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多元连续函数
                                       偏导数
                                       全微分
                                       复合函数微分法
                                       隐函数微分法
                                                                                                                                                     \underline{\boldsymbol{l}} = (\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha), \ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b})}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(\boldsymbol{a} + t\cos\alpha, \boldsymbol{b} + t\sin\alpha) - f(\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b})}{t}
                                                                                                                    方向导数的概念 q(t) = f(a + t \cos \alpha, b + t \sin \alpha), \frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial t} = q'(0)
                                                                         多元函数的方向导数
                                                                                                                                                      偏导数是特殊的方向导数
                                       方向导数和梯度
                                                                                                                     方向导数的计算
                                                                                                                                                      f(x,y)在点(a,b)处可微\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\sin\alpha
                                                                                                                                                                                         l = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha) 是单位向量
                                                                                   梯度向量的概念
                                                                                        \operatorname{grad} f(a,b) = \frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial l_0} l_0, 其中l_0满足\frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial l_0} = \max_{\mathbf{u}} \{ \frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial l} \} 梯度向量的方向: 取到最大的方向导数
                                                                                                                                                                                                       梯度向量的长度:方向导数的最大值
                                                                                   梯度向量的计算
                                                                                        \underline{f(x,y)}在点(a,b)处可微\Rightarrow \underline{\operatorname{grad}}f(a,b) = (\frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial y}) \underline{f(x,y)}在点(a,b)处可微\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial t} = \operatorname{grad}f(a,b) \cdot \boldsymbol{l}
                                                                   \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m的映射 f连续映射
                                                                    映射的微分(映射的Jacobi矩阵
                                                                    复合映射的微分法
                                                                                                                                                                      一元向量值函数的概念 r = f(t), t \in \mathbb{R}, r \in \mathbb{R}^n
多元函数微分学
                                                                                                                                                                        一元向量值函数的导数
                                      映射及其微分
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       y'(t)dt
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         z'(t)dt
                                                                                                                                                                                         (c\mathbf{u}(t))' = c\mathbf{u}'(t)
                                                                        ·元向量值函数(\mathbb{R}^1 \to \mathbb{R}^m的映射)的导数与积分
                                                                                                                                                                                         \int (\boldsymbol{u}(t) + \boldsymbol{v}(t))' = \boldsymbol{u}'(t) + \boldsymbol{v}'(t)
                                                                                                                                                                      求导法则 (\lambda(t)\mathbf{u}(t))' = \lambda'(t)\mathbf{u}(t) + \lambda(t)\mathbf{u}'(t)
                                                                                                                                                                                         (\boldsymbol{u}(t)\boldsymbol{\cdot}\boldsymbol{v}(t))' = \boldsymbol{u}'(t)\boldsymbol{\cdot}\boldsymbol{v}(t) + \boldsymbol{u}(t)\boldsymbol{\cdot}\boldsymbol{v}'(t)
                                                                                                                                                                                         (\boldsymbol{u}(t) \times \boldsymbol{v}(t))' = \boldsymbol{u}'(t) \times \boldsymbol{v}(t) + \boldsymbol{u}(t) \times \boldsymbol{v}'(t)
                                                                                                                                                                    向量值函数的积分 \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt = \begin{pmatrix} \int_{a}^{b} x(t) dt \\ \int_{a}^{b} y(t) dt \\ \int_{a}^{b} y(t) dt \end{pmatrix}
                                                                                                                                                                             f(x,y) = f(a,b)
                                                                                                                                                                              +\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x-a)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y-b)\right]f(a,b)
                                                                                                                                                                              +\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x-a\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y-b\right)\right]^{2}f(a,b)
                                                                                   二元函数的n阶带有 Peano型余项的泰勒公式
                                                                                                                                                                              +rac{1}{n!} \, [rac{\partial}{\partial x} \, (x-a) + rac{\partial}{\partial y} \, (y-b)]^n f(a,b)
                                                                                                                                                                              +o((\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2})^n)
f(x,y) = f(a,b)
                                       多元函数的泰勒公式
                                                                                                                                                                                  +\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x-a\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y-b\right)\right]f(a,b)
                                                                                                                                                                                   +\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x-a)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y-b)\right]^2f(a,b)
                                                                                    二元函数的n阶带有Lagrange型余项的泰勒公式
                                                                                                                                                                                  +\frac{1}{n!}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x-a\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y-b\right)\right]^{n}f(a,b)
                                                                                                                                                                                   +\frac{1}{(n+1)!}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x-a)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y-b)\right]^{n+1}f(a+\theta\Delta x,b+\theta\Delta y),
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