

§ 7.3 全微分及高阶全微分

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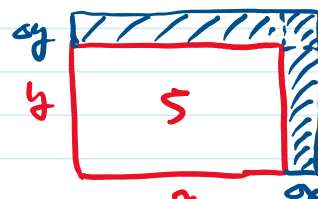
一、全微分的概念

一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 可微 \Leftrightarrow 可导. $dy = f'(x) dx$.

给定 Δx . 若 $\Delta y = A \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$.

二元函数 $S = xy$. 给定 $\Delta x, \Delta y$.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta S &= f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= (x+\Delta x)(y+\Delta y) - xy \\ &= y\Delta x + x\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta y \\ &= \underbrace{y\Delta x}_{=0} + \underbrace{x\Delta y}_{=0} + \underbrace{o(\rho)}\end{aligned}$$



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

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

定义：如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处的全增量

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

可表示为：
$$\Delta z = \underline{A\Delta x} + \underline{B\Delta y} + \underline{o(\rho)} \quad (\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$$

其中 A, B 不依赖于 $\Delta x, \Delta y$, 仅与 x, y 有关, 则称 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处可微, $\underline{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}$ 称为其在 (x, y) 处的全微分, 记作 dz , 即：
$$\underline{dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y.}$$

• 若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内处处可微, 称其为 D 内的可微函数.

二、连续、可偏导及可微的关系

例1：证明：函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

在 $(0, 0)$ 点不连续, 但可偏导.

证：由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ (不定式) $\neq f(0, 0) \Rightarrow$ 不连续.

由 $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - 0} = 0$
 $f_y(0, 0) = 0$. (类似). \Rightarrow 可偏导.

例2：证明：函数 $f(x, y) = x + |y|$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续, 但不可偏导.

证：由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} (x + |y|) = 0 = f(0, 0) \Rightarrow$ 连续.

由 $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$.
 $f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|y|}{y}$ 不存在 } 不可偏导.

定理1: (可微的必要条件)

若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处可微, 则有:

① $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处连续;

② $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处可偏导, 且有 $A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, B = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

即函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处的全微分为:

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

$$\text{全微分公式: } dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

证: $\Rightarrow z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 处可微. $\Rightarrow \Delta z = A \Delta x + B \Delta y + o(\rho)$.

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} (A \Delta x + B \Delta y + o(\rho))$$

$$= A \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \Delta x + B \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \Delta y + \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} o(\rho) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 处可微.

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x z = A \Delta x + o(|\Delta x|). \quad \Delta y z = B \Delta y + o(|\Delta y|)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x z}{\Delta x} = A + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(|\Delta x|)}{|\Delta x|} \cdot \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} = A$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = B. \quad (\text{同理})$$

例3: 证明: 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续, 可偏导, 但不可微.

证: ① 连续 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$

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

② 可偏导 $\Leftrightarrow f'_x(0, 0), f'_y(0, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = 0 \quad (\text{同理}).$$

③ 是否可微 $\Leftrightarrow \Delta z \stackrel{?}{=} A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$. ($A = f'_x(0, 0), B = f'_y(0, 0)$)

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta z - A\Delta x - B\Delta y \stackrel{?}{=} o(\rho)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - A\Delta x - B\Delta y}{\rho} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \quad (\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \quad (\text{不为0}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{不可微}.$$

定理2: (可微的充分条件)

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) 处连续,

则函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点可微.

证: 沿任意 $\Delta x, \Delta y$.

$$\Rightarrow \Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \stackrel{?}{=} A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$$

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

$$+ f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \quad (\text{Lagrange 中值})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{可偏导}}{\Rightarrow} = f'_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \Delta x + f'_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y$$

$$\stackrel{\text{偏导连续}}{\Rightarrow} = (f'_x(x, y) + \alpha) \Delta x + (f'_y(x, y) + \beta) \Delta y \quad (0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$$

偏导连续 $\downarrow = (f_x(x,y) + \alpha) \Delta x + (f_y(x,y) + \beta) \Delta y \quad (0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$
 $\left(\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \alpha = 0, \quad \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \beta = 0 \right)$

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

$$\text{又由 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0 \quad (0 \leq |\dots| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta| \rightarrow 0)$$

例4: 证明: 函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

在(0,0)点连续, 可偏导, 可微, 但偏导不连续.

证: ①. $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \sin \frac{1}{t} = 0.$
 $= f(0,0). \Rightarrow$ 连续.

②. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$
 $f_y(0,0) = 0$ (类似). \Rightarrow 可偏导.

③. $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\rho}$
 $= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0.$

$\therefore \Delta z = f_x(0,0) \Delta x + f_y(0,0) \Delta y + o(\rho). \Rightarrow$ 可微.

④. $f_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

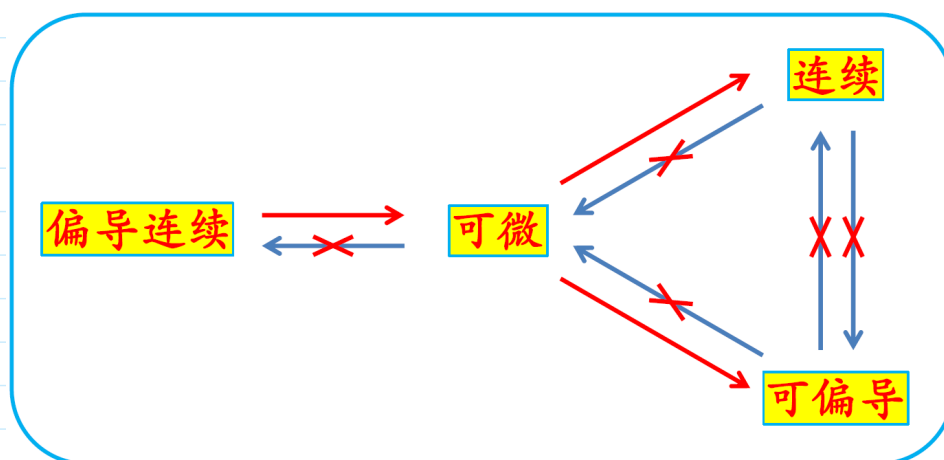
$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f_x(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$
 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (\text{不极限})$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f_x(x,0) \neq f_x(0,0) \Rightarrow$ 偏导不连续

$$z=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f_x(x,y) \neq f_x(0,0) \Rightarrow \text{偏导数不连续}$$

$$\text{证: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f_y(x,y) \neq f_y(0,0)$$



例5: 讨论函数 $f(x,y)=|x-y|\varphi(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点的可微性, 其中函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点连续.

$$\text{证: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} |x-y|\varphi(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$

\Rightarrow 连续.

$$\text{由 } f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \varphi(x,0)$$

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} \varphi(x,0) = -\varphi(0,0), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} \varphi(x,0) = \varphi(0,0) \right)$$

\Rightarrow 当 $\varphi(0,0) \neq 0$. \Rightarrow 不可偏导. \Rightarrow 不可微.

当 $\varphi(0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 可偏导. $\perp f_x(0,0) = 0, f_y(0,0) = 0$.

三、全微分的几何意义