

Review

- •极限与连续
- •判断函数在一点没有极限的方法
- •连续函数在有界闭集上的性质
- •(n重)极限与累次极限
- $o(\|x-x_0\|^k)$ 与 $O(\|x-x_0\|^k), x \to x_0$ 时.



§ 4. 多元函数的偏导数与全微分

1. 偏导数

Def. $u = f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在 $x_0 = (x_0^{(1)}, x_0^{(2)}, \dots, x_0^{(n)}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的某个邻域中有定义, 若极限

$$\lim_{\Delta x_i \to 0} \frac{\Delta_{x_i} u}{\Delta x_i} = \lim_{\Delta x_i \to 0} \frac{f(x_0^{(1)}, \dots, x_0^{(i-1)}, x_0^{(i)} + \Delta x_i, x_0^{(i+1)}, \dots, x_0^{(n)}) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x_i}$$

存在,则称之为f(x,y)在 x_0 关于 x_i 的偏导数,记作 $\frac{cf}{\partial x_i}(x_0)$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(x_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}\bigg|_{x_0}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}\bigg|_{x_0}, u'_{x_i}(x_0) \vec{\boxtimes} f'_{x_i}(x_0).$$

Remark: 二元函数f(x,y)偏导数的几何意义.

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

Remark: 1) 对某个变量求偏导数时, 视其余变量为常数, 按一元函数求导法则和公式去求.

2)求分段函数的偏导函数时,用定义求分界点处的偏导数,用1)中方法求其它点处的偏导数.一般地,分段函数的偏导函数仍为分段函数.

Remark: 视 x_0 为变量, 得偏导函数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.



例. 设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x+y)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2} \sin \frac{1}{x^{2}}}{x} = 0.$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0$$
时,

$$f'_x(x,y) = 2(x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x(x+y)^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}\cos\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$$
.

例. $f(x, y) = x^2 e^y + (x-1) \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $f'_x(1, 0)$.

解法一: $f(x,0) = x^2$, 所以 $f'_x(1,0) = 2$.

解法二:

$$f'_{x}(x, y) = 2xe^{y} + \arctan \frac{y}{x} + (x-1) \cdot \frac{\overline{x^{2}}}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2}}$$

=
$$2xe^y + \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y(1-x)}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

所以
$$f'_x(1,0) = 2.$$
□

Remark: 求具体点处的偏导数时, 第一种方法较好.



Remark: 多元函数偏导数存在与连续性互不蕴含.

例: 设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & y = x^2, x > 0 \\ 0 & 其它情形 \end{cases}$$
, 则 $f(x,0) \equiv f(0,y) \equiv 0$,

$$f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$$
, 但 f 在 $(0,0)$ 不连续.

例:
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
在原点连续,但 $f'_x(0,0), f'_y(0,0)$

都不存在. 事实上,
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{x}$$
与

lim_{y→0}
$$\frac{f(0,y)-f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y\to0} \frac{\sqrt{y^2}}{y}$$
 都不存在.□

例. z = f(x, y), $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$, $f(x, x^2) = 1$, 求f(x, y).

解:由 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$,将x看成常数,两边对y积分,得

$$z = f(x, y) = \int (x^2 + 2y)dy = x^2y + y^2 + g(x),$$

其中g(x)为待定函数.由 $f(x,x^2)=1$,有

$$g(x) = 1 - 2x^4,$$

$$f(x, y) = 1 + x^2y + y^2 - 2x^4$$
.

2. 全微分

1) 一元函数的微分

以直代曲 近似计算

$$\Delta f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$
$$= f'(x_0) \Delta x + \alpha,$$

其中
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x} = 0$$
, 即 $\alpha = o(\Delta x)$, 当 $\Delta x \to 0$ 时. 记

$$df(x_0) = f'(x_0)\Delta x = f'(x_0)dx.$$

2) 二元函数的微分

推广一元微分的概念,形式上应该有,

$$\Delta f(x_0, y_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$
$$= (a, b) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} + \alpha,$$

其中 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$,即

$$\alpha = o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right), \quad \Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0$$

这里的a,b应该与f在(x_0,y_0)的两个一阶偏导数有关.



3) n元函数的微分

或

Def. u = f(x)在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的某邻域中定义,若存在常数 a_1, a_2 , ..., a_n , s.t. 当 $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, ..., \Delta x_n) \to 0$ 时, $\Delta u(x_0) = \Delta f(x_0) \triangleq f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ $= a_1 \Delta x_1 + a_2 \Delta x_2 + ... + a_n \Delta x_n + o(\|\Delta x\|),$

则称u = f(x)在点 x_0 可微, 称 $a_1 \Delta x_1 + a_2 \Delta x_2 + \cdots + a_n \Delta x_n$ 为f在 x_0 的(全)微分,记作

$$du(x_0) = df(x_0) = a_1 \Delta x_1 + a_2 \Delta x_2 + \dots + a_n \Delta x_n,$$

$$du(x_0) = df(x_0) = a_1 dx_1 + a_2 dx_2 + \dots + a_n dx_n.$$



Remark: f在 x_0 可微 \Leftrightarrow ∃常数 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - a_1 \Delta x_1 - a_2 \Delta x_2 - \dots - a_n \Delta x_n}{\|x - x_0\|} = 0.$$

例. f为有界函数,即 $\exists M > 0$,使得 $|f(x,y)| \le M$, $\forall (x,y)$,则 $g(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} f(x,y) \pm (0,0)$ 可微.

Proof.
$$\frac{|g(x,y) - g(0,0)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{|(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} f(x,y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$= (x^2 + y^2)|f(x,y)| \le M(x^2 + y^2) \to 0, \stackrel{\text{\tiny \perp}}{=} (x,y) \to (0,0) \text{ fig.}$$

Thm.u = f(x)在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微,则

1) f在 x_0 连续,

2)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0)$$
存在, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,且 f 在 x_0 的全微分为
$$du = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_0)dx_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_0)dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)dx_n.$$

Proof: 记f 在 x_0 的全微分为 $du = a_1 dx_1 + a_2 dx_2 + \cdots + a_n dx_n$.

1)
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = a_1 \Delta x_1 + a_2 \Delta x_2 + \dots + a_n \Delta x_n + o(\|\Delta x\|)$$

 $\rightarrow 0, \, \exists \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \, \exists J.$

故f在 x_0 连续.

2) 当 $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ 时,由可微的定义,

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = a_1 \Delta x_1 + a_2 \Delta x_2 + \dots + a_n \Delta x_n + o(\|\Delta x\|)$$
$$\Delta_{x_1} f(x_0) = a_1 \Delta x_1 + o(|\Delta x_1|),$$

于是,
$$f'_{x_1}(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x_1 \to 0} \frac{\Delta_{x_1} f(x_0)}{\Delta x_1} = a_1.$$

同理,
$$f'_{x_i}(x_0) = a_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

故f在xo的全微分为

$$du(x_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_0)dx_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_0)dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)dx_n. \square$$



Remark: 函数的连续性与偏导数的存在性不蕴含函数的可微性.

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

连续性、可微性、偏导数的存在性与连续性.

解: 1)f在(0,0)连续.

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le |x| \to 0 = f(0, 0), \quad (x, y) \to (0, 0)$$
 | $f(x, y) \to (0, 0)$ | f

2)
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} \frac{y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0), \end{cases}$$

 f'_{x} 在(0,0)存在但不连续. 同理,

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0), \end{cases}$$

 f_{y}' 在(0,0)存在但不连续.

3) f在(0,0)不可微. 若可微,则

$$\Delta f(0,0) = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$
$$= 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right), \Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0 \text{ by}.$$

故
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \to 0.$$

这与
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0, \Delta y = \Delta x} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 看.

例.
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在原点的

连续性、可微性、偏导数的存在性与偏导函数的连续性.

解: 1) f在(0,0) 连续.

2)
$$f(x,0) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_x'(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0;$$

$$f'_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f'_{x}(x,y)$ 不存在,故 $f'_{x}(x,y)$ 在(0,0)不连续.

同理 $f'_{y}(0,0) = 0$,但 f'_{y} 在(0,0)不连续.

3) f在(0,0)可微. 事实上,

$$\Delta f(0,0) - f_x'(0,0)\Delta x - f_y'(0,0)\Delta y$$

$$= ((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$= o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}\right), \Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0 \text{ ff.} \square$$

例 $f = \sqrt{\sin|xy|}$ 在原点的连续性、偏导数与可微性.

解:• f 在原点连续.

•
$$\boxtimes f(x,0) \equiv 0, f(0,y) \equiv 0, \exists f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0.$$

•若f在原点可微,则
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{\sin|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0.$$

$$\overline{\lim} \lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x\to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x\to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin|xy|}}{\sqrt{|xy|}} \lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x\to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x\to 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}},$$

矛盾,故f在原点不可微.□

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3. 函数在一点可微的充要条件

Thm.n元函数f(x)在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 可微的充要条件是

$$\Delta f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n f'_{x_i}(x_0) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \Delta x_i,$$

其中 ε_i 为 $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n)$ 的n元函数, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 且 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \varepsilon_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

Proof: (必要性) 若f(x)在 x_0 可微,则

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n f'_{x_i}(x_0) \Delta x_i + \alpha,$$

其中 $\alpha = o(\|\Delta x\|)$, 当 $\Delta x \to 0$ 时.

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\alpha \cdot sgn(\Delta x_i)}{|\Delta x_1| + \dots + |\Delta x_n|} \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varepsilon_i \Delta x_i,$$

其中
$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{\alpha \cdot sgn(\Delta x_i)}{|\Delta x_1| + \dots + |\Delta x_n|}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathcal{E}_{i} \right| &= \frac{\left| \alpha \right|}{\left| \Delta x_{1} \right| + \dots + \left| \Delta x_{n} \right|} \\ &= \frac{\left| \alpha \right|}{\left\| \Delta x \right\|} \cdot \frac{\left\| \Delta x \right\|}{\left| \Delta x_{1} \right| + \dots + \left| \Delta x_{n} \right|} \le \frac{\left| \alpha \right|}{\left\| \Delta x \right\|} \end{aligned}$$

故
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} |\varepsilon_i| = 0$$
, $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \varepsilon_i = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.



(充分性)设

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n f'_{x_i}(x_0) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \Delta x_i,$$

其中 ε_i 为 $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n)$ 的n元函数, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 且 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \varepsilon_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

则

$$\frac{\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varepsilon_{i} \Delta x_{i}\right|}{\left\|\Delta x\right\|} \leq \frac{\left(\left|\varepsilon_{1}\right| + \dots + \left|\varepsilon_{n}\right|\right)\left(\left|\Delta x_{1}\right| + \dots + \left|\Delta x_{n}\right|\right)}{\left\|\Delta x\right\|} \\
\leq n(\left|\varepsilon_{1}\right| + \dots + \left|\varepsilon_{n}\right|), \quad \to 0, \stackrel{\text{if}}{=} \Delta x \to 0 \text{ if } .$$

故f(x)在 x_0 可微.□

Thm. f'_{x_i} 在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 连续, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则f 在 x_0 可微.

Proof: $i = 1, \dots, n$, 为 \mathbb{R}^n 的自然基, $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n)$,

则
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

$$= f(x_0 + \Delta x_1 e_1) - f(x_0)$$

$$+ f(x_0 + \Delta x_1 e_1 + \Delta x_2 e_2) - f(x_0 + \Delta x_1 e_1)$$

$$+\cdots+f(x_0+\Delta x)-f(x_0+\Delta x_1e_1+\cdots+\Delta x_{n-1}e_{n-1})$$

由一元函数的微分中值定理, $\exists \theta_i \in (0,1), i=1,2,\cdots,n,s.t.$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

$$= f'_{x_1}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x_1 e_1) \Delta x_1 + f'_{x_2}(x_0 + \Delta x_1 e_1 + \theta_2 \Delta x_2 e_2) \Delta x_2$$

$$+\cdots + f'_{x_n}(x_0 + \Delta x_1 e_1 + \cdots + \Delta x_{n-1} e_{n-1} + \theta_n \Delta x_n e_n) \Delta x_n$$



$$\begin{split} \widetilde{\operatorname{id}} \, \varepsilon_1 &= \overline{f_{x_1}'(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x_1 e_1) - f_{x_1}'(x_0)}, \\ \varepsilon_2 &= f_{x_2}'(x_0 + \Delta x_1 e_1 + \theta_2 \Delta x_2 e_2) - f_{x_2}'(x_0), \\ &\vdots \\ \varepsilon_n &= f_{x_n}'(x_0 + \Delta x_1 e_1 + \dots + \Delta x_{n-1} e_{n-1} + \theta_n \Delta x_n e_n) - f_{x_n}'(x_0), \end{split}$$

则
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n f'_{x_i}(x_0) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i \Delta x_i$$

其中 ε_i 为 $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n)$ 的n元函数, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

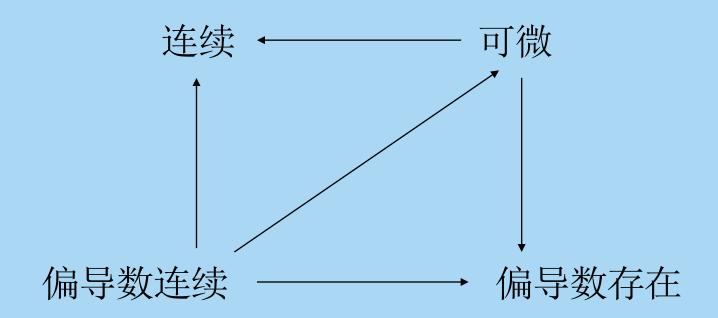
由
$$f'_{x_i}$$
在 x_0 的连续性,
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \varepsilon_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

因此f在 x_0 可微.□





Remark: 函数的连续性、可微性、偏导数存在性与偏导数连续性之间的蕴含关系图.



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4. 高阶偏导数

视 $f'_x(x,y)$, $f'_y(x,y)$ 为x, y的二元函数, 有时也记为 f'_1 , f'_2 , 考虑它们的偏导数, 即高阶偏导数. 例如,

$$f''_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right), \quad f''_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

分别为f关于x和关于y的二阶偏导数,也记为 f_{11}'', f_{22}'' .而

$$f''_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right), \qquad f''_{yx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$$

为f关于x,y的二阶混合偏导数,也记为 f_{12}'' , f_{21}'' .



例.
$$z = \frac{1}{x} f(xy) + yf(x+y)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(xy) + f(x+y) + yf'(x+y)$$

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

$$= yf''(xy) + f'(x+y) + yf''(x+y).\square$$

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

求 $f_{xy}''(0,0)$ 和 $f_{yx}''(0,0)$.

$$\operatorname{\widehat{H\!\!\!\!/}}_{2} : \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} y \frac{x^4 - y^4 + 4x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'_x(0,y) - f'_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1.$$



$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} x \frac{x^4 - y^4 - 4x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f''_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'_y(x,0) - f'_y(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1. \square$$

Question: 要求 $f''_{xx}(0,0)$, 是否必须计算出 $f'_{x}(x,y)$?

$$f_{xx}''(0,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f_x'(x,0) - f_x'(0,0)}{x}$$
,只需计算出 $f_x'(x,0)$.

Remark: 混合偏导数一般情况下与求导顺序有关.

Thm. 岩 f''_{xy} , f''_{yx} 都在 (x_0, y_0) 连续,则 $f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f''_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$.

Proof.
$$\Rightarrow \Delta = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)$$

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

则
$$\varphi'(t) = f'_x(x_0 + t\Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)\Delta x - f'_x(x_0 + t\Delta x, y_0)\Delta x$$

$$\Delta = \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(\theta_1)$$

$$= \left(f_x'(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x'(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0) \right) \Delta x$$

$$= f''_{yx}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y, \quad \ddagger \theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1).$$

同理, 令 $\psi(t) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + t\Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + t\Delta y)$, 则 $\psi'(t) = f_v'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + t\Delta y)\Delta y - f_v'(x_0, y_0 + t\Delta y)\Delta y,$ $\Delta = \psi(1) - \psi(0) = \psi'(\theta_3)$ $= (f'_{y}(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_3 \Delta y) - f'_{x}(x_0, y_0 + \theta_3 \Delta y)) \Delta y$ $= f''_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_4 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_3 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y, \qquad \theta_3, \theta_4 \in (0,1).$ 于是 $f''_{vx}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) = f''_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_4 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_3 \Delta y),$ 由于 f''_{xy} , f''_{yx} 在 (x_0, y_0) 连续,上式中令 $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$,得 $f''_{vx}(x_0, y_0) = f''_{xv}(x_0, y_0).\Box$

5. 方向导数、梯度

Question: 用过点 $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 且平行于0Z轴的平面去截曲面z = f(x, y),所得的交线在点 $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 处的斜率如何刻画?

点 (x_0, y_0) 及单位向量 $v = (v_1, v_2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 确定直线 $\ell = \{(x, y) \mid x = x_0 + v_1 t, y = y_0 + v_2 t\}.$

其中t表示点 (x_0, y_0) 沿方向v到点(x, y)的有向距离. 把直线 ℓ 类比为x轴,方向v类比为x轴正向. 则可以得到方向导数的定义.

Def. $f \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的邻域中有定义, $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为非零向量, l为过 x_0 沿v方向的射线, 若t的函数

$$g(t) = f(x_0 + \frac{v}{\|v\|}t) = f(x_0^{(1)} + \frac{v_1}{\|v\|}t, \dots, x_0^{(n)} + \frac{v_n}{\|v\|}t)$$

在t = 0存在右导数,即极限

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ x \in I}} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{g(t) - g(0)}{t}$$

存在,则称该极限为f(x)在 x_0 沿方向v的方向导数,记作

$$\left. \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{x_0} \mathbb{E} f_v'(x_0).$$



Remark. $\frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial v}$ 是函数f(x)在点 x_0 沿方向v的变化率. 第i个分量

Remark. $\frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_i}$ 为f在 x_0 沿 $e_i = (0, \dots 0, 1, 0, \dots 0)$ 的方向导数.

Thm. 设f 在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微, $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为非零向量,

则方向导数 $\frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial v}$ 存在,且

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_1} \frac{v_1}{\|v\|} + \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_2} \frac{v_2}{\|v\|} + \dots + \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_n} \frac{v_n}{\|v\|}.$$

Proof. f在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微, 则

$$f(x_0 + \frac{v}{\|v\|}t) - f(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_i} \frac{v_i}{\|v\|}t + o(t).$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial v} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \frac{v}{\|v\|}t) - f(x_0)}{t}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_i} \frac{v_i}{\|v\|} + \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{o(t)}{t}$$

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{\partial f(x_{0})}{\partial x_{i}}\frac{v_{i}}{\|v\|}.\square$$

例. 求 $f = x^2 + y^2$ 在 $M_0(2,1)$ 沿w = (3,-4)的方向导数.

解法一. $v = w/\|w\| = (3/5, -4/5)^{\mathrm{T}}$,

$$g(t) = f\left(2 + \frac{3}{5}t, 1 - \frac{4}{5}t\right) = \left(2 + \frac{3}{5}t\right)^{2} + \left(1 - \frac{4}{5}t\right)^{2},$$
$$\frac{\partial f(2,1)}{\partial v} = g'(0) = \frac{4}{5}.$$

解法二. $v = w/\|w\| = (3/5, -4/5)^{\mathrm{T}}, f_x'(2,1) = 4, f_y'(2,1) = 2.$

$$\frac{\partial f(2,1)}{\partial v} = f'_{x}(2,1) \cdot \frac{3}{5} + f'_{y}(2,1) \cdot \frac{-4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}.\square$$

Remark: 即使f(x,y)在某点存在所有的方向导数,也不能推断f在该点连续.

例.
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y = x^2, x > 0, \\ 0, & x \neq 0, \end{cases}$$
 在原点不连续,但沿任何

非零向量
$$v \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
, $\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial v} = 0$.

Def. n元函数f在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微, 称

$$\operatorname{grad} f(x_0) \triangleq \left(\frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_n}\right)$$

为数量场u = f(x)在点 x_0 的梯度.



Thm. f在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微, 记 $w = \text{grad}f(x_0)$ 则

$$\max_{v \in \mathbb{R}^n, v \neq 0} \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial w} = \| \operatorname{grad} f(x_0) \|,$$

即 f 在 x_0 沿梯度方向的方向导数最大,且最大方向导数的值为梯度的模.

Proof.
$$f$$
在 x_0 可微,则 $\frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial v} = \operatorname{grad} f(x_0) \cdot \frac{v}{\|v\|}$

$$= \|\operatorname{grad} f(x_0)\| \cdot \cos < \operatorname{grad} f(x_0), v >$$

$$\leq \|\operatorname{grad} f(x_0)\|$$

当且仅当 $v = k \cdot \operatorname{grad} f(x_0), k > 0$ 时"="成立.



Remark. n元函数f在 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 可微,则f在 x_0 沿负梯度方向 $-\operatorname{grad} f(x_0)$ 的方向导数最小,且最小方向导数的值为梯度的模的-1倍. (优化中有一种算法叫最速下降法.)

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作业: 习题1.4 No. 1(单),2(单), 8,11(单),12 (单),15 (单)