

第八章 多元函数微分学及其应用

一、二元函数极限、连续性：概念、计算

二、偏导数：概念、计算

三、全微分：定义、可微条件

四、求导：多元复合函数、隐函数

五、方向导数、梯度

六、几何应用

七、多元函数的极值、最值、条件极值

第三节 全微分

$$(z = f(x, y)), \quad x \rightarrow x + \Delta x, y \rightarrow y + \Delta y$$

$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \quad z \rightarrow z + \Delta z$$

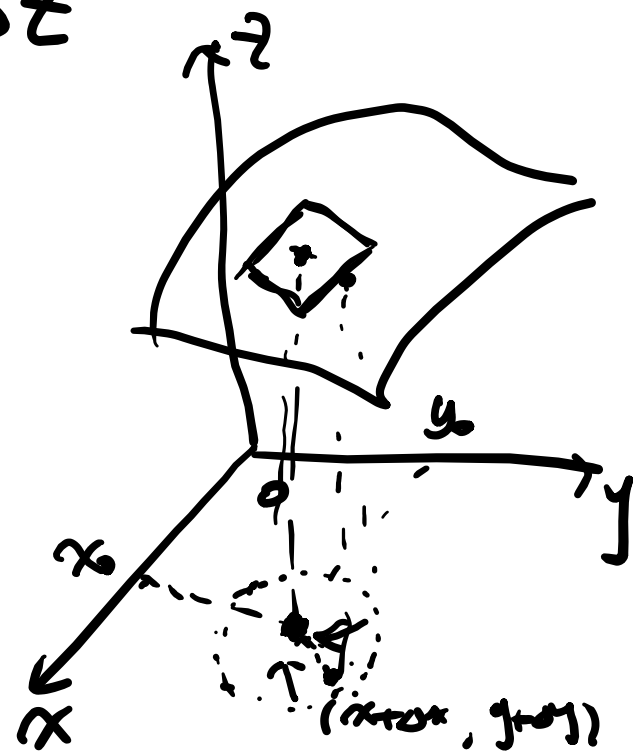
$$\Delta z = A \Delta x + B \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

z 可微, z 的全微分

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f_x \Delta x - f_y \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = 0$$

($\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$)



以直代曲.

一、全微分的定义

定义: 如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在定义域 D 的内点 (x, y) 处全增量 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$ 可表示成

$$\Delta z = A \Delta x + B \Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

其中 A, B 不依赖于 $\Delta x, \Delta y$, 仅与 x, y 有关, 则称函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) **可微**, $A \Delta x + B \Delta y$ 称为函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的**全微分**, 记作

$$dz = df = A \Delta x + B \Delta y$$

若函数在域 D 内各点都可微, 则称此函数**在 D 内可微**.

从微分定义出发 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$
 $= A\Delta x + B\Delta y + O(\rho)$

求极限

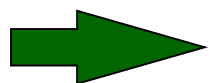
① $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0, \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \Delta z = 0$ $\nearrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f(x, y) \Rightarrow f \text{ 连续}$

② $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y = 0 (y \neq \frac{1}{2}) \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x} = f_x = A$

③ $\Delta x = 0 (x \neq \frac{1}{2}), \Delta y \rightarrow 0. \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta y} = f_y = B$

函数可微的必要条件

若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) **可微**,



(1) 函数在该点连续

(2) 函数在该点偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 必存在,

且有 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$

$$z = f(x, y, t)$$

函数微分公式:

$$dz = f_x dx + f_y dy + f_t dt$$

A horizontal line with two vertical arrows pointing up to the dx and dy terms in the formula above.

例. 计算函数 $z = e^{xy}$ 在点 (2,1) 处的全微分.

$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy$$

$$z_x = ye^{xy},$$

$$z_y = xe^{xy}$$

①

$$z_x|_{(2,1)} = e^2,$$

$$z_y|_{(2,1)} = 2e^2$$

②

$$\underline{z(x,1) = e^x}, \quad \underline{z(2,y) = e^{2y}}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$z_x|_{(2,1)} = \left. \frac{dz(x,1)}{dx} \right|_{x=2} = e^2; \quad z_y|_{(2,1)} = \left. \frac{dz(2,y)}{dy} \right|_{y=1} = 2e^2$$

$$dz|_{(2,1)} = e^2 dx + 2e^2 dy$$

例. 计算下列函数的全微分.

$$u = x + \sin \frac{y}{2} + e^{yz}$$

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz$$

$$= 1 \cdot dx + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} + ze^{yz} \right) dy$$

$$+ ye^{yz} dz$$

$$u = \ln \sin \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \frac{y}{x}} \cos \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} dx$$

$$+ \cos \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dy$$

例. 设 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x \cos y + y \cos z + z \cos x}{1 + \cos x + \cos y + \cos z}$, 求 $df|_{(0,0,0)}$.

$$\checkmark \quad \underline{f(x, 0, 0) = \frac{x}{3 + \cos x}} \quad , \quad \underline{f_x|_{(0,0,0)} = \frac{3 + \cos x + x \sin x}{(3 + \cos x)^2}}|_{x=0}$$

$$\checkmark \quad f(0, y, 0) = \frac{y}{3 + \cos y}$$

$$\checkmark \quad f(0, 0, z) = \frac{z}{3 + \cos z}$$

$$f_y|_{(0,0,0)} = f_z|_{(0,0,0)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\underline{df|_{(0,0,0)} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, 0, 0) \Big|_{x=0} dx + \frac{d}{dy} f(0, y, 0) \Big|_{y=0} dy + \frac{d}{dz} f(0, 0, z) \Big|_{z=0} dz + \dots}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

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

不可微.

在(0,0)点是否可微?

$$\frac{|x^y|}{\sqrt{}} \leq |y| \rightarrow 0$$

$$(y=kx)$$

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

② $f(x,0)=0 ; f(0,y)=0$

\downarrow	$\frac{f_x(0,0)}{f_x(0,0)=0}$	$\frac{f_y(0,0)}{f_y(0,0)=0}$	\downarrow
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$$\Delta f = f(0+\Delta x, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0)$$

① $f_x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0$

注意：定理1 的逆定理不成立，即

偏导数存在函数不一定可微 ！

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

函数可微的充分条件

定理 (充分条件) 若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x, y) 连续, 则函数在该点可微.

$$\Delta z = \underline{z_x} \Delta x + \underline{z_y} \Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$$

$$\underline{\Delta z} = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

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

中值定理. $= f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \cdot \Delta y$
 $(0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$

$$= \underline{[f_x(x, y) + \alpha(\Delta x, \Delta y)] \cdot \Delta x} + \underline{[f_y(x, y) + \beta(\Delta y)] \cdot \Delta y}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \underline{f_x(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)} = f_x(x, y)$$

$$f_x(\quad) = f_x(x, y) + \alpha(\Delta x, \Delta y)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A \\ f(x) = A + \alpha(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \alpha \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$$

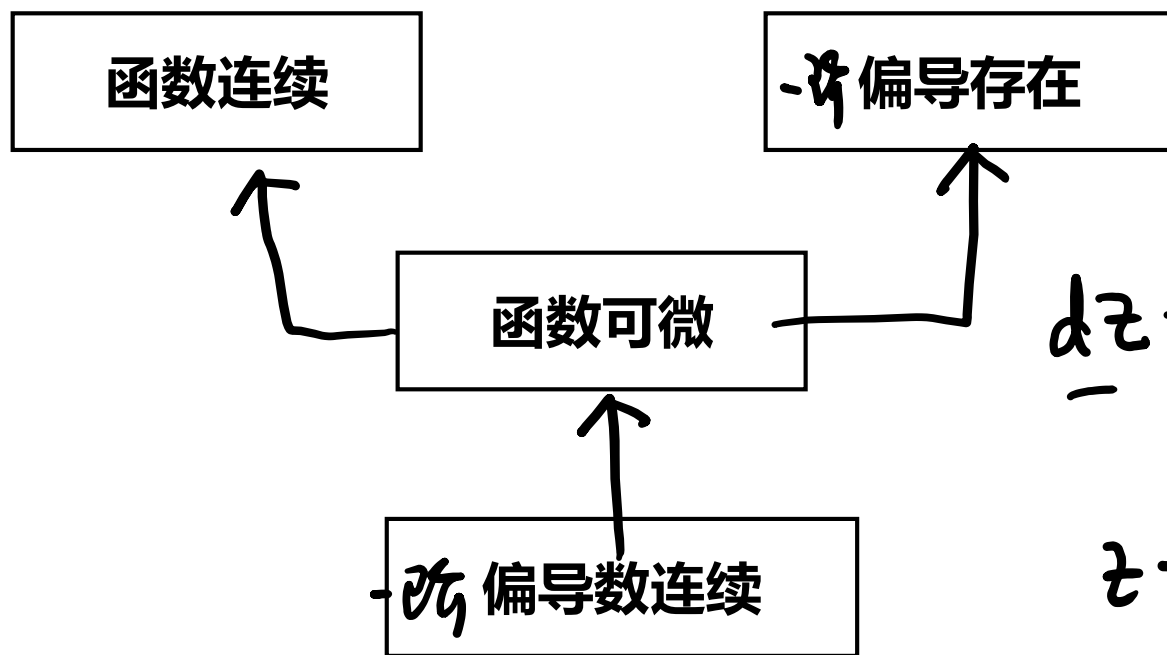
$$\Delta z - f_x \Delta x - f_y \Delta y = \underline{\alpha(\Delta x, \Delta y) \Delta x + \beta(\Delta y) \Delta y}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - f_x \Delta x - f_y \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\alpha(\Delta x, \Delta y) \cdot \Delta x + \beta(\Delta y) \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{\alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\alpha \Delta x}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \right| + \left| \frac{\beta \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \right| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta| \xrightarrow{\text{极限}} 0$$

$\frac{1}{2} \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } \alpha \rightarrow 0, \beta \rightarrow 0$
 由 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha \Delta x}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = 0$ 和 $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = 0 \therefore z$ 可微。

重要关系:



$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy$$
$$z = z(x, y)$$

内容小结

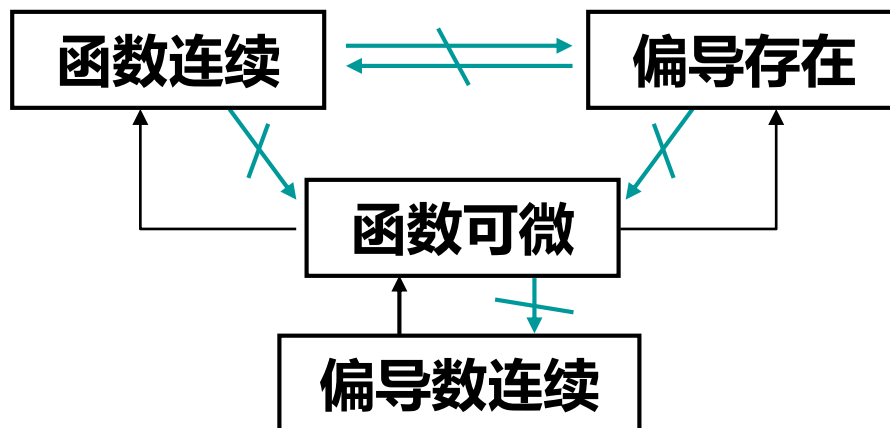
1. 微分定义: $(z = f(x, y))$

$$\Delta z = \underbrace{f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y}_{\downarrow} + o(\rho)$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$dz = f_x(x, y)dx + f_y(x, y)dy$$

2. 重要关系:



*二、全微分在数值计算中的应用

1. 近似计算

$$dz = f_x dx + f_y dy$$

$$\underline{\Delta z \approx dz}$$

2. 误差估计

$$\underbrace{f(x+dx, y+dy)}_{(x_1, y_1)} = \underbrace{f(x, y)}_{(x_0, y_0)} + f_x dx + f_y dy$$

例. 计算 $1.04^{2.02}$ 的近似值.

解: 设 $f(x, y) = x^y$, 则 $f_x(x, y) = y x^{y-1}$, $f_y(x, y) = x^y \ln x$

取 $x = 1, y = 2, \Delta x = 0.04, \Delta y = 0.02$

则 $1.04^{2.02} = f(1.04, 2.02)$

$$\approx f(1, 2) + f_x(1, 2)\Delta x + f_y(1, 2)\Delta y$$

$$= 1 + 2 \times 0.04 + 0 \times 0.02 = 1.08$$

*二、全微分在数值计算中的应用

1. 近似计算

由全微分定义 $\Delta z = \underbrace{f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y}_{dz} + o(\rho)$

可知当 $|\Delta x|$ 及 $|\Delta y|$ 较小时, 有近似等式:

$$\Delta z \approx dz = f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$$

(可用于近似计算; 误差分析)

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

(可用于近似计算)

2. 误差估计

利用 $\Delta z \approx f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$

令 $\delta_x, \delta_y, \delta_z$ 分别表示 x, y, z 的绝对误差界,

则 z 的绝对误差界约为

$$\delta_z = |f_x(x, y)|\delta_x + |f_y(x, y)|\delta_y$$

z 的相对误差界约为

$$\frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \left| \frac{f_x(x, y)}{f(x, y)} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{f_y(x, y)}{f(x, y)} \right| \delta_y$$

特别注意

$$(1) \ z = x y \text{ 时, } \frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \frac{\delta_x}{|x|} + \frac{\delta_y}{|y|}$$

$$(2) \ z = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 时,}$$

$$\frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \left| \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right| \delta_y = \frac{\delta_x}{|x|} + \frac{\delta_y}{|y|}$$

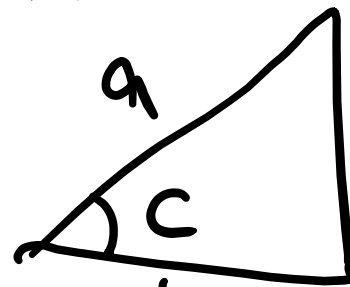
- 乘除后的结果相对误差变大
- 很小的数不能做除数

类似可以推广到三元及三元以上的情形.

例. 利用公式 $S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$ 计算三角形面积. 现测得 $a = 12.5 \pm 0.01$, $b = 8.3 \pm 0.01$, $C = 30^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$ 求计算面积时的绝对误差与相对误差.

$$dS = S_a da + S_b db + S_c dc$$

$$da \rightarrow 0.01, \quad db \rightarrow 0.01, \quad dc \rightarrow 0.1^\circ$$



例. 利用公式 $S = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$ 计算三角形面积. 现测得 $a = 12.5 \pm 0.01$, $b = 8.3 \pm 0.01$, $C = 30^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$ 求计算面积时的绝对误差与相对误差.

解:
$$\delta_S = \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} \right| \delta_a + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial b} \right| \delta_b + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial C} \right| \delta_C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} |b \sin C| \delta_a + \frac{1}{2} |a \sin C| \delta_b + \frac{1}{2} |ab \cos C| \delta_C$$
$$a = 12.5, b = 8.3, C = 30^\circ, \delta_a = \delta_b = 0.01, \delta_C = \frac{\pi}{1800}$$

故绝对误差约为 $\delta_S = 0.13$

$$\text{又 } S = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 12.5 \times 8.3 \times \sin 30^\circ \approx 25.94$$

所以 S 的相对误差约为 $\frac{\delta_S}{|S|} = \frac{0.13}{25.94} \approx 0.5\%$