第11课:

第14章 多变量函数的微分学

- 内容:

第14.3节 向量值函数的微分(复习)

第14.4节 复合函数的微分/求导

第14.6-14.7 节 隐函数定理

Review: 函数/映射的微分

- ▶ 1) 在a点可微则在该点连续
- **2)** 在a点可微则该点n个偏导数都存在: $D_1 f(a), \dots, D_n f(a)$ 且方向导数为 $D_u f(a) = \langle \operatorname{grad} f(a), u \rangle, \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n, ||u|| = 1$
- 可微性判别:对于函数 $f:D\to\mathbb{R}, a\in D^{\circ}$
 - ?不可微:在该点连续?偏导数/方向导数存在?
 - ?可微: 计算偏导数-验证定义? 研究偏导数连续性?

> 函数连续-可导-可微之间的关系

偏导数在a点都连续

→ 函数在a点连续
函数在a点可微

所有方向导数在a点都存在

- > 梯度向量的几何意义
- 方向: 函数值增加最快的方向(反向是下降最快的方向);
- 大小: 函数在该点所有方向导数的最大值。

 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x\cos\frac{1}{y}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases} f(x,y) 除去x轴外处处连续, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

考察在原点可微性:已知在原点连续,计算偏导数:

$$D_{x}f(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0$$

$$D_{y}f(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x,y) - f(0,0) - D_{x}f(0,0)x - D_{y}f(0,0)y$$

$$= x \cos \frac{1}{y} \neq o(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})$$

结论: 函数在原点连续, 偏导数存在, 但函数不可微 [

- 向量值函数的微分

设
$$f: D \to \mathbb{R}^m$$
, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $a \in D^o$

称 f 在 a 点可微: 如果 Jacobi 矩阵 Jf(a) 存在且满足

$$f(a + \Delta x) - f(a) = Jf(a)\Delta x + o(||\Delta x||)$$

其中
$$Jf(a) := \begin{pmatrix}
D_1 f_1(a) & \cdots & D_n f_1(a) \\
\vdots & & \vdots \\
D_1 f_m(a) & \cdots & D_n f_m(a)
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\operatorname{grad} f_1(a) \\
\vdots \\
\operatorname{grad} f_m(a)
\end{pmatrix}$$

这时f在a点的微分记为 $df(a) := Jf(a)\Delta x$

 \rightarrow 推论: 若Jf 在a点存在且连续,则f在a点可微

例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

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

解: 计算雅可比矩阵: $Jf = \begin{pmatrix} D_x f_1 D_y f_1 D_z f_1 \\ D_x f_2 D_y f_2 D_z f_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{xz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \frac{yz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{1}{x + y + z} & \frac{1}{x + y + z} & \frac{1}{x + y + z} \end{pmatrix}$

该雅可比矩阵除去z轴和平面x+y+z=0之外处处连续 因此该映射在上述范围内处处可微, 微分可写为:

$$df_1(x, y, z) = \frac{xz\Delta x + yz\Delta y + (x^2 + y^2)\Delta z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$df_2(x, y, z) = \frac{\Delta x + \Delta y + \Delta z}{x + y + z}$$

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:

> 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)

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

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

• 链式法则说明

以k=n=1为例 (突出重点):
$$u = g(y), y = f(x)$$

注意变量依赖关系:
$$u = g(y_1,...y_m)$$
 $y_1 = f_1(x)$ $y_2 = f_2(x)$ \vdots $y_m = f_m(x)$

链式法则=雅可比矩阵公式:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_{j}} \frac{dy_{j}}{dx} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{j}} \frac{df_{j}}{dx}$$
[变量名 u,y,x] ~ [函数名 g,f +变量名 y,x]

✓ **例3.** 己知 $y = \varphi(x)^{h(x)}$, $\varphi(x) > 0$, $\varphi, h \in C^1$, 计算 $dy, \frac{dy}{dx}$ 解: 注意 $y = f(u, v) = u^v$, $u = \varphi(x)$, v = h(x)

应用链式法则:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = vu^{v-1}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = u^v \ln u, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi'(x), \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = h'(x)$$

代入上式得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = h(x)\varphi(x)^{h(x)-1}\varphi'(x) + \varphi(x)^{h(x)}\ln\varphi(x)h'(x)$$

$$\therefore dy = \varphi(x)^{h(x)} \left[\frac{h(x)}{\varphi(x)} \varphi'(x) + \ln \varphi(x) h'(x) \right] \Delta x \qquad \Box$$

✓ **例4.** 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y})$, f(u,v)是已知2元可微函数, dz = ?

解: 依照微分定义
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$$
,

为计算z的偏导数,需要应用链式法则:记

$$f_1' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v), f_2' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v), \quad u = xy, \quad v = \frac{x}{y}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_2' \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = yf_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_2'$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f_2' \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x f_1' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_2'$$

所以
$$dz = (yf_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_2')\Delta x + (xf_1' - \frac{x}{y^2}f_2')\Delta y$$

✓ **例4.** 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y})$, f(u,v)是已知2元可微函数, dz = ? 解法二: 记 z = f(u,v), g: u = xy, $v = \frac{x}{y}$ 计算Jacobi矩阵 $J(f \circ g)(x,y) = Jf(u,v)Jg(x,y)$

这导出
$$dz(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \partial u/\partial x & \partial u/\partial y \\ \partial v/\partial x & \partial v/\partial y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(f_1' - f_2'\right) \begin{pmatrix} y & x \\ \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(yf_1' + \frac{1}{y}f_2'\right) \Delta x + \left(xf_1' - \frac{x}{y^2}f_2'\right) \Delta y \qquad \Box$$

隐函数定理

- 隐函数问题 (以简单情况为例) 给定一个2元函数 F(x,y)
- 1) F(x,y)=0 是否可以确定/解出一个隐函数 y=f(x)? 也即满足 F(x,f(x))=0, f(x)的定义域? 值域?
 - 2) 函数 y=f(x) 是否连续? 可微?
 - 3) 微分/导数 f'(x) 的计算方法?

反例: $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1$

F(x,y)=0 无解,对于这样的F,隐函数不存在!

• 初步观察: 设隐函数 y = f(x) 存在且可微

则由
$$F(x, f(x)) = 0$$
 得到 $\frac{d}{dx}[F(x, f(x))] = 0$

关于x求导(形式计算),应用链式法则:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[F(x,y)] = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \quad y = f(x)$$

解得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y) / \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y), y = f(x), 只要 \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y) \neq 0$$

a)
$$F(x,y)=0$$
 至少有一对根 (x_0,y_0)

- 由此得到启发 $\{b\}$ F(x,y) 应该光滑/可微
 - c) 要求满足 $\partial F/\partial y \neq 0$

▶ 隐函数定理 (最简单情况: 1元隐函数)

设 $F \in C^1(D)$, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $(x_0, y_0) \in D^o$ 满足以下条件:

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$$

则 $\exists \delta, \eta > 0$ 以及函数 $f:(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \rightarrow (y_0 - \eta, y_0 + \eta)$

具有以下性质

- (1) F(x, f(x)) = 0, $\forall |x x_0| < \delta$, $f(x_0) = y_0$
- (2) $f \in C^1(x_0 \delta, x_0 + \delta)$
- (3) $f'(x) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y) / \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y), \quad y = f(x)$

■ 隐函数定理证明 (利用单调性和连续函数介值性质)

不妨令
$$D_{y}F(x_{0},y_{0})>0$$
, 由连续性 $\exists \delta_{1},\eta>0$ 使得

$$\forall |x-x_0| < \delta_1, |y-y_0| < \eta, D_y F(x, y) > 0,$$

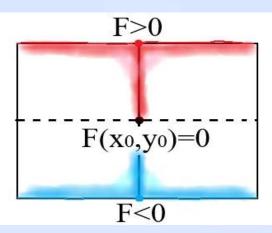
这说明F(x,y)关于y严格单调增。结合 $F(x_0,y_0)=0$,

$$\forall y \in [y_0 - \eta, y_0), F(x_0, y) < 0$$

$$\forall y \in (y_0, y_0 + \eta], F(x_0, y) > 0$$

特别有 $F(x_0, y_0 - \eta) < 0 < F(x_0, y_0 + \eta)$

再次利用F的连续性得到 $\delta \in (0, \delta_1]$



$$\forall |x-x_0| < \delta, F(x, y_0 - \eta) < 0 < F(x, y_0 + \eta)$$

■ 隐函数定理证明 (续一)

已经得到 $\forall |x-x_0| < \delta$, $F(x, y_0 - \eta) < 0 < F(x, y_0 + \eta)$

应用连续函数介值性质,并注意F(x,y)关于y严格单调

对于每个 $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$

存在唯一 $y \in (y_0 - \eta, y_0 + \eta)$, 满足 F(x, y) = 0

记 y = f(x), 得到函数 $f:(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \rightarrow (y_0 - \eta, y_0 + \eta)$

 $F(x, f(x)) = 0, \ \forall |x - x_0| < \delta, \ f(x_0) = y_0$

注意上面证明过程中, $\eta>0$ 可以任意小, 且

 $|f(x)-f(x_0)|$ $|f(x)-y_0|$ $|f(x)-f(x_0)|$ $|f(x)-f(x_0)|$ $|f(x)-f(x_0)|$ $|f(x)-f(x_0)|$

记 $y_1=f(x_1)$, 利用 $F(x_1,y_1)=0$ 类似上面论证可得f 在 x_1 点连续

■ 隐函数定理证明 (续二)

为证
$$f$$
的可微性,取 $\forall x, x + \Delta x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$
记 $y = f(x)$, $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$
由 f 的连续性: $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \to 0$ ($\Delta x \to 0$)
利用 F 的 C^1 性质和一元函数中值定理
 $0 = F(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - F(x, y)$ [$y + \Delta y = f(x + \Delta x)$]
 $= F(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - F(x, y + \Delta y) + F(x, y + \Delta y) - F(x, y)$
 $= D_x F(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \Delta x$
 $+ D_y F(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y$, $\begin{cases} \theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1) \\ \theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1) \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \Delta y = -\frac{D_x F(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y)}{D_y F(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y)} \to -\frac{D_x F(x, y)}{D_y F(x, y)}$

✓ **例1.** 研究 $F(x,y) = x - e^y = 0$ 确定的隐函数

解: 注意F(1,0)=0, 令F(x,y)=0 可得隐函数 y=f(x)

由
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1$$
, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -e^y \neq 0$ (将 x,y 作为独立变量计算导数)

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{e^y} \quad ------ 应用隐函数导数公式$$

或者直接应用链式法则

$$0 = \frac{d}{dx}[F(x,y)] = \frac{d}{dx}(x - e^y) = 1 - e^y \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad \therefore \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^y} \quad \Box$$

注: 事实上本例中 $y = \ln x$, $y' = \frac{1}{x}$, $x = e^y > 0$

> 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) $D_i f(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, y) / \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\mathbf{x}, y), \quad y = f(\mathbf{x}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

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

任取 $P = (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 满足 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1$
令 $F(x,y,z) = 0$, 为得到隐函数 $z = f(x,y)$, 需要 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z \neq 0$
令 $z_0 \neq 0$, 则在上述 P 点附近得到隐函数 $z = f(x,y)$

且有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -\frac{x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z}$$

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

上面使用的矩阵记号说明如下——

■ 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: $\det[J_y F(x_0, y_0)] \neq 0$

▶ 隐函数定理 (再推广- 向量值隐函数)

设
$$F \in C^1(D, \mathbb{R}^m)$$
, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, $(x_0, y_0) \in D^o$ 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) $f \in C^1(B_{\delta}(x_0), \mathbb{R}^m)$
- (3) $Jf(x) = -[J_v F(x, y)]^{-1} J_x F(x, y), y = f(x)$

例3.
$$F_1(x, y, u, v) = 3x^2 + y^2 + u^2 + v^2 - 2$$

 $F_2(x, y, u, v) = x^2 + 2y^2 - u^2 + v^2$
当 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$, $u_0 = v_0 = 1$, $F_1 = F_2 = 0$, Jacobi矩阵行列式
$$\det[J_{(u,v)}F] = \begin{vmatrix} D_u F_1 & D_v F_1 \\ D_u F_2 & D_v F_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2u & 2v \\ -2u & 2v \end{vmatrix} = 8uv \neq 0$$

令 $F_1=F_2=0$,得到该点附近的隐函数u=u(x,y),v=v(x,y),且

$$[\boldsymbol{J}_{(u,v)}\boldsymbol{F}]^{-1} = \frac{1}{4uv} \begin{pmatrix} v & -v \\ u & u \end{pmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{J}_{(x,y)}\boldsymbol{F} = \begin{pmatrix} D_x F_1 & D_y F_1 \\ D_x F_2 & D_y F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 2y \\ 2x & 4y \end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$\begin{pmatrix} D_x u & D_y u \\ D_x v & D_y v \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2uv} \begin{pmatrix} v & -v \\ u & u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3x & y \\ x & 2y \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{u} & -\frac{y}{2u} \\ \frac{2x}{v} & \frac{3y}{2v} \end{pmatrix}$$

第11课:

• 作业:

练习题14.4: 1-4[自己练习], 5-9, 10*.

练习题14.6: 1(2,4), 2(2-4), 3*, 4-5, 6*.

练习题14.7: 1-2[自己练习], 3-5, 6*.

■ 预习(下次课内容):

第14.7-14.8节 隐函数定理和反函数定理 第14.9节 高阶偏导数