

## 第七章多元函数微分法及其应用

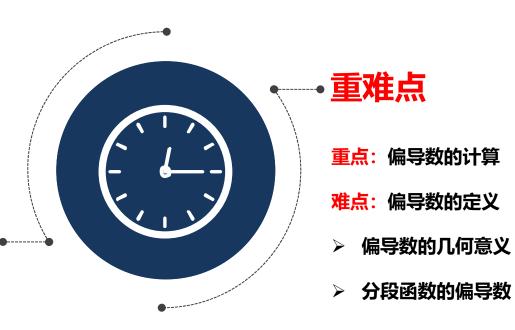
# 第三节 偏导数

- 1 偏导数定义及运算
- 2 高阶偏导数
- 3 内容小结



- > 掌握偏导数的运算法则
- > 掌握偏导数的几何意义
- > 掌握高阶偏导数

教学目标---



# 一、偏导数的定义及其计算法

一元函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
,  $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$ 

二元函数  $z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D, P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 

定义1 固定 $y = y_0$ ,  $x: x_0 \to x_0 + \Delta x$ , 称

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

为函数z = f(x, y) 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处对x的偏增量.

# 定义2 设函数z = f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域有定义,

如果 
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta z_x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$
 存在,

则称此极限为z = f(x,y)在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 对 的偏导数.

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

类似地, 函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  对 的偏导数

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

记作 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}, z_y\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$$
 或  $f_y(x_0, y_0).$ 

$$f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}, y_{0} + \Delta y) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{\Delta y} = \frac{d}{dy} f(x_{0}, y) \Big|_{y = y_{0}}$$

(2) 如果函数 z = f(x,y) 在区域 D 内任一点 (x,y) 处对 x 的偏导数都存在,那么这个偏导数就是 x,y 的函数,称为函数 z = f(x,y) 对自变量 x 的偏导 函数 (简称偏导数).

# 注:(3)偏导数的概念可以推广到二元以上函数,

如函数
$$u = f(x, y, z)$$
 在 $(x, y, z)$  处

$$f_x(x, y, z) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f_{y}(x, y, z) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta y}$$

$$f_z(x, y, z) = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(x, y, z + \Delta z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta z}$$

# 注: 求偏导数的方法

> 分界点、不连续点处的偏导数要用定义.

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

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|x \cdot 0| - 0}}{x} = 0 = f_y(0,0).$$

▶ 用求导法则, 先将偏导函数求出, 再将点代入.

将一个自变量看作固定的,用一元函数微分法求.

如求  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ , 将 y 暂看作常量而对 x 求导数;

求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ ,将x暂看作常量而对y求导数.

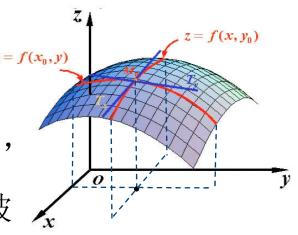
 $\triangleright$  求二元函数 z = f(x,y)的偏导数  $f_x(x_0,y_0)$  时,可以先令

 $y = y_0$ , 对一元函数  $z = f(x, y_0)$  对 x 求导再将  $x = x_0$ 代入.

# 2、偏导数的几何意义

设 $M_0(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 为曲面 $z = f(x, y_0)$ 上一点,  $z = f(x, y_0)$ 可看成是由方程组 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ v = y_0 \end{cases}$ 生成,

因此偏导数 $f_x(x_0,y_0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,y_0) \Big|_{x=x_0}$ 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 $f_y(x_0,y_0) = \frac{d}{dv}f(x_0,y)|_{y=y_0}$ 就是曲面被平面 $x = x_0$ 所截得的曲

獨守致  $J_y(x_0, y_0) = \overline{dy} J(x_0, y)|_{y=y_0}$  规定曲面被干面 $x=x_0$  所 截待的 线在点 $M_0$ 处的切线 $M_0T_y$  对 y 轴的斜率.

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + 3x^2 + y^2, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + 2xy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + 2xy,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{\substack{x=-1\\y=1}} = 1+3+1=5, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{\substack{x=-1\\y=1}} = -1-2=-3.$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=-1\\y=1}} = -1 - 2 = -3$$

**例2** 设 
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

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

$$\Leftrightarrow z = e^{y \ln(1+xy)},$$

$$\iiint \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln(1+xy)} \cdot \left[ \ln(1+xy) + y \cdot \frac{x}{1+xy} \right] = (1+xy)^y \cdot \left[ \ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right].$$

例3 设 
$$z = \sqrt{x^4 + y^4}$$
, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ .

解 当 
$$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
 时, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + y^4}}$ ;当  $(x,y) = (0,0)$  时,

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^4 + 0} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

则 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=0\\y=0}} = 0$$
, 综上可得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + y^4}}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$ 

例4 设 
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + (y^2 - 1) \arctan \sqrt{xy}$$
, 求  $f_x(1,1)$ .

解法二 令 
$$y = 1$$
 时, $f(x,1) = x^2$  则  $f_x(1,1) = 2x|_{x=1} = 2$ .

例5 已知理想气体的状态方程 pV = RT(R为常数),

求证: 
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = -1.$$

证明 
$$p = \frac{RT}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} = -\frac{RT}{V^2}; \quad V = \frac{RT}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{R}{p};$$

$$T = \frac{pV}{R} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = \frac{V}{R};$$

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

# 3、偏导数存在与连续的关系

对一元函数来说,若函数在某点可导必然能推出该函数在该点连续,即函数在某点连续是函数在该点可导的必要条件.

然而,对多元函数来说,它在某点处偏导数的存在性与连续性之间又有着怎样的关系呢?

例6 证明函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点 (0,0) 处连续, 但 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0)对 x和 y 的偏导数不存在.

证明 因为  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$  且 f(0,0) = 0,

所以函数f(x,y)在点(0,0)处<mark>连续</mark>.

但  $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x}$  不存在;

**例6** 证明函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点 (0,0) 处连续, 但 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0)对 x和 y 的偏导数不存在.

续证 
$$\lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta y)^2 - 0}}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{|\Delta y|}{\Delta y}$$
, 也不存在;

所以f(x,y)在点(0,0)对x和y的<mark>偏导数不存在</mark>.

**例7** 证明函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点 (0,0) 处不连续,

但两个偏导数  $f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$  都存在.

解 由9.1例3知, 当 (x,y)沿y = kx 趋向于(0,0) 时,

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x\to0\\y=kx}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x\to0\\y=kx}} \frac{kx^2}{x^2 + k^2x^2} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$$

当k取不同值时,极限值不同,故 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

因此 f(x,y) 在点(0,0)处不连续.

**例7** 证明函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点 (0,0) 处不连续,但两个偏导数  $f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$ 都存在.

# 续解 根据偏导数的定义知:

$$f_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$$
$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

则函数 f(x,y)在 (0,0)处不连续,但两个偏导数都存在.

注: (1) 对多元函数来说, 当函数在某一点连续时, 函数在该点对各个变量的偏导数未必存在;

多元函数连续



(2) 反之, 当函数在该点对各个变量的偏导数 存在(即函数可导)时, 函数在该点未必连续.

多元函数可导



# 二、高阶偏导数

若偏导函数的偏导数也存在,则称它们是函数 z = f(x,y)的二阶偏导数.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y) \quad - \text{混合偏导数}$$

定义3 二阶及二阶以上的偏导数统称为高阶偏导数.

例8 设 
$$z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$$
, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x, 
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6xy^2, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2x^3 - 18xy, 
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1, \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1.$$

例9 设  $u = e^{ax} \cos by$ , 求二阶偏导数.

$$\mathbf{R} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ae^{ax}\cos by,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 e^{ax} \cos by,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -abe^{ax} \sin by,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -be^{ax}\sin by,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -b^2 e^{ax} \cos by,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -abe^{ax} \sin by.$$

观察: 上两例中二阶混合偏导函数间的关系: 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

# 这是偶然的吗?

问题:混合偏导数都相等吗?具备怎样的条件才相等?事实上,我们有下列定理:

定理 如果函数 z = f(x, y) 的两个二阶混合偏导数

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$$
,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  在区域D连续,则在该区域内这

两个二阶混合偏导数相等. 即二阶混合偏导

数在连续的连续的条件下与求导次序无关.

注: 该结论可推广到高阶导数的情形.

例10 验证函数  $u(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  满足**拉普拉斯方程:** 

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

证明 
$$: \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2), \quad : \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$
 相加,得证.

例11 设
$$z = x \ln(xy)$$
, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}$ .

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot x = \frac{1}{y} , \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0 , \qquad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}.$$

# 三、内容小结

- ▶ 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
- > 分段函数的可偏导性与连续性
- ▶ 高阶偏导数、混合偏导(相等的条件)

