) dy = de^{x \ln x} = e^{x \ln x} (1 + \ln x) dx = x^x (1 + \ln x) dx，$$

$$d^2 y = [(x^x)'(1 + \ln x) + x^x(1 + \ln x)'] dx = x^x [(1 + \ln x)^2 + \frac{1}{x}] dx^2。$$

$$(7) d^n y = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (\ln x)^{(k)} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n-k)} dx^n$$

$$= \left[\frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \ln x + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)!}{x^k} (-1)^{n-k} \frac{(n-k)!}{x^{n-k+1}} \right] dx^n$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}} \left(\ln x - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \right) dx^n。$$

$$(8) d^n y = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (x^n)^{(n-k)} (\cos 2x)^{(k)} dx^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{n!}{k!} x^k\right) [2^k \cos(2x + \frac{k\pi}{2})] dx^n$$

$$= (n!)^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2^k x^k \cos(2x + \frac{k\pi}{2})}{(k!)^2 (n-k)!} dx^n。$$

10. 求 $d^2(e^x)$ ，其中

x 是自变量；

$x = \varphi(t)$ 是中间变量。

解 (1) $d(e^x) = (e^x)' dx = e^x dx$ ，

$$d^2(e^x) = d(e^x dx) = (e^x)' dx^2 = e^x dx^2。$$

(2) $d(e^x) = (e^x)' dx = e^x dx = e^{\varphi(t)} \varphi'(t) dt$ ，

$$d^2(e^x) = d(e^{\varphi(t)} \varphi'(t) dt) = [e^{\varphi(t)} \varphi'(t)]' dt^2 = e^{\varphi(t)} \{[\varphi'(t)]^2 + \varphi''(t)\} dt^2。$$

11. 设 $f(u)$ ， $g(u)$ 任意次可微，且 $g(u) > 0$ 。

当 $u = \tan x$ 时，求 $d^2 f$ ；

当 $u = \sqrt{v}$ 、 $v = \ln x$ 时，求 $d^2 g$ ；

$$d^2[f(u)g(u)] ;$$

$$d^2[\ln g(u)] ;$$

$$d^2\left[\frac{f(u)}{g(u)}\right] ;$$

解 (1) $df = f'(u)u'(x)dx = f'(\tan x)\sec^2 x dx$,

$$d^2 f = f''(u)[u'(x)]^2 dx^2 + f'(u)u''(x)dx^2$$

$$= [f''(\tan x)\sec^4 x + 2f'(\tan x)\sec^2 x \tan x]dx^2 \circ$$

(2) $u = \sqrt{v} = \sqrt{\ln x}$,

$$dg = \frac{dg}{du} \frac{du}{dv} \frac{dv}{dx} dx = g'(u) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} \frac{1}{x} dx = g'(\sqrt{\ln x}) \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx ,$$

$$d^2 g = \left[\frac{g''(u) \frac{du}{dv} \frac{dv}{dx}}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}} - \frac{g'(u)(2x\sqrt{\ln x})'}{(2x\sqrt{\ln x})^2} \right] dx^2$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{g''(u)}{(2x\sqrt{\ln x})^2} - \frac{g'(u)[2\sqrt{\ln x} + 2x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot (\frac{1}{x})]}{(2x\sqrt{\ln x})^2} \right\} dx^2$$

$$= \frac{g''(\sqrt{\ln x})\sqrt{\ln x} - g'(\sqrt{\ln x})(1 + 2\ln x)}{4x^2 \ln^{\frac{3}{2}} x} dx^2 \circ$$

(3) $d[f(u)g(u)] = [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]du$,

$$d^2[f(u)g(u)] = [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]d^2u + [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]'du^2$$

$$= [f'(u)g(u) + f(u)g'(u)]d^2u + [f''(u)g(u) + 2f'(u)g'(u) + f(u)g''(u)]du^2 \circ$$

(4) $d[\ln g(u)] = \frac{g'(u)}{g(u)} du$,

$$d^2[\ln g(u)] = \frac{g'(u)}{g(u)} d^2u + \left[\frac{g'(u)}{g(u)} \right]' du^2 = \frac{g'(u)}{g(u)} d^2u + \frac{g''(u)g(u) - (g'(u))^2}{g^2(u)} du^2 \circ$$

(5) $d\left[\frac{f(u)}{g(u)}\right] = \frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^2(u)} du$,

$$\begin{aligned}
d^2 \left[\frac{f(u)}{g(u)} \right] &= \frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^2(u)} d^2 u + \left[\frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^2(u)} \right]' du^2 \\
&= \frac{f'(u)g(u) - f(u)g'(u)}{g^2(u)} d^2 u + \\
&\quad \frac{f''(u)g^2(u) - f(u)g(u)g''(u) - 2f'(u)g'(u)g(u) + 2f(u)(g'(u))^2}{g^3(u)} du^2.
\end{aligned}$$

12. 利用数学归纳法证明：

$$\left(x^{n-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}}.$$

证 当 $n=1$ 时, $(x^{n-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(n)} = (e^{\frac{1}{x}})' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{-1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 命题成立。假设 $n \leq k$ 时

命题都成立。则当 $n = k+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
(x^{n-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(n)} &= \left[(x^k e^{\frac{1}{x}})' \right]^{(k)} = \left[kx^{k-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^k e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' \right]^{(k)} \\
&= k \left[x^{k-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]^{(k)} - \left[(x^{k-2} e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(k-1)} \right]' = k \frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \left[\frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{x^k} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \right]' \\
&= k \frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} - \left[k \frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{x^k} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right] = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{x^{k+2}} e^{\frac{1}{x}},
\end{aligned}$$

命题也成立。由数学归纳法, 可知本命题对所有正整数都成立。