

§ 15.1 全微分与偏导数(2)



全微分的定义与计算

问题 对于一元函数,函数在某点可导表明函数在 这一点连续;

对于多元函数,是否也能由某种性质保证函数的连续性?



一元函数微分学中,

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

类似的,对于二元函数,我们有

$$f(x_{0} + \Delta x, y_{0}) - f(x_{0}, y_{0}) \approx f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) \Delta x$$

$$f(x_{0}, y_{0} + \Delta y) - f(x_{0}, y_{0}) \approx f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) \Delta y$$

二元函数 对*x*和对*y*的偏增量 二元函数 对*x*和对*y*的偏微分

全增量的概念

如果函数z = f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的某邻域内有定义,并设 $P'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$ 为这邻域内的任意一点,则称这两点的函数值之差 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 为函数在点P对应于自变量增量 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 的全增量,记为 Δz ,即 $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$.



全微分的定义

如果函数z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻 域内有定义. 若函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 可以表示为 $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$, 其中A, B不依赖于 Δx , Δy 而仅与 x_0 , y_0 有关, $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, 则称函数z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微, $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 称为函数z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的 全微分, 记为dz, 即 $dz=A\Delta x+B\Delta y$.

函数若在某区域 D 内各点处处可微分,则称这函数在 D 内可微分.

如果函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微分,则函数 在该点连续.

事实上
$$\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$$
, $\lim_{\rho \to 0} \Delta z = 0$,

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = \lim_{\rho \to 0} [f(x_0, y_0) + \Delta z]$$

$$= f(x_0, y_0)$$

故函数z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续.

定理 1(必要条件) 如果函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 可微分,则该函数在点 (x_0,y_0) 的两个偏导数必存在,且函数 z = f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 的全微分为

$$dz = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y.$$

证 如果函数z = f(x, y)在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 可微分,

$$P'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in P$$
的某个邻域
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$$
 当 $\Delta y = 0$ 时,上式仍成立,此时 $\rho = |\Delta x|$,

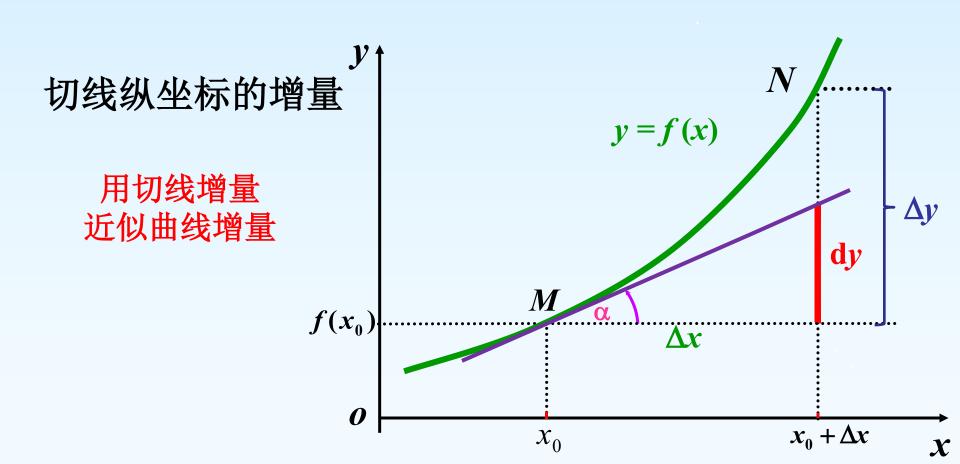
$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) = A \cdot \Delta x + o(|\Delta x|),$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = A = f_x(x_0, y_0),$$

同理可得 $B = f_y(x_0, y_0)$.



微分的几何意义

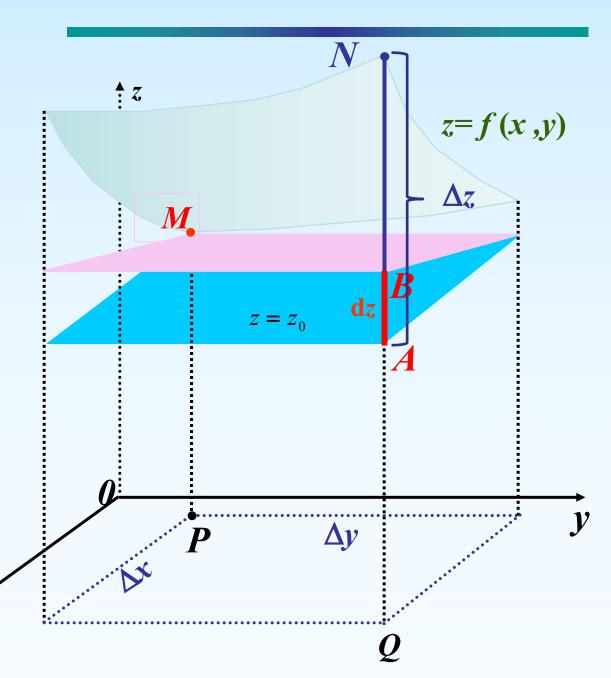




全微分的几何意义

切平面立标的增量

用切平面立标的增量近似曲面立标的增量



一元函数在某点的微分存在⟨⇒⇒⟩导数存在.

多元函数的全微分存在 <→→> 各偏导数存在.

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

在点(0,0)处有

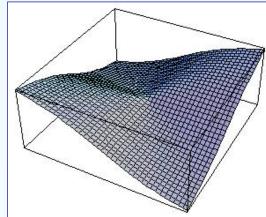
$$f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_{x}(0,0)\Delta x - f_{y}(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta y)}} = \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^{2} + (\Delta y)^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta y = k \Delta x \\ \Delta x \to 0}} \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}, 随着k不同极限不同$$

所以
$$\lim_{\begin{subarray}{c} \Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 \end{subarray}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)}}$$
不存在,

函数f(x,y)在(0,0)点不可微.



定理 2 (充分条件) 如果函数z = f(x,y)在点

 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,且两偏导

数在点 (x_0,y_0) 连续,则该函数在点 (x_0,y_0) 可微分.

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

$$= [f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)]$$

$$+ [f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)],$$

在第一个方括号内,应用拉格朗日中值定理

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

$$= f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x \qquad (0 < \theta_1 < 1)$$

$$=(f_x(x_0,y_0)+\varepsilon_1)\Delta x$$
 (依偏导数的连续性)

其中 ε_1 为 Δx , Δy 的函数,

且当 $\Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0$ 时, $\varepsilon_1 \to 0$.

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + \varepsilon_1 \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y$$

故函数z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微

注 定理条件可以减弱为一个偏导连续,另一个偏导存在即可.

- 注 1、习惯上,记全微分为 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy$.
 - 2、全微分的定义可推广到三元及三元以上函数

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}dz.$$

- 3、当函数可微时,其偏导数不一定连续.
- 4、多元初等函数若在定义域内存在偏导数,则在定义域内可微.

例 1 计算函数 $z = e^{xy}$ 在点(2,1)处的全微分.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,1)} = e^2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(2,1)} = 2e^2,$$

所求全微分 $dz = e^2 dx + 2e^2 dy$.

例 2 求函数
$$z = y \cos(x - 2y)$$
, 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $y = \pi$,

$$dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
, $dy = \pi$ 时的全微分.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -y \sin(x - 2y), \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4},\pi} = -\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos(x - 2y) + 2y\sin(x - 2y), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4},\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{2}\pi,$$

$$\left| dz \right|_{(\frac{\pi}{4},\pi)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(\frac{\pi}{4},\pi)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \bigg|_{(\frac{\pi}{4},\pi)} dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \pi (4 - 7\pi).$$

例 3 计算函数
$$u = x + \sin \frac{y}{2} + e^{yz}$$
 的全微分.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mu}} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{y}{2} + ze^{yz},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = ye^{yz},$$

所求全微分

$$du = dx + (\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{y}{2} + ze^{yz})dy + ye^{yz}dz.$$

例 4 试证函数

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

点(0,0)连续且偏导数存在,但偏导数在点(0,0)不连续,而f在点(0,0)可微.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 = f(0,0),$$

故函数在点(0,0)连续,

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

同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0$.



$$f_x(x,y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, \qquad (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

当点P(x,y)沿直线y = x趋于(0,0)时,

$$\lim_{\substack{y=x\\x\to 0}} f_x(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} |x|} - \frac{x^3}{2\sqrt{2} |x|^3} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} |x|} \right),$$

不存在. 所以 $f_x(x,y)$ 在(0,0)点重极限不存在,

从而不连续.

同理可证 $f_v(x,y)$ 在(0,0)不连续.

$$\frac{\Delta f - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$

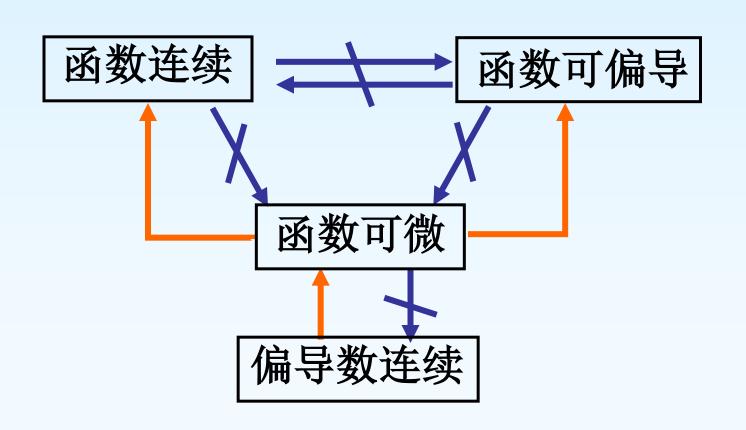
$$= \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$\to 0 \qquad (\rho \to 0)$$

故
$$f(x,y)$$
在点 $(0,0)$ 可微 $df|_{(0,0)}=0$.



多元函数连续、可偏导、可微的关系



全微分在近似计算中的应用

当二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 可微,

则有
$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$$
.

当 $|\Delta x|$, $|\Delta y|$ 都较小时,有近似等式

$$\Delta z \approx f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y.$$

也可写成

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y.$$

或
$$f(x,y) \approx f(x_0,y_0) + f_x(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0,y_0)(y-y_0).$$

函数的近似表示

例 5 计算(1.04)^{2.02}的近似值.

解 设函数 $f(x,y) = x^y$.

$$\mathbb{R} x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2, \Delta x = 0.04, \Delta y = 0.02.$$

$$f(1,2)=1,$$

$$f_x(x,y) = yx^{y-1}, \quad f_y(x,y) = x^y \ln x,$$

$$f_{x}(1,2) = 2, \qquad f_{y}(1,2) = 0,$$

由公式 $f(x,y) \approx f(x_0,y_0) + f_x(x_0,y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0,y_0) \Delta y$.

$$(1.04)^{2.02} \approx 1 + 2 \times 0.04 + 0 \times 0.02 = 1.08.$$