

我们看到例 6 中两个二阶混合偏导数相等, 即 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$. 这不是偶然的事实上, 有下述定理.

定理 如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的两个二阶混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在区域 D 连续, 那么在该区域内这两个二阶混合偏导数必相等.

换句话说, 二阶混合偏导数在连续的条件下与求导的次序无关. 这定理的证明从略.

对于二元以上的函数, 也可以类似地定义高阶偏导数, 而且高阶混合偏导数在偏导数连续的条件下也与求导的次序无关.

例 7 验证函数 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

证 因为 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

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

例 8 证明函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$ 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0,$$

其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

证

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}. \end{aligned}$$

因为函数关于自变量的对称性, 所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}.$$

因此



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} = -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3r^2}{r^5} = 0.$$

例7和例8中的两个方程都叫做拉普拉斯(Laplace)方程,它是数学物理方程中一种很重要的方程.

习 题 9-2

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

(1) $z = x^3 y - y^3 x$;

(2) $s = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}$;

(3) $z = \sqrt{\ln(xy)}$;

(4) $z = \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy)$;

(5) $z = \ln \tan \frac{x}{y}$;

(6) $z = (1 + xy)^x$;

(7) $u = x^{\frac{x}{y}}$;

(8) $u = \arctan(x - y)^x$.

2. 设 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, 求证 $l \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 0$.

3. 设 $z = e^{-(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y})}$, 求证 $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$.

4. 设 $f(x, y) = x + (y - 1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $f_x(x, 1)$.

5. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$, 在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线对于 x 轴的倾角是多少?

6. 求下列函数的 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$:

(1) $z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2 y^2$;

(2) $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$;

(3) $z = y^x$.

7. 设 $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2$, 求 $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1)$, $f_{xz}(1, 0, 2)$, $f_{yz}(0, -1, 0)$ 及 $f_{zx}(2, 0, 1)$.

8. 设 $z = x \ln(xy)$, 求 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}$.

9. 验证:

(1) $y = e^{-kn^2 t} \sin nx$ 满足 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$;

(2) $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2}{r}$.

