

9.6 隐函数定理

条件

结论



theorem (隐函数定理)：开集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}$, 函数 $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足条件：

a. $F \in C^1(D)$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ 在 D 中连续

b. $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ s.t. $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ (常数 C^1 也可)

c. $\frac{\partial F(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \neq 0$ \star

\exists 包含 (x_0, y_0) 的开矩形 $I \times J \subset D$, s.t.:

1. $\forall x \in I$, $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 J 中有唯一解

2. $y_0 = f(x)$

3. $f \in C^1(I)$ 在 I 上有连续的导数

4. $x \in I$ 时有 $f'(x) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y)}$, 其中 $y = f(x)$ (中值定理 proof)

(多维情形的隐函数定理)：开集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 满足条件

a. $F \in C^1(D)$

b. $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$

c. $\frac{\partial F(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \neq 0$

$\exists (x_0, y_0)$ 的邻域 $G \times J$, G 为 x_0 在 \mathbb{R}^n 一个邻域, J 为 R 中 y_0 的区间

1. $\forall x \in G$, $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 J 中有唯一解

2. $y_0 = f(x_0)$

3. $f \in C^1(G)$

4. $x \in G$ 时 $\frac{df(x)}{dx_i} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(x, y)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y)}$

9.7 隐映射定理

F def 在开集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$ 上, 在 $m \times (n+m)$ 矩阵 $JF = \begin{pmatrix} J_x F & J_y F \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial y_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial y_m} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{中作分块: } JF = (J_x F, J_y F), \text{ 其中} \begin{cases} J_x F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \\ J_y F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial y_1} \dots \frac{\partial F_m}{\partial y_m} \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

theorem: 开集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$, $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, 满足下列条件:

- a. $F \in C^1(D)$
- b. $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ s.t. $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$
- c. $\det J_y F(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

$\exists (x, y)$ 邻域 $G \times H$ s.t.

1. $\forall y \in H$, 有唯一解 $f(y)$
2. $y_0 = f(x_0)$
3. $f \in C^1(G)$
4. $x \in G$ 时, $Jf(x) = -[J_y F(x, y)]^{-1} J_x F(x, y)$, 其中 $y = f(x)$

9.8 逆映射定理

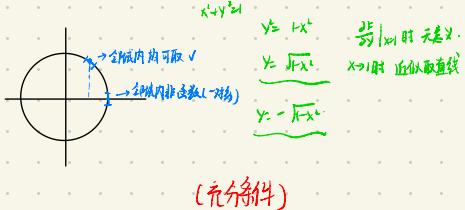
隐函数定理：

隐函数定义：设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, $F: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 和方程 $F(P, y) = 0$ ($P = (x)$)

对于 $I \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $J \subset \mathbb{R}$, 存在 $\forall P \in I$, 有唯一确定的 $y \in J$ 与之对应

使得 $(P, y) \in E$, 且满足 $F(P, y) = 0$, 将由 $F(P, y) = 0$ 确定的一个 y 在 I 上构成 J 的隐函数

将此隐函数记为 $y = f(P)$, $P \in I$, $y \in J$, 则成立恒等式 $F(P, f(P)) = 0$, $P \in I$



隐函数存在唯一性定理：(局部性的隐函数存在定理)

设 $F(P, y) = 0$ 中的函数 $F(P, y)$ 满足以下四个条件

1. $F(P, y)$ 在以 (P_0, y_0) 为内点某区域 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ 上连续

2. $F(P_0, y_0) = 0$

3. $F_x(P, y) \neq 0$

\downarrow
 $x = g(y)$

3. 在 E 内存在连续的偏导数 $F_y(P, y)$

4. $F_y(P_0, y_0) \neq 0$

可以得到：

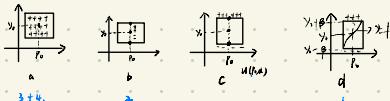
1. 存在 $U(P_0) \subset D$, 在 $U(P_0)$ 内由 $F(P, y) = 0$ 唯一确定一个隐函数 $y = f(P)$, $P \in U(P_0)$

满足 $f(P_0) = y_0$, 当 $P \in U(P_0)$ 时, $\forall (P, f(P)) \in U(P_0 \times y_0)$, $F(P, f(P)) = 0$

(一一对应)

2. $f(P)$ 在 $U(P_0, y_0)$ 上连续

(连续)



隐函数可微性定理：

设函数 $F(P, y)$ 满足 隐函数存在定理 中的 4 个条件, 同时在 E 内存在连续的 $F_{xy}(P, y)$

则由方程 $F(P, y) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数 $y = f(P)$ 在 I 内有连续的导函数, 且

$$\frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{F_{xi}(P, y)}{F_y(P, y)} \quad (P, y) \in I \times J \quad i=1 \sim n \quad P = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad \begin{cases} I = U(P_0) \\ J = (y_0 - \delta, y_0 + \delta) \end{cases}$$

Proof: $y = f(P) \quad y_0 = f(P_0)$ 由得得 $F(P, y)$ 可微, 有 $F_x(P, y) = 0$, $F_x(P_0, y_0) = 0$

利用 微分中值定理得 $\exists \theta$, 使 $F(P_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) - F(P_0, y_0) = \pm F_{xi}(P_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta x_i + F_{yi}(P_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x_i} = -\frac{F_{xi}(P_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)}{F_{yi}(P_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)} \quad \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x_i} = \lim_{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x_i} = -\lim_{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{F_{xi}(P_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)}{F_{yi}(P_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)} = -\frac{F_{xi}(P_0, y_0)}{F_{yi}(P_0, y_0)} \quad (P_0, y_0 \in I \times J)$$

显然, $\frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x_i}$ 也是连续函数

$$y = -\frac{F_{xi}}{F_{yi}}$$

而 $F(P, y)$ 在二阶连续偏导数时, 所得隐函数也二阶可微

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x_i^2} = -\frac{1}{F_{yi}^2} (F_{xi}^2 + 2F_{xi}F_{yi} + F_{yi}^2)$$

$$= \frac{2F_{xi}F_{yi} - F_{xi}^2 - F_{yi}^2}{F_{yi}^3} \quad (\text{不用记, 用链式法则推导})$$

隐映射定理:

设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开集, $P \in E$, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $\alpha = f(P)$

设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ 为开集, $P \in E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 的映射, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $\alpha = f(P)$

满足以下三个条件

1) $F \in C^k(E, \mathbb{R}^m)$ —— 可微且连续的映射, 即 $F = (f_1, \dots, f_m)^T$

2) $F(P, \alpha) = 0$, 其中 $P = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$, $\alpha = (y_1^*, \dots, y_m^*)$

即有 m 个方程; $F(P, \alpha) = (f_1, \dots, f_m)^T_{(P, \alpha)} = 0$.

3) $\det(J_{\alpha F}(P, \alpha)) \neq 0$, 即 $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

可推导得

\exists 包含 (P, α) 的一个区间 $I \times J \subset E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, st.

$\forall P \in I$, 方程组 $F(P, \alpha) = 0$ 在 J 中有唯一解 ($\alpha = f(P)$) $\Leftrightarrow I \times J$ 为隐藏在 $F(P, \alpha) = 0$ 的方程中

$\Rightarrow \alpha = f(P)$

3) $f \in C^k(I, \mathbb{R}^m)$

4) $P \in I$, $J f(P) = -(J_{\alpha F}(P, \alpha))^T J_{\alpha F}(P, \alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial y_m} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $\alpha = f(P)$

example:

设函数 $f(x, y) = g(x, y)$ 具有连续偏导数, $u = h(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} u = f(x, y) \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$

所确定的隐函数组, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

不妨设 $\begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u - f(x, y) = 0 \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\begin{bmatrix} f_x & f_y & f_u & f_v \\ g_x & g_y & g_u & g_v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -v f_{xy} & -v f_{yy} & 1 & x f_{xy} - 1 \\ -g_1 & -g_2 & g_1 & 2v y g_2 \end{bmatrix}$

故 $P = (x, y)$, $\alpha = (u, v)$

由 $J f(P) = -[J_{\alpha F}(P, \alpha)]^T J_{\alpha F}(P, \alpha)$ 得 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x f_{xy} - 1 \\ g_1 & 2v y g_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} -v f_{xy} & -v f_{yy} \\ -g_1 & -g_2 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$\frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2v y f_{xy} + g_2 & 2v y f_{yy} - v^2 f_{yy} \\ g_2 - v f_{xy} - x f_{yy} & x v^2 f_{yy} - v^2 f_{yy} - g_2 \end{pmatrix}}{t_2 g_1 + 2v y g_2 - 2x v f_{xy} - g_2}$$

$$A^* = \frac{1}{|A|} A^T$$

$A^* = (A_{ij})$ 伴阵矩阵, A_{ij} 为 a_{ji} 的代数余式 $[(-1)^{i+j}] a_{ji}$

逆映射:

局部逆映射定理:

设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开集, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, 使

(1) $f \in C^k(E, \mathbb{R}), k \geq 1$

(2) $f(p) = \varrho_0$, 其中 $p \in E, \varrho_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$

(3) $\det J_f(p) \neq 0$, 即 $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

则 $\exists P$ 的开邻域 U 与 ϱ_0 的开邻域 V 使.

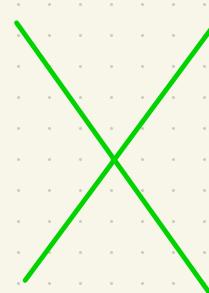
(1) $f|U = V$, 且 $f|U$ 为单射

(2) g 为 f 在 U 上的逆映射, $g \in C^k(V, U)$

(3) $\forall v \in V, J_g(v) = (J_f(p))^{-1}$

一一映射(可非连续)

$P = g(\varrho), \varrho = f(p), f: U \rightarrow V$ 为 C^k 微分同胚 同构为连续的一一映射



整体逆映射定理:

设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开集, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, 使

(1) $f \in C^k(E, \mathbb{R}^m), k \geq 1$

(2) $\forall p \in E, \det J_f(p) \neq 0$; 则 $V = f(E)$ 为开集

(3) $f|E$ 为单射

\exists 逆映射 $f^{-1}: V \rightarrow U$

\Rightarrow 即 $P = f^{-1}(v), v = f(p)$

$f \in C^k(V, E)$, 且 $J^{-1}(v) = (J_f(p))^{-1}$

$v = f(p)$ 可表示为: $(y_1, \dots, y_m)^T = (f_1(x_1 - x_0), f_2(x_1 - x_0), \dots, f_n(x_1 - x_0))^T$

$$J^{-1}(v) = (J_f(p))^{-1} : \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \quad \frac{\partial(y_1 - y_0)}{\partial(x_1 - x_0)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(y_1 - y_0)}{\partial(x_1 - x_0)}}$$

隐函数在几何上的应用：

一、切空间与切向量

def1: set Δ 为 R^n 中的开集, $x: \Delta \rightarrow R^m$ 且 $\begin{cases} u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)^T \\ x(u) = (x_1(u_1, \dots, u_n), \dots, x_m(u_1, \dots, u_n))^T \end{cases}$ 为 Δ 上的 mapping. 则称 $S: x(u) = \{x(u): u \in \Delta\}$ 为 m 维曲面, 而 $x(u)$ 是曲面 S 的参数表示.

当 $x(u)$ 为 $C^k (k > 0)$ 时称 S 为 C^k 曲面, 当 $\text{rank}(x_{11}(u_1, \dots, u_n), \dots, x_{mm}(u_1, \dots, u_n))^T = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_n} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial u_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial u_n} \end{pmatrix} = S$ 时, 称 $x(u)$ 为曲面 S 的正则曲面, 此时称为奇异点.

列满秩

若曲面上 \forall point 都为正则点, 则称 S 为 C^∞ 光滑曲面, trivial $(x_{11}(u), x_{12}(u), \dots, x_{1n}(u))$ 是线性无关的

def2: 设 $x(u)$ 为 S 维 $C^k (k > 0)$ 正则曲面 S , 称 x_{ui} 为关于参数坐标 u_i 的坐标切向量, 它是曲线 $x_i = x_i(u_1, \dots, u_i, u_{i+1}, \dots, u_n)$ 在 $u_i = u_i^0$ 处的切向量.

由于 $x(u)$ 为正则曲面, 故 $\text{rank}(x_{11} \dots x_{1n})^T = S$, 即 $(x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots, x_{1n})$ 线性无关, 故 $T_{x(u)} S = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^S \alpha_i x_{1i}(u) \mid \alpha_i \in R \right\}$ 为曲面 S 在 $x(u)$ 处的切空间
切向量 $\quad T_{x(u)} S$ 的基向量称为曲面 S 在 $x(u)$ 处的切向量 $T_{x(u)} S$ 是 S 维线性向量空间

theorem 1: set 曲面 $S: x(u)$ 在 $u^0 = u^0$ 处可微, $(x_{11}(u^0), \dots, x_{1n}(u^0))$ 线性无关, $u^0 = u(t)$ 为 $u(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处可导, 则 $\frac{dx(u(t))}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \in T_{x(u^0)} S$ → 真正代表的意思就是

反之, \forall 1d $f_{11}^{(1)} \in R^k$, $\sum_{i=1}^S \alpha_i x_{1i}(u^0) \in T_{x(u^0)} S$, 使得 $x(u(t)) \in S$ s.t. $u(t) = u^0$ 且 $\frac{dx(u(t))}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \in T_{x(u^0)} S$ t=0 的切线

线将面来

设 $x: (a, b) \rightarrow R^m$ 为 C^k 正则曲线, 记为 $C: (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$ $t \in [a, b]$

曲线 C 在 t_0 的切向量 $T_{x(t_0)} C = \{d(x(t_0)) \mid d \in R^k\}$
在 $x(t_0)$ 处切线为: $y = x(t_0) + x'(t_0)(t - t_0)$ $\frac{y - x(t_0)}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y_1 - x_1(t_0)}{x'_1(t_0)} = \dots = \frac{y_n - x_n(t_0)}{x'_n(t_0)} (= \alpha)$

在 $x(t_0)$ 处法平面为: $x'_1(t_0)[y_1 - x_1(t_0)] + x'_2(t_0)[y_2 - x_2(t_0)] + \dots + x'_n(t_0)[y_n - x_n(t_0)] = 0$

切空间与某一点处的切超平面

切平面的法向量表示

特殊情况: $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ 为开集, $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

$$(u, v) \mapsto F(u, v) = (x_1(u, v), y_1(u, v), z_1(u, v))^T$$

$\text{rank } F_u(F_v) = 2$, $S = F(\Delta)$ 是 \mathbb{C}^k 正则超曲面 (列满秩)

切空间:

$$T_{(u, v)} S = \{d_1 F_u(u, v) + d_2 F_v(u, v) \mid (d_1, d_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2\}$$

在 (u, v) 处切 (超) 平面:

$$y = F_u(u, v) + d_1 F_u(u, v) + d_2 F_v(u, v)$$



一般化后: 设 $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ 为开集, $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n+1}) \mapsto F(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n+1})$$

$$= (x_1(u_1, \dots, u_{n+1}), x_2(u_1, \dots, u_{n+1}), \dots, x_n(u_1, \dots, u_{n+1}))^T$$

为 \mathbb{C}^k (列满秩) 蠕射, $\text{rank } F_u(F_v, \dots, F_{n+1}) = n+1$, $S = F(\Delta)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 维正则超曲面

切空间:

$$T_{(u, v)} S = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} d_j F_{u_j}(u, v) \mid (d_1, \dots, d_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \right\}$$

在 $(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n+1})$ 处切 (超) 平面:

$$y = F(u_1, \dots, u_{n+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} d_j F_{u_j}(u_1, \dots, u_{n+1})$$



特殊情况: 在点 $F(u, v)$ 的法向量 $n(u, v)$ 是

$$n(u, v) = F_u(u, v) \times F_v(u, v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ x_u(u, v) & y_u(u, v) & z_u(u, v) \\ x_v(u, v) & y_v(u, v) & z_v(u, v) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, -\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

n 维空间, n -维曲面

$$x_1 = x_1(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n+1})$$

$$x_2 = x_2(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n+1})$$

 \vdots

$$x_n = x_n(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n+1})$$

用 $n+1$ 个未知数, 则为 n 维曲面

一般情况: 设 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 为 \mathbb{R}^n 的标准正交基,

则 F 在 $F(u)$ 的法向量为

$$n(u) = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & \cdots & e_n \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial u_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_{n+1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial u_{n+1}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{(-1)^{n+1} \det(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+1})}} e_1 \quad (\bar{x}_i \text{ represent 补分量}).$$

$$n(u) \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_i} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial u_i} \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial u_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial u_{n+1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial u_{n+1}} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad [y - F(u)] \cdot n(u) = 0 \quad y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$n(u)$ 未必为单位向量, 故仍需指出其模长, 此处省略相关步骤, 直接给出计算结果

$$g_{ij} = F_{u_i} \cdot F_{u_j} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{(-1)^{n+1}}} \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial u_j}, \quad i, j = 1 \dots n$$

$$|f(u)| = \det^{\frac{1}{2}}(g_{ij}) \quad |n(u)| = \pm \frac{|f(u)|}{\sqrt{\det(g_{ij})}} = \pm \frac{1}{\det^{\frac{1}{2}}(g_{ij})} \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_{n+1})}{\partial(u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_{n+1})} e_i$$

g_{ij} 即为第一基张量, $n=2$ 时为 E, G, F

二、法空间与法向量



上述讨论了 $C^k (k > 1)$ 正则超曲面的切空间与法向量，那么 S 维的 C^k 的正则曲面的法空间如何表示？

(事实上, 法空间就是切空间的正交补空间)

· 我们希望可用 切空间 $T_{\text{Fun}S}$ 的基 $\{f_{m_1}, \dots, f_{m_s}\}$ 来表示 法空间 $T_{\text{Fun}S}^\perp = \{u \mid u \perp T_{\text{Fun}S}, \text{且 } f_{m_i}(u) = 0, i = 1, \dots, s\}$

设 $F(m) = F(m_1, \dots, m_s, \dots, m_n)$ 为 C^k 阶 S 维的正则超曲面, $m = (m_1, \dots, m_s, \dots, m_n) = (p, q)$, $p = (m_1, \dots, m_s)$, $q = (m_{s+1}, \dots, m_n)$, 则 $J_m F = (\bar{J}_p F, \bar{J}_q F)$.

由于 $\text{rank}(J_m F) = s$, 不妨设 $\text{rank}(J_p F) = s$ 因为 $(\bar{J}_p F, \bar{J}_q F) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -L_{\bar{J}_p F} \\ I_{n-s} \end{pmatrix} = -\bar{J}_q F + \bar{J}_q F = 0$ $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} -L_{\bar{J}_p F} \\ I_{n-s} \end{pmatrix} = n \rightarrow$

故 $(\bar{J}_p F, \bar{J}_q F)$ 与 $(-L_{\bar{J}_p F}^T, I_{n-s})^T$ 正交

故 $(-L_{\bar{J}_p F}^T, I_{n-s})$ 为 $T_{\text{Fun}S}^\perp$ 的基

由 $J_m F(\bar{J}_p F, \bar{J}_q F)$ 表示, 是 $\text{span}(J_m F)$ 正交补空间

Example 1: 设 $\alpha: C^k \rightarrow C^k$ 为映射, $f: C^k \rightarrow C^k$

$\alpha: (m_1, \dots, m_n) \mapsto c - f(m_1, \dots, m_n) \in C^k$ 为 C^k 映射,

$\text{rank}(f_{m_1}, f_{m_2}, \dots, f_{m_s}) = s$ $\Rightarrow f(m) = (m_1, \dots, m_s) \in L = \{m \mid f(m), m \in C^k\}$

故为 C^k 超曲面, 或为 C^k 超曲面.

证明: $s \neq p$, 则 $g_{m,p} = (f_{m_1}, \dots, f_{m_p})$ 法向量场; 若 $m \in S$ 则必有

过 m 的切向量 $(m - m')$ $g_{m,p} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial(m - m')}{\partial m_i} = 0$

法一: $f(m) = C$ 即 $f(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) = C$, 关注两边得可得

$$J_m f \cdot J_m g = \left(\begin{array}{c} f_{m_1} \\ \vdots \\ f_{m_p} \end{array} \right) = \vec{0}$$

法二: 由映射 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial m_i}$ 和可得 $f(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) = C$

$$J_m f \cdot J_m g = \left(\begin{array}{c} f_{m_1} \\ \vdots \\ f_{m_p} \end{array} \right) = \vec{0}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right) = \vec{0}$$

(单位矩阵)

Example 2: 设一般的二元线性 $L: Ax + 2By + Cy^2 + 2Dx + 2Ey + F = 0$, $P(x, y) \in L$

$P(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处切线: $Ax + 2By + Cy^2 + D(x + 0) + E(y + 0) + F = 0$

$$\therefore g_{(0,0)} = Ax + 2By + Cy^2 + 2Dx + 2Ey + F \quad \text{其法向量为 } \begin{pmatrix} g_{(0,0)} \\ h_{(0,0)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A + 2C \\ 2B + 2D + 2E \end{pmatrix}$$

可得切线方程 $(Ax + 2By + D)(x + 0) + (Cx + 2Dx + E)(y + 0) = 0$

而 $P(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处上, 即 $F = -[Ax + 2By + Cy^2 + D(x + 0) + E(y + 0)]$

即得 \vec{F}

Example 3: $L: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5^2$ $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 是 $R^3 \rightarrow R^1$ 的 C^k 正则映射, 该曲面在 $(0, 0, 5)$ 处切线与正交面

$$\text{法一: } (\bar{J}_p F, \bar{J}_q F) \left(\begin{array}{c} I_{n-s} \\ -Q_{p,q}^T \end{array} \right) = 0 \quad \text{可得切向量}$$

1. 曲面的显式表示: $z = f(x, y)$ $(x, y) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

由面的切平面, \mathbb{R}^3 中曲面通常有3种表示方式
2. 隐式曲面方程: $F(x, y, z) = 0$ F 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上连续, 故 x, y, z 也连续

3. 参数曲面方程:

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases} \quad (u, v) \in \Delta$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = x \\ y = y \\ z = z(x, y) \end{array}$$

$$F(x, y, z(x, y)) = 0$$

曲面的切平面:

① 曲面显式表示:

$z = f(x, y)$, 显式方程 always can be translated into 隐式方程

$$F(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y) = 0 \quad (x, y) \in D \text{ 且 } z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} & + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} & = 0 \\ -f_x & -f_y & 1 & \end{matrix}$$

$(-f_x, -f_y, 1)$ 为法向量

② 隐式曲面方程

$F(x, y, z) = 0$, 作 \mathbb{R}^3 中 P_0 的曲面上的曲线 Γ , Γ 参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$

将 P_0 代入得 $F(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0$

解

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0) x'(t) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0) y'(t) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0) z'(t) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0) \right) \cdot (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) = 0$$

\downarrow
 $\Gamma F(P_0)$: 曲面在 P_0 处的法向量 \downarrow
切向量

在 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面方程: $(x-x_0)\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0) + (y-y_0)\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0) + (z-z_0)\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0) = 0$

$$\frac{(x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0) \cdot (\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0))}{P_0 \text{点处切平面}} = 0$$

P_0 \text{点处的法向量}

⑤ 参数曲面方程

几何意义

曲面在点 (u, v) 处有法向量 $\left(\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)$

$$\|r_u \times r_v\|^2 = \|r_u\|^2 \|r_v\|^2 - (r_u \cdot r_v)^2 \quad \text{模长}$$

曲面的单位法向量为: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{Eh - F^2}} \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)$

$$\begin{cases} E = \|r_u\|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2 \\ F = r_u \cdot r_v = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u \partial v} \\ h = \|r_v\|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2 \end{cases}$$

微分 \rightarrow 切平面

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0) + f_y(y_0) + o(p).$$

$$o(p) = 0.$$

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x-x_0) + f_y(y-y_0) \Leftrightarrow f_x(x-x_0) + f_y(y-y_0) + z - z_0.$$

$(x-x_0), y-y_0, z-z_0$ 为平面上向量

$(-f_x, -f_y, 1)$ 为法向 $\underbrace{\Leftrightarrow \text{一般情况 } F(x, y, z)}$ (F_x, F_y, F_z) .

$$\underbrace{\frac{x-x_0}{-f_x} = \frac{y-y_0}{-f_y} = \frac{z-z_0}{1}}_{\text{直线.}}$$

条件极值

Lagrange 不等乘数法

def: set $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ 为开集, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l$ 为 $n+m$ 元函数, $\phi: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 为映射, $M = \{P \in E \mid \phi(P) = 0\}$

$P = (X, Y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$, $\phi(P) = 0$ 等价于 $\phi(X, Y) = 0$, 即 ϕ 为 C^1 映射, 且 $J_P \phi \neq 0$ (矩阵), $P_0 = (X_0, Y_0) \in M$, 有 $\phi(X_0, Y_0) = 0$

if $\exists P_0 \in M$ 邻域 $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ s.t. $f(P_0) = \min_{P \in U} f(P)$ 或 $f(P_0) = \max_{P \in U} f(P)$

商祖 situation \Rightarrow 由施密特直译得 $\exists Y = \phi(X)$ s.t. $Y_0 = \phi(X_0)$, 则即为 $f(X_0, Y_0)$ 达到极值的点, 将 $n+m$ 个变量由 $\phi(X, Y) = 0$ 化为 n 个独立变量

称 $f(P)$ 为 目标函数, 在约束条件 $\phi(P) = 0$ 下的条件极小(大)值点。

theorem: set $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$ 为开集, $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l$ 为 $n+m$ 元函数, $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_m)^T: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 为映射, $M = \{P \in E \mid \phi(P) = 0\}$, $P_0 \in M$

if: 1. $f \in C^1(E, \mathbb{R})$, $\phi \in C^1(E, \mathbb{R}^m)$

则 $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$, s.t. λ 与 P_0 满足方程 $J_f(P_0) + \lambda J_\phi(P_0) = 0$ ($n+m$ 个向量 0)

2. rank $J_\phi(P_0) = m$

$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$, 满足 $n+m$ 个方程 $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} + \sum_{y=1}^m \lambda_y \frac{\partial \phi_{iy}}{\partial x_j} = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, n; j=1, \dots, m$

3. P_0 对应约束条件 $\phi(P) = 0$ 下取极值点

Example: 1. 圆柱面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx - 1 = 0$ 它与平面 $xy - z = 0$ 相交得一椭圆, 求此椭圆的面积

(原点至椭圆上任意点 (x, y, z) 距离 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 最大小值 即为长短轴)

$$L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx - 1)$$
$$\begin{cases} L_x = \\ L_y = \\ L_z = \\ L_\lambda = \end{cases}$$

2. 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$ ($x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$) 在条件 $xyz = a^3$ ($a > 0$) 下的最小值, 由此导出不等式

不妨设 $L = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} + \lambda(xyz - a^3)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = \\ L_y = \\ L_z = \\ L_\lambda = \end{cases}$$
$$3\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right) \leq \sqrt[3]{xyz}$$

多元函数的泰勒公式

theorem (泰勒定理): if $f: E(\subset \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 在 P_0 邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内有直到 $m+1$ 阶的连续偏导数, 对 $U(P_0)$ 内任一点 $(x_1^0 + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n^0 + \Delta x_n)$, $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$ s.t.

$$f(P_0 + \Delta P) = f(x_1^0 + \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n^0 + \Delta x_n) \quad (\text{在 } P_0 \text{ 点的 } m \text{ 阶 Taylor 公式})$$

$$= f(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0) + (\Delta x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \Delta x_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}) f(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0) + \frac{1}{2!} (\Delta x_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \Delta x_n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_n^2})^2 f(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0) + \dots + \frac{1}{m!} (\Delta x_1 \frac{\partial^m}{\partial x_1^m} + \dots + \Delta x_n \frac{\partial^m}{\partial x_n^m})^m f(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0) + R_m$$

$$R_m = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} (\Delta x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \Delta x_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n})^{m+1} f(x_1^0 + \theta \Delta x_1, \dots, x_n^0 + \theta \Delta x_n).$$

二元函数的 Taylor 公式:

+ (202) 在 (x, y) 有关于 x, y 的各个 m 阶连续偏导数, 可取 Peano 余项 $R_m(x, y) = o(r^m)$, $r \rightarrow 0$, $r = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$

(Taylor theorem): if $f: D(\subset \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 在 P_0 的某个邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内有直到 $m+1$ 阶的连续偏导数, 对 $U(P_0)$ 内任一点 $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)$, $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$ s.t.

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + (\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} (\Delta x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \Delta y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2})^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{m!} (\Delta x \frac{\partial^m}{\partial x^m} + \Delta y \frac{\partial^m}{\partial y^m})^m f(x_0, y_0) + R_m$$

$$\text{若 } f(x, y) \text{ 为 } n \text{ 次连续可微函数, } P_0(x_0^0, \dots, x_0^n) \in D \quad f(P_0 + \Delta x) = f(P_0) + \nabla f(P_0) \Delta x + \frac{1}{2!} \Delta x \Delta x^T + o(r^2)$$

$$\text{Lagrange 余项: } R_m(x, y) = \frac{1}{(m+1)!} (\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^{m+1} f(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)$$

$$\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_n) = (x_0 - x_1^0, \dots, x_0 - x_n^0) \quad \nabla f(P_0) \text{ 为 } f \text{ 在 } P_0 \text{ 处的梯度}$$

$$\Omega = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right) |_{P_0} \quad (\text{Hesse 矩阵}).$$

9.6 隐函数定理

可微 def: $f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) = Jf(x_0)h + \sum_{i=1}^n B_i(h) h_i$

9.7 隐映射定理

微分 def: $f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) = Ah + r(h)$ $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i(x_0)}{\partial x_j}$ $A/Jf(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(x_0)}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1(x_0)}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m(x_0)}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m(x_0)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$
 $Jf(x_0) = Ah$

9.8 逆映射定理

复合求导: $z_j = f_j(g_1(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, g_m(x_1, \dots, x_m))$ $j=1 \dots k$

9.9 高阶偏导数

对 x_i 的偏导为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}_{k \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial y_m} \end{pmatrix}_{k \times m} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$J = J(y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial y_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial z_k}{\partial y_m} \end{pmatrix}_{k \times m}$$

切线与切平面:

显式表示

法向量: $JF(p_0) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(p_0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(p_0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(p_0) \right)$

切平面: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}|_{p_0}(x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}|_{p_0}(y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}|_{p_0}(z_0) = 0$

参数表示

单位法向量: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{E^2 + F^2}} \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)$

第一基本量: $E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2$
 $F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}$
 $G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2$

多元 Taylor 公式: $f(a+h) = f(a) + \frac{Jf(a)h}{1!} + \frac{1}{2}(h_1 - h_0) Hf(a) \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots$

$$Hf(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(a) & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n}(a) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1}(a) & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2}(a) \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \quad \text{Hesse Matrix}$$

一元函数求极值情况

多元函数的费马引理：

$f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 在何处可微？

(极值的必要条件) — 一元函数 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 在 $P_0(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ 有偏导数，且在 P_0 取得极值，必有 $f_{x_1}(P_0) = f_{x_2}(P_0) = \dots = f_{x_n}(P_0) = 0$

满足 $f_{x_1}(P_0) = \dots = f_{x_n}(P_0) = 0$ 的点 P_0 is called 稳定点

偏导数 \exists 时，极值点 \iff 稳定点

偏导数 \nexists 时，也有可能 \exists 极值点

(极值的充分条件) — ① $f(x)$ 在 x_0 的某邻域 $U(x_0; \delta)$ 可导， $f'(x)$ 存在，且 $f'(x_0) = 0$ ， $f''(x_0) \neq 0$

$x=x_0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个极值点且 $\begin{cases} f''(x_0) > 0, x=x_0 \text{ 为极小值} \\ f''(x_0) < 0, x=x_0 \text{ 为极大值} \end{cases}$

$$f'''(x_0) = f''(x_0) + f'''(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''''(x)(x-x_0)^2 + o((x-x_0)^3)$$

② $f(x)$ 的邻域内 $\exists n$ 阶导函数 ($f^n(x) \exists$)， $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{n-1}(x_0) = 0$

$\begin{cases} n \text{ 为偶数, } \exists \text{ 极值} & \begin{cases} f^n(x_0) > 0 & x=x_0 \text{ 为极小值} \\ f^n(x_0) < 0 & x=x_0 \text{ 为极大值} \end{cases} \\ n \text{ 为奇数, } \nexists \text{ 极值} & \end{cases}$

(最小二乘法问题)：用一条直线，使得这 n 个点的偏差平方之和为最小

多元函数 f 在点 $P_0(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ 取得极值的充分条件：

假设 f 具有二阶连续偏导数，记 $H(f)$ ，称 f 在 P_0 的 Hesse 矩阵

$$H(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{x_1 x_1}(P_0) & \cdots & f_{x_1 x_n}(P_0) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_{x_n x_1}(P_0) & \cdots & f_{x_n x_n}(P_0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & \cdots & f_{xn} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_{nx} & \cdots & f_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

(极值的充分条件)：设 $f(x)$ 在点 P_0 的某邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内 \exists 二阶连续偏导数且 P_0 为 f 的稳定点

$H(f)$ 为正定矩阵 $\Rightarrow f(P_0)$ 为极小值

\cdots 半定矩阵 $\Rightarrow \cdots$ 极大值

\cdots 不定矩阵 $\Rightarrow \cdots$ 非极值

① 求解函数最值问题：

(1) 求出 $f(x)$ 的稳定点 (2) 求出 $f(x)$ 偏导数 \nexists 的点

(3) 求出 $f(x)$ 区域边界上的最值

最大值 $M = \max \{ f(1), f(2), f(3) \}$ ，最小值 $m = \min \{ f(1), f(2), f(3) \}$

做两道题 ② 求解函数极值问题

就明白

1) 求出 $f'(P_0) = 0$ ，并求出 $f''(P_0) = 0$ 的所有稳定点

前题： P_0 为 f 的稳定点， $f''(P_0) \neq 0$

$f(x,y)$ 为二元函数情况： $H(f) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix}_{P_0}$

① 二阶主式 < 0 非极值

② 二阶主式 > 0 $\begin{cases} -\text{阶} & \text{极小值} \\ +\text{阶} & \text{极大值} \end{cases}$

③ 二阶主式 $= 0$ 天使判断