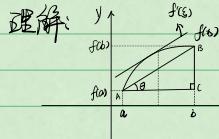


拉格朗日中值定理

条件: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, (a, b) 可导

结论: 存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $S(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{\text{函数差}}{\text{变量差}}$



$S(\xi)$: 余率

$$k = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\text{在 } a, b \text{ 间找到点 } \xi, S(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

将复杂增量比变成一阶导

关键: 找到函数差

常数: $\tan s = \tan s - \tan a$

$$\ln b = \ln s - \ln a$$

$$as(s) - bs(b) = f(a) - f(b)$$

$$\arctan s = \arctan s - \arctan a$$

$$\ln \frac{b}{a} = \ln b - \ln a$$

题型: 例解 不等式证明

1. 双边不等式 左 < 右

解法: 构造函数差, 有中间函数

2. 单边含绝对值不等式

3. 出现函数差 $f(b) - f(a)$

本讲易错

1. 找到函数差 $f(b) - f(a)$

2. 构造出增量比 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

3. 利用拉氏, 将增量比变成 $f'(\xi)$ 来讨论

eg 对于任意 $0 < s \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 证明 $\ln s < \tan s < \frac{s}{\cos s}$ 成立

证明: 令 $F(s) = \tan s - \ln s$, 显然 $F(s)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 可导且连续

由拉氏定理得 $\frac{\tan s - \ln s}{s - 0} = f'(\xi), \xi \in (0, s)$

即只需求 $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \xi} < \frac{1}{s}$

即证: $s < \cos^2 \xi < s^2$

$\because 0 < s < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^2 s < 1$

$\therefore 1 < \frac{1}{\cos^2 s} < s^2$

即原式成立

eg 对于任意 $a, b \in [-1, 1]$, 证明 $|\arcsin a| - |\arcsin b| \geq |a - b|$

证明: 因为 $\arcsin x$ 是单: $|\arcsin a| - |\arcsin b| = |a - b|$

$$\text{不妨设 } a > b, \frac{|\arcsin a| - |\arcsin b|}{|a - b|} \geq \frac{|a - b|}{|a - b|} = 1$$

欲证成立, 即证 $\frac{|\arcsin a| - |\arcsin b|}{|a - b|} \geq 1$ 成立

$$\text{由拉氏定理: } \frac{|\arcsin a| - |\arcsin b|}{|a - b|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - s^2}}, s \in [a, b] \text{ 之间}$$

$$\therefore a < s < b$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - s^2}} \geq 1$$

综上 $|\arcsin a| - |\arcsin b| \geq |a - b|$ 成立

eg 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, (a, b) 可导

证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $|f'(s) + f(s)| = \frac{b(f(b) - f(a))}{b - a}$

证明: 令 $F(x) = x \cdot f(x)$ 显然在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, (a, b) 可导

$$F'(x) = f(x) + x \cdot f'(x)$$

$$\text{左边: } \frac{bf(b) - af(a)}{b - a} = f(s) + s \cdot f'(s) \text{ 由于 } s \in [a, b]$$

$$\text{综上 } s \cdot f(s) + f(s) = \frac{bf(b) - af(a)}{b - a} \text{ 成立}$$

eg 当 $0 < a < b$ 时, 证明: $na^{n-1}(b-a) < b^n - a^n < nb^{n-1}(b-a)$

证明: 令 $F(x) = x^n$ 是单且在该区间可导

$$F'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

欲证成立, 即证

$$na^{n-1} < \frac{b^n - a^n}{b-a} < nb^{n-1}$$

$$\text{由拉氏定理: } \frac{b^n - a^n}{b-a} = F'(\xi) = n \cdot \xi^{n-1}$$

故只要 $na^{n-1} < n \xi^{n-1} < nb^{n-1}$ 成立

$$\therefore a < \xi < b,$$

$$\therefore a^{n-1} < \xi^{n-1} < b^{n-1}$$

综上原式成立

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(\xi)$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = (b - a) \cdot f'(\xi)$$

$$\text{eg: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{0+x}}{x(1+x)}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{0+x}}{x^2}$$

$$\geq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2} \cdot e^x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

多元函数微分学

由多个变量确定的函数

$$\boxed{x} \quad S = f(x) \quad \text{一元函数}$$

$$\boxed{x, y} \quad S = f(x, y) \quad \text{二元函数}$$

$$\boxed{x, y, z} \quad V = f(x, y, z) \quad \text{三元函数}$$

某函数由两个量同时确定时，称 $Z = f(x, y)$ 为二元函数

二元函数定义域： x, y 的取值范围

二元函数定义域写法： $\{(x, y) | x, y \text{ 满足的条件}\}$

$$\text{eg } Z = \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \text{ 的定义域 } \{(x, y) | y - x^2 + 1 \geq 0\}$$

$$\text{eg } Z = \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 4) \text{ 的定义域 } \{(x, y) | 4 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$$

$$\text{① } x^2 + y^2 - 4 > 0 \quad x^2 + y^2 > 4 \quad \text{② } x^2 + y^2 \geq 9 \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$$

$$\text{eg } Z = \frac{\arctan xy}{\ln(1-x^2-y^2)} \text{ 的定义域 } \{(x, y) | -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 1\}$$

$$\text{① } -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{② } \ln(1-x^2-y^2) \neq 0 \quad 1-x^2-y^2 \neq 1, x^2+y^2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{③ } 1-x^2-y^2 > 0 \quad x^2+y^2 < 1$$

二元函数对应法则 $f(x, y) = x - y$, 求 $f(x, y)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{换元} \\ \text{解法} \\ \text{配凑} \end{array} \right\}$

解法 $f(x+y, x-y) = x^2 - y^2$, 求 $f(x, y)$

$$\text{解: } \because x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y)$$

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

$$\text{故 } f(x, y) = x \cdot y$$

二元函数极限

若点 $P(x, y)$ 以任意方式趋于点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 时 $f(x, y)$ 趋于一个常数 A
称 A 为 $f(x, y)$ 的极限

记为 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$ 或 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow P_0} f(x, y)$

$$\text{eg } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin xy}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{y}$$

$$= 2$$

eg 二元函数 $Z = e^{xy}$ 求 dZ

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = e^{xy} \cdot y^2 \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = e^{xy} \cdot 2xy$$

$$\therefore dZ = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} dy = e^{xy} \cdot y^2 dx + e^{xy} \cdot 2xy dy$$

$$\therefore dZ = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} dy = 2xy dx + 2x^2 y dy$$

二元函数偏导数

当以固定 y 而在 x 处有增量 Δx 时, 称 $\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$ 为二元函数时的偏导数

反之而, 称 $\frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$ 为二元函数时的偏导数

一阶偏导数写法

设二元函数 $Z = f(x, y)$

记 $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}$ 或 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, 则 $f_x(x, y)$ 为对 x 偏导

记 $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$ 或 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, 则 $f_y(x, y)$ 为对 y 偏导

一阶偏导数计算

$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}$: 指对 x 求偏导, y 固定为一个常数 (暂时看为常数)

$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$: 指对 y 求偏导, x 固定为一个常数 (暂时看为常数)

$$\text{eg } \text{设 } Z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2 \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y = 3x + 2y$$

$$\text{eg: 若 } Z = e^{xy}, \sin 2y, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy} + 2\cos 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = e^{xy} \cdot x + \sin 2y + e^{xy} \cdot 2 = xe^{xy} + 2\cos 2y$$

$$\text{eg: 若 } Z = f(x^2 + 2y), \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 + 2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = f'(x^2 + 2y) \cdot 2x = 2xf'(x^2 + 2y)$$

全微分

$$dZ = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} dy$$

eg 二元函数 $Z = x^2 + 2y$, 求其在 $(1, 0)$ 处的全微分

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 2x + 0|_{(1, 0)} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 2|_{(1, 0)} = 1$$

$$\therefore dZ = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} dy = 2dx + dy$$

eg 二元函数 $Z = f(x^2 - y^2)$ 其中 f 可微, 求 dZ

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = f'(x^2 - y^2) \cdot 2x = 2xf'(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = f'(x^2 - y^2) \cdot (-2y) = -2y \cdot f'(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\therefore dZ = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} dy = 2xf'(x^2 - y^2) - 2y \cdot f'(x^2 - y^2)$$

可微与偏导间关系

可微 \Rightarrow 可导 \Rightarrow 连续 \Rightarrow 极限 \Rightarrow 函数值

$Z = f(x, y)$ 偏导存在且连续 \Rightarrow $f(x, y)$ 可微

$Z = f(x, y)$ 可微 \Rightarrow 连续 \Rightarrow 极限

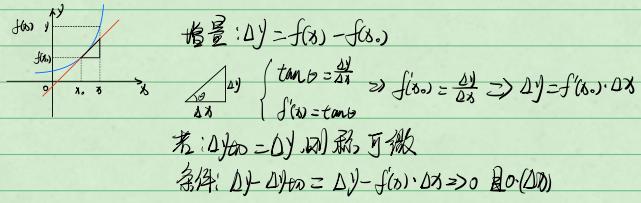
$Z = f(x, y)$ 可微 \Rightarrow 偏导存在

偏导存在与连续无关

e.g. 若函数 $Z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 某一邻域内偏导 $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$ 都存在，则 $Z = f(x, y)$ 可微（错）

可微本质

可微：指用 $f(x)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处切线上的增量 Δy 来替代 $f(x)$ 的本身增量 Δz



1. 写增量： $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$

2. 写线性增量： $\Delta z \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$

3. 写极限： $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - \Delta z \approx}{\Delta x} = 0$ 可微

二元函数的： $Z = f(x, y)$

1. 全增量： $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$

2. 线性增量： $\Delta z \approx A \Delta x + B \Delta y$

3. 偏极限： $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - A \Delta x - B \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$

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

$$A: \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, B: \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

e.g. 若 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处两个偏导 $f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 都存在，
则有

A. 存在常数 k 使 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x_0, y) = k$ (极限存在)

$$B: \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0) \quad (\text{连续})$$

$$C: \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x_0, y) = f(x_0, y_0) \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{即: } f_x(x_0, y_0) = \frac{df(x_0, y)}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad f_y(x_0, y_0) = \frac{df(x_0, y)}{dy} \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

D. 当 $(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 \rightarrow 0$ 时，

$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) - [f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$$

全增量 线性增量

二阶偏导

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$: 指 Z 对 x 的两次偏导

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$: 指 Z 先对 y 后对 x 的二阶混合偏导

$Z = f(x, y)$ 的两个混合偏导 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在闭区间上连续

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

e.g. 设 $Z = x^3$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 3x^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6x^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x^2$$

e.g. 设函数 $Z = y^x$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} =$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \ln y$$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 时, y 为常数
 $y^x \rightarrow x^x$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = x \cdot y^{x-1} \cdot \ln y + y^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$\therefore (y^x)' = y^x \cdot \ln y$$

$$= x \cdot y^{x-1} \cdot \ln y + y^{x-1}$$

$$= y^{x-1} (x \ln y + 1)$$

二元函数求偏导

不是 \mathbb{R} 上二元函数的二元函数，叫多元函数

用公式法求二元函数的一阶偏导

1.令 $F(x, y, z)$

2.求 F_x, F_y, F_z

$$\text{3.套公式: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

Eg: 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $x + e^y = z$ 所确定，求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = z + e^y - x$

$$\Rightarrow F_x = -1, \quad F_y = e^y, \quad F_z = 1 + e^y$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{-1}{1+e^y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{e^y}{1+e^y}$$

Eg: 由方程 $x^2y^2 + \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 所确定的函数 $z = z(x, y)$
在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的全微分 dz

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2y^2 + \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} - \sqrt{2}$

$$\therefore F_x = 2xy^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \cdot 2x \Big|_{(1, 0, -1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$F_y = 2x^2y + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \cdot 2y \Big|_{(1, 0, -1)} = -1$$

$$F_z = 2z + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \cdot 2z \Big|_{(1, 0, -1)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{故: } dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = dx - \sqrt{2} dy$$

高阶导数与二阶偏导

1.先用公式法求一阶导

2.用导数公式直接求二阶导

注: 在求二阶导时, 切记 x, y 是关于 x, y 的函数, 需要求导的

Eg: 设 $2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1, 1, 1)$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1, 1, 1)$

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z$

$$F_x = 4x \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} = 4, \quad F_y = 2y \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} = 2$$

$$F_z = 2z - 4 \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} = -2$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{-4x}{2z-4} = \frac{-2x}{z-2} \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2x}{(z-2)^2} \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} = 6$$

多元复合函数求导

求导原则：从外向里，层层求导并相乘

链式法则：将每层函数关系罗列（树状图）

合成相加，逐级相乘

$$g \text{ 求 } z = f(x^2+y, 8-y^2) \text{ 其中 } f \text{ 可微, 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{令 } x=u, xy=v, z=f(u, v)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= f'_u(u, v) \cdot 1 + f'_v(u, v) \cdot y^2$$

题型一，具体多元复合函数求导 \Rightarrow 直接代入法

$$g: \text{设 } z = xy + 3\ln x, \text{ 其中 } x = 2u+v, y = u-2v \\ \text{求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$\text{解：由题可知: } z = (2u+v) \cdot (u-2v) + 3\ln(2u+v)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 2(u-2v) + (2u+v) \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2u+v} \cdot 2$$

$$= 4u^2 - 4uv + \frac{6}{2u+v}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = (u-2v) + (2u+v) \cdot (-2) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2u+v} \cdot 1$$

$$= -3u - 4v + \frac{3}{2u+v}$$

题型二 抽象化复合函数求导

面对含 $f(D, \Delta)$ 的复合求导

设，1. 从外向里逐层求导

2. 外高 \rightarrow 要导好 f'

3. 口用 1 等， Δ 用 2 等

4. 计算结果内容可省略，不写括号

$$g: \text{设 } z = f(x, \Delta), \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1(x, \Delta) \cdot 1 + f'_2(x, \Delta) \cdot y$$

$$= f'_1 + yf'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1(x, \Delta) \cdot x$$

$$= x \cdot f'_1$$

g: 设 $z = f(x^2+y, 8-y^2)$, 其中 f 可微, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xf + yf' \cdot [f'_1 \cdot 2x + f'_2 \cdot 1]$$

$$= xf + 2x^2yf'_1 + yf'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf + yf' \cdot [f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot (-2y)]$$

$$= xf + yf'_1 - 2xy^2f'_2$$

g: 设 $z = f(x, y)$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(2y, y) \cdot y$$

$$= y \cdot f'(2y, y)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + y \cdot [f''_{11} \cdot x + f''_{12} \cdot 1]$$

$$= f'_1 + yf''_{11} + yf''_{12}$$

g: 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = x^2y^2z^2$, 其中 $z = 2(x, y)$ 由方程 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 0$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2z^2 + x^3y^2 \cdot 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 0$$

$$F_x = 3x^2 - 3yz$$

$$F_z = 3z^2 - 3xy$$

$$\text{②} \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-F_x}{F_z} = \frac{-(3x^2 - 3yz)}{3z^2 - 3xy} = \frac{yz - x^2}{z^2 - xy}$$

$$\text{故由①②} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2z^2 + x^3y^2z \cdot \frac{yz - x^2}{z^2 - xy}$$