7.2 偏导数

1. 偏导数

定义 设函数z = f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某一邻域内有定义,当y固定在 y_0 而x在 x_0 处有增量 Δx 时,相应地函数有增量(称为关于x的偏增量)

$$\Delta_x z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0),$$

如果极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称此极限为函数z = f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 处对 x的偏导数,记为







 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)},$ $\begin{bmatrix} z'_{x} | x = x_{0} \\ y = y_{0} \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} z'_{x} | (x_{0}, y_{0}) \end{bmatrix}$, $f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})$, g $f_1'(x_0, y_0)$, $f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x, y_{0}) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{\Delta x}$ 其中符号"∂"是希腊字母" Δ "或" δ "的旧体, 读作"delta",或按其含义"部分的"英语 "partial" 读

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类似地,可定义函数z = f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 处对 y 的偏导数, 为

$$\lim_{\Delta y \to 0} = \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

记为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}$,

$$\left. \begin{array}{c|c} z'_y \mid_{x=x_0 \ y=y_0}, z'_y \mid_{(x_0,y_0)}, f'_y(x_0,y_0), \\ f'_2(x_0,y_0), & \end{array} \right.$$

$$f_2'(x_0, y_0), \quad \text{即}$$

$$f_y'(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$







如果函数z = f(x,y)在区域D内每一点 (x,y)处对x的偏导数 $f_x'(x,y)$ 都存在,则 $f_x'(x,y)$ 仍是x、y的二元函数,称为函数 z = f(x,y)对自变量x的偏导函数(简称偏导数),记作

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $z'_x \not \equiv f'_x(x,y)$, $f'_1(x,y)$

类似地,可以定义函数z = f(x,y)对自变量y的偏导数,记作

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, $z'_y \not\equiv f'_y(x,y)$, $f'_z(x,y)$.

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以上定义可推广到三元以上的多元函数。由偏 导数的定义可知: 求多元函数对某个自变量的偏导 数不需要新的方法,只要将除该自变量之外的其它 自变量视为常量,利用一元函数的求导法对该变量 求异即可。

例 1 求 $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ 在点(1,2)处的偏导数.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y$$
; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y$.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=2}} = 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 = 8,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=2}} = 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 = 7.$$



例 2 设
$$z = x^y (x > 0, x \neq 1)$$
, 求证 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$.

if
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$,

$$\frac{x}{y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y}yx^{y-1} + \frac{1}{\ln x}x^y \ln x$$

$$=x^y+x^y=2z$$
. 原结论成立.

例 3(书中例 3) 已知理想气体的状态方程,

PV = RT , 其中P 为压强, V 为体积, T 为

温度,R为常数,求证: $\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = -1$.

if
$$P = \frac{RT}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = -\frac{RT}{V^2};$$

$$V = \frac{RT}{P} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{R}{P}; \qquad T = \frac{PV}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = \frac{V}{R};$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = -\frac{RT}{V^2} \cdot \frac{R}{P} \cdot \frac{V}{R} = -\frac{RT}{PV} = -1.$$



有关偏导数的几点说明:

- 1、偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 是一个整体记号,不能拆分;
- 2、求分段点处的偏导数要用定义求;

例如,设 $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$,求 $f'_x(0, 0)$, $f'_y(0, 0)$.

解
$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot 0|} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0 = f'_y(0,0).$$







3、偏导数存在与连续的关系

一元函数中在某点可导 — 连

多元函数中在某点偏导数存在 🔑 连

例4(书)例4)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq 0 \\ 0, & (x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

求 $f'_x(0,0)$, $f'_y(0,0)$, 并讨论 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处的 连续性。







 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq 0 \\ 0, & (x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$ 解: $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x,0)-f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0$. $f_{v}'(0,0) = 0$ 由变量的对称性可得 lim $\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 由于 $\frac{x \to 0}{y \to 0} x^2 + y^2$ 不存在 (上节例 6) 故f(x,y)在(0,0)处不连续。 两个偏导数都存在→ 连续.

但利用一元函数"可导必连续"的结论,我们可以得到结论: 若 $f'_x(x_0,y_0)$ 存在,则二元函数关于自变量x是连续的,即有

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x,y_0) = f(x_0,y_0) \quad \text{if} \quad \lim_{\Delta x\to 0} \Delta_x z = 0$$

同样,若 $f_y'(x_0, y_0)$ 存在,则二元函数关于自变量y是连续的,即有

$$\lim_{y \to y_0} f(x_0, y) = f(x_0, y_0) \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \Delta_y z = 0$$



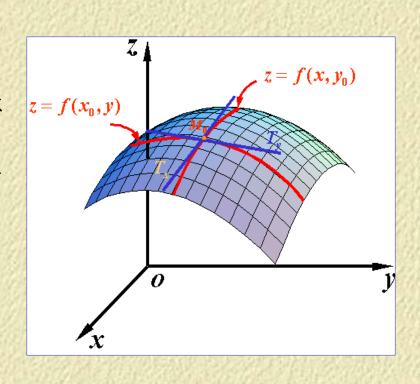
2. 偏导数的几何意义

设 $M_0(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 为曲面z = f(x, y)上一点,

偏导数 $f'_x(x_0,y_0)$

就是曲面被平面 $y = y_0$ 所 截得的曲线在点 M_0 处的 切线 M_0T_x 对x轴的斜率.

偏导数 $f'_y(x_0,y_0)$



就是曲面被平面 $x = x_0$ 所截得的曲线在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_v 对y轴的斜率.







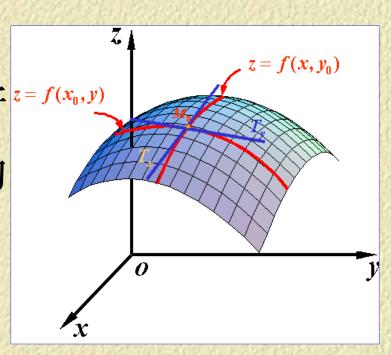
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偏导数 $f'_y(x_0,y_0)$



就是曲面被平面 $x = x_0$ 所載得的曲线在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_v 对y轴的斜率.







3. 高阶偏导数

设函数z = f(x, y)在区域D内有偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_x(x,y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_y(x,y),$$

则在D内 $f'_x(x,y)$ 与 $f'_y(x,y)$ 仍是x,y的函数。

如果这两个函数的偏导数也存在,则称它 们是f(x,y)的二阶偏导数。

函数z = f(x,y)的二阶偏导数分别为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{xx}(x, y) = f''_{x^2}(x, y) = f''_{11}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{yy}(x, y) = f''_{y^2}(x, y) = f''_{22}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{xy}(x, y) = f''_{12}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f''_{yx} (x, y) = f''_{21} (x, y)$$

$$\mathbb{R} \triangle \mathcal{R} = \mathbb{R} \wedge \mathcal{R}$$

二阶及二阶以上的偏导数

统称为高阶偏导数.







例 5 设
$$z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \times \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}.$$

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$;

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6xy^2, \qquad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} = 6y^2, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2x^3 - 18xy;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^3} = 6y^2, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^3} = 2x^3 - 18xy;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1.$$



问题: 混合偏导数能改变求导次序吗?

具备怎样的条件才能改变求导次序?

该结论可推广到 n 元函数及更高阶的混合偏导数。

在高阶混合偏导数连续的条件下可以随意改变其求导次序。







例 6(书中例 6) 设 $u = e^{xyz}$, 求 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z \partial y \partial x}$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yze^{-xyz}$ $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = ze^{-xyz} + xyz^2 e^{-xyz} = (z + xyz^2)e^{-xyz}$

 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = (2yz^2 + xy^2 z^3)e^{xyz}$

 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z \partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = (1 + 3xyz + x^2y^2z^2)e^{xyz}$



例 7 证明函数
$$u = \frac{1}{r}$$
 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ 其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -x \frac{1}{r^3}$ 由变量的对称性得:
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3x^{2}}{r^{5}}, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = -\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3y^{2}}{r^{5}}, \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = -\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3z^{2}}{r^{5}}$$

因此
$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{r^{3}} + \frac{3(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})}{r^{5}} = -\frac{3}{r^{3}} + \frac{3r^{2}}{r^{5}} = 0$$

方程
$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = 0$$
称为拉普拉斯(Laplace)

方程, 它是数学物理方程中一种很重要的方程。

小结

偏导数的定义 (偏增量比的极限)

偏导数的计算、偏导数的几何意义

高阶偏导 {

混合偏 (相等的条件)





思考题

若函数 f(x,y) 在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 连续,能否断定 f(x,y) 在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的偏导数必定存在?

思考题解答 不能.

例如, $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 在(0,0)处连续,

但 $f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0)$ 不存在.







作业: P57: 1(3)(5)(6)(7). 3. 5. 6. 7. 9.