# 全微分

x 的微分记作  $\mathrm{d}x$ , y 的微分记作  $\mathrm{d}y$ , z 的微分记作  $\mathrm{d}z$ .

x 的微分记作 dx, y 的微分记作 dy, z 的微分记作 dz.

在二元函数 z = f(x, y) 中三个变量各有微分,其间关系如何呢?

z 的微小改变量是由 x,y 的微变而引起的.

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先考虑  $\Delta z$ ,  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  之间的关系.

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

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如何衡量  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  都很小呢?

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如何衡量  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  都很小呢?

记
$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
 $, \rho$ 小则 $\Delta x$  $, \Delta y$ 都小.

定义 记  $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ , 如果  $\rho \to 0$  时,  $\Delta z = A(x, y)\Delta x + B(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho) ,$ 则称 z = f(x, y) 在 (x, y) 点可求**微分**,可微

$$y + o(\rho)$$
,

定义 记  $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ , 如果  $\rho \to 0$  时,

$$\Delta z = A(x,y)\Delta x + B(x,y)\Delta y + o(\rho) \; , \label{eq:deltaz}$$

则称 z = f(x,y) 在 (x,y) 点可求**微分**,可微

并称 
$$A(x,y)\Delta x + B(x,y)\Delta y + o(\rho)$$

记为  $\mathrm{d}z$ 为函数 z = f(x, y) 在 (x, y) 点的全微分,

$$f(x,y)$$
 在  $(x,y)$  点的主似分,  $\mathbb{C}$   $\mathbb{C}$ 

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并称  $A(x,y)\Delta x + B(x,y)\Delta y + o(\rho)$ 为函数 z = f(x,y) 在 (x,y) 点的全微分, 记为 dz

 $u_{i} = u_{i} = u_{i} = u_{i}$ 

dz 是  $\Delta z$  的关于  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  的线性部分(一次部分)

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为函数 z = f(x, y) 在 (x, y) 点的全微分, 记为  $\mathrm{d}z$ 

$$\mathrm{d}z$$
 是  $\Delta z$  的关于  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  的线性部分(一次部分)

类似于一元函数情形,显见 
$$dx = \Delta x$$
,  $dy = \Delta y$  所以,

$$dz = A(x, y) dx + B(x, y) dy$$

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定理 如果 
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 在  $(x,y)$  点可微,  
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$$\Rightarrow dz = A(x,y) dx + B(x,y) dy$$

 $\Delta z = A(x, y)\Delta x + B(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho)$ ,

那么如何求出 A(x,y), B(x,y) 的表达式呢?

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证明: 
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 在  $(x, y)$  点可微  $\Rightarrow \exists A(x, y), B(x, y)$  s.t. 
$$\Delta z = A(x, y)\Delta x + B(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad (\rho \to 0).$$

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此式(对任何形式的  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  )只要  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  就成立!

并且  $A(x,y),\; B(x,y)$  不会因为  $\Delta x,\; \Delta y$  的形式的改变而改变.

$$\Delta z = A(x, y)\Delta x + B(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho) ,$$

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$$\Delta z|_{\substack{\Delta x = 0 \\ \Delta y \neq 0}} = f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = B(x, y) \Delta y + o(\Delta y), \quad (\Delta y \to 0)$$

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同理令 $\Delta y = 0$ ,  $\Delta x \to 0$ ,则有

$$A(x,y) = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

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$$A(x,y) = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore dz = A(x, y) dx + B(x, y) dy$$
$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\Delta z = A(x, y)\Delta x + B(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho) ,$$

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定理

如果 z = f(x, y) 在 (x, y) 点可微,则 z = f(x, y) 在此点连续.

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定理

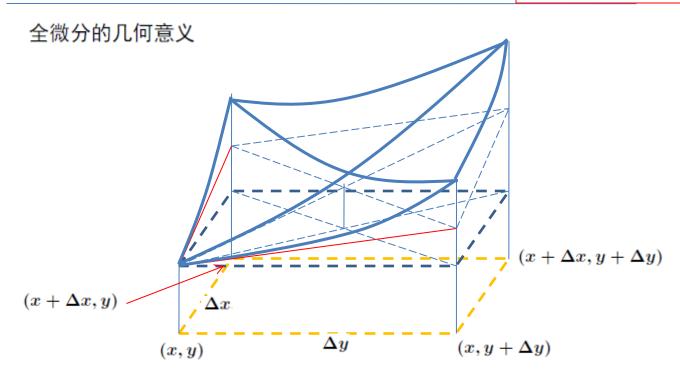
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证明: 
$$\rho \to 0, \Rightarrow \Delta z \to 0$$

$$\Delta z = A(x,y)\Delta x + B(x,y)\Delta y + o(\rho) ,$$

$$dz = A(x, y) dx + B(x, y) dy$$

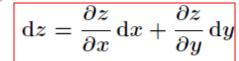
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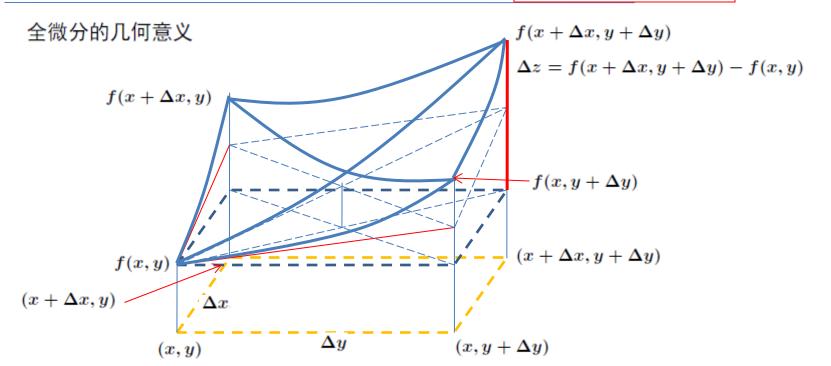


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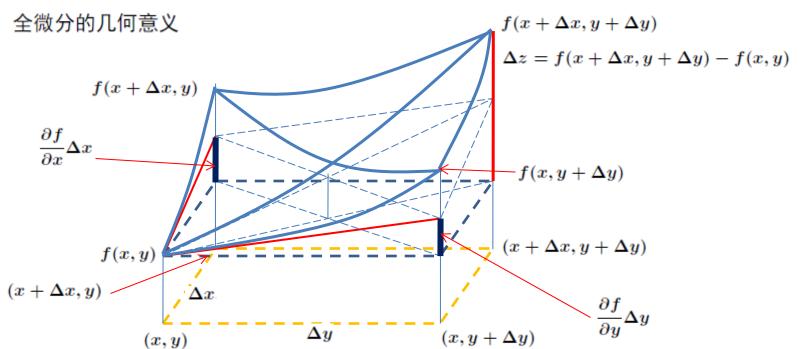




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$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$
的几何意义



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全微分的几何意义
$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Delta x$$

$$f(x,y)$$

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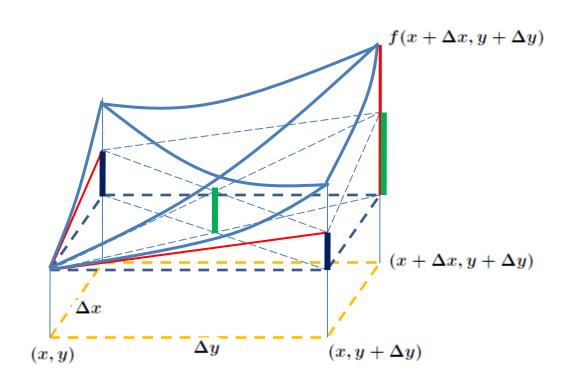
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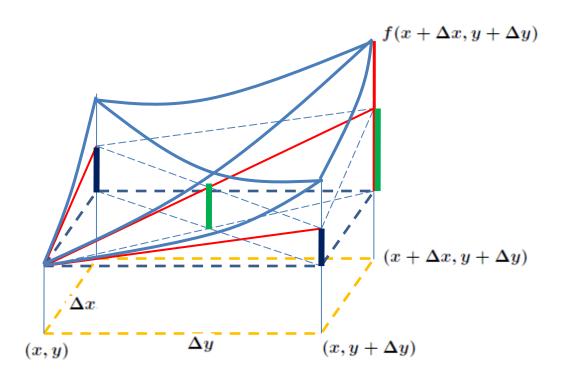
$$f(x,y)$$

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



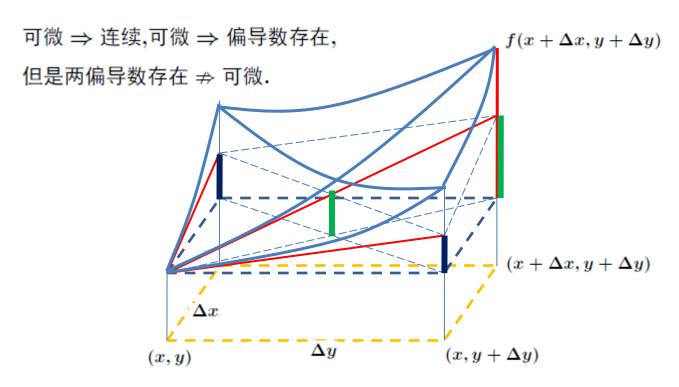
可微则保证所有方向上的截痕的切线斜率存在

注



### 注 偏导数存在只保证函数于两个坐标方向上的截痕的切线斜率存在

可微则保证所有方向上的截痕的切线斜率存在



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

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$$f(0, y) = f(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(0, 0)}{\partial f(0, 0)} = \frac{\partial f(0, 0)}{\partial f(0, 0)} = 0$$
, 两个偏导数在

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$$f(0,y)=f(x,0)=0\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y}=0,$$
 两个偏导数存在,但函数在  $(0,0)$  点不可微.

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

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但函数在 
$$(0,0)$$
 点个可微.

因为 
$$\Delta z = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} - 0 = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho}$$

$$\neq 0\Delta x + 0\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad (\rho \to 0)$$

$$\rho(\rho), \quad (\rho \to 0)$$

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

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因为 
$$\Delta z = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} - 0 = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho}$$
 
$$\neq 0\Delta x + 0\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad (\rho \to 0)$$

这是因为 
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho^2} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
 不存在

定理

若 z = f(x, y) 的两个偏导数在点 (x, y) 处连续,则函数在 (x, y) 处可微.

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例 
$$z=\arctanrac{y}{x}$$
  $(x
eq0)$ 

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例 
$$z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
  $(x \neq 0)$ 

前已求 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

定理

若 z = f(x, y) 的两个偏导数在点 (x, y) 处连续,则函数在 (x, y) 处可微.

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$$z = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

前日求 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x \neq 0)$$