



大连理工大学

DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

多元复合函数的求导法则

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回顾:



一元复合函数的求导法则

若函数 $u = g(x)$ 在点 x 处可导, $y = f(u)$ 在点 $u = g(x)$ 处可导,
则: 复合函数 $y = f(g(x))$ 在点 x 处可导, 且其导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u) \cdot g'(x) \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad (\text{链式法则})$$

一元复合函数的微分

$$dy = f'(u) \cdot \underline{g'(x) dx} = f'(u) du \quad (\text{一阶微分形式不变性})$$



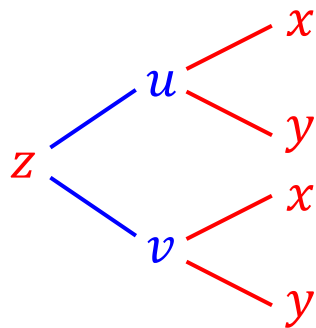
多元复合函数求导的链式法则:

定理1: (多套多型) 若函数 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 都在点 (x, y) 处可偏导, 并且函数 $z = f(u, v)$ 在对应点 (u, v) 处可微, 则:

复合函数 $z = f(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ 在点 (x, y) 处可偏导, 且有:

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

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



(口诀)
分段用乘
分叉用加
单路全导
叉路偏导



证： 给定 x 的增量 Δx , y 固定, 相应函数 u, v 对 x 的偏增量:

$$\Delta_x u = u(x + \Delta x, y) - u(x, y), \quad \Delta_x v = v(x + \Delta x, y) - v(x, y)$$

进而使 $z = f(u, v)$ 获得增量 $\Delta_x z$, 由 $z = f(u, v)$ 在 (u, v) 点可微,

$$\text{则: } \Delta_x z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \Delta_x u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \Delta_x v + o(\rho), \quad (\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta_x u)^2 + (\Delta_x v)^2})$$

上式两端同除 Δx , 得:

$$\frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\Delta_x v}{\Delta x} + \frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x}$$

令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x}$$



考虑极限: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x} \neq 0 \quad (\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta_x u)^2 + (\Delta_x v)^2})$

由函数 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 关于 x 的偏导存在, 当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时,

有: $\Delta_x u \rightarrow 0, \Delta_x v \rightarrow 0$, 进而有: $\rho \rightarrow 0$, 改写 $\frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x}$ 如下:

$$\frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x} = \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\rho}{\Delta x} = \underbrace{\frac{o(\rho)}{\rho}}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ 0}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta_x v}{\Delta x}\right)^2} \cdot |\Delta x|}{\Delta x}}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{有界}}}$$

当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0 (\rho \rightarrow 0)$:

则: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x} = 0$, 故有: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$



举例：



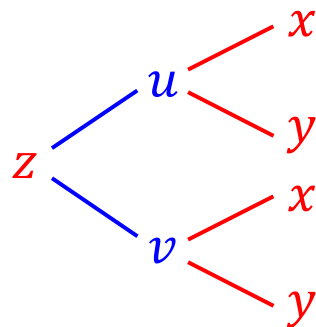
例1：求函数 $z = e^{xy} \sin(x + y)$ 的偏导数。

解：令 $u = xy, v = x + y$ ，则 $z = e^u \sin v$ ，

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故：} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= e^u \sin v \cdot y + e^u \cos v \cdot 1 \\ &= e^{xy} [y \sin(x + y) + \cos(x + y)]\end{aligned}$$

同理：（或由 x, y 对称）

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{xy} [x \sin(x + y) + \cos(x + y)]$$





多元复合函数求导的链式法则:



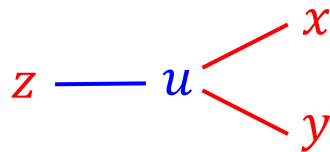
定理2: (一套多型) 若函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处可偏导,

并且函数 $z = f(u)$ 在对应点 u 处可导 (可微), 则:

复合函数 $z = f(\varphi(x, y))$ 在点 (x, y) 处可偏导, 且有:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$





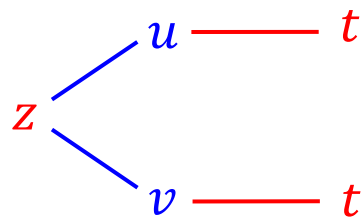
多元复合函数求导的链式法则：



定理3: (多套一型) 若函数 $u = \varphi(t), v = \psi(t)$ 都在点 t 处可导, 并且函数 $z = f(u, v)$ 在对应点 (u, v) 处可微, 则:

复合函数 $z = f(\varphi(t), \psi(t))$ 在点 t 处可导, 且有:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} \quad (\text{全导数公式})$$



$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot dv \quad (\text{全微分公式})$$



举例：



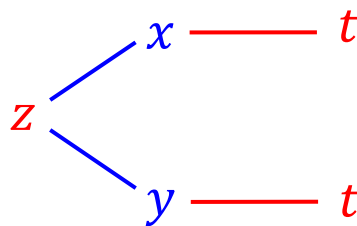
例2： 设 $z = e^{x-2y}$, $x = \sin t$, $y = t^3$, 求全导数 $\frac{dz}{dt}$ 。

解： 由 $z = f(x, y) = f(x(t), y(t))$,

故：
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= e^{x-2y} \cdot \cos t - 2e^{x-2y} \cdot 3t^2$$

$$= e^{\sin t - 2t^3} (\cos t - 6t^3)$$





举例:



例3: 设 $z = e^u \sin v + x^2$, $u = x + y$, $v = xy$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解: 记 $z = f(u, v, x) = f(u(x, y), v(x, y), x)$,

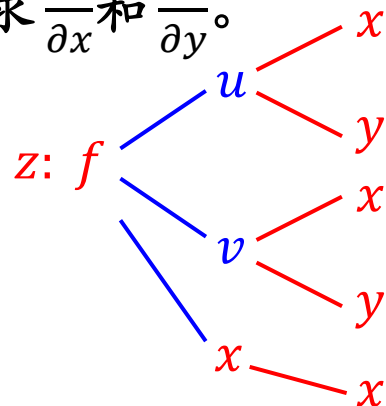
故: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}$ (与 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 不同)

$$= e^u \sin v \cdot 1 + e^u \cos v \cdot y + 2x$$

$$= e^{x+y} [\sin(xy) + y \cos(xy)] + 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^u \sin v \cdot 1 + e^u \cos v \cdot x$$

$$= e^{x+y} [\sin(xy) + x \cos(xy)]$$





微分形式不变性:



一元函数的微分

➤ 若函数 $y = f(u)$ 可微, 则: $dy = f'(u)du$ (u 为自变量)

➤ 若 $u = g(x)$ 也可微, 则复合函数 $y = f(g(x))$ 的微分:

$$dy = f'(u) \cdot \underline{g'(x) dx} = f'(u) du \quad (u \text{ 为中间变量})$$

即: 不管 u 是自变量还是中间变量, 微分 $dy = f'(u)du$

注: 高阶微分不具有形式不变性

(一阶微分形式不变性)



全微分形式不变性:



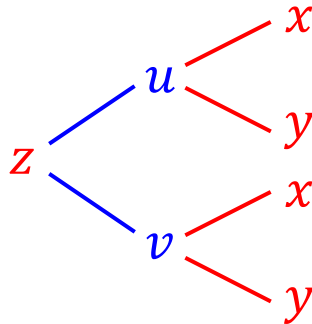
多元函数的全微分

- 若 $z = f(u, v)$ 可微, 则: $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot dv$ (u, v 为自变量)
- 若 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 也可微, 则复合函数

$$z = f(u(x, y), v(x, y)) \text{ 也可微, 且: } dz = \boxed{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}} \cdot dx + \boxed{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} \cdot dy$$

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

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





复合函数 $z = f(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ 的全微分:

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot dy \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot dv \quad (u, v \text{ 为中间变量})$$

即: 不管 u, v 是自变量还是中间变量, 全微分 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot dv$

注: 高阶全微分不具有形式不变性

(一阶全微分形式不变性)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

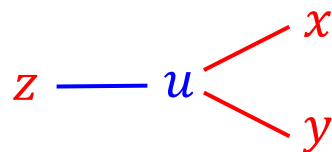


举例:



例4: 设 $z = \ln\left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解: 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $z = \ln(1 + u)$,



由全微分形式不变性:

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{1}{1+u} du = \frac{1}{1+\frac{y}{x}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x(x+y)} (x dy - y dx) \\ &= \boxed{-\frac{y}{x(x+y)}} dx + \boxed{\frac{1}{x+y}} dy \quad \left(dz = \boxed{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}} \cdot dx + \boxed{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} \cdot dy \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x(x+y)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x+y}$$



总结：



多元复合函数的求导法则

- 链式法则（多套多型、一套多型、多套一型）：

可结合函数结构图和“口诀”来记。

- 全微分形式不变性：

可利用全微分形式不变性批量求偏导。