

/ Total Differentials */*

一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 的微分

$$\Delta y = \underbrace{A\Delta x}_{\downarrow} + o(\Delta x)$$

$$dy = f'(x)\Delta x \xrightarrow{\text{应用}}$$

{ 近似计算
估计误差

本节内容:

- 一、全微分的定义
- *二、全微分在近似计算中的应用

一、全微分的定义

定义. 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 某邻域有定义, 如果函数在点 (x, y) 的全增量

$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$ 可表示为

$$\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

线性主部

其中 A, B 不依赖于 $\Delta x, \Delta y$, 仅与 x, y 有关, 则称函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微, $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 称为函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的全微分, 记作 $dz = df = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$. 若函数在域 D 内各点都可微, 则称此函数在 D 内可微.



全微分的几何意义 用切面立标的增量近似曲面立标的增量

$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$N(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$$

$\Delta z = AN$: 曲面立标的增量

过点M的切平面:

$$f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0 \quad \text{即:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= f_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y \\ &= z - z_0 = AB \end{aligned}$$

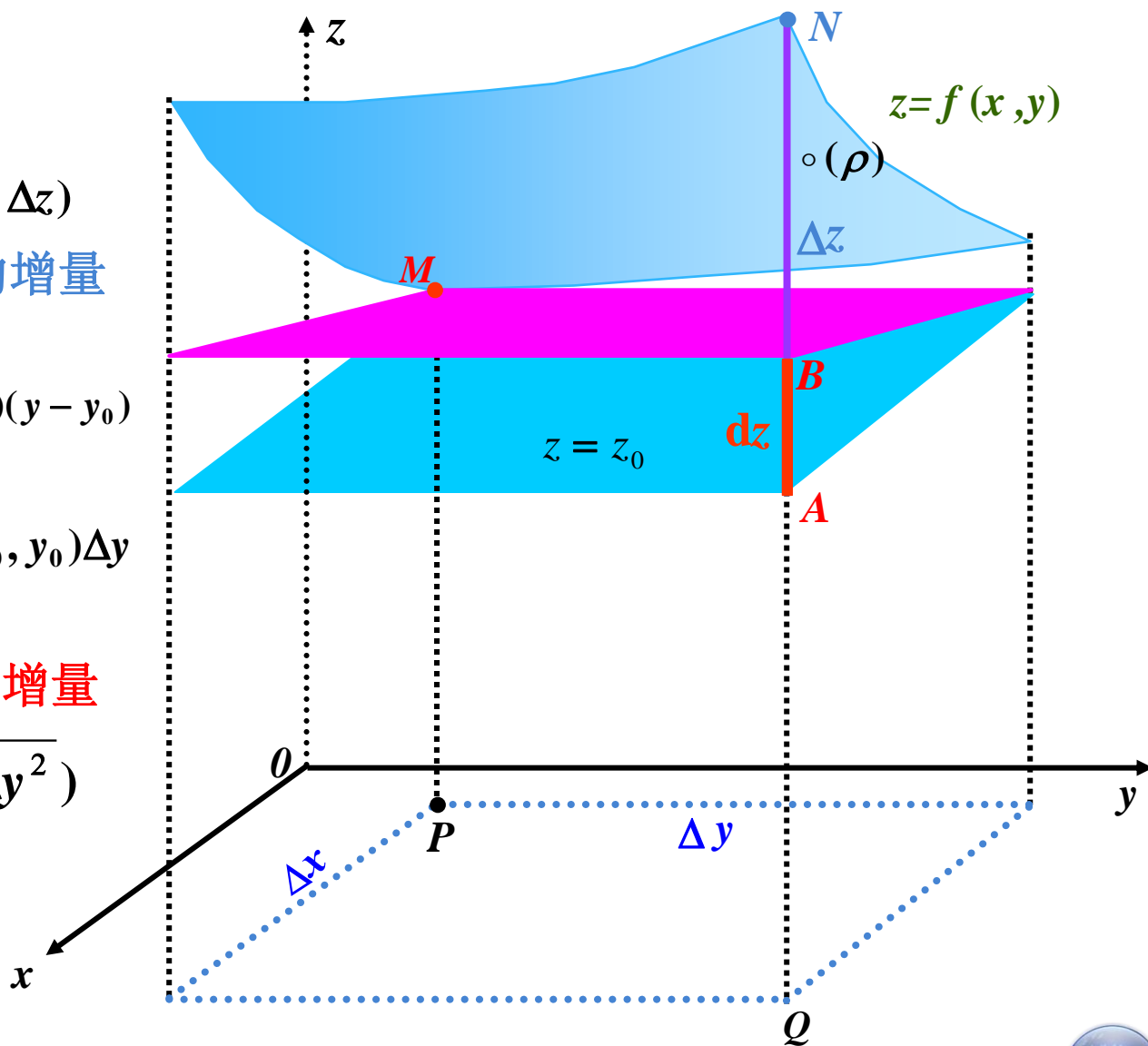
$dz = AB$: 切面立标的增量

$$\Delta z = dz + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$$

$$= AB + BN$$

当 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 很小时


$$\Delta z \approx dz$$




当函数可微时,

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \Delta z = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} [(A\Delta x + B\Delta y) + o(\rho)] = 0$$

得 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f(x, y)$

即 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微
 函数在该点连续

下面两个定理给出了可微与偏导数的关系:

(1) 函数可微  偏导数存在

(2) 偏导数连续  函数可微



定理1.(必要条件) 若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微, 则该函数在该点的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 必存在, 且有

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$$

证: 因函数在点 (x, y) 可微, 故 $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$, 令 $\Delta y = 0$, 得到对 x 的偏增量

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

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = A$$

同样可证 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = B$, 因此有 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$



(1) 函数可微 偏导数存在

例如, 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

易知 $f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$, 但

$$\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y] = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} / \rho = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \not\rightarrow 0$$

$\neq o(\rho)$ 因此, 函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 不可微.



定理2. (充分条件) 若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x, y) 连续, 则函数在该点可微分.

证:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= [f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)] \\ &\quad + [f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)] \\ &= f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y \\ &= [f_x(x, y) + \alpha] \Delta x + [f_y(x, y) + \beta] \Delta y\end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \alpha = 0, & \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \beta = 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$$



$$\Delta z = \dots$$

$$= f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y + \alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y$$

$$\left(\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \alpha = 0, \quad \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \beta = 0 \right)$$

注意到 $\left| \frac{\alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y}{\rho} \right| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta|$, 故有

$$\Delta z = f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho)$$

所以函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微.



多元函数重要知识点小结



思考：一元函数四者的关系？



例如:

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

在点 $(0,0)$ 连续且偏导数存在, 但偏导函数在点 $(0,0)$ 不连续, 而 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 可微.

证: 1) 因 $\left| xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq |xy|$

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ 故函数在点 $(0,0)$ 连续.



例如:

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

证 2) $\because f(x, 0) \equiv 0, \therefore f_x(0, 0) = 0$; 同理 $f_y(0, 0) = 0$.

3) 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时,

$$f_x(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$



3) 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时,

$$f_x(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

当点 $P(x, y)$ 沿射线 $y = |x|$ 趋于 $(0, 0)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(x, |x|) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f_x(x, y) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(|x| \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|x|} - \frac{|x|^3}{2\sqrt{2}|x|^3} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|x|} \right) \end{aligned}$$

极限不存在, $\therefore f_x(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 不连续.

同理, $f_y(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 也不连续.



4) 下面证明 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 可微.

令 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\Delta f - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\rho} \right| &= \left| \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{\rho}}{\rho} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \right| \leq |\Delta x| \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow 0} 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 可微.

说明: 此题表明, 偏导数连续只是可微的充分条件.



推广：类似可讨论三元及三元以上函数的可微性问题.

例如，三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 的全微分为

$$d u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Delta z$$

习惯上把自变量的增量用微分表示, 于是

$$d u = \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}_{\substack{\text{关于 } x \text{ 的} \\ \text{偏微分}}} d x + \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}}_{\dots y \dots} d y + \underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}}_{\dots z \dots} d z$$

故上式, 也称为微分的**叠加原理**.



即, 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的全微分

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$$

习惯上表示为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 的全微分

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Delta z$$

习惯上表示为

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$



例1. 计算函数 $z = e^{xy}$ 在点 $(2,1)$ 处的全微分.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,1)} = e^2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(2,1)} = 2e^2$$

$$\therefore \left. dz \right|_{(2,1)} = e^2 dx + 2e^2 dy = e^2 (dx + 2dy)$$



例2. 计算函数 $u = x + \sin \frac{y}{2} + e^{yz}$ 的全微分.

解: $du = d(x + \sin \frac{y}{2} + e^{yz})$

从外到内
逐层微分

$$= d(x) + d(\sin \frac{y}{2}) + d(e^{yz})$$

$$= dx + \cos \frac{y}{2} d(\frac{y}{2}) + e^{yz} d(yz)$$

$$= dx + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} dy + e^{yz} (z dy + y dz)$$

$$= dx + (\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} + z e^{yz}) dy + y e^{yz} dz$$

其中: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} + z e^{yz}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = y e^{yz}$



练习: $u = x^{y^z}, (x, y > 0)$ 求偏导数及全微分.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{d}u &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathrm{d}z \\ &= y^z x^{y^z-1} \mathrm{d}x + x^{y^z} \ln x \cdot z y^{z-1} \mathrm{d}y \\ &\quad + x^{y^z} \ln x \cdot y^z \ln y \mathrm{d}z \end{aligned}$$



*二、全微分在近似计算中的应用

1. 近似计算

$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

由全微分定义 $\Delta z = f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho)$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{dz}$

可知当 $|\Delta x|$ 及 $|\Delta y|$ 较小时, 有近似等式:

$$\Delta z \approx dz = f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$$

(可用于误差分析或近似计算)

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$$

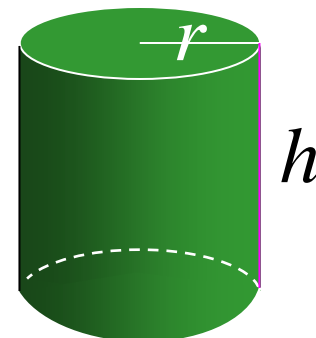
(可用于近似计算)



例3. 有一圆柱体受压后发生形变,半径由 20cm 增大到 20.05cm, 高度由100cm 减少到 99cm, 求此圆柱体体积的近似改变量.

解: 已知 $V = \pi r^2 h$, 则

$$\Delta V \approx 2\pi r h \Delta r + \pi r^2 \Delta h$$



$$r = 20, \quad h = 100,$$

$$\Delta r = 0.05, \quad \Delta h = -1$$

$$\Delta V \approx 2\pi \times 20 \times 100 \times 0.05 + \pi \times 20^2 \times (-1) = -200\pi \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

即受压后圆柱体体积减少了 $200\pi \text{ cm}^3$.



例4.计算 $1.04^{2.02}$ 的近似值.

解: 设 $f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$f_x(x, y) = y x^{y-1}, \quad f_y(x, y) = x^y \ln x$$

取 $x = 1, y = 2, \Delta x = 0.04, \Delta y = 0.02$

则 $1.04^{2.02} = f(1.04, 2.02)$

$$\approx f(1, 2) + f_x(1, 2)\Delta x + f_y(1, 2)\Delta y$$

$$= 1 + 2 \times 0.04 + 0 \times 0.02 = 1.08$$



2. 误差估计

利用 $\Delta z \approx f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$

令 $\delta_x, \delta_y, \delta_z$ 分别表示 x, y, z 的绝对误差界,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } |\Delta z| &\approx |f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y| \\ &\leq |f_x(x, y)||\Delta x| + |f_y(x, y)||\Delta y| \\ &\leq |f_x(x, y)|\delta_x + |f_y(x, y)|\delta_y \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} \delta_z \end{aligned}$$



2. 误差估计

利用 $\Delta z \approx f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$

令 $\delta_x, \delta_y, \delta_z$ 分别表示 x, y, z 的绝对误差界,

z 的绝对误差界约为

$$\delta_z = |f_x(x, y)|\delta_x + |f_y(x, y)|\delta_y$$

z 的相对误差界约为

$$\frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \left| \frac{f_x(x, y)}{f(x, y)} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{f_y(x, y)}{f(x, y)} \right| \delta_y$$



特别注意:

$$(1) \quad z = x y \text{ 时, } \frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \frac{\delta_x}{|x|} + \frac{\delta_y}{|y|}$$

$$(2) \quad z = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 时,}$$
$$\frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \left| \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{x}{y} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{y} \right| \delta_y = \frac{\delta_x}{|x|} + \frac{\delta_y}{|y|}$$

- 乘除后的结果相对误差变大
- 很小的数不能做除数

类似可以推广到三元及三元以上的情形.



例5. 利用公式 $S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$ 计算三角形面积. 现测得
 $a = 12.5 \pm 0.01$, $b = 8.3 \pm 0.01$, $C = 30^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$

求计算面积时的绝对误差与相对误差.

解:
$$\delta_S = \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} \right| \delta_a + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial b} \right| \delta_b + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial C} \right| \delta_C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} |b \sin C| \delta_a + \frac{1}{2} |a \sin C| \delta_b + \frac{1}{2} |ab \cos C| \delta_C$$

$$a = 12.5, b = 8.3, C = 30^\circ, \delta_a = \delta_b = 0.01, \delta_C = \frac{\pi}{1800}$$

故绝对误差约为 $\delta_S = 0.13$

$$\text{又 } S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 12.5 \times 8.3 \times \sin 30^\circ \approx 25.94$$

所以 S 的相对误差约为 $\frac{\delta_S}{|S|} = \frac{0.13}{25.94} \approx 0.5\%$



内容小结

1. 微分定义: (以 $z = f(x, y)$ 为例) **定义**

$$\Delta z = \underline{f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y} + o(\rho)$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$dz = f_x(x, y)dx + f_y(x, y)dy$$

2. 重要关系:



3. 微分应用

- 近似计算

$$\Delta z \approx f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$$

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)$$

$$\approx f(x, y) + f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$$

- 估计误差

绝对误差 $\delta_z = |f_x(x, y)|\delta_x + |f_y(x, y)|\delta_y$

相对误差 $\frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \left| \frac{f_x(x, y)}{f(x, y)} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{f_y(x, y)}{f(x, y)} \right| \delta_y$

