Chap 14 — 4

Taylor公式与极值问题

14.4.1 二元函数的Taylor公式

凸区域 若区域D中任意两点的连线都含于D.

微分中值定理 设f在凸区域D中可微,则3 $\theta \in (0,1)$:

$$\begin{split} &f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ \\ &= f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta x + f_y(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y \end{split}$$

> 若 f(x,y) 在区域D可微,且 $f_x(x,y) = 0$, $f_y(x,y) = 0$, 则

$$f(x, y) \equiv C$$

回忆 一元函数Taylor公式:

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} (\Delta x)^k \frac{d^k f(x_0)}{dx^k} + R_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} (\Delta x \frac{d}{dx})^k f(x_0) + R_n$$

定理(Taylor公式) 设函数f(x,y)在 $U(P_0(x_0,y_0))$ 有n+1

阶连续偏导数,则 $\exists \theta \in (0,1)$:

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^k f(x_0, y_0) + R_n$$

其中Lagrange型余项

$$R_{n} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{n+1} f(x_{0} + \theta \Delta x, y_{0} + \theta \Delta y)$$

➤ k阶偏导数算子

$$\left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i (\Delta x)^{k-i} (\Delta y)^i \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^{k-i} \partial y^i}$$

- ➤ n = 0时, 即Lagrange中值定理!
- > n = 1时,一阶Taylor公式

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) f(x_0, y_0)$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)$$

14.4.2 二元函数的极值

一. 极值定义

若在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的某邻域内

$$f(x, y) \le f(x_0, y_0)$$
 (or $f(x, y) \ge f(x_0, y_0)$)

则称函数f在 (x_0, y_0) 处取极大值(or 极小值),

 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 称为函数的极大值点(or极小值点).

二. 极值的必要条件

若f(x,y)可偏导,且在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 取极值,则

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0 = f_y(x_0, y_0)$$

▶ 满足上式的点称为驻点(驻点未必是极值点)

例 考察函数 f(x, y) = xy在(0,0)的情况.

▶ 极值点未必是驻点!

例 考察函数 $f(x, y) = (x^2+y^2)^{1/2}$ 在(0,0)的情况.

▶ 可偏导的极值点必是驻点!

三. 极值的充分条件

定理 设 f(x, y) 在 $U(P_0(x_0, y_0))$ 的二阶偏导数连续,且

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0,$$

记Hesse矩阵
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}_{P_0}$$

(1) 若H为正定矩阵,则 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为严格极小值;

若H为负定矩阵,则 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为严格极大值

(2) 若**H**为不定矩阵,则 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 非极值.

证明思路

$$\begin{split} \Delta f &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[(\Delta x)^2 f_{xx} + 2\Delta x \Delta y f_{xy} + (\Delta y)^2 f_{yy}\right]_{(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)} \end{split}$$

是 Δx , Δy 的二次型. 利用二阶偏导数的连续性及H的型确定 Δf 的符号.

推论 设f(x, y) 在 $U(P_0(x_0, y_0))$ 的二阶偏导数连续,且

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0,$$

记
$$A = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0), B = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0), C = f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$$

- (1) 若**Hesse**行列式 | $H \models AC B^2 < 0$,则 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 非极值
- (2) 若 |H| > 0,则 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为极值,且当A > 0时, $f(x_0, y_0)$

为严格极小值;当A < 0时, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为严格极大值.

想一想 当|H| = 0时,结论如何?

例 求函数 $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ 的极值.

四. 最小二乘法

从一组测定数据 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ 求变量x, y之间的函数关系时,通常由经验把函数设为含有待定常数的 y = f(x) (拟合曲线),通过求

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [f(x_i) - y_i]^2$$

的最小值确定 f 中的待定常数. 此方法称为最小二乘法.

例 某种金属棒的长度随温度变化, 现测得一组数据如下表

t (°C)	20	30	40	50	60
l (mm)	1000.36	1000.53	1000.74	1000.91	1001.06

若1与t的关系估计为线性函数, 试求之.

解设l = a + bt,那么引进

$$Q(a,b) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} [l_i - (a+bt_i)]^2$$

驻点满足
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{5} [l_i - (a+bt_i)] = 0\\ \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial a} = -2\sum_{i=1}^{5} [l_i - (a+bt_i)]t_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

从中解出a,b的值,从而得到函数 l = a + bt.

Chap14— **5**

隐函数存在定理

14.5.1 一元隐函数

定理 设函数F在(x_0,y_0)邻域内有连续偏导数,且

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0, \quad F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$$

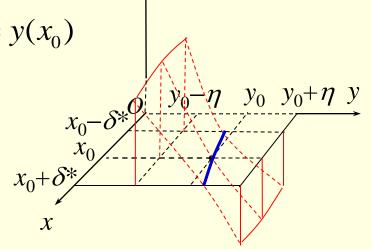
则方程F(x,y) = 0在 (x_0,y_0) 某邻域内可确定**唯一连续可导**

隐函数y = y(x),满足

$$F(x, y(x)) \equiv 0 (x \in U(x_0)), y_0 = y(x_0)$$

和

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$



例1 设方程 $\sin(x+y) + 2x + y = 0$ 在(0, 0)附近确定

隐函数
$$y = y(x)$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 和 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

例2 讨论方程 $F(x, y) = y^3 - x = 0$ 在(0, 0)附近确定 隐函数的情况.

例3 讨论方程 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在(0, 1)和(1, 0) 附近确定隐函数的情况.

例4 设有方程 $x^2 + y + \sin xy = 0$.

- (1) 证明: 在(0,0)点的某邻域内,上述方程可确定 唯一的隐函数y = y(x)满足y(0) = 0.
- (2) 上述方程能否在(0,0)点的某邻域内,确定隐函数x = x(y)?为什么.

提示:
$$y'(x) = -\frac{2x + y\cos xy}{1 + x\cos xy}, \ y'(0) = 0$$

$$y''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y'(x) - y'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} -\frac{2 + \frac{y}{x}\cos xy}{1 + x\cos xy} = -2$$

14.5.2 多元隐函数

定理 设函数F在(x_0,y_0,z_0)邻域内有连续偏导数,且

$$F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0, \quad F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$$

则方程F(x,y,z) = 0在 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 邻域内可确定唯一

的**隐函数**z = f(x,y),满足

$$F(x, y, f(x, y)) \equiv 0, \quad z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$$

且有

$$\left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} \right|$$

例5 设方程 $e^z - xyz = 0$ 确定隐函数z = z(x, y), 求 z_x .

14.5.3 隐映射存在定理

若函数 F(x,y,u,v), G(x,y,u,v) 在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)$

某一邻域内有连续的偏导数,且 $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$,

 $G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$, Jacobi行列式

$$J_0 = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)}\bigg|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}_{P_0} \neq 0,$$

则 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$ 可唯一确定**隐映射** $\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$

满足此方程组及 $\begin{cases} u_0 = u(x_0, y_0) \\ v_0 = v(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$ 且有连续偏导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (x, v)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (y, v)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, x)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_x \\ G_u & G_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, y)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}$$

例6 设函数
$$\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$$
 由方程组
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - uv = 0 \\ xy - u^2 + v^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定,

$$\cancel{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{4xv + yu}{2(u^2 + v^2)}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{4yu - xv}{2(u^2 + v^2)}$$

■全微分法

由 $F(x, y(x)) \equiv 0$, 两端取微分得

$$\mathrm{d}F = F_x' \mathrm{d}x + F_y' \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

导出

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x'(x, y(x))}{F_y'(x, y(x))}$$

想一想 两个三元方程的方程组 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z)=0 \\ G(x,y,z)=0 \end{cases}$ 情形?

及n个m+n元方程的方程组F(x,y)=0情形?其中

$$\boldsymbol{F}: D \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \to \mathbb{R}^n, \boldsymbol{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), \boldsymbol{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

● 求隐函数所有偏导数时,**全微分法**比较简便

例7 设z = f(x, y)由方程 $z = x + y - xe^z$ 确定, 求 z_x , z_y .

例8 函数 y = y(x), z = z(x)由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z = x + \varphi(x + y) \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

确定, 其中 φ , F均可微, $F_y + \varphi' F_z \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x + (1+\varphi')F_z}{F_y + \varphi'F_z}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{\varphi'F_x - (1+\varphi')F_y}{F_y + \varphi'F_z},$$

14.5.4 逆映射存在定理

设函数 u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y) 在 $U(P_0(x_0, y_0))$ 有连续

偏导数,且 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0)$, $v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$, Jacobi行列式

$$J_0 = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}\bigg|_{P_0} \neq 0,$$

则
$$\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$$
 在 $U(u_0, v_0)$ 存在逆映射
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$$

满足
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x(u_0, v_0) \\ y_0 = y(u_0, v_0) \end{cases}$$
 且有连续偏导数

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

推论 同前定理条件,则有

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \cdot \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = 1$$

证记

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u(x,y) \\ v(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$
,逆映射 $f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(u,v) \\ y(u,v) \end{pmatrix}$

则复合映射

$$f^{-1} \circ f : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$
 即恒等映射 $I : \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y \end{cases}$

由 $f^{-1} \circ f = I$, 两端求Jacobi矩阵, 得 $(f^{-1})' \cdot f' = E$

取行列式得
$$\left| \left(f^{-1} \right)' \cdot f' \right| = \left| \left(f^{-1} \right)' \right| \cdot |f'| = |E| = 1$$

即

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \cdot \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = 1 \right|$$

例9 求极坐标变换 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ 的逆变换偏导数

Chap14 — 6

方向导数与梯度

14.6.1 方向导数

一. 定义

设 $l^0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$, 函数z = f(x,y)在 (x_0, y_0) 处沿

1的方向导数定义为

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

● 偏导数是方向导数的特例,

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}, \quad l = (1, 0)$$

二. 充分条件和计算公式

定理 z = f(x, y)在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, $l^0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$

则f在 P_0 点存在方向导数,且

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = f_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta$$

● 可微 ⇒ 方向导数存在 ⇒ 可偏导 连 续

• 推广形式: u = f(x, y, z), $l^0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$

例1 求函数 $u = x^2y + y^2z + z^2x$ 在(1,1,1)处沿方向

l = (1,-2,1)的方向导数.

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

在(0,0)点沿l=(1,2)的方向导数为().

(A) 0. (B)
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
. (C) $\frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$. (D)不存在.

例3 求 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < y < x^2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 在(0,0)点沿l 的方向导数

14.6.2 梯度

函数f(x, y)在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的**梯度**定义为

$$\nabla f|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \operatorname{grad} f|_{(x_0, y_0)} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0))$$

简记为 $\nabla f = (f_x, f_y)$ (可推广三维形式)

利用梯度符号,得到

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}} \right|_{P_0} = \nabla f \Big|_{P_0} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}^0 = ||\nabla f||_{P_0} \cos(\nabla f, \boldsymbol{l})$$

⇒ $(\nabla f, \mathbf{l}) = 0$ 时, 方向导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}}\Big|_{P_0}$ 取最大值 $\|\nabla f\|_{P_0}$

结论 梯度的方向是方向导数取最大值时的方向,

其模就是方向导数的最大值.

例4 求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 - 2xz + 2y - 3$ 在(1,-1,2)处方向

导数的最大值. (历年试题)