

1) $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)$ を計算せよ (まず $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)$ および $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right)$ を計算してみよ)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left((x-1)^{-1} \right) = -1 \cdot (x-1)^{-2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(-(x-1)^{-2} \right) = -1 \cdot (-2)(x-1)^{-3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} \right) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left((x-1)^{-1} \right) = -1 \cdot (-2)(-3) \cdots (x-1)^{-n-1} = (-1)^n n! (x-1)^{-n-1} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}$$

2) $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\cos ax) = a^n \cos \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} n \right)$ を示せ ($\sin ax = -\cos \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ の関係を利用すると簡単)

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos ax) = a \cdot (-\sin ax) = a \left[- \left(-\cos \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \right] = a \cos \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} (\cos ax) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(a \cos \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = a \left(-\sin \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cdot a \right) = a^2 \cos \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = a^2 \cos (ax + \pi)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\cos ax) = a^n \cos \left(ax + \frac{\pi}{2} n \right)$$

3) $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^3 e^{2x})$ を計算せよ ($n = 2$ まで計算し、 $n \geq 3$ では Leibniz rule (教科書 p58 定理 1) を用いる)

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^3 e^{2x}) = 3x^2 e^{2x} + 2x^3 e^{2x} = (3x^2 + 2x^3) e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^3 e^{2x}) = \frac{d}{dx} \left((3x^2 + 2x^3) e^{2x} \right) = (6x + 6x^2) e^{2x} + 2(3x^2 + 2x^3) e^{2x} = 2(3x + 6x^2 + 2x^3) e^{2x}$$

$$\text{ちなみに} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} (x^3 e^{2x}) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(2(3x + 6x^2 + 2x^3) e^{2x} \right) = 2 \left((3 + 12x + 6x^2) e^{2x} + 2(3x + 6x^2 + 2x^3) e^{2x} \right) = 2(3 + 24x + 18x^2 + 4x^3) e^{2x}$$

$n \geq 3$ で Leibniz rule を用いると

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^3 e^{2x}) = (x^3)^{(n)} (e^{2x})^{(0)} + {}_n C_1 (x^3)^{(n-1)} (e^{2x})^{(1)} + {}_n C_2 (x^3)^{(n-2)} (e^{2x})^{(2)} + \cdots + {}_n C_{n-1} (x^3)^{(1)} (e^{2x})^{(n-1)} + (x^3)^{(0)} (e^{2x})^{(n)}$$

x^3 の 4 階以上の導関数はゼロになるので、上式において $n-4$ 項目まではゼロ

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^3 e^{2x}) &= \underbrace{0 + 0 + \cdots + 0}_n + {}_n C_{n-3} (x^3)^{(3)} (e^{2x})^{(n-3)} + {}_n C_{n-2} (x^3)^{(2)} (e^{2x})^{(n-2)} + {}_n C_{n-1} (x^3)^{(1)} (e^{2x})^{(n-1)} + (x^3)^{(0)} (e^{2x})^{(n)} \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1) \cdot 2^{n-3} e^{2x} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot (3 \cdot 2x) \cdot 2^{n-2} e^{2x} + \frac{n}{1} \cdot (3x^2) \cdot 2^{n-1} e^{2x} + x^3 \cdot 2^n e^{2x} \\ &= 2^{n-3} e^{2x} (n(n-1)(n-2) + 6n(n-1)x + 12nx^2 + 8x^3) \end{aligned}$$