• 定理:设 $u = \phi(x,y)$, $v = \psi(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 处的偏导数存在, z = f(u,v) 在 (u_0,v_0) 附近偏导数存在且偏导数在 (u_0,v_0) 点连续(这里 $u_0 = \phi(x_0,y_0)$, $v_0 = \psi(x_0,y_0)$),则复合函数 $z = f(\phi(x,y),\psi(x,y))$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 处偏导数存在,且有链式法则

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\Big|_{(u_0,v_0)} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\Big|_{(u_0,v_0)} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\Big|_{(u_0,v_0)} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\Big|_{(u_0,v_0)} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} \end{split}$$

• f 满足的条件可以改为: f(u,v) 在 (u_0,v_0) 点处可微.

• 定理:设 $u = \phi(x,y)$, $v = \psi(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 处的偏导数存在, z = f(u,v) 在 (u_0,v_0) 附近偏导数存在且偏导数在 (u_0,v_0) 点连续(这里 $u_0 = \phi(x_0,y_0)$, $v_0 = \psi(x_0,y_0)$),则复合函数 $z = f(\phi(x,y),\psi(x,y))$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 处偏导数存在,且有链式法则

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• f 满足的条件可以改为: f(u,v) 在 (u0, v0) 点处可微.

• 定理证明: 由 z = f(u, v) 在 (u₀, v₀) 点可微, 有

$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\Delta u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\Delta v + \sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}\alpha(\Delta u, \Delta v),$$

其中 α 满足: 当 $(\Delta u, \Delta v) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 时, $\alpha(\Delta u, \Delta v) \rightarrow 0$. 令

$$\Delta u = \phi(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - \phi(x_0, y_0),$$

$$\Delta v = \psi(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - \psi(x_0, y_0),$$

则有

$$\Delta z = f(\phi(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0), \psi(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)) - f(u_0, v_0)$$

= $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)\Delta u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)\Delta v + \sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}\alpha(\Delta u, \Delta v).$

上面等式两边同除以 Δx , 再令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 即得第一个等式.

• $z = f(\phi(x,y), \psi(x,y))$ 求导的链式法则可以写成

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + f_2' \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + f_2' \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}.$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = f_1'\phi'(t) + f_2'\psi'(t).$$

- \emptyset : z = f(x, y, w(x, y)). $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_2 + f'_3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \cdot \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k}, k = 1, 2, \cdots, m.$$

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- 若 $z = f(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$, $u_i = u_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. f 可 徽、则有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \cdot \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k}, k = 1, 2, \cdots, m.$$

- f(u,v)在(u₀, v₀)处的偏导数存在但不可微时,复合函数的偏导数不一定存在、即使偏导数存在也不一定满足链式法则.

$$z = f(u, v) = \begin{cases} \frac{uv}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}, & (u, v) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (u, v) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

则有 $z = f(x + y, x - y) = \frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{\sqrt{2(x^2+y^2)}}$. 在 (0,0) 处的偏导数不存在.

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• 例: $\mathfrak{G} u = x + y, v = x - y,$

$$z = f(u, v) = \begin{cases} \frac{u^2 v}{u^2 + v^2}, & (u, v) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (u, v) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

则有
$$z = f(x + y, x - y) =$$

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\Big|_{(0,0)} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\Big|_{(0,0)} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\Big|_{(0,0)} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\Big|_{(0,0)} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

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$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
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$$\frac{d}{dt}f(t,t)\Big|_{t=0}=\frac{1}{2},\quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)}\phi'(0)+\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)}\psi'(0)=0.$$

• 例: $z = f(u, v) = v \ln u$, $u = x^2 + y^2$, $v = \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$. 解:

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{v}{u} \cdot 2y + \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2y^2}{x(x^2 + y^2)} + \frac{1}{x} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

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• 设 z = f(x, y) 有连续的一阶偏导数, $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 证明

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2.$$

证明: 利用复合函数求导法则,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \theta$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (r \cos \theta).$$

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复合函数的高阶偏导数

• 设 $u = \phi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(x, y)$ 和 z = f(u, v) 都有连续的二阶偏导数,则复合函数 $z = f(\phi(x, y), \psi(x, y))$ 的二阶偏导数存在,且有

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = f_{uu} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + 2f_{uv} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + f_{vv} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + f_{u} \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} + f_{v} \frac{\partial^{2}v}{\partial x^{2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{uu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_{uv} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) + f_{vv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$+ f_{u} \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x \partial y} + f_{v} \frac{\partial^{2}v}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

• 证明: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \ \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial x} = f_{uu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_{uv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \ \frac{\partial f_v}{\partial x} = f_{vu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_{vv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial f_v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + f_v \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}.$

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复合函数的高阶偏导数—例

• x z = f(x + y, x - y) 的偏导数(这里 f 有连续的二阶偏导数).

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{12}''(x+y,x-y),$$

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$$+ f_{21}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$$

$$= f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) + 2f_{12}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{22}''(x+y,x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{12}''(x+y,x-y)$$

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复合函数的高阶偏导数—例

• $\bar{x}z = f(x+y,x-y)$ 的偏导数(这里 f 有连续的二阶偏导数). 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'(x+y,x-y) + f_2'(x+y,x-y)$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{11}''(x+y, x-y) + f_{12}''(x+y, x-y)$ $+ f_{21}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$ $= f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) + 2f_{12}''(x+y,x-y) + f_{22}''(x+y,x-y).$ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial y} = f_{11}''(x+y, x-y) - f_{12}''(x+y, x-y)$ $+ f_{21}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{22}''(x+y,x-y)$

 $= f_{11}''(x+y,x-y) - f_{22}''(x+y,x-y).$

- 定理:设 z = f(u,v), u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y)都有连续的偏导数,则 z = f(u(x,y),v(x,y))可微,全微分为 dz = f_udu + f_vdv,即不管u,v 是自变量还是中间变量,z = f(u,v)的微分形式相同.
- 证明: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$ 得

$$dz = \left(f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy$$
$$= f_u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + f_v \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right)$$
$$= f_u du + f_v dv.$$

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- 证明: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$ 得 $dz = \left(f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dy$ $= f_u \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy\right) + f_v \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy\right)$ $= f_u du + f_v dv.$

其它形式复合函数的微分:设下面中用到的函数都有连续偏导数或导数。

$$d(f(g(x,y))) = f'(g)dg$$

$$d(f(\phi(x), \psi(x))) = f'_1 d\phi + f'_2 d\psi$$

•
$$\diamondsuit f(u, v) = u \pm v, uv, \frac{u}{v}, u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y),$$

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$$

$$d(uv) = udv + vdu$$

$$d(\frac{u}{v}) = \frac{vdu - udv}{v^2}$$

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$$d(uv) = udv + vdu$$

$$d(\frac{u}{v}) = \frac{vdu - udv}{v^2}$$

一阶全微分形式不变性的应用

• 设 $u = \sin(x^2 + y^2) + e^{xz}$, 求函数在 (1,0,1) 处的全微分。

$$du = \cos(x^2 + y^2)d(x^2 + y^2) + e^{xz}d(xz)$$

$$= \cos(x^2 + y^2)(2xdx + 2ydy) + e^{xz}(xdz + zdx)$$

$$= [2x\cos(x^2 + y^2) + e^{xz}z]dx + 2y\cos(x^2 + y^2)dy + e^{xz}xdz,$$

从而得 $du|_{(1,0,1)} = (2\cos 1 + e)dx + edz$.

高阶微分

• 若 $z = f(x,y) \in C^2(D)$. 当 x,y 为自变量时,dx,dy 看成常数,从而 df 是 x,y 的函数,定义二阶微分 $d^2f = d(df)$. 由于 $df = f_x dx + f_y dy = (dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y})f$,

$$d^{2}f = \left(dx\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)\left(dx\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)f$$
$$= dx^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}} + 2dxdy\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x\partial y} + dy^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}.$$

• 若 $z = f(x, y) \in C^n(D)$, 定义 $d^n f = d(d^{n-1}f)$. 则有 $d^n f = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^n f$ $= dx^n \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n} + n dx^{n-1} dy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y} + \dots + dy^n \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial y^n}$

高阶微分

• 若 $z = f(x,y) \in C^2(D)$. 当 x,y 为自变量时,dx,dy 看成常数,从而 df 是 x,y 的函数,定义二阶微分 $d^2f = d(df)$. 由于 $df = f_x dx + f_y dy = (dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y})f$,

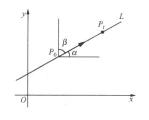
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• 方向导数:设 z = f(x,y) 在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的一个邻域内有定义, \vec{l} 是一个给定的方向,其方向余弦为 $(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta)$,若极限

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta)\big|_{t=0}$$



存在,则称 f 在 P_0 点沿方向 \vec{I} 的方向导数存在,记作 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{I}}|_{(x_0,y_0)}$ 或 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{I}}(x_0,y_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{I}}|_{(x_0,y_0)}$.

• 注: f 沿方向 \vec{l} 的方向导数存在,等价于 f 沿方向 $-\vec{l}$ 的方向导数存在,且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\vec{l})} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}$.

证明:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\vec{l})} = \frac{d}{dt} f(x_0 - t \cos \alpha, y_0 - t \cos \beta) \Big|_{t=0}$$
$$= -\frac{d}{dt} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta) \Big|_{t=0} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}.$$

• $\alpha=0, \beta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ H, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}=\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$; $\alpha=\frac{\pi}{2}, \beta=0$ H, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}=\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$.

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• 定理: 若 f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 处可微,则 f(x,y) 在该点沿任一方向 \vec{l} (方向余弦为 $(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta)$)的方向导数均存在,且

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = f_x(x_0,y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0,y_0)\cos\beta$$
$$= (f_x(x_0,y_0), f_y(x_0,y_0)) \cdot \vec{l}^o.$$

• 证明: 利用链式法则,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{d}{dt} f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta)\Big|_{t=0}$$
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方向导数—例

• 例: 若 f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 处可微, 若单位向量 \vec{l} , $\vec{e_1}$, $\vec{e_2}$ 满足 $\vec{l} = a\vec{e_1} + b\vec{e_2}$, 则

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = a \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}_1}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{e}_2}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}.$$

证 明: $(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) \cdot \vec{l} = a(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) \cdot \vec{e}_1 + b(f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) \cdot \vec{e}_2.$

• 例(方向导数的计算): $f(x,y) = x^3y$, $\vec{l} = (\sqrt{3},1)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(1,2)} = 3x^2y\Big|_{(1,2)}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + x^3\Big|_{(1,2)}\frac{1}{2} = 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}$$

方向导数—例

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三元函数的方向导数

• 三元函数的方向导数可类似定义. 设 u = f(x,y,z) 设在 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的一个邻域内有定义, \vec{l} 是一个给定的方向,其方向余弦为 $(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma)$. f 沿方向 \vec{l} 的方向导数定义为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}}\big|_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = \frac{d}{dt}f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta, z_0 + t\cos\gamma)\big|_{t=0}.$$

• 若 f(x,y,z) 在 (x0,y0,z0) 处可微, 利用链式法则,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(P_0)} = f_x(P_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(P_0)\cos\beta + f_z(P_0)\cos\gamma.$$

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方向导数—例3

$$f(t\cos\alpha, t\cos\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos^2\beta \cdot t,$$

因此
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(0,0) = \cos \alpha \cos^2 \beta$$
.

• 上面的函数 f(x,y) 在原点不可微, $\alpha, \beta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(0,0) = \cos \alpha \cos^2 \beta \neq f_x(x_0,y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0,y_0) \cos \beta.$$

刘建明 (北大数学学院)

方向导数—例3

• 读
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
, $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$. 由于
$$f(t\cos \alpha, t\cos \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos^2 \beta \cdot t,$$

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• 上面的函数 f(x,y) 在原点不可微, $\alpha, \beta \neq \overline{\gamma}$ 时,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}(0,0) = \cos \alpha \cos^2 \beta \neq f_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta.$$

最大方向导数

- 命题:设 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 点可微或偏导数连续,且 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 的两个偏导数不同时为 0,则 f 在 (x_0, y_0) 处沿方向 $\vec{t} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0))$ 的方向导数取最大值 $|\vec{t}|$ (沿 $-\vec{t}$ 的方向导数最小).
- 证明:设 \vec{l} 是一个任意给定方向,其方向余弦为 $(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta)$,则

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = f_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta = \vec{t} \cdot (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)
= |\vec{t}| \cos \langle \vec{t}, \vec{l} \rangle \le |\vec{t}| = \sqrt{f_x(x_0, y_0)^2 + f_y(x_0, y_0)^2}.$$

又有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{t}}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = f_x(x_0,y_0) \frac{f_x(x_0,y_0)}{|\vec{t}|} + f_y(x_0,y_0) \frac{f_y(x_0,y_0)}{|\vec{t}|} = |\vec{t}|.$$

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又有

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梯度的定义

- 定义: 标量场的梯度是一个向量场。标量场中某点处的梯度方向为 指向增长最快的方向、长度是该点处的最大的变化率。
- 定义: 设 f 在 (x₀, y₀) 点可微或者偏导数连续, f 在 (x₀, y₀) 的梯度 定义为

$$\operatorname{grad} f|_{(x_0,y_0)} = (f_x(x_0,y_0),f_y(x_0,y_0)).$$

• 注: 类似地可定义三元函数的梯度: f 在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 点可微或者偏导数连续,f 在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的梯度定义为 $\operatorname{grad} f|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = (f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$. 且梯度方向的方向导数最大.

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梯度的性质

• 性质:设 f 可微或者偏导数连续, f 在 (x_0, y_0) 点处沿方向 \vec{l} (方向余弦为 $(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$) 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = f_x(x_0,y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0,y_0)\cos\beta = \operatorname{grad} f\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} \cdot \frac{\vec{l}}{|\vec{l}|}.$$

• 利用偏导数公式可得下面的梯度公式(设 f 的偏导数连续):

$$\operatorname{grad}(f(u,v)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\operatorname{grad} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\operatorname{grad} v$$
$$\operatorname{grad}(u \pm v) = \operatorname{grad} u \pm \operatorname{grad} v.$$
$$\operatorname{grad}(uv) = v\operatorname{grad} u + u\operatorname{grad} v.$$
$$\operatorname{grad}(\frac{u}{v}) = \frac{1}{v^2}(v\operatorname{grad} u - u\operatorname{grad} v).$$

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梯度—例

• 例: 位于原点的点电荷产生的电势为 $V=\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon}\cdot\frac{1}{r}$, 其中 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$, 则产生的电场为

$$-\operatorname{grad} V = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{(x, y, z)}{r^3}.$$

• 例: 函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$, 原点处沿方向 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$ 的方向导数为

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原点处方向导数最大的方向为 $(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}},\pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$.

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• 复习一元函数微分中值定理: 设 y = f(x) 在 (a, b) 内可导, x_0 , $x_0 + \Delta x \in (a, b)$. 则存在 $0 < \theta < 1$, 使得

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x.$$

• 定理: 设 $z = f(x,y) \in C^1(D)$, $P_0(x_0,y_0)$, $P_1(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$, 且 $\overline{P_0P_1} \subset D$. 则存在 $\theta \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y$$

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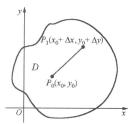
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y.$$

• 注: 设 $\overrightarrow{\Delta P} = \overrightarrow{P_0P_1}$, 中值公式可以写成 $f(P_1) = f(P_0) + \operatorname{grad} f|_{P_0 + \theta \overrightarrow{\Delta P}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\Delta P}.$

或者
$$f(P_1) = f(P_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overrightarrow{\Delta P}} \Big|_{P_0 + \theta \overrightarrow{\Delta P}} \cdot |\overrightarrow{\Delta P}|.$$

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$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = \phi(1) = \phi(0) + \phi'(\theta)$$
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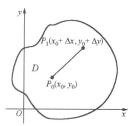


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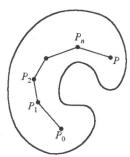
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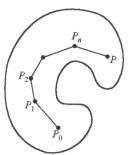
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证明:对任意 $P_0, P \in D$,由于 D 是连通集,存在 D 中连接 P_0 和 P_1 的折线 $P_0P_1P_2\cdots P_nP \subset D$,利用上面的中值定理,有 $f(P_0) = f(P_1) = \cdots = f(P_n) = f(P)$.



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二元函数的 Taylor 公式

• Lagrange微分中值定理可以写成:

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

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$$= df(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)$$

• 定理: 设 D 是一个平面区域, $f \in C^{n+1}(D)$, $P_0(x_0, y_0)$, $P_1(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$, 且 $\overline{P_0P_1} \subset D$. 则存在 $\theta \in (0, 1)$,使得

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{1!} df(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} d^n f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} d^{(n+1)} f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y).$$

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二元函数的 Taylor 公式的证明

• 定理证明: 令 $\phi(t) = f(x_0 + t\Delta x, y_0 + t\Delta y)$, 则 $\phi \in C^{n+1}([0,1])$, $\phi^{(k)}(t) = (\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^k f(x_0 + t\Delta x, y_0 + t\Delta y)$. 由一元函数的 Taylor 公式,

$$\phi(1) = \phi(0) + \frac{1}{1!}\phi'(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}\phi^{(n)}(0) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}\phi^{(n+1)}(\theta).$$
利用 $\phi^{(k)}(0) = d^k f(x_0, y_0), \ \phi^{(n+1)}(\theta) = d^{(n+1)} f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)$ 即得.

刘建明 (北大数学学院)

二元函数的 Taylor 公式的注记

- 注: 一元函数 Taylor 公式只要求 f 的 n+1 阶导数存在, 不要求 n+1 阶导数连续. 二元函数 Taylor 公式要求 f 的 n+1 阶偏导数连续.
- 二元函数 Taylor 公式可以写成:

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} \left[(x - x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^k f(x_0, y_0)$$

+
$$\frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left[(x - x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{n+1} f(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0), y_0 + \theta(y - y_0)).$$

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• 余项估计: 若f的任意(n+1) 阶偏导数的绝对值 $\leq M$,则

$$|R_n| = \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} d^{(n+1)} f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \right|$$

$$\leq M \frac{2^{(n+1)}}{(n+1)!} \rho^{n+1} = o(\rho^n),$$

其中
$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$
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• 推论: 在上面定理相同的条件下,有

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证明:存在 (x_0,y_0) 的一个小邻域 U_{δ} (事实上只要满足 $\bar{U}_{\delta} \subset D$ 即可),使得f的任意(n+1) 阶偏导数在 U_{δ} 上有界.

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$$\phi^{(k)}(0) = \rho^k (\cos \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \cos \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^k f(x_0, y_0).$$

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Taylor 公式的唯一性

• 命题: 设 $f \in C^{n+1}(D)$, 令 $T_n(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{1!} df(x_0, y_0) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} d^n f(x_0, y_0)$. 若 f(x, y) 有展开

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = P_n(\Delta x, \Delta y) + o(\rho^n),$$

其中 P_n 是 n 次二元多项式,则有 $P_n = T_n$.

• 证明: 取 $\Delta y = \lambda \Delta x$, 则有

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$$= T_n(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \lambda \Delta x) + o(\Delta x^n).$$

由一元函数 Taylor 公式的唯一性,有 $P_n(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \lambda \Delta x) = T_n(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \lambda \Delta x)$ 对任意 λ 和 Δx 成立,从而有 $P_n = T_n$.

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- 求函数 $f(x,y) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2y)$ 在 (1,1) 处的二阶 Taylor 公式(带 Peano 余项).
- 解1: 直接计算得 f(1,1) = 1, $f_x(1,1) = 0$, $f_y(1,1) = 0$, $f_{xx}(1,1) = -\pi^2$, $f_{xy}(1,1) = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}$, $f_{yy}(1,1) = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}$, 由此可得 Taylor 公式

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2y) = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{2}((x-1)^2 + (x-1)(y-1) + \frac{1}{4}(y-1)^2) + o(\rho^2).$$

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• 解2: 由于

$$\frac{\pi}{2}x^2y = \frac{\pi}{2}[1+2(x-1)+(y-1)+(x-1)^2+2(x-1)(y-1)+o(\rho^2)].$$

我们有

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2y\right)$$

$$=\cos\frac{\pi}{2}[2(x-1)+(y-1)+(x-1)^2+2(x-1)(y-1)+o(\rho^2)]$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(2(x-1)+(y-1))\right]^2+o(\rho^2)$$

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一个方程确定的隐函数

- 函数 $y = f(x), x \in D$ 代入 F(x,y) = 0, 使得 $F(x,f(x)) \equiv 0$, 则称 $y = f(x), x \in D$ 是由方程 F(x,y) = 0 确定的隐函数.
- 函数 $z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$ 代入 F(x, y, z) = 0, 使得

$$F(x,y,f(x,y))\equiv 0,$$

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二个方程确定的隐函数

•
$$(x,y) \in D$$
 时
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0 \\ G(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0 \end{cases}$$
 ,则称
$$\begin{cases} u=u(x,y) \\ v=v(x,y) \end{cases}$$
 $(x,y) \in D$ 是由方程组
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定的隐函数.

• 若
$$x \in D$$
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- 若 $x \in D$ 时 $\begin{cases} F(x, u(x), v(x)) \equiv 0 \\ G(x, u(x), v(x)) \equiv 0 \end{cases}$, 则称 $\begin{cases} u = u(x) \\ v = v(x) \end{cases}$, $x \in D$ 是由方 程组 $\begin{cases} F(x, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定的隐函数.

一元隐函数存在定理

- 定理: F(x,y) 在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的一个邻域上有定义,且满足
 - $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$,
 - $F_x(x,y), F_y(x,y)$ 连续,且 $F_y(x_0,y_0) \neq 0$.

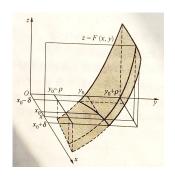
则在 x_0 的某个邻域 $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ 内存在一个函数 y = f(x), 使得 $y_0 = f(x_0)$, $F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0$, $\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$. 且 y = f(x) 在 $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ 上连续、可微,导数为

$$f'(x) = -\frac{F_x(x,y)}{F_y(x,y)}\Big|_{y=f(x)}.$$

• 注: 隐函数 y = f(x) 的切线方向 (1, f'(x)) 与 (F_x, F_y) 垂直, (F_x, F_y) 是曲线的法向.

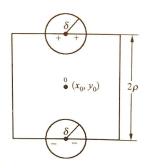
一元隐函数存在定理的几何意义

F(x,y) = 0 的图形为曲面 z = F(x,y) 和 z = 0 的交线, 因此一般表示一条曲线, 法向量为 (Fx, Fy). Fy(x0, y0) ≠ 0 保证该点处切线不垂直于 x 轴, 此时 x0 附近的交线可以由一个(隐)函数确定.



隐函数存在定理1的证明思路

• 证明思路: 不妨设 $F_{\nu}(x_0, y_0) > 0$, $F(x_0, y)$ 作为 v 的函数在 vo 附近单调增,存在 $\rho > 0$, $\phi \in F(x_0, v_0 + \rho) > 0$, $F(x_0, v_0 - \rho) = 0$ ρ) < 0.由 F(x,y) 的连续性,存在 δ > 0. 使得对 $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta), F(x, y_0 + \rho) > 0$ 且 $F(x, y_0 - \rho) < 0$. 由介值定理,对任意 $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$, 存在 y = v(x), 使得 F(x, y(x)) = 0.



• 隐函数的导数: 设 $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$, 则

$$0 \equiv F(x + \Delta x, f(x) + \Delta y) - F(x, f(x)),$$

由 Langrange 中值定理, 存在 $\theta \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$0 = F_x(x + \theta \Delta x, f(x) + \theta \Delta y) \Delta x + F_y(x + \theta \Delta x, f(x) + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y.$$

因此

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{F_x(x + \theta \Delta x, f(x) + \theta \Delta y)}{F_y(x + \theta \Delta x, f(x) + \theta \Delta y)}.$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{F_x(x,y)}{F_y(x,y)}\Big|_{y=f(x)}$$

• 隐函数的导数: 设 $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$, 则

$$0 \equiv F(x + \Delta x, f(x) + \Delta y) - F(x, f(x)),$$

由 Langrange 中值定理, 存在 $\theta \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$0 = F_x(x + \theta \Delta x, f(x) + \theta \Delta y) \Delta x + F_y(x + \theta \Delta x, f(x) + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y.$$

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一元隐函数微分法—例

• 例: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在 $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 点附近确定隐函数y = y(x),求 $y'(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}})$. 解: 设 $F(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$, $F_X(x, y) = \frac{2x}{a^2}$, $F_Y(x, y) = \frac{2y}{b^2}$,因此有

$$y'(x) = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y} \Longrightarrow y'(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}) = -\frac{b}{a}.$$

• 注: 也可用第二章中的方法,对方程 $\frac{x^2}{6^2} + \frac{y^2}{6^2} = 1$ 两边对 x 求导 (y 看成 x 的函数). 也可两边微分得 $F_x dx + F_y dy = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_y}{F_y}$.

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多元隐函数存在定理

- 定理: F(x,y,z) 在 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的一个邻域上有定义, 满足
 - $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$,
 - $F_x(x,y,z), F_y(x,y,z), F_z(x,y,z)$ 连续,且 $F_z(x_0,y_0,z_0) \neq 0$.

则在 (x_0, y_0) 的某个邻域 D, 和 D 上的函数 z = z(x, y), 使得 $z_0 = z(x_0, y_0)$, $F(x, y, z(x, y)) \equiv 0$, $\forall (x, y) \in D$. 且 $z = z(x, y) \in C^1(D)$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}.$$

• 注: 曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0 在 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 的法向量为

$$(F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)).$$

条件 $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 保证该点处的切平面和 z 轴不平行.

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多元隐函数的微分法

• 若 F(x,y,z) = 0 确定隐函数 z = z(x,y). 方程 F(x,y,z) = 0 两边 对 x,y 求偏导数得(z 看成 x,y 的函数),

$$F_x + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \qquad F_y + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$$

因此有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$$
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• 也可方程两边微分:

$$F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz = 0 \Longrightarrow dz = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} dx - \frac{F_y}{F_z} dy$$

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• 例: 求 $xy + yz + e^{xz} = 3$ 确定的隐函数 z(x, y) 的偏导数. 解: 设 $F(x, y, z) = xy + yz + e^{xz} - 3$, $F_x = y + ze^{xz}$, $F_y = x + z$, $F_z = y + xe^{xz}$,

$$z_x = -\frac{y + ze^{xz}}{y + xe^{xz}}, \quad z_y = -\frac{x + z}{y + xe^{xz}}.$$

也可对方程两边求偏导数: $y + yz_x + e^{xz}(z + xz_x) = 0$, $x + z + yz_y + e^{xz}xz_y = 0$.

• 例: 求 F(x-y,y-z)=0 确定的隐函数 z=z(x,y) 的偏导数(这里 $F\in C^1$).

解: 方程两边对 x, y 求偏导, $F_1' + F_2'(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$, $-F_1' + F_2'(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0$,由此可得

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{F_1'(x-y,y-z)}{F_2'(x-y,y-z)}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{-F_1'(x-y,y-z) + F_2'(x-y,y-z)}{F_2'(x-y,y-z)}. \end{split}$$

• 注: 可令 G(x,y,z) = F(x-y,y-z), $G_x = F_1'$, $G_y = -F_1' + F_2'$, $G_z = -F_2'$, 利用 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{G_x}{G_z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{G_y}{G_z}$ 也可得到上面的偏导数公式.

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两曲面的交线

• 若 $\begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$ 是曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0 和 G(x,y,z) = 0 的交线. 设 $(x_0,y_0,z_0) = (x_0,y(x_0),z(x_0))$ 处 (F_x,F_y,F_z) 和 (G_x,G_y,G_z) 不共线(即两曲面不相切),则 x = x,y = y(x),z = z(x) 是交线的参数方程, (x_0,y_0,z_0) 处的切向量 $(1,y'(x_0),z'(x_0))$ 平行于

$$(F_x, F_y, F_z) \times (G_x, G_y, G_z)|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$

= $(F_y G_z - F_z G_y, F_z G_x - F_x G_z, F_x G_y - F_y G_x)|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$,

因此在 (x₀, y₀, z₀) 处

$$\frac{D(F,G)}{D(y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix} = F_y G_z - F_z G_y \neq 0.$$

•
$$\begin{cases} F(x,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定的隐函数存在定理: 设 $F,G \in C^1$, $F(x_0,u_0,v_0) = 0$, $G(x_0,u_0,v_0) = 0$.

$$(F_uG_v - F_vG_u)\big|_{(x_0,u_0,v_0)} \neq 0.$$

则存在 x_0 的邻域 D, 以及 D 上的函数 u(x), $v(x) \in C^1(D)$ 使得 $u_0 = u(x_0)$, $v_0 = v(x_0)$, 而且

$$\begin{cases} F(x, u(x), v(x)) \equiv 0 \\ G(x, u(x), v(x)) \equiv 0 \end{cases}$$

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• 若方程组
$$\begin{cases} F(x,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$$
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对x求导得

$$\begin{cases} F_1' + F_2'u' + F_3'v' = 0 \\ G_1' + G_2'u' + G_3'v' = 0 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} u'(x) = \frac{F_3'G_1' - F_1'G_3'}{F_2'G_3' - F_3'G_2'} \\ v'(x) = \frac{F_1'G_2' - F_2'G_1'}{F_2'G_3' - F_3'G_2'} \end{cases}$$

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方程组确定的二元函数1

• 方程组 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定的隐函数存在定理: 设 $F,G \in C^1$, $(F_uG_v - F_vG_u)\big|_{(x_0,y_0;u_0,v_0)} \neq 0$.

$$\begin{cases} F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0 \\ G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

则存在 (x_0, y_0) 的邻域 D, 以及 D 上的函数 u(x, y), $v(x, y) \in C^1$ 满足 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0)$, $v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$, $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) \equiv 0, \\ G(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) \equiv 0. \end{cases}$

方程组确定的二元函数2

• 设方程组 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确 定 隐 函 数 u(x,y), v(x,y), 则 有 $F(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0$, $G(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0$, 偏 导 数 满 足

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}, \qquad \begin{cases} F_y + F_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + F_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + G_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

由此方程组可解出 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

• 例:由讨论方程组

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - uv = 0 \\ xy + u^2 - v^2 = 0 \end{cases},$$

确定的隐函数 u(x,y), v(x,y) 的存在性, 存在时求 u_x, u_y, v_x, v_y .

解: 令 $F(x,y,u,v) = x^2 + y^2 - uv$, $G(x,y,u,v) = xy + u^2 - v^2$, 则 $F_uG_v - F_vG_u = 2(u^2 + v^2)$. 若 (x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0) 满足上面的方程组. 当 $(x_0,y_0) \neq (0,0)$ 时, u_0,v_0 不能同时为 0, 此时 $F_uG_v - f_vG_u \neq 0$, 因此在 (x_0,y_0) 的某个邻域上确定隐函数 u(x,y), v(x,y).

刘建明 (北大数学学院)

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确定的隐函数 u(x,y), v(x,y) 的存在性, 存在时求 u_x , u_y , v_x , v_y . 解: 令 $F(x,y,u,v)=x^2+y^2-uv$, $G(x,y,u,v)=xy+u^2-v^2$, 则 $F_uG_v-F_vG_u=2(u^2+v^2)$. 若 (x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0) 满足上面的方程组. 当 $(x_0,y_0)\neq(0,0)$ 时, u_0,v_0 不能同时为 0, 此时 $F_uG_v-f_vG_u\neq0$, 因此在 (x_0,y_0) 的某个邻域上确定隐函数 u(x,v), v(x,y).

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• 下面求 u(x,y) 和 v(x,y) 的偏导数. 对 x 求偏导,

$$\begin{cases} 2x - u_x v - u v_x = 0 \\ y + 2u u_x - 2v v_x = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u_x = \frac{4xv - yu}{2(u^2 + v^2)} \\ v_x = \frac{4xu + yv}{2(u^2 + v^2)} \end{cases}.$$

对 y 求偏导,

$$\begin{cases} 2y - u_y v - u v_y = 0 \\ x + 2u u_y - 2v v_y = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} u_y = \frac{4yv - xu}{2(u^2 + v^2)} \\ v_y = \frac{4yu + xv}{2(u^2 + v^2)} \end{cases}$$

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• 设映射

$$f: (u, v) \mapsto (x, y), \quad x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v).$$

令
$$F(x,y,u,v) = x - x(u,v), G(x,y,u,v) = y - y(u,v), 若 x(u,v),$$
 $y(u,v) \in C^1, F_u G_v - F_v G_u = x_u y_v - x_v y_u \neq 0.$ 则
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定隐函数 $u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y),$

$$x(u(x,y),v(x,y))=x,\quad y(u(x,y),v(x,y))=y.$$

定义映射
$$g:(x,y)\mapsto (u(x,y),v(x,y))$$
, 则

$$f \circ g : (x, y) \mapsto (x(u(x, y), v(x, y)), y(u(x, y), v(x, y))) = (x, y).$$

• 定理: 设 x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v) 是 (u_0, v_0) 的一个邻域上定义的函数,且有连续偏导数. 若 Jacobi 行列式

$$\left. \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right|_{(u_0,v_0)} = x_u y_v - x_v y_u |_{(u_0,v_0)} \neq 0, \begin{cases} x_0 = x(u_0,v_0) \\ y_0 = y(u_0,v_0) \end{cases}.$$

则存在 (u_0, v_0) 的邻域 U, (x_0, y_0) 的邻域 D, 以及 D 上的函数 u = u(x, y), $v = v(x, y) \in C^1(D)$ 满足 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0)$, $v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$, 且映射

$$D \rightarrow U: (x,y) \mapsto (u(x,y),v(x,y))$$

是映射

$$U \rightarrow D : (u, v) \mapsto (x(u, v), y(u, v))$$

的逆映射.

• $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$ $x(u, v), y = y(u, v) \in C^1$, 逆映射函数 u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y) 的偏导数满足

$$\begin{cases} 1 = x_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = y_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}, \qquad \begin{cases} 0 = x_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + x_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = y_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + y_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}.$$

• n 为逆映射存在定理: 映射 $f:(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)\mapsto (y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n),$ $y_k=f_k(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n),\ k=1,2,\cdots,n.$ 若 f 的 Jacobi 行列式

$$\frac{D(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)}{D(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

则存在局部逆映射.

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$$\begin{cases} 1 = x_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = y_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}, \qquad \begin{cases} 0 = x_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + x_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = y_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + y_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}.$$

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则存在局部逆映射.

• 例: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$, 若 $(x_0, y_0), (r_0, \theta_0)$ 满足上述方程组,且 $x_r y_\theta - x_\theta y_r|_{(r_0, \theta_0)} = r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \neq 0$,则存在 (x_0, y_0) 的某个邻域上定义的逆变换 r = r(x, y), $\theta = \theta(x, y)$. 偏导数满足

$$\begin{cases} 1 = r_x \cos \theta - \theta_x r \sin \theta \\ 0 = r_x \sin \theta + \theta_x r \cos \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_x = \cos \theta \\ \theta_x = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} \end{cases}.$$

• 例: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \end{cases}$ 的 Jacobi 行列式为 $r^2 \sin \phi$. $z = r \cos \phi$

• 例: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 若 $(x_0, y_0), (r_0, \theta_0)$ 满足上述方程组,且 $x_r y_\theta - x_\theta y_r|_{(r_0, \theta_0)} = r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \neq 0$,则存在 (x_0, y_0) 的某个邻域上定义的逆变换 r = r(x, y), $\theta = \theta(x, y)$.偏导数满足

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多元函数的极值和最值

• 定义: f(x,y) 在集合 D 上定义, (x_0,y_0) 是 D 的内点. 若存在 (x_0,y_0) 的一个领域 U_δ 使得

$$f(x,y) \le f(x_0,y_0), \quad \forall (x,y) \in U_\delta$$

成立,则称 (x_0, y_0) 为 f 的一个极大值点, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 称为 f(x, y) 的一个极大值. 类似可定义极小值点与极小值. 极大值点和极小值点统称为极值点,极大值和极小值统称为极值.

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$$f(x,y) \leq f(x_0,y_0), \quad \forall (x,y) \in D,$$

则称 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的最大值, (x_0, y_0) 为 f 在 D 上的最值点. 类似可定义最小值点与最小值.

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极值的必要条件

• 定理(极值的必要条件): 若 (x_0, y_0) 是f(x, y)的极值点,且 $f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 均存在,则 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$.

证明: $x = x_0$ 是 $f(x, y_0)$ 的极值点, 且在 $x = x_0$ 处可导, 因此

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x,y_0)\Big|_{x=x_0}=f_x(x_0,y_0)=0.$$

- 注:若 (x_0, y_0) 是 f(x, y) 的极值点, $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$, 则 t = 0 是 $\phi(t) = f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta)$ 的极值点. 若 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}|_{(x_0, y_0)}$ 存在, 即 $\phi(t)$ 在 0 点可导, 则有 $\phi'(0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}|_{(x_0, y_0)} = 0$.
- 定义:满足 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ 的点 (x_0, y_0) 称为 f的稳定点.

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一元函数极值点的判别方法

- 设 $f'(x_0) = 0$,若两边单调性相反,则是极值点.
- 设 $f'(x_0) = 0$, 若 f'(x) 在 x_0 两边的符号相反,则是极值点.
- 设 $f'(x_0) = 0$,若 f 在 x_0 处有二阶导数. 若 $f''(x_0) < 0$,则 x_0 为极大点; 若 $f''(x_0) > 0$,则 x_0 为极小点. ($f''(x_0) = 0$,不定)

二次多项式的极值

• 若 $f(x,y) = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$, 当 $B^2 \neq AC$ 时 (0,0) 是唯一的稳定点, 当 $A \neq 0$ 时,

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = \frac{1}{A}[(Ax + By)^2 + (AC - B^2)y^2],$$

若 $C \neq 0$ 时,

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = \frac{1}{C}[(AC - B^2)x^2 + (Bx + Cy)^2].$$

A=C=0 时, f(x,y)=2Bxy.

若 B^2 < AC, 则当 A > 0 时, (0,0) 是极小点(也是最小点); 当

A < 0 时, (0,0) 是极大点(也是最大点).

 $B^2 > AC$, (0,0) 一定不是极值点.

多元函数极值点的判别定理

• 设 z = f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 的一个邻域内有连续的二阶偏导数,且 $f_x(x_0,y_0) = 0$, $f_y(x_0,y_0) = 0$. 记 $A = f_{xx}(x_0,y_0)$, $B = f_{xy}(x_0,y_0)$, $C = f_{yy}(x_0,y_0)$.

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + \frac{1}{2}(A(x-x_0)^2 + 2B(x-x_0)(y-y_0) + C(y-y_0)^2) + o(\rho^2).$$

- 定理:设z = f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 的一个邻域内有连续的二阶偏导数,且 $f_x(x_0,y_0) = 0$, $f_y(x_0,y_0) = 0$.
 - (1) 若 $B^2 < AC$, 则当 A > 0 时, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 是极小值; 当 A < 0 时, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 时极大值.
 - (2) $B^2 > AC$, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 一定不是极值点
 - (3) $B^2 = AC$, 不定

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- 定理:设z = f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 的一个邻域内有连续的二阶偏导数,且 $f_x(x_0,y_0) = 0$, $f_y(x_0,y_0) = 0$.
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• (1)的证明:由二元函数的 Taylor公式,存在 $\theta \in (0.1)$,使得 $P_{\theta} = (x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)$ 满足

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2} (f_{xx}(P_{\theta}) \Delta x^2 + 2f_{xy}(P_{\theta}) \Delta x \Delta y + f_{yy}(P_{\theta}) \Delta y^2)$$

记 $A = f_{xx}(P_{\theta}), B = f_{xy}(P_{\theta}), C = f_{yy}(P_{\theta}).$ 当 $B^{2} < AC, A > 0$ 时存在 $\delta > 0$,使得当 $|\Delta x| < \delta, |\Delta y| < \delta$ 时, $\tilde{B}^{2} < \tilde{A}\tilde{C}, \tilde{A} > 0$,则有

 $\tilde{A}\Delta x^2 + 2\tilde{B}\Delta x\Delta y + \tilde{C}\Delta y^2 = \frac{1}{\tilde{A}}[(\tilde{A}\Delta x + \tilde{B}\Delta y)^2 + (\tilde{A}\tilde{C} - \tilde{B}^2)\Delta y^2] \ge 0.$

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• (1)的证明续: 也可用 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式证明.

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2}(A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2) + R_2.$$

其中 $R_2 = o(\rho^2)$. 若 $B^2 < AC$, $A > 0$, 存在 $\epsilon > 0$, 使得

$$A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2 \ge \epsilon(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2).$$

事实上只要取 ϵ 满足 $B^2 < (A - \epsilon)(C - \epsilon)$ 即可. 取 $\delta > 0$,使得当 $|\Delta x| < \delta$, $|\Delta y| < \delta$ 时, $|R_2| \le \frac{1}{2} \epsilon (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)$. 当 $B^2 < AC$,A < 0 时,证明类似.

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• (2)的证明: 利用 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式,

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2}(A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x \Delta y + C\Delta y^2) + R_2.$$

当 $B^2 > AC$, $A \neq 0$ 时,

$$A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2 = \frac{1}{A}[(A\Delta x + B\Delta y)^2 - (B^2 - AC)\Delta y^2],$$

存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $|\Delta x| < \delta$, $|\Delta y| < \delta$ 时, 可取 $|R_2| \le \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{|A|} [(A \Delta x + B \Delta y)^2 + |B^2 - AC| \Delta y^2]$.

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• (2)的证明续: A>0 时, 当 $\Delta x=-\frac{B}{A}\Delta y$ 且 $|\Delta x|<\delta$, $|\Delta y|<\delta$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{2}(A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2) + R_2 \le -\frac{1}{4A}(B^2 - AC)\Delta y^2,$$

当 $\Delta y = 0$ 且 $|\Delta x| < \delta$,
$$\frac{1}{2}(A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2) + R_2 \ge \frac{1}{4}A\Delta x^2.$$

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• (2)的证明续:

A < 0 时类似. 若 $C \neq 0$ 时利用

$$A\Delta x^{2} + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^{2} = \frac{1}{C}((C\Delta y + B\Delta x)^{2} - (B^{2} - AC)\Delta x^{2})$$

可类似讨论.

E A = C = 0, 则 $B \neq 0, A \Delta x^2 + 2B \Delta x \Delta y + C \Delta y^2 = 2B \Delta x \Delta y.$ 考虑 $\Delta x = \Delta y, \ \Delta x = -\Delta y.$

• (3)的证明: 考虑 $f(x,y) = (x+y)^2$ 和 $g(x,y) = (x+y)^2 + x^3$, 在 (0,0) 点, 都满足 $B^2 = AC$.

• (2)的证明续:

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可类似讨论.

若
$$A=C=0$$
,则 $B\neq 0$, $A\Delta x^2+2B\Delta x\Delta y+C\Delta y^2=2B\Delta x\Delta y$.考虑 $\Delta x=\Delta y$, $\Delta x=-\Delta y$.

• (3)的证明: 考虑 $f(x,y) = (x+y)^2$ 和 $g(x,y) = (x+y)^2 + x^3$, 在 (0,0) 点, 都满足 $B^2 = AC$.

• (2)的证明续:

A < 0 时类似. 若 $C \neq 0$ 时利用

$$A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2 = \frac{1}{C}((C\Delta y + B\Delta x)^2 - (B^2 - AC)\Delta x^2)$$

可类似讨论.

若
$$A=C=0$$
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- $f(x,y) = xy + \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3)$. 求极值点.
- 解:解方程组 $\begin{cases} f_x = y + x^2 = 0 \\ f_y = x + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得到稳定点(0,0), (-1,-1). 二阶偏导数 $f_{xx} = 2x$, $f_{xy} = 1$, $f_{yy} = 2y$. 在(0,0)点, $B^2 AC > 0$, 不是极值点.在(-1,-1)点, $B^2 AC < 0$,A < 0 是极大值点.
- 注: 上例中 f(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上有唯一的极值点 (-1,-1),但不是最值点. 若 f(x,y) 是二次多项式,且 f(x,y) 有唯一的极值点,则该极值点必为最值点. 若 $f(x,y) = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$,当 $B^2 \neq AC$ 时稳定点唯一. 当 $B^2 < AC$ 时 (0,0) 是唯一的极值点,也是最值点.

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极值点的判别-例

- $f(x,y) = xy + \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3)$. 求极值点.
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多元函数的最值

- 有界闭区域 D 上的连续函数存在最大值点和最小值点. 在 D 内部的最值点必是极值点.
- 有界闭区域 D 上最值的求法:
 - 1. 求出内部的驻点, 2. 求出边界上的最值. 3. 比较函数在内部驻点处的取值和边界上最值点处的取值, 得到函数的最值.

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- 最小二乘法:变量 y 是变量 x 的函数,由实验测得当 x 取 x_1 , x_2 , \dots , x_n 时,对应 y 的值分别为 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n . 找一个近似公式 y = ax + b,使得 $u(a,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b y_i)^2$ 最小.
- 解:要求函数 u(a,b) 的最小值点. 先求驻点:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial a} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2x_i (ax_i + b - y_i) = 0\\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(ax_i + b - y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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• 解(续):上面方程组整理得

$$\begin{cases} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right) a + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right) b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i} \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right) a + n b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} \end{cases}.$$

上面二元线性方程组的系数行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i & n \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 \neq 0,$$

因此方程组有唯一解 (a_0, b_0) . 又 $u_{aa} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$, $u_{ab} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$, $u_{bb} = 2n$, $AC - B^2 = 4\sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 > 0$, 因此 (a_0, b_0) 是唯一的极小值点,也是最小值点.

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因此方程组有唯一解 (a_0, b_0) . 又 $u_{aa} = 2\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$, $u_{ab} = 2\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, $u_{bb} = 2n$, $AC - B^2 = 4\sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2 > 0$, 因此 (a_0, b_0) 是唯一的极小值点、也是最小值点.

求最值—例1

- 例: $f(x,y) = x^2y(4-x-y)$, $\bar{D} = \{(x,y)|x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x+y \le 6\}$. 求 f 在 \bar{D} 上的最值.
- 解: 先求驻点:

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2xy(4 - x - y) - x^2y = xy(8 - 3x - 2y) = 0\\ f_y = x^2(4 - x - y) - x^2y = x^2(4 - x - 2y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得内部驻点 (2,1), f(2,1)=4.

求最值—例1

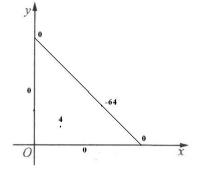
- 例: $f(x,y) = x^2y(4-x-y)$, $\bar{D} = \{(x,y)|x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x+y \le 6\}$. 求 f 在 \bar{D} 上的 最值.
- 解: 先求驻点:

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2xy(4-x-y) - x^2y = xy(8-3x-2y) = 0\\ f_y = x^2(4-x-y) - x^2y = x^2(4-x-2y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得内部驻点 (2,1), f(2,1)=4.

求最值—例2

例(续): f(x,y) 在边界 y = 0(0 ≤ x ≤ 6), x = 0(0 ≤ y ≤ 6) 上恒为 0.
 在 x + y = 6(0 ≤ x ≤ 6) 上
 f(x,y) = 2x²(x - 6),



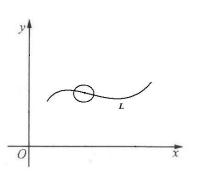
x = 0.6 时取最大值 0, x = 4 时取最小值 -64.

综上可知 f(x,y) 的最大值为 4, 最小值为 -64.

• z = f(x, y) 在条件 $\phi(x, y) = 0$ 下的条件极值: 设

$$L = \{(x, y) | \phi(x, y) = 0\},\$$

L一般表示一条曲线. 设 (x_0, y_0) 为 L 上的一内点 (?) . 若存在 (x_0, y_0) 的邻域 U_{δ} . 使得



$$f(x,y) \ge f(x_0,y_0), \forall (x,y) \in U_\delta \cap L.$$

则称 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 是 f(x, y) 的条件极小值.

• 设 f(x,y), $\phi(x,y) \in C^1$, 且 $\phi_x^2 + \phi_y^2 \neq 0$, 则 $\phi(x,y) = 0$ 表示光滑曲 线. 若 x = x(t), y = y(t) 是曲线 L 的的参数方程,则有

$$\phi(x(t), y(t)) \equiv 0 \Longrightarrow \phi_x x'(t) + \phi_y y'(t) = 0.$$

问题转化为求一元函数 z = f(x(t), y(t)) 的极值点,稳定点方程为

$$\begin{cases} \phi_x x'(t) + \phi_y y'(t) = 0, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = f_x x'(t) + f_y y'(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

- 由上面驻点满足的方程可知,向量 (f_x, f_y) , (ϕ_x, ϕ_y) 均与 (x'(t), y'(t)) 垂直,因此必然共线,即存在 λ , 使得 $(f_x, f_y) = -\lambda(\phi_x, \phi_y)$.
- 作輔助函数 $F(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) + \lambda \phi(x,y)$, 则稳定点 (x,y) 和 λ 满足

$$\begin{cases} F_x = f_x + \lambda \phi_x = 0 \\ F_y = f_y + \lambda \phi_y = 0 \\ F_\lambda = \phi(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 稳定点不一定是极值点, 如 $f(x,y) = x^2y$, $\phi(x,y) = x - y$, 则 $(0,0)(\lambda=0)$ 是稳定点, 显然不是极值点.

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- u = f(x, y, z) 在条件 $\phi(x, y, z) = 0$ 下的条件极值. $\phi(x, y, z) = 0$ 一般表示一张曲面. 条件极值即为曲面上的局部最值.
- 设 f(x,y,z), $\phi(x,y,z) \in C^1$, 且 $\phi_x^2 + \phi_y^2 + \phi_z^2 \neq 0$, 则 $\phi(x,y,z) = 0$ 确定一光滑曲面. 若 x = x(s,t), y = y(s,t), z = z(s,t) 是该曲面的 参数方程,则有 $\phi(x(s,t),y(s,t)+z(s,t)) \equiv 0$, 求偏导数得方程

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \phi_{y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \phi_{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = 0, \\ \phi_{x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \phi_{y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \phi_{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = 0. \end{cases}$$

由条件极值点是函数 u = f(x(s,t),y(s,t),z(s,t)) 的极值点,因此

满足稳定点方程
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = f_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + f_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + f_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = 0\\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = f_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + f_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + f_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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由条件极值点是函数 u = f(x(s,t),y(s,t),z(s,t)) 的极值点,因此满足稳定点方程 f(x(s,t),y(s,t),z(s,t)) 的极值点,因此

满足稳定点方程
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• 由上面驻点满足的方程可知,向量 (f_x, f_y, f_z) , (ϕ_x, ϕ_y, ϕ_z) 均垂直于 (x_s, y_s, z_s) 和 (x_s, y_s, z_s) ,因此必然共线,即存在 λ ,使得

$$(f_x, f_y, f_z) = -\lambda(\phi_x, \phi_y, \phi_z).$$

• 作辅助函数 $F(x,y,z,\lambda) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda \phi(x,y,z)$, 则稳定点 (x,y,z) 和 λ 满足

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- 求 f(x, y, z) = xyz 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$ 上 的最值.
- \Re : $\& F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 R^2)$.

$$\begin{cases} F_x = yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_z = xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$. 由于 f 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2(x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0)$ 上的最值存在,且边界上的值为 0,故 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 点 必为最大值点.

• 注:由不等式 $xyz \le \left(\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 直接可得.

- 求 f(x, y, z) = xyz 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$ 上 的最值.
- $M: \ \mathcal{C}(x,y,z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 R^2).$

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• 注:由不等式 $xyz \le \left(\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 直接可得.

• 条件 $\phi(x,y,z) = 0$, $\psi(x,y,z) = 0$ 下 u = f(x,y,z) 的条件 极值(这里假设 (ϕ_x,ϕ_y,ϕ_z) 和 (ψ_x,ψ_y,ψ_z) 不共线). 设 $\phi(x,y,z) = 0$, $\psi(x,y,z) = 0$ 确定的曲线的参数方程 x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t), 则极值点满足

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{x}x' + \phi_{y}y' + \phi_{z}z' = 0, \\ \psi_{x}x' + \psi_{y}y' + \psi_{z}z' = 0, \\ f_{x}x' + f_{y}y' + f_{z}z' = 0. \end{cases}$$

因此 (f_x, f_y, f_z) , (ϕ_x, ϕ_y, ϕ_z) 和 (ψ_x, ψ_y, ψ_z) 均与 (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) 垂直, 即三个向量 (f_x, f_y, f_z) , (ϕ_x, ϕ_y, ϕ_z) 和 (ψ_x, ψ_y, ψ_z) 共面, 存在 λ_1 , λ_2 使得

$$(f_x, f_y, f_z) = -\lambda_1(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}) - \lambda_2(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}).$$

• 作辅助函数

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda_1 \phi(x, y, z) + \lambda_2 \psi(x, y, z),$$

则稳定点 (x,y,z) 和 λ_1,λ_2 满足

$$\begin{cases} F_x = f_x + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0 \\ F_y = f_y + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0 \\ F_z = f_z + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = 0 \\ F_{\lambda_1} = \phi = 0 \\ F_{\lambda_2} = \psi = 0 \end{cases}$$

- 求 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 条件在 $\phi_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, m < n$)下的条件极值.
- 作辅助函数

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \lambda_1 \phi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \dots + \lambda_m \phi_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),$$

则驻点
$$(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$$
 和 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_m$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} F_{x_i} = f_{x_i} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \lambda_m \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial x_i}, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \\ F_{\lambda_k} = \phi_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0, & k = 1, 2, \dots, m. \end{cases}$$

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- 平面 x + y + z = 1 截圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 得到一个椭圆, 求该椭圆上到原点的最近点与最远点.
- \mathfrak{M} : $\mathfrak{L} F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(x+y+z-1) + \lambda_2(x^2+y^2-1)$.

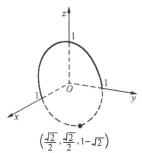
$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 x = 0 \\ F_y = 2y + \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_z = 2z + \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$F_{\lambda_1} = x + y + z - 1 = 0$$

$$F_{\lambda_2} = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

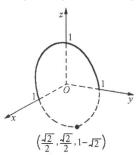
得驻点 (1,0,0), (0,1,0), $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},1-\sqrt{2})$, $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},1+\sqrt{2})$. 最近点为 (1,0,0) 和 (0,1,0), 最远点为 $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},1+\sqrt{2})$.



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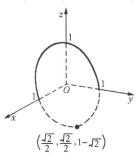
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• 注:上例用椭圆周的参数方程更简单:

$$x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = 1 - \cos t - \sin t,$$

代入得

$$f(x, y, z) = 1 + (1 - \cos t - \sin t)^2 = 1 + [1 - \sqrt{2}\sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4})]^2.$$

则有当 $\sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 即 $t = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时最小,最近点为 (1,0,0) 和 (0,1,0),当 $\sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -1$,即 $t = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时最大,得最远点为 $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2})$.

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曲面

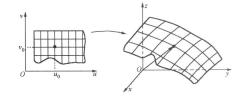
- 曲面是平面区域 D 到 ℝ³ 中的一个连续映射的像.
- 曲面参数方程: 设平面区域 D 到 ℝ3的映射

$$(u,v)\mapsto \vec{r}(u,v)=(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v))$$

的像是曲面 S, 则称

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v), (u, v) \in D, \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}$$

为曲面的参数方程.



曲面

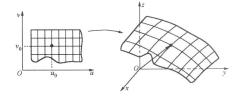
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正则曲面

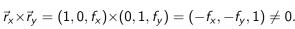
- 正则曲面: $x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v) \in C^1(D)$, 且 $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v \neq \vec{0}$. 其中 $\vec{r}_u = (x_u, y_u, z_u), \vec{r}_v = (x_v, y_v, z_v)$ (该条件保证曲面处处有切平面, 且 切平面连续变动).
- 例: $z = f(x,y) \in C^1(D)$, $(x,y) \in D$ 是正则曲面. 事实上,取参数方程 x = x, y = y, z = f(x,y),

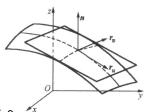
r_o

$$\vec{r}_x \times \vec{r}_y = (1, 0, f_x) \times (0, 1, f_y) = (-f_x, -f_y, 1) \neq 0.$$

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一般曲面方程

• 一般曲面方程: F(x,y,z) = 0, $F \in C^1$, $(F_x, F_y, F_z) \neq \vec{0}$ 时称为正则曲面.

若 $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$, $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$, 则在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 附近有参数方程 x = x, y = y, z = z(x, y), 其中 z(x, y) 是方程 F(x, y, z) = 0 确定的隐函数. 则有

$$\vec{r}_{x} \times \vec{r}_{y} = (1, 0, z_{x}) \times (0, 1, z_{y}) = (-z_{x}, -z_{y}, 1) = \frac{1}{F_{z}} (F_{x}, F_{y}, F_{z}) \neq 0.$$

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球面

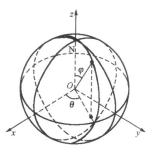
• 曲面方程: $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$.

• 曲面参数方程:
$$\begin{cases} x = R \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ y = R \sin \phi \sin \theta , (\phi, \theta) \in (0, \pi) \times (0, 2\pi), \\ z = R \cos \phi \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\phi} = R(\cos\phi\cos\theta, \cos\phi\sin\theta, -\sin\phi)$$

 $\vec{r}_{\theta} = R(-\sin\phi\sin\theta, \sin\phi\cos\theta, 0).$

 $\vec{r}_{\phi} \times \vec{r}_{\theta} = R^2 \sin \phi (\sin \phi \cos \theta, \sin \phi \sin \theta, \cos \phi)$ $\phi \neq 0, \pi \text{ Bt}, \ \vec{r}_{\phi} \times \vec{r}_{\theta} \neq \vec{0}.$



球面

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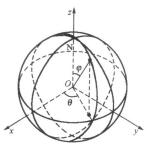
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曲面 F(x, y, z) = 0. $F \in C^1$, 且 $(F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{P_0} \neq \vec{0}$.

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证明:设 $x = \phi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$ 是过 P_0 的曲线, $t = t_0$ 对应点 P_0 ,则有 $F(\phi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)) \equiv 0$,对t求导得

$$F_x \cdot \phi' + F_y \cdot \psi' + F_z \cdot \omega' = 0,$$

 $\mathbb{P}\left(\phi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)\right) \perp \vec{n}(P_0).$

- 切平面方程: $F_x(P_0)(x-x_0)+F_y(P_0)(y-y_0)+F_z(P_0)(z-z_0)=0$.
- 法线方程: $\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(P_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(P_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(P_0)}$.

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- 法线方程: $\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(P_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(P_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(P_0)}$.

曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0. $F \in C^1$, 且 $(F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{P_0} \neq \vec{0}$.

• 曲面在 P_0 点的法向量为 $\vec{n}(P_0) = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{P_0}$, 即过 P_0 点的切线均与 $\vec{n}(P_0)$ 垂直.

证明:设 $x = \phi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$ 是过 P_0 的曲线, $t = t_0$ 对应点 P_0 ,则有 $F(\phi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)) \equiv 0$,对t求导得

$$F_{x} \cdot \phi' + F_{y} \cdot \psi' + F_{z} \cdot \omega' = 0,$$

 $\mathbb{P}\left(\phi'(t_0),\psi'(t_0),\omega'(t_0)\right)\perp \vec{n}(P_0).$

- 切平面方程: $F_x(P_0)(x-x_0)+F_y(P_0)(y-y_0)+F_z(P_0)(z-z_0)=0$.
- 法线方程: $\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(P_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(P_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(P_0)}$.

曲面 z = f(x, y). $f \in C^1$.

• 曲面在 P_0 点的法向量为 $(f_x, f_y, -1)$.

证明: 设
$$F(x,y,z) = f(x,y) - z$$
, $(F_x, F_y, F_z) = (f_x, f_y, -1)$

- 切平面方程: $f_x(x_0, y_0)(x x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y y_0) (z z_0) = 0$.
- 法线方程: $\frac{x-x_0}{f_x(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f_y(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$.

曲面 z = f(x, y). $f \in C^1$.

- 曲面在 P_0 点的法向量为 $(f_x, f_y, -1)$.
 - 证明: 设 F(x,y,z) = f(x,y) z, $(F_x, F_y, F_z) = (f_x, f_y, -1)$.
- 切平面方程: $f_x(x_0, y_0)(x x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y y_0) (z z_0) = 0.$
- 法线方程: $\frac{x-x_0}{f_x(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f_y(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$.

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参数方程表示的曲面: $x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v), (u, v) \in D,$ $x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v) \in C^1(D).$

- 曲面在 P₀(x(u₀, v₀), y(u₀, v₀), z(u₀, v₀)) 点的法向量为 r̄_u × r̄_v|_(u₀,v₀).
 证明: 坐标曲线 x = x(u, v₀), y = y(u, v₀), z = z(u, v₀) 在 P₀ 点的切向 r̄_u(u₀, v₀) 和 x = x(u₀, v), y = y(u₀, v), z = z(u₀, v) 在 P₀ 点的切向 r̄_v(u₀, v₀) 均垂直于r̄_u × r̄_v|_(u₀,v₀).
- 切平面方程: $\begin{vmatrix} x x_0 & y y_0 & z z_0 \\ x_u(u_0, v_0) & y_u(u_0, v_0) & z_u(u_0, v_0) \\ x_v(u_0, v_0) & y_v(u_0, v_0) & z_v(u_0, v_0) \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

证明: $(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{r}_u(u_0, v_0) \times \vec{r}_v(u_0, v_0) = 0$

参数方程表示的曲面: $x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v), (u, v) \in D,$ $x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v) \in C^1(D).$

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 证明: 坐标曲线 x = x(u, v₀), y = y(u, v₀), z = z(u, v₀) 在 P₀ 点的切向 r̄_u(u₀, v₀) 和 x = x(u₀, v), y = y(u₀, v), z = z(u₀, v) 在 P₀ 点的切向 r̄_v(u₀, v₀) 均垂直于r̄_u × r̄_v|_(u₀,v₀).
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参数方程表示的曲面: $x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v), (u, v) \in D,$ $x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v) \in C^1(D).$

- 曲面在 $P_0(x(u_0, v_0), y(u_0, v_0), z(u_0, v_0))$ 点的法向量为 $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|_{(u_0, v_0)}$. 证明: 坐标曲线 $x = x(u, v_0), y = y(u, v_0), z = z(u, v_0)$ 在 P_0 点的切向 $\vec{r}_u(u_0, v_0)$ 和 $x = x(u_0, v), y = y(u_0, v), z = z(u_0, v)$ 在 P_0 点的切向 $\vec{r}_v(u_0, v_0)$ 均垂直于 $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|_{(u_0, v_0)}$.
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证明: $(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{r}_u(u_0, v_0) \times \vec{r}_v(u_0, v_0) = 0.$

两曲面的交线

- 曲线 $\begin{cases} \psi(x,y,z) = 0 \\ \phi(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 的切线,其中 $\phi, \psi \in C^1(D)$,且 $\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\right)$ 和 $\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}\right)$ 不共线.
- 解:设 P₀(x₀, y₀, z₀) 是交线上的一点, 切向

$$(A, B, C) = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\right)\Big|_{P_0} \times \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}\right)\Big|_{P_0}$$

切线方程 $\frac{x-x_0}{A} = \frac{y-y_0}{B} = \frac{z-z_0}{C}$

两曲面的交线

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切线方程 $\frac{x-x_0}{A} = \frac{y-y_0}{B} = \frac{z-z_0}{C}$.

- 利用洛比达法则, 泰勒公式求极限, 多元函数的极限.
- 积分的计算.
- 积分的应用: 弧长, 面积, 体积
- 中值定理及其应用:函数单调性,函数的凸凹性,不等式证明,拐点, 渐近线。
- 一元函数和多元函数的泰勒公式
- 一元函数和多元函数的极值和最值.
- 空间解析几何: 向量运算, 平面与直线方程.
- 多元函数的连续性, 偏导数存在性, 可微性.
- 多元函数(或隐函数确定的函数)的偏导数, 微分, 方向导数, 梯度.