

第7讲：偏导数与全微分 (total differential)

(一) 多元函数的偏导数 (partial derivative)

设多元函数 $z = f(x, y)$, $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 中, 设 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$,

$M_1(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)$, $M_2(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$. 则 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 是

固定 y , 仅让 x 发生变化而产生的增量, 而 $f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$

$-f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)$ 则是固定 x , 仅由 y 变动, 仅而产生的增量.

记 $\Delta z_x = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$, $\Delta z_y = f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$.

分别称其为因变量 z 对 x , y 的偏增量. 并有极限:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}, \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

因变量 z 对 x , y 的偏导数 ($\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} M_0(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)$), 记为:

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} = f'_x(M_0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \left. \frac{d f(x, y)}{dx} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} = f'_y(M_0) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \left. \frac{d f(x, y)}{dy} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$$

$f'_x(M_0)$, $f'_y(M_0)$ 分别称为 z 在 M_0 处, 因变量 z 关于 x , y 的偏导数.

(1)

即：

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y)}{dx} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}, \quad f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y)}{dy} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$$

同理，设 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在 $T(M_0, S)$ 中有定义，且

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y, z)}{dx} \right|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, \quad f'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y, z)}{dy} \right|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$

$$f'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y, z)}{dz} \right|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, \text{余类推。}$$

总之，多元函数的偏导数，就是将多元函数中某一个自变量固定，只把用该变量对一个自变量求导的函数。

例1. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$ ，(1) 则 $f(x, y)$

在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续；(2) 因为 $f_x(0, 0) = 0 = f_y(0, 0)$ ，则

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微分；(3) 求 $f'_x(1, 1), f'_y(2, 1)$ 。

例1/2. 设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ，则 (1) $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续；

(2) $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处偏导数 $f'_x(0, 0), f'_y(0, 0)$ 存在，但 $f(x, y)$

在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微分。

(2)

例題 1/1. : $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y)$ 不存在 (見第 1 次), $\therefore f(x,y) \not\in C(0,0)$ 且

不連續;

$$\text{例題 1/2: } f(x,y) : f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - 0}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot 0}{(\Delta x)^2 + 0^2} / \Delta x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \text{ 同理, } f'_y(0,0) = 0.$$

$$\text{例題 2/1: } f'_x(0,0) = (f(x,0))'_x|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{(x^2 \cdot 0)'}{(x^4+0^2)x} \right|_{x=0} = \left. (0)'_x \right|_{x=0} = 0.$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = (f(0,y))'_y|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{(0^2 y)'}{(0^4+y^2)y} \right|_{y=0} = \left. (0)'_y \right|_{y=0} = 0.$$

$$\text{例題 2/2: } f'_x(1,1) = (f(x,1))'_x|_{x=1} = \left. \frac{(x^2 \cdot 1)'}{(x^4+1^2)x} \right|_{x=1} = \frac{2x(x+1)-4x^3 \cdot x^2}{(x^4+1)^2}$$

$$= 0; f'_y(2,1) = (f(2,y))'_y|_{y=1} = \left. \frac{(2^2 y)'}{(2^4+y^2)y} \right|_{y=1} = \frac{4(16+y^2)-2y(16)}{(16+y^2)^2} \Big|_{y=1} = \frac{60}{17^2}$$

$$\text{例題 2/3: } \because \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0 = f(0,0), \therefore f(x,y) \in C(0,0)$$

連續;

$$\text{例題 2/4: } \because f'_x(0,0) = (f(x,0))'_x|_{x=0} = \left. (\sqrt{x^2+0^2})'_x \right|_{x=0} = \left. (x^2)_x' \right|_{x=0}$$

由上題, 由右側發散, $f'_y(0,0)$ 也不存. $\therefore f(x,y) \not\in C(0,0)$

此不可微。从 2/1、2/2 可知, 為了保證連續性
方可微需進一步證明。

(3)

E) 累次微分 (total differential) 与 可微性:

设 $z = f(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, D 是区域, $M_0(x_0, y_0)$, $M(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$

ED. 若 f 在 A, B 处 $z = f(x, y) \in M_0$ 处可微, 则

$$\Delta z = f(M) - f(M_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = (A\Delta x + B\Delta y) + o(\rho).$$

其中, $S = S(M, M_0) = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, 则有 $z = f(x, y) \in M_0$ 处可微.

是可微的, 有且仅有 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 的线性关系: $A\Delta x + B\Delta y \approx f(x, y) \in M_0$.

如前所述, 则 $\Delta z|_{M_0} = A\Delta x + B\Delta y = A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0)$.

即在 $z = f(x, y) \in M_0$ 处可微的条件下, 有

$$\Delta z = \Delta z|_{M_0} + o(\rho) = A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + o(\rho) \quad (*)$$

同理, 第二函数 $u = f(x, y, z) \in M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处可

微, 则

$$\Delta u = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z + o(\rho)$$

其中, A, B, C 为常数, $S = S(M_0, M) = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}$,

则有 $u = f(x, y, z) \in M_0$ 处可微, 且 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z$

(*)

若 $f(x,y,z) \in M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为可微，则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 亦可微。

$$df|_{M_0} = Ax + By + Cz \quad \text{pp}$$

$$\Delta f = df|_{M_0} + o(\rho) = A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) + o(\rho) \quad (4)$$

即 f 在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的全微分由 A, B, C 及 $o(\rho)$ 构成，且 A, B, C 为常数。

若 $z = g(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 中各元可微，则 $g(x, y) \in M_0$ 中各元可微。

Dg 可微。

Th1: 若 $z = g(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 中各元可微，则 $g(x, y) \in M_0$

处处连续，但反之不成立。即连续是可微的必要条件。

Th2: 若 $z = g(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 中各元可微，则 $g'_x(x_0, y_0),$

$g'_y(x_0, y_0) \in M_0$ 且 $g'_x(x_0, y_0) = A, g'_y(x_0, y_0) = B$ 。即可微是可微的必要条件。

是可微的必要条件。

证 Th1: (1) 若 $z = g(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 中各元可微，则有：

$$g = g(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - g(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \begin{cases} \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{pp.}$$

$$A\Delta x + B\Delta y \rightarrow 0, \quad \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow o(\rho) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{从 pp.} \quad (5)$$

$\exists \delta > 0$, 使得 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0)$

$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$, 且 $f(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0) \subset C$.

(2). 反例: 函数 $\delta = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处 $\in C$, 但在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微。(若可微, 则 $\delta = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \in C(0, 0)$ 处可微是矛盾!)

证: (1) 由 $\delta = f(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微, 从而

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \delta = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}.$$

$$\text{又 } \Delta x = 0, \text{ 则 } f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x = A\Delta x + o(|\Delta x|) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \frac{o(|\Delta x|)}{|\Delta x|} \xrightarrow[\Delta x \rightarrow 0]{} A$$

即 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 存在且 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = A$.

同理, $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 存在且 $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = B$.

(2). 反例: 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

且 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 但 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

(理由: $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续, 从而不可微).

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$$\text{例 3. } \text{証明}: f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } (0,0) \text{ 不可微}$$

連續且可微。但 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不可微。(ex9.2/16)

$$\text{証(1)}: \because f(0,0)=0, \quad x^2+y^2 \geq |xy| \Rightarrow 0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{|x|}{2}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} 0 = 0 = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{2}|x| \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left| \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \right| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} =$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0), \quad \therefore f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处 } C;$$

$$\text{証(2)}: \because f'_x(0,0) = \left. \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \right|_{(0,0)} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \right) \right|_{(0,0)} = \left. \frac{-2y^2}{(1+y^2)^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad f'_y(0,0) = \left. \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \right|_{(0,0)} = \left. \frac{x^2}{(1+y^2)^2} \right|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

証(3). 反證法: 若 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微, 則 Δ 零量

$$f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$\text{即 } f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - 0 = \Delta x + \Delta y + o(\rho) = o(\rho), \quad \text{即}$$

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

$$\text{即 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0. \quad \text{但 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 + \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \neq 0$$

(7)

理由如下. 若令 $\Delta y = k\Delta x$, $k \neq 0$, k 为常数,

$$\text{则} \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(kx)^2 \Delta y}{(kx^2 + ky^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{kx^2 k\Delta x}{(kx^2 + k^2x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{kx^2}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \neq 0$$

与极限的定义矛盾! 故 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{kx^2 \Delta y}{(kx^2 + ky^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \neq 0$

即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微。

E) 作业: ex 9.3

2(2), (5), (8); 3; 4; 6; 13(4), (6); 16.

思考题:

$$\text{设 } u = f(x, y, z) = x^{y^3} + x^{a^3} + a^{y^3} + x^{y^a} + a^{a^3} \quad (a > 0, \text{ 常数})$$

求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$, 则 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在 $M(1, 1, 1)$ 处是否可微。

注: 思考题可以不做在作业本上, 可以在课堂讨论中。