

**Zadatak 8.** Odredi derivaciju reda  $n$  za funkcije:

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ ;   | 2) $f(x) = \ln x$ ;   |
| 3) $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ ; | 4) $f(x) = \sin x$ ;  |
| 5) $f(x) = \cos 3x$ ;         | 6) $f(x) = e^{-2x}$ . |

**Rješenje.**

1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= -1 \cdot (x+1)^{-2} = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} \\
 f''(x) &= -1 \cdot (-2) \cdot (x+1)^{-3} = \frac{2}{(x+1)^3} \\
 f'''(x) &= -1 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-3) \cdot (x+1)^{-4} = \frac{-6}{(x+1)^4} \\
 &\vdots \\
 f^n(x) &= (-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot (x+1)^{-n-1} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n!}{(x+1)^{n+1}};
 \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1} \\
 f''(x) &= -1 \cdot x^{-2} = \frac{-1}{x^2} \\
 f'''(x) &= (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot x^{-3} = \frac{2}{x^3} \\
 &\vdots \\
 f^n(x) &= (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot x^{-n} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n};
 \end{aligned}$$

3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{x+1-1+1}{x-1} = \frac{x-1+2}{x-1} = 1 + \frac{2}{x-1} = 1 + 2(x-1)^{-1} \\
 f'(x) &= 2 \cdot (-1)(x-1)^{-2} = -\frac{2}{(x-1)^2} \\
 f''(x) &= 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2)(x-1)^{-3} = \frac{4}{(x-1)^3} \\
 f'''(x) &= 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot (-3)(x-1)^{-4} = -\frac{12}{(x-1)^4} \\
 &\vdots \\
 f^n(x) &= 2 \cdot (-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot (x-1)^{-n-1} = 2 \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n!}{(x-1)^{n+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4)

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \cos x \\f''(x) &= -\sin x \\f'''(x) &= -\cos x\end{aligned}$$

⋮

$$f^n(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & n = 4k \\ \cos x, & n = 4k - 3 \\ -\sin x, & n = 4k - 2 \\ -\cos x, & n = 4k - 1 \end{cases} ; k \in \mathbf{N}$$

5)

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= -3 \sin 3x \\f''(x) &= -3 \cdot 3 \cos 3x = -9 \cos 3x \\f'''(x) &= -3 \cdot 3 \cdot (-3) \sin 3x = 27 \sin 3x\end{aligned}$$

⋮

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

6)

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= -2 \cdot e^{-2x} \\f''(x) &= -2 \cdot (-2) \cdot e^{-2x} = 4e^{-2x} \\f'''(x) &= -2 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-2) \cdot e^{-2x} = -8e^{-2x} \\&\vdots \\f^n(x) &= (-2)^n \cdot e^{-2x}.\end{aligned}$$