

3.1.18

(2). $y' = 2x \cdot 2^x + x^2 2^x \ln 2$, $y'' = 2^{x+1} + 2x \cdot 2^{x+1} \ln 2 + x^2 2^x (\ln 2)^2$.

(4).

$$y' = \begin{cases} 2x & , x > 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \\ -2x & , x < 0 \end{cases}, y'' = \begin{cases} 2 & , x > 0 \\ \text{不存在} & , x = 0 \\ -2 & , x < 0 \end{cases}$$

3.1.19

(1).

$$\begin{aligned} y &= f(x^2) \\ y' &= 2x \cdot f'(x^2) \\ y'' &= 2f'(x^2) + 4x^2 \cdot f''(x^2) \\ y''' &= 12x \cdot f''(x^2) + 8x^3 f'''(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

(2).

$$\begin{aligned} y &= f(e^x + x) \\ y' &= (e^x + 1)f'(e^x + x) \\ y'' &= (e^x + 1)^2 f''(e^x + x) + e^x \cdot f'(e^x + x) \\ y''' &= (e^x + 1)^3 f'''(e^x + x) + e^x(e^x + 1) \cdot f''(e^x + x) + e^x \cdot f'(e^x + x) \end{aligned}$$

3.1.20 记 $f_n(x) = x^n \cdot |x|$. 我们证明更强的命题: $f_n(x)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上 n 阶可导, 在 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ 上 $n+1$ 阶可导, 在 $x=0$ 处 $n+1$ 阶导数不存在.

(归纳法) 当 $n=0$ 时命题显然成立; 假设命题对 $\leq n$ 成立, 那么考虑 $n+1$ 的情形,

$$f_{n+1}(x) = \begin{cases} x^{n+2} & , x \geq 0 \\ -x^{n+2} & , x < 0 \end{cases}$$

则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = 0,$$

因此

$$f'_{n+1}(x) = \begin{cases} (n+2)x^{n+1} & , x > 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \\ -(n+2)x^{n+1} & , x < 0 \end{cases} = (n+2)f_n(x).$$

进而 $f_{n+1}(x)$ 满足在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上 $n+1$ 阶可导, 在 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ 上 $n+2$ 阶可导, 在 $x=0$ 处 $n+2$ 阶导数不存在. 于是命题得证.

3.1.21 我们利用积法则的 n 阶二项式展开:

$$(f \cdot g)^{(n)} = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i f^{(i)} g^{(n-i)}.$$

所以:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x^2 e^x)^{(n)} &= (x^2 + 2nx + n(n-1)) e^x \\
 ((x^2 + 1) \sin x)^{(n)} &= (x^2 + 1) \cdot (\sin x)^{(n)} + 2nx \cdot (\sin x)^{(n-1)} + n(n-1) \cdot (\sin x)^{(n-2)} \\
 &= \begin{cases} (x^2 + 1) \cdot \sin x - 2nx \cdot \cos x - n(n-1) \cdot \sin x & , n = 4k, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ (x^2 + 1) \cdot \cos x + 2nx \cdot \sin x - n(n-1) \cdot \cos x & , n = 4k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -(x^2 + 1) \cdot \sin x + 2nx \cdot \cos x + n(n-1) \cdot \sin x & , n = 4k + 2, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -(x^2 + 1) \cdot \cos x - 2nx \cdot \sin x + n(n-1) \cdot \cos x & , n = 4k + 3, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \\
 \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)^{(n)} &= \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} \right)^{(n)} \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)^{(i)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x-2} \right)^{(n-i)} \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i (-1)^i \cdot i! \cdot (x-1)^{-(i+1)} \cdot (-1)^{n-i} \cdot (n-i)! \cdot (x-2)^{-(n-i+1)} \\
 &= (-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot \sum_{i=0}^n (x-1)^{-(i+1)} (x-2)^{-(n-i+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

对于 (4), 如果仍然使用同样的方法:

$$(\sin x \cdot \cos x)^{(n)} = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i (\sin x)^{(i)} (\cos x)^{(n-i)},$$

这个形式不太好化简。我们可以利用二倍角公式:

$$(\sin x \cdot \cos x)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x)^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 2^{n-1} \sin 2x & , n = 4k, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 2^{n-1} \cos 2x & , n = 4k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -2^{n-1} \sin 2x & , n = 4k + 2, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -2^{n-1} \cos 2x & , n = 4k + 3, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

注: 因为

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x = \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

所以归纳可得

$$(\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin \left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right),$$

因此 (2)、(4) 的答案也可以写成

$$(x^2 e^x)^{(n)} = (x^2 + 1) \cdot \sin \left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) - 2nx \cdot \sin \left(x + \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2} \right) - n(n-1) \cdot \sin \left(x + \frac{(n-2)\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$(\sin x \cdot \cos x)^{(n)} = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i (\sin x)^{(i)} (\cos x)^{(n-i)} = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i \sin \left(x + \frac{i\pi}{2} \right) \sin \left(x + \frac{(n-i+1)\pi}{2} \right),$$

或者

$$(\sin x \cdot \cos x)^{(n)} = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x)^{(n)} = 2^{n-1} \sin \left(2x + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right).$$

3.2.2

(1).

$$dy = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{x - 2\pi} dx.$$

(2). 注意到 $|x| = \frac{1}{\cos y}$, 因此

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x)dx = \frac{\sin y}{\cos^2 y} dy = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{|x|^2}} dy = |x|\sqrt{x^2 - 1} dy,$$

所以

$$dy = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx.$$

(3).

$$dy = 5^{\sqrt{\arctan x^2}} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\arctan x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + x^4} \cdot (2x) dx = \frac{\ln 5 \cdot 5^{\sqrt{\arctan x^2}} \cdot x}{(1 + x^4)\sqrt{\arctan x^2}} dx.$$

(4).

$$dy = e^{-x}(-\cos(3 - x) + \sin(3 - x))dx.$$

3.2.3

(1).

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt \\ dy = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t}{2} \left(= \frac{\sqrt{e^x - 1}}{2} \right),$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1+t^2}{4t} \left(= \frac{e^x}{4\sqrt{e^x - 1}} \right).$$

(3).

$$\begin{cases} dx = (\cos \varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\ dy = (\sin \varphi + \varphi \cos \varphi) d\varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin \varphi + \varphi \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{2 + \varphi^2}{(\cos \varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi)^2} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \\ &= \frac{2 + \varphi^2}{(\cos \varphi - \varphi \sin \varphi)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

3.2.4(1).

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t}{-\sin t} = -\cot t,$$

于是切线斜率 $k = -\cot \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$, 切点为 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, 所以切线方程为

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right),$$

即 $x + y = \sqrt{2}$.