

多元函数微分学

多元函数基本概念

邻域

- δ 邻域: 设 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 是 xOy 平面上的一个点, $U(P_0, \delta)$ 表示以 P_0 为中心, 半径为 δ 的圆盘, 即 $U(P_0, \delta) = \{(x, y) | \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} < \delta\}$
- 去心 δ 邻域: $\dot{U}(P_0, \delta) = \{(x, y) | 0 < \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} < \delta\}$

极限

- 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上有定义, $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 或为区域 D 边界上的一点, 如果对于任意给定的正数 ε , 总存 $\delta > 0$, 使得当点 $P(x, y) \in D$ 且 $0 < \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} < \delta$ 时, 对应的函数值 $f(x, y)$ 都满足不等式 $|f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon$, 那么称函数 $f(x, y)$ 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ 时的极限为 A , 记为 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = A$

连续

- 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上有定义, 如果对于区域 D 内任意一点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$, 极限 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$, 那么称函数 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上连续

偏导数

- $f(x)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 的邻域内有定义
- $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = f'_x(x_0, y_0)$
- $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = f'_y(x_0, y_0)$

高阶偏导数

- 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 的偏导数称为 $f(x, y)$ 的二阶偏导数
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 两个混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 在函数 $f(x, y)$ 的定义域内连续, 则有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$$

可微

- 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内有定义, $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处的全增量 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$
- 若 $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$, 其中 A, B 仅与 x, y 有关, 而与 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 无关, $o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$ 是当 $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时, 比 $\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ 高阶的无穷小, 我们称函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 并称 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分, 记为 $dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y = Adx + Bdy$
- 可微必要条件: 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 则函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的偏导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 存在, 并且有 $A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), B = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$
- 可微充分条件: 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内的偏导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 存在, 并且在该邻域内连续, 则函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微

多元函数微分法则

链式法则

- $z = f(u, v), u = \varphi(x, y), v = \phi(x, y)$
- $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$
- $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}$
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y}$
- $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x}$

多元函数的极值和最值

极值

- 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处有定义
- 如果存在邻域 $U(P_0, \delta)$, 使得对于任意 $(x, y) \in U(P_0, \delta)$, 都有 $f(x, y) \leq f(x_0, y_0)$, 那么称 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 是函数 $f(x, y)$ 的一个极大值
- 如果存在邻域 $U(P_0, \delta)$, 使得对于任意 $(x, y) \in U(P_0, \delta)$, 都有 $f(x, y) \geq f(x_0, y_0)$, 那么称 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 是函数 $f(x, y)$ 的一个极小值

最值

- 如果对于区域 D 上的任意 (x, y) , 都有 $f(x, y) \leq f(x_0, y_0)$, 那么称 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 是函数 $f(x, y)$ 的一个最大值
- 如果对于区域 D 上的任意 (x, y) , 都有 $f(x, y) \geq f(x_0, y_0)$, 那么称 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 是函数 $f(x, y)$ 的一个最小值

无条件极值

- 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 取极值的必要条件:
 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$
- 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 取极值的充分条件:
$$\begin{cases} f'_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A \\ f'_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B \\ f'_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C \end{cases} \quad \Delta = AC - B^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Delta > 0, \begin{cases} A > 0, & \min \\ A < 0, & \max \end{cases} \\ \Delta < 0, \text{非极值} \\ \Delta = 0, \text{方法失效} \end{cases}$$

有条件极值(拉格朗日数乘法)

- 求目标函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在条件 $\begin{cases} g(x, y, z) = 0 \\ h(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 下的最值
- 构造辅助函数: $F(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda g(x, y, z) + \mu h(x, y, z)$
- 令
$$\begin{cases} F'_x = f'_x + \lambda g'_x + \mu h'_x = 0 \\ F'_y = f'_y + \lambda g'_y + \mu h'_y = 0 \\ F'_z = f'_z + \lambda g'_z + \mu h'_z = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = g(x, y, z) = 0 \\ F'_\mu = h(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
- 得到所有的备选点 P_i , 计算 $f(P_i)$ 得到最大值和最小值.