

A wide-angle, low-perspective shot of the Zhejiang University Mathematics Science College building. The building features a prominent triangular glass facade and a large set of stone steps leading up to the entrance. A young man in a yellow shirt is riding a blue bicycle across the foreground plaza. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

第9章（三）全微分

浙江大学数学科学学院 卢兴江

全微分

定义

设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 P_0 的某邻域内有定义, 若存在常数 A, B , 使

$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho) \quad (\rho \rightarrow 0).$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$. 则称 f 在点 P_0 处**可微**.

$A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 称为 $f(x, y)$ 在点 P_0 处的**全微分**. 记作 $dz|_{P_0} = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$.

定理

若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 P 处可微, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在 P 点处可偏导且连续.

证明

由 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 处可微, 存在常数 A, B 使得 $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$.

令 $\Delta y = 0$, $\Delta_x z = f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$.

因此, $f'_x(x, y) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$. 同理可得 $f'_y(x, y) = B$.

即知 f 在 P 可偏导; 且显然有 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \Delta z = 0$, 所以 f 在 P 连续.

由以上知, 全微分可写成: $dz|_P = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = f'_x(x, y)dx + f'_y(x, y)dy$.



偏导数连续、可微、可偏导、连续的关系



考察函数: (1)
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2), & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

在 $(0, 0)$ 点 $f(x, y)$ 连续, 偏导存在, 但不可微.

(2)
$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在 $(0, 0)$ 点 $g(x, y)$ 可微, 但 g'_x, g'_y 不连续.



全微分的计算

- 同理可定义其他多元函数的全微分，对 $u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$,

$$du = f'_1 dx_1 + f'_2 dx_2 + \dots + f'_n dx_n.$$

- 全微分的四则运算：设 u, v 可微，则

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv ; \quad d(uv) = u dv + dv u ; \quad d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{u dv - dv u}{v^2} .$$

- 一阶微分的形式不变性：设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv. \end{aligned}$$



全微分例题

例 1 设 $y = g(x, z)$, $z = z(x, y)$ 由 $f(x - z, xy) = 0$ 确定, g, f 连续可导, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

解 : 将 $y = g(x, z)$ 两边求微分得 $dy = g'_1 dx + g'_2 dz \dots\dots(1)$

再将 $f(x - z, xy) = 0$ 两边求微分得 $f'_1(dx - dz) + f'_2(ydx + xdy) = 0 \dots\dots(2)$

将 (1) 式代入 (2) 式得 $(f'_1 + yf'_2 + xf'_2 g'_1) dx = (f'_1 - xf'_2 g'_2) dz$, 即有

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f'_1 + (y + xg'_1)f'_2}{f'_1 - xf'_2 g'_2}.$$

例 2 设 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 由 $\begin{cases} y = u + v^2 \\ z = xu - v + 1 \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

• **全微分在近似计算中的应用:** 函数近似值的计算; 误差估计等。



多元函数的泰勒公式

定理 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内具有 $n+1$ 阶连续的偏导数, 则 $\forall (x, y) \in U(P_0)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) = & f(x_0, y_0) + \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \cdots \\ & + \frac{1}{n!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(x_0, y_0) + R_n(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

其中 $R_n(x, y) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{n+1} f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)$ ($0 < \theta < 1$) 为拉格朗日余项.

例 2 (1) 将 $f(x, y) = e^x \ln(1+y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 展开成二阶泰勒公式 .

(2) 将 $z = \sin(2x + y)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 展开成一阶泰勒公式 .



谢谢！



浙江大学
ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY