

第11讲 补充讲稿:

各位同学、各位助教: 由于新版课本关于方向导数的定义有了改变, 因此, 大家以后还是要按照新版课本上的方向导数:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}} \Big|_{M_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t\alpha, y_0 + t\beta, z_0 + t\gamma) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t} \quad (*)$$

来计算 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{l}} \Big|_{M_0}$, 其中, $u = f(x, y, z)$, $\vec{l}^0 = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$, $M_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$.

例1. 设 $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $M_0 = (0, 0)$, $\vec{l} = (\alpha, \beta)$

为任意 $(0, 0)$ 处的任意单位向量, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}} \Big|_{M_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + t\alpha, 0 + t\beta) - f(0, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(t\alpha)^2 + (t\beta)^2} - 0}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|t|}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{t} = 1, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|t|}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-t}{t} = -1$$

$\neq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|t|}{t}$, 故 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|t|}{t}$ 不存在! 即函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在

$(0, 0)$ 处沿任何方向的方向导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}} \Big|_{M_0(0,0)}$ 都不存在!

例2. 设 $z = f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \vec{l} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta),$

$\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$, 求 $f'_x(0, 0)$, $f'_y(0, 0)$, 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}} \Big|_{(0,0)}$. 并证明:

在 $(0,0,0)$ 处, $z=f(x,y)$ 不可微。

$$\text{证: (1) } f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot 0}{(\Delta x^2 + 0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - 0}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \text{ 同理可得 } f'_y(0,0) = f'_x(0,0) = 0.$$

$$\text{(2) } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+t\cos\theta, 0+t\sin\theta) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(t\cos\theta)^2(t\sin\theta)}{(t^2\cos^2\theta + t^2\sin^2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - 0}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^4 \cos^2\theta \sin\theta}{t |t|^3}$$

当且仅当 $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, $\cos^2\theta \sin\theta = 0$, 且 $\frac{t^4}{t |t|^3} = \pm 1$

是有限变量, 故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = \begin{matrix} \text{当且仅当 } \theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ 时} \\ 0, \end{matrix} \quad (A_2)$

即 $z=f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处只能在 $\theta=0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 四个方向上存在方向导数, 且方向导数均为零, 而在其它方向上皆无方向导数!

$$\text{(3) } \because \Delta z = f(0+\Delta x, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0) = \frac{(\Delta x)^2(\Delta y)}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, f'_x(0,0)\Delta x + f'_y(0,0)\Delta y = 0,$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \text{ 且 } \rho \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 且 } \Delta y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - (f'_x(0,0)\Delta x + f'_y(0,0)\Delta y)}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^2(\Delta y)}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - 0}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \stackrel{\Delta y = k\Delta x}{=} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2(\Delta x)^3}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(\Delta x)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2(\Delta x)}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k^2}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \neq 0$$

依函数可微的定义, $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处不可微。

(2).

(4), 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处, $z=f(x,y)$ 不可微的两种证法:

反证法: 若 $z=f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处可微, 依今天上午

4(证明定理), 应该有:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = f'_x(0,0) \cos \theta + f'_y(0,0) \sin \theta = 0 \cos \theta + 0 \sin \theta = 0. \quad (*)$$

其中, $\vec{e}=(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ 是以 $(0,0,0)$ 为起点的任意向量.

(*) 表明: $z=f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处沿任意方向 \vec{e} 的方向导数

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{e}} \Big|_{(0,0,0)}$ 都存在且均为零. 这与 (2) 的结论相矛盾!

(2) 表明: $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处只在 $\theta=0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 四个方向上

存在方向导数, 在其他方向上并不存在方向导数.

故 $z=f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处不可微.

注: 设 $\nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z})$, 则 $\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) \cdot (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z})$

$$= (\frac{\partial}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial}{\partial z})^2 \triangleq \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \triangleq \Delta \text{ — Laplace 算子.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \Rightarrow (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}) u = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta u = 0.$$