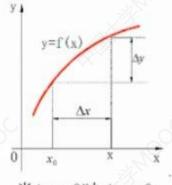


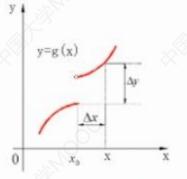


函数特性

o 连续性 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta y = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} [f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)] = 0$



$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny 4}}{=}$$
 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ $\stackrel{\text{\tiny 4}}{=}$ $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$;



当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0^{\circ}$ 时, Δy 不能趋近于0



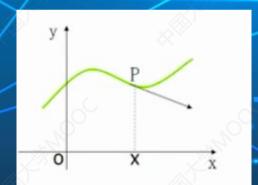


函数导数

 \bullet 是函数y=f(x) 在某一处的 变化率

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

也记为 $\frac{dy}{dx}$



>> syms x; >> y=atan(x); >> diff(y) ans = 1/(x^2 + 1)

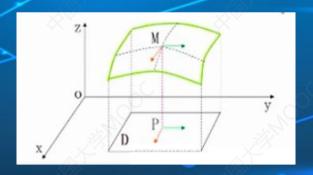


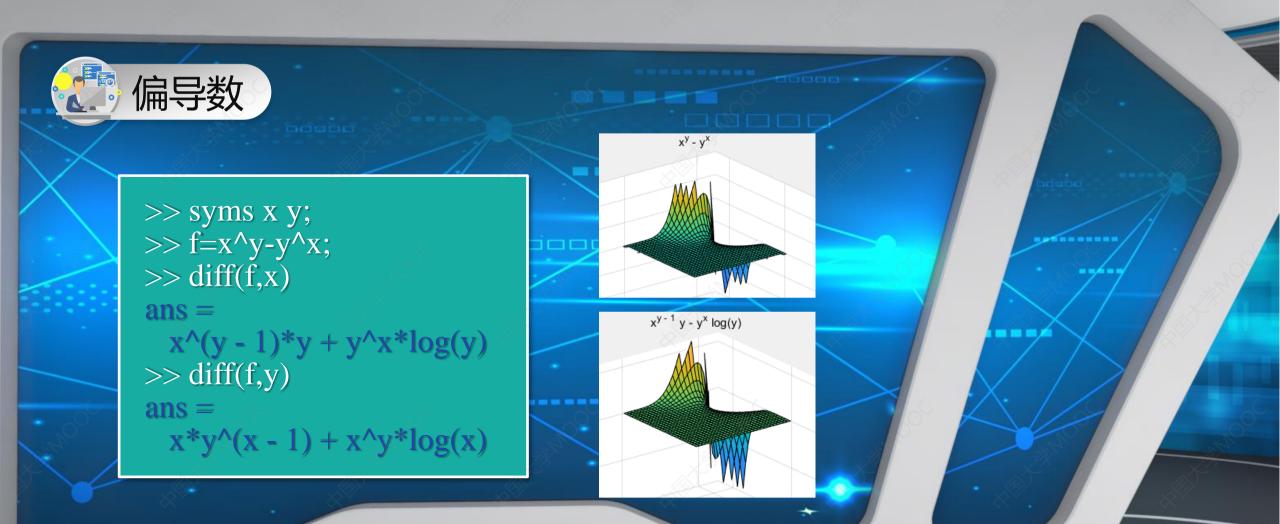
偏导数

• 是二元函数z=f(x,y) 在某一轴向(x或y)上的 变化率

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

也记为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ $x=x_0$ $y=y_0$



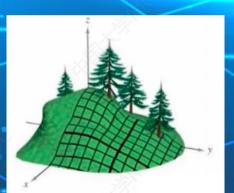




 \bullet 是二元函数z=f(x,y) 在某一点处某个指定方向上的 变化率

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \varphi$$





函数在某点的梯度是一个向量,其方向与方向导数 最大值取得的方向一致,其大小是最大的方向导数。

