

例4. 理想气体状态方程 $PV = RT$ (R 为常数), 证明 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } P &= \frac{RT}{V} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} &= -\frac{RT}{V^2} \\ V &= \frac{RT}{P} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} &= \frac{R}{P} \\ T &= \frac{PV}{R} & \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} &= \frac{V}{R} \end{aligned}$$

说明: 此题表明, 偏导数是一整体记号, 不能看作分子分母消掉!

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

(4) 偏导数存在与函数连续的关系

注意: 各偏导数在某点都存在 \nrightarrow 函数在该点连续

$$\text{反例5 } z = f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } (0,0) \text{ 偏导数存在,}$$

但在 $(0,0)$ 处不连续.

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \text{ 不存在, } \because \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx}} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot kx}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2} \text{ 不存在.}$$

随 k 值变化而变化, 故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$ 不存在, 从而 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 不连续.

2. 全微分

(1) 定义: 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 某邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内有定义,