### 第12课:

# 第14章 多变量函数的微分学

#### - 内容:

第14.7节隐函数定理(续)

第14.8节 逆映射定理

第14.9节 高阶偏导数

#### - 作业:

练习题14.8: 1[自己练习], 2.

练习题14.9: 1(2,3,6,8-10,[其余自己练习]), 2-3, 5, 6(2).

问 题14.9: 1\*-3\*.

### 第11-2课:复合函数的微分/求导

### 复合函数的微分/求导

■ 回忆-复合函数

设
$$f: D \to \mathbb{R}^m, g: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^k, f(D) \subset \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$$

复合函数  $g \circ f : D \to \mathbb{R}^k$ , 定义为  $g \circ f(\mathbf{x}) = g(f(\mathbf{x})), \mathbf{x} \in D$ 

> 复合函数的微分

设
$$f$$
, $g$ 如上, $a \in D^{\circ}$ , $b = f(a) \in \Omega^{\circ}$ 

如果f在a点可微,g在b点可微,则复合函数在a点可微,且

$$d(g \circ f)(a) = Jg(b)Jf(a)\Delta x$$
 (矩阵乘积)

也即 
$$J(g \circ f)(a) = Jg(b)Jf(a)$$
 —— 进一步展开如下:

## 第11-2课:复合函数的微分/求导

#### > 复合函数的雅可比矩阵

记 u = g(y), y = f(x), 将雅可比矩阵重新表示:

$$J(g \circ f) = JgJf$$
 也可以表示为  $Ju(x) = Ju(y)Jy(x)$ 

这样复合函数的雅可比矩阵公式可写成 (易记忆与理解)

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_n} \\
\vdots & & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_n}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_m} \\
\vdots & & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial y_m}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\
\vdots & & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial y_m}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \\
\frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n}
\end{pmatrix}$$

特例k=n=1:
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_j} \frac{\partial y_j}{\partial x}$$
—— 链式法则求导公式

# 第11-1课:向量值函数的微分

**グ何1**. 研究 
$$f(r,\theta,z) = \begin{pmatrix} r\cos\theta \\ r\sin\theta \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $r \ge 0$ ,  $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$ ,  $-\infty < z < +\infty$ 

解: 为研究函数的可微性, 计算雅可比矩阵如下:

$$\boldsymbol{J}\boldsymbol{f}(r,\theta,z) = \begin{pmatrix} D_r f_1 & D_{\theta} f_1 & D_z f_1 \\ D_r f_2 & D_{\theta} f_2 & D_z f_2 \\ D_r f_3 & D_{\theta} f_3 & D_z f_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意该雅可比矩阵处处连续, 因此这个函数处处可微

$$\text{#} \text{I} \quad \begin{pmatrix} df_1 \\ df_2 \\ df_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta r \\ \Delta\theta \\ \Delta z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta\Delta r - r\sin\theta\Delta\theta \\ \sin\theta\Delta r + r\cos\theta\Delta\theta \\ \Delta z \end{pmatrix} \quad \Box$$

### 第12-1课:回顾-函数的微分/求导

**梦11.** 
$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \ln|x + y + z| \end{pmatrix}, x + y + z \neq 0$$

用微分法计算其微分和雅可比矩阵

解: 
$$df_1 = d(z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) = zd(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}dz$$
  
 $= z\frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}dz = z\frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}dz,$   
 $df_2 = d(\ln|x + y + z|) = \frac{d(x + y + z)}{x + y + z} = \frac{dx + dy + dz}{x + y + z}$   
 $\vdots df = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{zxdx + zydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}dz \\ \frac{dx + dy + dz}{x + y + z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{xz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \frac{yz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{1}{x + y + z} & \frac{1}{x + y + z} & \frac{1}{x + y + z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix}$ 

由此得到雅可比矩阵  $Hf = \dots$ 

### 第11-4课: 隐函数定理: 更一般情况

> 隐函数定理 (推广到 n元隐函数)

设 
$$F \in C^1(D)$$
,  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ ,  $(\mathbf{x}_0, y_0) \in D^o$  满足以下条件: 
$$F(\mathbf{x}_0, y_0) = 0, \ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\mathbf{x}_0, y_0) \neq 0$$

则  $\exists \delta, \eta > 0$  并且有函数  $f: B_{\delta}(\mathbf{x}_0) \rightarrow (y_0 - \eta, y_0 + \eta)$ 

具有以下性质

- (1)  $F(x, f(x)) = 0, \forall ||x x_0|| < \delta, f(x_0) = y_0$
- (2)  $f \in C^1(B_{\delta}(x_0))$
- (3)  $D_i f(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, y) / \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\mathbf{x}, y), \quad y = f(\mathbf{x}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

### 第11-4课: 隐函数定理: 更一般情况

▶ 隐函数定理 (再推广- 向量值隐函数)

设 
$$F \in C^1(D, \mathbb{R}^m)$$
,  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ ,  $(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0) \in D^o$  满足以下条件:

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0$$
,  $det[J_y F(x_0, y_0)] \neq 0$ 

则  $\exists \delta, \eta > 0$  以及函数  $f: B_{\delta}(\mathbf{x}_0) \rightarrow B_{\eta}(\mathbf{y}_0)$ 

满足以下性质

- (1)  $F(x, f(x)) = 0, \forall ||x x_0|| < \delta, f(x_0) = y_0$
- $(2) f \in C^1(B_{\delta}(\mathbf{x}_0), \mathbb{R}^m)$
- (3)  $Jf(x) = -[J_v F(x, y)]^{-1} J_x F(x, y), y = f(x)$

上面使用的矩阵记号说明如下——

# 第11-4课: 隐函数定理: 更一般情况

■ 隐函数定理中的矩阵记号

$$\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) \\ \vdots \\ F_m(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$JF(x,y) = (J_xF(x,y) \quad J_yF(x,y))$$
 — 雅可比矩阵分块

$$J_{\boldsymbol{x}}\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} D_{x_1}F_1 & \dots & D_{x_n}F_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ D_{x_1}F_m & \dots & D_{x_n}F_m \end{pmatrix}, J_{\boldsymbol{y}}\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} D_{y_1}F_1 & \dots & D_{y_m}F_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ D_{y_1}F_m & \dots & D_{y_m}F_m \end{pmatrix}$$

注:  $J_y F(x, y)$  是m阶可逆方阵:  $\det[J_y F(x_0, y_0)] \neq 0$ 

## 第12-1课:回顾-函数的微分/求导

✓ 例3. 
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$$

 $\diamondsuit F(x,y,z)=0$  得到隐函数 z=f(x,y)

计算隐函数的微分/偏导数

解: 考虑 dF(x,y,z)=0 得到

$$d(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - 1) = 2(xdx + ydy + zdz) = 0$$

$$\therefore dz = -\frac{xdx + ydy}{z} \qquad \qquad \text{ @函数的微分}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$$
 ——隐函数的偏导数 [

## 第12-1课:回顾-函数的微分/求导

令
$$F_1$$
= $F_2$ =0 得到隐函数 $u(x,y),v(x,y)$ ,考虑  $dF_1$ = $dF_2$ =0:
$$d(3x^2+y^2+u^2+v^2-2)=2(3xdx+ydy+udu+vdv)=0$$
$$d(x^2+2y^2-u^2+v^2)=2(xdx+2ydy-udu+vdv)=0$$
整理得
$$\begin{cases} udu+vdv=-3xdx-ydy\\ udu-vdv=xdx+2ydy \end{cases}$$

解出微分 
$$\begin{cases} du = \frac{-2xdx + ydy}{2u} \\ dv = \frac{-4xdx - 3ydy}{2v} \end{cases}$$
 即  $d \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{x}{u} & \frac{y}{2u} \\ -\frac{2x}{v} & -\frac{3y}{2v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$  □

### 反函数/逆映射定理

■ 反函数/逆映射问题: 给定  $f: D \to \mathbb{R}^n, D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  考察f 的反函数及其性质—— $y = f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f(y)$  分析: 考虑应用隐函数定理,为此定义  $F: \tilde{D} \to \mathbb{R}^n$   $F(x,y) = x - f(y), (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times D = \tilde{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$  再取  $y_0 \in D^o, x_0 = f(y_0), \ M (x_0,y_0) \in \tilde{D}^o, \ F(x_0,y_0) = 0$  注意  $J_y F(x,y) = -Jf(y)$  —— 假设  $f \in C^1$  此外  $J_x F(x,y) = Jx = I_n$  ——n 阶单位矩阵

回忆隐函数定理,应用于反函数情况——

#### 冷區数定理 (回忆)

设  $F \in C^1(D, \mathbb{R}^m)$ ,  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ ,  $(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{y}_0) \in D^o$  满足以下条件:

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0$$
,  $det[J_y F(x_0, y_0)] \neq 0$ 

则  $\exists \delta, \eta > 0$  以及  $\mathbf{g}: B_{\delta}(\mathbf{x}_0) \to B_{\eta}(\mathbf{y}_0)$  具有以下性质

- ho (1) F(x,g(x)) = 0,  $g(x_0) = y_0$
- $(2) g \in C^1(B_{\delta}(x_0), \mathbb{R}^m)$

反函数应用

$$F(x,y) = x - f(y)$$

$$J_{y}F(x,y) = -Jf(y)$$

$$J_x \boldsymbol{F}(x, y) = Jx = \boldsymbol{I}_n$$

▶ 反函数/逆映射定理 (局部版)

设
$$f \in C^1(D, \mathbb{R}^n), D \subset \mathbb{R}^n, y_0 \in D^o$$
 满足条件: 
$$\det[Jf(y_0)] \neq 0$$

则  $\exists \delta, \eta > 0$  以及函数  $\mathbf{g} : B_{\delta}(\mathbf{x}_0) \to B_{\eta}(\mathbf{y}_0)$ , 其中  $\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}_0)$  满足以下性质

- (1) f(g(x)) = x,  $\forall ||x x_0|| < \delta$ ,  $g(x_0) = y_0$
- $\triangleright$  (2)  $\mathbf{g} \in C^1(B_{\delta}(\mathbf{x}_0), \mathbb{R}^n)$
- $(3) Jg(x) = [Jf(y)]^{-1}, y = g(x)$ 
  - 注1: 函数g就是f在 $y_0$ 点附近的反函数
  - 注2: 定理只保证在 $y_0$ 点局部存在反函数

▶ 反函数/逆映射定理 (整体版)

设 $f \in C^1(D,\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为开集, 且

- 1)  $f:D \to \mathbb{R}^n$  为单射
- 2)  $\forall y \in D$ ,  $\det[Jf(y)] \neq 0$

则记  $\Omega = f(D)$ , 存在f的反函数  $f^{-1} \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ 

证:由1)即得到反函数存在;

为得到反函数的光滑性和雅可比矩阵公式

只须应用局部版反函数定理 □

✓ 例1. 己知平面极坐标变换

$$f: x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$$

计算其雅可比矩阵和逆变换的雅可比矩阵

解:用微分法如下

$$df = \begin{pmatrix} d(r\cos\theta) \\ d(r\sin\theta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta dr - r\sin\theta d\theta \\ \sin\theta dr + r\cos\theta d\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dr \\ d\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Jf = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det(Jf) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$\therefore Jf^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} \begin{pmatrix} r\cos\theta & r\sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

### 高阶偏导数

■ 本节仅考虑数值函数

设  $f: D \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为开集

• 1阶偏导数:  $D_i f(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x)$  称为一阶偏导数

• 2阶偏导数: 岩f在D内每一点都有一阶偏导数,则

 $D_i f: D \to \mathbb{R}$  可继续考虑偏导数, 得到二阶偏导数, 记为

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \right), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

✓ **例1.**  $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}, x \neq 0$ , 计算所有2阶偏导数

解: 依次计算 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

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

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

【注意】 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  —— 是否偶然?

 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  求原点2阶混合偏导数

解:需要先计算原点附近的一阶偏导数,令 $x^2 + y^2 > 0$ 

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right] = y \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + xy \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ 1 - \frac{2y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right]$$

$$= y \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{4x^2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y(x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

注意x-y的对称性

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{x(y^4 + 4x^2y^2 - x^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x(x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

**グ 例2.** 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 求原点**2**阶混合偏导数

解(续): 前面得到

在原点: 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$$
 ——类似得到

由此可得
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{y} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \right] = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{[-y - 0]}{y} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x-0}{x} = 1$$

➤ Clairaut定理 (1739-1740-法)

设 
$$f: D \to \mathbb{R}$$
,  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是开集,  $P = (x_0, y_0) \in D$  若  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$  在  $D$  内存在且在  $P$  点连续, 则二者在该点相等证: 任取  $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$ ,  $\Delta x, \Delta y \neq 0$  分别记  $\varphi(\Delta x) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)$ ,  $\Delta y$  固定  $\psi(\Delta y) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)$ ,  $\Delta x$  固定注意到  $\varphi(\Delta x) - \varphi(0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) + f(x_0, y_0)$   $\psi(\Delta y) - \psi(0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_$ 

• Clairaut定理证明 (续):  $\varphi(\Delta x) - \varphi(0) = \psi(\Delta y) - \psi(0)$  (\*) 上式左端应用一元函数微分中值定理  $\exists \theta_1 \in (0,1)$   $\varphi(\Delta x) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(\theta_1 \Delta x) \Delta x$   $= \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0)\right] \Delta x$  继续应用一元函数微分中值定理  $\exists \theta_2 \in (0,1)$ 

 $\varphi(\Delta x) - \varphi(0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} (x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y$ 

回到等式(\*)右端类似地讨论, 得到  $\eta_1, \eta_2 \in (0,1)$ 

$$\psi(\Delta y) - \psi(0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0 + \eta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \eta_2 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y$$

代入等式(\*)两端, 消去  $\Delta x \Delta y$ 之后取极限 —— 注意两个二阶混合偏导数的连续性, 便得需要的结果

#### > 推论

设  $f: D \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是开集

若f在D内所有k阶偏导数都存在且连续,则k阶偏导数的值与关于自变量的求导次序无关。

例如: 
$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3 \partial x_1} = \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2 \partial x_1^2} = \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} = \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1 \partial x_3 \partial x_1} = \cdots$$

■ 记号:设 $D\subset\mathbb{R}^n$ 是开集

 $C^{k}(D) := \{f : D \to \mathbb{R} | f$ 的所有k阶偏导数在D 中连续 $\}$ 

称为D上k阶连续可微函数空间/集合

• 例3. 
$$\Delta := \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2}$$
 称为Laplace微分算子,设  $f \in C^2$  令  $u = f(r), r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}, \quad \Box$ 知 $\Delta u = 0, \quad \bar{x} f(r) = ?$  解:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = f'(r) \frac{x_i}{r}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$  
$$[\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{x_i}{r}]$$
 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [f'(r) \frac{x_i}{r}] = f''(r) \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\frac{x_i}{r}) \quad [\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\frac{1}{r}) = -\frac{x_i}{r^3}]$$
 
$$= f''(r) \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} + f'(r) (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x_i^2}{r^3}), \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$
 
$$\therefore \Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = f''(r) + f'(r) \frac{n-1}{r} = 0$$
 注意 
$$\frac{d}{dr} [r^{n-1} f'(r)] = r^{n-1} [f''(r) + \frac{n-1}{r} f'(r)] = 0$$
 
$$\therefore r^{n-1} f'(r) = const. \quad f'(r) = \frac{c}{r^{n-1}}, \quad f(r) = \begin{cases} a + b/r^{n-2}, \quad n > 2 \\ a + b \ln r, \quad n = 2 \end{cases}$$

问:对多元函数中值定理是否成立?

定理: 设 $f:D\to R$ 可微分,区域D是凸的,则任意a,b  $\in$  D, 在a,b确定的直线上存在一点 $\xi$ 使得  $f(b)-f(a)=Jf(\xi)(b-a)$  问:向量值函数中值定理是否成立?(一般:否)

定理: 设 $f: D \to R^m$ 可微分,区域D是凸的,则任意a, b  $\in$  D,

在a,b确定的直线上存在一点 $\xi$ 使得

$$|| f(b) - f(a) || \le || Jf(\xi) || || (b-a) ||$$

称之为"拟微分中值定理"

推论: 设 $f: D \to R^m$ 可微分,区域D是凸的,如果Jf=0,则f在D上为一常量。

注:上述结论对一般区域都成立。证明用到连通性。

### 第12课:

#### • 作业:

练习题14.8: 1[自己练习], 2.

练习题14.9: 1(2,3,6,8-10,[其余自己练习]), 2-3, 5, 6(2).

问 题14.9: 1\*-3\*.

■ 预习 (下次课内容):

第14.10节 Taylor公式 (多元函数的多项式近似)

第14.11节 极值