1 极限

- (i)全极限
- (ii)路径极限
- (iii)方向极限
- (iv)累次极限

若
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y)$$
存在, $\lim_{x\to x_0} \lim_{y\to y_0} f(x,y)$ 存在,则:

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to x_0} \lim_{y\to y_0} f(x,y)$$

重要推论:

$$(I)$$
若 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y)$, $\lim_{x\to x_0} \lim_{y\to y_0} f(x,y)$, $\lim_{y\to y_0} \lim_{x\to x_0} f(x,y)$ 存在,则:三者相等

$$(II)$$
若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \lim_{y \to y_0} f(x,y)$, $\lim_{y \to y_0} \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x,y)$ 存在且不等,则:全极限不存在

(i)方向极限存在但全极限不存在

重要反例: (ii)方向极限存在且皆相等但全极限不存在

(iii)累次极限存在但全极限不存在

2 连续性

$$(i)$$
定义: $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$

(i)最值性

(ii)闭域上的性质: (ii)介值性

(iii)康托定理

3 可导、可微

(i)可导定义: 偏导数存在

(ii)可微定义: $\exists Ast : \forall 方向 \Delta x, f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + A \cdot \Delta x + o(|\Delta x|)$

(iii)可微说明:

$$(I)$$
可微必可导,且: $\mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)$

(II)对于二元函数,从定义上证明可微:

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y + o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right)$$

(iv)连续可微:

定义:偏导数全连续

性质:连续可微必可微

(v)方向导数:

定义:h为单位方向向量, $f(x_0 + th) = f(x_0) + f_h(x_0)t + o(t)$ 性质:

(I)若f可微,则: $f_h(x_0) = A \cdot h$

(II)若f方向导数皆存在,但是存在多个最大值(正大于负),则函数不可微

(vi)复合求导

记
$$F = f \circ g$$
,则: $abla F =
abla f \cdot
abla g$

- (vii)重要反例:
 - (i)连续但不可导
 - (ii)可导但不连续
 - (iii)可导但不可微
 - (iv)可微但不连续可微
 - (v)方向导数存在但不可微
 - (vi)方向导数存在且都相等但是不可微

4 高阶导数与泰勒展开

- (i)高阶偏导交换次序条件: 任意该阶偏导数连续
- (ii)泰勒展开:

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \sum_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} (h \cdot \nabla)^k f(x_0) + o(|h|^n)$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \sum_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} (h \cdot \nabla)^k f(x_0) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (h \cdot \nabla)^k f(x_0 + \xi h)$$

注: 拉格朗日余项一定要在凸域的前提下

重要推论: 闭域上的可导函数, 若满足 $f_x, f_y \equiv 0$ 则: $f(x,y) \equiv Const$

(iii)泰勒展开的二元一阶形式:

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y + o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right)$$

(iii)泰勒展开的二元二阶形式 (黑塞阵):

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y + (\Delta x, \Delta y) \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} + o()$$

$$i \exists H = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

讨论:

(I)H正定,则极值点为极小值,要求:

$$f_{xx} > 0, f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}f_{yx} = f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$$

(II)H负定,则极值点为极大值,要求:

$$f_{xx} < 0, f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}f_{yx} = f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$$

(III)H半正定,半负定,不定无法判断是极大值还是极小值或者是拐点

(iv)多元函数极值

详见拉格朗日乘数法

5 隐函数唯一存在定理

(i)对函数 $F(\boldsymbol{x},y)$ 在 $(\boldsymbol{x_0},y_0)$ 若:

$$(I)F(\boldsymbol{x_0}, y_0) = 0$$

$$(II)F, F_y$$
全连续

$$(III)F_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) \neq 0$$

则: 习唯一
$$f(\boldsymbol{x}) = y$$
.且: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} = -\frac{F_{x_k}}{F_y}$

(ii)对函数 $F(x, u)x \in D_1 \subset R^m, u \in D_2 \subset R^n, F : P \subset R^{m+n} \to Q \subset R^n$ 在 (x_0, u_0) 若:

$$(I)\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{x_0},\boldsymbol{u_0}) = 0$$

(II)**F**连续可微

$$(III) \left| \frac{\partial (F_1 \cdots F_n)}{\partial (u_1 \cdots u_n)} \right| \neq 0$$

则: 母唯一
$$u(x) = u$$
.且:
$$\frac{\partial (u_1 \cdots u_n)}{\partial (x_1 \cdots x_m)} = -\left| \frac{\partial (F_1 \cdots F_n)}{\partial (u_1 \cdots u_n)} \right|^{-1} \frac{\partial (F_1 \cdots F_n)}{\partial (x_1 \cdots x_m)}$$

(iii)推论: 反函数存在定理(条件略)

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}=E$$

6 条件极值——拉格朗日乘数法

(i)考察函数 $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$,条件: $\varphi_1(\boldsymbol{x}), \dots \varphi_m(\boldsymbol{x}) = 0 (m < n)$

$$(ii)$$
 fip $L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) = F(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{1}^{m} \lambda_i \varphi_i(\mathbf{x})$

$$(iii)$$
 $\mathbb{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} L = 0 (i = 1 \cdots n), \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_j} L = 0 (j = 1 \cdots m)$