



第9章（二） 多元函数的偏导数

偏导数的概念

定义

设函数 $u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在点 $P_0(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$ 的某邻域内有定义，如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{i-1}^0, x_i^0 + \Delta x_i, x_{i+1}^0, \dots, x_n^0) - f(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)}{\Delta x_i} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$$

存在，则称 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在点 P_0 处对变量 x_i **可偏导**（**偏导数存在**），

此极限为 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在点 P_0 处对变量 x_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$) 的**偏导数**。记为

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|_{P_0} \text{ 或 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right|_{P_0} \text{ 或 } D_i f(P_0) \text{ 或 } f'_{x_i}(P_0) \text{ 或 } f'_i(P_0) \text{ 或 } f'_i(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) \text{ 等.}$$

例如，对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 有

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{P_0} = f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}; \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{P_0} = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}.$$



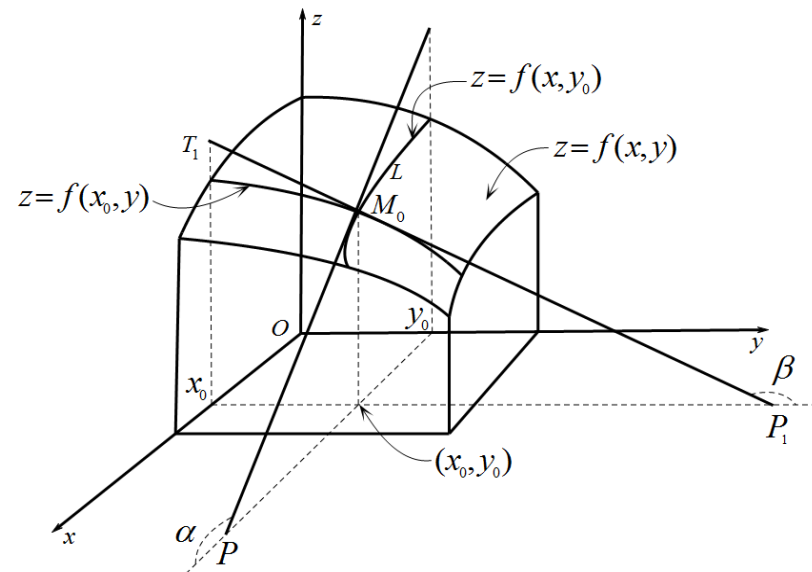
偏导数的意义

几何意义

对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 事实上

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \frac{df(x, y_0)}{dx}; \quad f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \frac{df(x_0, y)}{dy}.$$

所以 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的切线斜率;
 $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$ 在 $y = y_0$ 处的切线斜率.



- 多元函数在某点可偏导和在某点连续没有必然的关系.

例如: $z = |x| + |y|$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点连续, 但两个偏导数皆不存在;

$z = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点两个偏导数皆存在且为零, 但不连续.



偏导数的意义

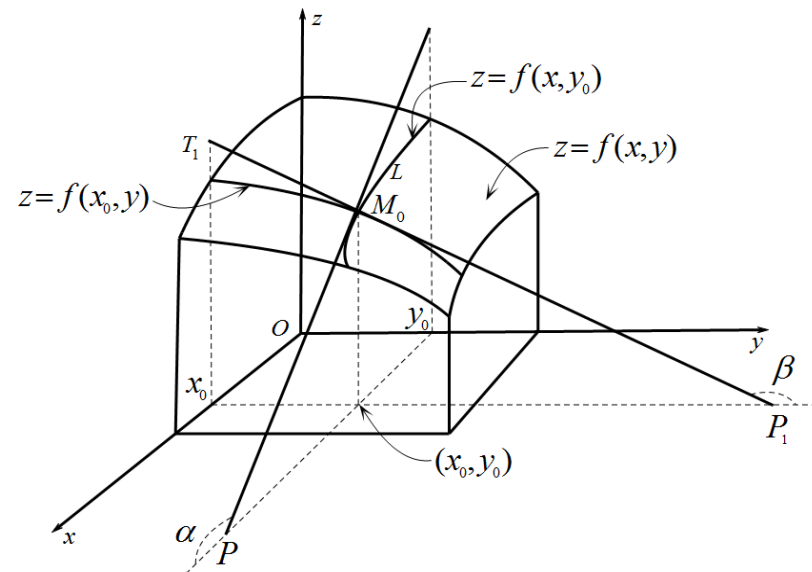
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多元函数偏导数

• 若 f 在 $\forall P \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 皆可偏导, 则称 f 在 **D 上可偏导**(偏导数存在).

如此, 我们可以定义 D 上新的函数 $f'_i: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 称为 f 关于第 i 个变量的**偏导函数**.

偏导函数一般仍然简称为偏导数。

例 1 求下列多元函数的所有偏导数

$$(1) \ z = \ln(1 + x^2 y) \quad (2) \ z = x^y \quad (3) \ u = xy \sin(xyz)$$

解 (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{1 + x^2 y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{1 + x^2 y}$ (2) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot x^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$

$$(3) \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y \sin(xyz) + xy^2 z \cos(xyz), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \sin(xyz) + x^2 yz \cos(xyz), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^2 y^2 \cos(xyz).$$



高阶偏导数

定义

设函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 若 f'_x, f'_y 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域内有定义, 则

(1) 如果极限 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f'_x(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$ 存在, 则称 $f(x, y)$ 在点 P_0 处对变量 x **二阶可偏导**

(**二阶偏导数存在**), 此极限为 $f(x, y)$ 在 P_0 处对 x 的**二阶偏导数**. 记为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{P_0}$ 或 $f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$ 等.

(2) 如果极限 $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f'_x(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$ 存在, 则称 $f(x, y)$ 在点 P_0 处先对变量 x , 后对变量 y 的

二阶偏导数存在, 此极限为 $f(x, y)$ 在 P_0 处对 x, y 的**二阶偏导数**. 记为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{P_0}$ 或 $f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ 等等.

(3) 同理可定义二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \Big|_{P_0}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{P_0}$ 以及 n 阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial x^k \partial y^{n-k}} \Big|_{P_0}$ 等等.

• 二阶及以上偏导数皆称为**高阶偏导数**;

对两个及以上变量分别求偏导的高阶偏导数 (例如 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{P_0}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y \partial z^2}$ 等) 称为**混合偏导数**.



高阶偏导数

例 2 求 $z = x^2 y + \cos(3x - 2y)$ 的所有二阶偏导数.

解： $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy - 3\sin(3x - 2y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2\sin(3x - 2y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2y - 9\cos(3x - 2y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = -4\cos(3x - 2y).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2x + 6\cos(3x - 2y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 2x + 6\cos(3x - 2y).$$

定理 (混合偏导与求导次序无关) 设二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点 $f''_{xy}(x, y)$ 和 $f''_{yx}(x, y)$ 皆连续, 则在 (x_0, y_0) 点 $f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f''_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$.



多元函数的全增量公式

定理

(全增量公式) 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 偏导数 f'_x, f'_y 连续, 则有

$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = f'_x(x, y)\Delta x + f'_y(x, y)\Delta y + \alpha_1\Delta x + \alpha_2\Delta y$$

$$= f'_x(x, y)\Delta x + f'_y(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \rightarrow 0.$$

其中 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \alpha_1 = 0, \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \alpha_2 = 0$.

• 对 n 元函数 $u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 若在某点所有偏导数皆连续, 则有全增量公式

$$\Delta u = f(x_1 + \Delta x_1, x_2 + \Delta x_2, \dots, x_n + \Delta x_n) - f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f'_i \cdot \Delta x_i + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (\Delta x_i)^2} \rightarrow 0.$$



多元复合函数求偏导数的链式法则

定理 (链式法则) 设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$, 且在 (x, y) 点 f 偏导连续, u, v 偏导存在, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

例 2 求下列函数的一阶偏导数:

$$(1) z = u^3 v, \quad u = \frac{y}{x}, \quad v = 2x - 3y \quad (2) z = f(u, v), \quad u = \sin(xy), \quad v = x^2 + y^2$$

解: (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3u^2 v \cdot \left(\frac{-y}{x^2} \right) + u^3 \cdot 2 = \frac{y^2}{x^2} (6x - 7y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3u^2 v \cdot \frac{1}{x} + u^3 \cdot (-3) = \frac{3y^2}{x^3} (1 - y).$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_u \cdot (y \cos xy) + f'_v \cdot 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_u \cdot (x \cos xy) + f'_v \cdot 2y.$$

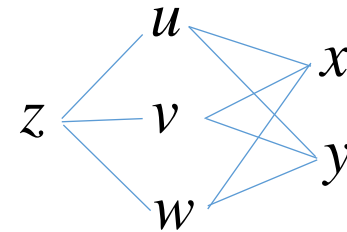


某些复合情况的求偏导链式法则

变量图

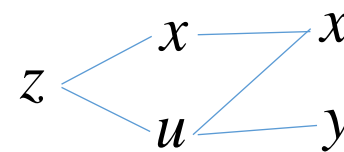
(1) 设 $z = f(u, v, w)$, $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$, $w = w(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}.$$

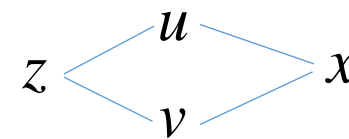


(2) 设 $z = f(x, u)$, $u = u(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1(x, u) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_2(x, u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

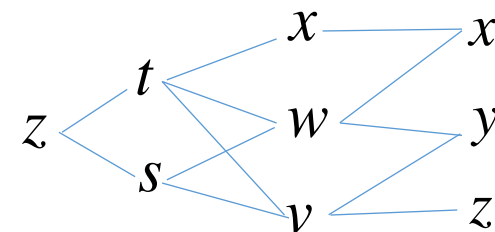


(3) 设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = u(x)$, $v = v(x)$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$.



(4) 设 $u = f(t, s)$, $t = t(x, w, v)$, $s = s(w, v)$, $w = w(x, y)$, $v = v(y, z)$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial s}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}. \quad \text{等等.}$$



多元复合函数求偏导数例题

例 3 设 $u = x$, $v = x^2 + y^2$, 试变换方程 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 为 z 关于变量 u, v 的方程。

例 4 设 $z = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, x - 2y\right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

例 5 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 证明函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$ 满足拉普拉斯 (Laplace) 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$



隐函数及其偏导数

定义

设 $f: R^n \supset D \rightarrow R$, 在 $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in D$ 满足 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$, 如果存在函数 $\varphi: R^{n-1} \supset U \rightarrow R$ 使对 $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in U$, 有

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1})) = 0,$$

则称 φ 为由函数 f 和点 P 关于变量 x_n 确定的隐函数. 此时函数关系也可表示为

$$x_n = \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}).$$

定理

(二元函数的隐函数存在定理) 设 $D \subset R^2$ 为开集, 如果

- (1) 函数 $f: D \rightarrow R$ 具有连续的偏导数;
- (2) $f(x_0, y_0) = 0, (x_0, y_0) \in D$;
- (3) $f'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$.

则 $\exists U(x_0) \subset R$ 和一个由 f 和点 P 关于 y 确定的隐函数 $\varphi: U(x_0) \rightarrow R$,

φ 有连续的导数, 且有 $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{f'_x(x, \varphi(x))}{f'_y(x, \varphi(x))}$.



隐函数及其偏导数

定理

(三元函数的隐函数存在定理) 设 $E \subset R^3$ 为开集, 如果

- (1) 函数 $f: E \rightarrow R$ 具有连续的偏导数;
- (2) $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0, (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in D$;
- (3) $F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$.

则 $\exists N(x_0, y_0) \subset R^2$ 和一个由 F 和点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 关于 z 确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y), (x_0, y_0) \in N(x_0, y_0), z(x, y)$ 有连续的偏导数, 且

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_P = - \frac{F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_P = - \frac{F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}.$$

例 6

- 已知方程 $e^{xz} + xy + z^2 = 1$ 确定 $z = z(x, y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
- 已知方程 $z^5 + xz^4 + yz^3 = 1$ 确定 $z = z(x, y)$, 求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}}$.
- 已知方程 $f(y-x, yz) = 0$ 确定 $z = z(x, y)$, 其中 f 二阶偏导连续, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.



隐函数及其偏导数

定理

(方程组确定的隐函数存在定理) 对 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(*)$, $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) \in R^4$,

(1) 函数 $F, G: U(P) \rightarrow R$ 具有连续的偏导数;

(2) $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$;

(3) $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_P = \begin{vmatrix} F'_u & F'_v \\ G'_u & G'_v \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$.

则存在 $Q(x_0, y_0)$ 的邻域 $U(Q)$ 和一个由 (*) 和点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 关于 u, v 确定的隐函数 $\varphi: U(Q) \rightarrow R$ 和 $\psi: U(Q) \rightarrow R$ 且 φ, ψ 有连续的偏导数.

$u = \varphi(x, y)$ 和 $v = \psi(x, y)$ 的各个偏导数可由 (*) 两边对 x 和 y 求导后解得.

例 7

已知方程组 $\begin{cases} ue^x + \ln(y+v) = xy \\ ue^y + \ln(x-v) = x+y \end{cases}$ 确定 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$,

求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.



谢谢！



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