

第十四讲

习题课(三)



重要内容回顾

1. 高阶导数, 莱布尼茨公式;
2. 参变量函数的二阶导数;
3. 微分, 一阶微分形式的不变性;
4. 高阶微分;
5. 微分在近似计算中的应用.



补充例题

例1 设 $y = f(x)$ 是 $x = \varphi(y)$ 的反函数, $x = \varphi(y)$ 二阶可导, 求 $\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}$.

解 $\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)},$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\varphi'(y)} \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{\varphi'(y)} \right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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



例2 设 $f(t)$ 二阶可导, $f'(t) \neq 0$. 求参变量函数

$$\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = t f'(t) - f(t) \end{cases} \text{的二阶导数 } \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}.$$

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

$$= t,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} &= \frac{d}{d x}(t) = \frac{d}{d t}(t) \cdot \frac{d t}{d x} \\ &= \frac{1}{f''(t)}. \end{aligned}$$



例3 计算 $y = x^2 \sin x$ 的 80 次导数 $(x^2 \sin x)^{(80)}$.

解 $\because (x^2)''' = 0$, 所以, 利用莱布尼茨公式

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2 \sin x)^{(80)} &= x^2 (\sin x)^{(80)} + C_{80}^1 (x^2)' (\sin x)^{(79)} \\ &\quad + C_{80}^2 (x^2)'' (\sin x)^{(78)} \\ &= x^2 \sin x - 160x \cos x - 3160 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin x \\ &= (x^2 - 6320) \sin x - 160x \cos x\end{aligned}$$

注意到: $(\sin x)^{(4)} = \sin x$; $(\sin x)''' = -\cos x$;

$(\sin x)'' = -\sin x$;



例4 设 $y = \arcsin x$, 计算 $y^{(n)}(0)$.

解 直接求是困难的, 关键是找到递推关系.

$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, 得到 $y' \sqrt{1-x^2} = 1$. 两边再求导

$$y'' \sqrt{1-x^2} - y' \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0.$$

整理后有

$$(1-x^2)y'' - xy' = 0.$$

两边用莱布尼茨公式求 n 阶导数, 得

$$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - 2nxy^{(n+1)} - n(n-1)y^{(n)} - (xy^{(n+1)} + ny^{(n)}) = 0,$$

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



以 $x = 0$ 代入 $y^{(n+2)}(0) - n^2 y^{(n)}(0) = 0$.

由 $y(0) = 0$, 递推得到

$$y^{(2k)}(0) = 0 \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots);$$

由 $y'(0) = 1$, 递推得到

$$y'''(0) = 1^2 = 1, \quad y^{(5)}(0) = 3^2 \cdot 1^2,$$

$$y^{(7)}(0) = 5^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 1^2 = (5!!)^2, \quad \dots\dots,$$

$$y^{(2k+1)}(0) = [(2k+1)!!]^2, \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

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

$$\text{计算 } y^{(n)}(0) = (\arcsin x)^{(n)}(0).$$



例5 利用一阶微分形式的不变性计算 $y = e^{\sin(ax+b)}$ 的导数和微分.

解
$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{d}y &= \mathrm{d}e^{\sin(ax+b)} = e^{\sin(ax+b)} \mathrm{d}\sin(ax+b) \\ &= \cos(ax+b)e^{\sin(ax+b)} \mathrm{d}(ax+b) \\ &= a \cos(ax+b)e^{\sin(ax+b)} \mathrm{d}x. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$y' = a \cos(ax+b)e^{\sin(ax+b)}.$$



例6 设 $u = u(x)$ 二阶可导, $y = \ln u$, 求 $d^2 y$.

解法1 按二阶微分定义.

因为
$$y' = \frac{u'}{u}, \quad y'' = \frac{u''u - u'^2}{u^2},$$

所以

$$d^2 y = y'' dx^2 = \frac{u''u - u'^2}{u^2} dx^2.$$

解法2 按微分运算法则.

$$du = u' dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 y &= d(dy) = d\left(\frac{1}{u} du\right) = -\frac{1}{u^2} du^2 + \frac{1}{u} d(du) \\ &= -\frac{1}{u^2} (u' dx)^2 + \frac{1}{u} u'' dx^2 = \frac{u''u - u'^2}{u^2} dx^2. \end{aligned}$$

殊途同归!

