一元函数与多元函数复合 多元函数与多元函数复合 其他情形 抽象复合函数求导 全微分形式不变性

# 高等数学

张爱林

深圳大学

March 26, 2022

第九章 多元函数微分法及其应用 第四节 多元复合函数的求导法则

- 1 一元函数与多元函数复合
- ② 多元函数与多元函数复合
- ③ 其他情形
- 4 抽象复合函数求导
- 5 全微分形式不变性

### 一元复合函数的求导法则

### 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数u=g(x)在点x处可导, my=f(u)在点u=g(x)处可导, 那么复合函数y=f[g(x)]在点x 处可导且导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\frac{du}{dx}$$

或者

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u)g'(x)$$

### 一元复合函数的求导法则

### 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数u=g(x)在点x处可导, my=f(u)在点u=g(x)处可导, 那么复合函数y=f[g(x)]在点x 处可导且导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\frac{du}{dx}$$

或者

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(u)g'(x)$$

### 多元复合函数的求导?

#### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(t)$  及 $v = \psi(t)$  都在点t处可导,

#### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u=\varphi(t)$  及 $v=\psi(t)$  都在点t处可导, 函数z=f(u,v)在对应点(u,v)具有连续偏导数,

#### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(t)$  及 $v = \psi(t)$  都在点t处可导, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数, 那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]$  在点t处可导且导数为

### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(t)$  及 $v = \psi(t)$  都在点t处可导, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数, 那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]$  在点t处可导且导数为  $\frac{dz}{dt} =$ 

### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u=\varphi(t)$  及 $v=\psi(t)$  都在点t处可导, 函数z=f(u,v)在对应点(u,v)具有连续偏导数, 那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(t),\psi(t)]$  在点t处可导且导数为  $\frac{dz}{dt}=\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$ 

### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u=\varphi(t)$  及 $v=\psi(t)$  都在点t处可导, 函数z=f(u,v)在对应点(u,v)具有连续偏导数, 那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(t),\psi(t)]$  在点t处可导且导数为  $\frac{dz}{dt}=\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{du}{dt}$ 

### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(t)$  及 $v = \psi(t)$  都在点t处可导, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数, 那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]$  在点t处可导且导数为  $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ 

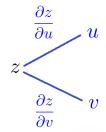
#### 定理1. (多元套一元)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(t)$  及 $v = \psi(t)$  都在点t处可导, 函数z = f(u,v)在对应点(u,v)具有连续偏导数, 那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(t),\psi(t)]$  在点t处可导且导数为  $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt}$ 

称为全导数。

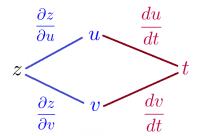
#### 全导数:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$



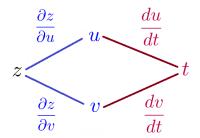
### 全导数:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\frac{dv}{dt}$$



#### 全导数:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\frac{dv}{dt}$$



口诀: 沿线相乘, 分线相加。

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x,y)]$ 在点(x,y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x, y)]$ 在点(x, y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$$

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x, y)]$ 在点(x, y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

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

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x,y)]$ 在点(x,y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

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

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x,y)]$ 在点(x,y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x, y)]$ 在点(x, y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x, y)]$ 在点(x, y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

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

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x, y)]$ 在点(x, y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

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

#### 定理1. (一元套多元)

如果函数z = f(u)在点u处可导,

函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  在对应点(x, y)有偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x, y)]$ 在点(x, y) 处有偏导数且偏导数

为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

(ㅁㅏㅓ@ㅏㅓㅌㅏㅓㅌㅏ ㅌ 쒸٩)(

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{dz}{du}$$

$$z = \frac{\frac{dz}{du}}{u}$$

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

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

$$\frac{dz}{du}$$

$$u$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

口诀: 沿线相乘。

### 定理1推广.

如果函数 $u=\varphi(t)$ ,  $v=\psi(t)$ 及 $w=\omega(t)$ 都在点t处可导, 函数z=f(u,v,w)在对应点(u,v,w)具有连续偏导数, 那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(t),\psi(t),\omega(t)]$  在点t 处可导且导数为

#### 定理1推广.

如果函数
$$u = \varphi(t)$$
,  $v = \psi(t)$ 及 $w = \omega(t)$ 都在点t处可导,  
函数 $z = f(u, v, w)$ 在对应点 $(u, v, w)$ 具有连续偏导数,  
那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)]$  在点t 处可导且导数为 
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w}\frac{dw}{dt}$$

### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数,

### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x,y),\psi(x,y)]$  在点(x,y) 处有偏导数且偏导数为

### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x,y), \psi(x,y)]$  在点(x,y) 处有偏导数 且偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$$

### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z = f[\varphi(x,y),\psi(x,y)]$  在点(x,y) 处有偏导数且偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

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

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

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

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

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

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

#### 定理2(多元套多元). 链式法则(the chain rule)

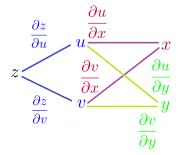
如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$  及 $v = \psi(x, y)$  都在点(x, y)处有偏导数, 函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

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

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

#### 链式法则(the chain rule)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$



口诀: 沿线相乘, 分线相加。

#### 定理2推广.

如果函数 $u=\varphi(x,y)$ ,  $v=\psi(x,y)$ 及 $w=\omega(x,y)$ 都在点(x,y)处有偏导数,

函数z = f(u, v, w)在对应点(u, v, w)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(x,y),\psi(x,y),\omega(x,y)]$ 在点(u,v,w) 处有偏导数且偏导数为

#### 定理2推广.

如果函数 $u=\varphi(x,y)$ ,  $v=\psi(x,y)$ 及 $w=\omega(x,y)$ 都在点(x,y)处有偏导数,

函数z = f(u, v, w)在对应点(u, v, w)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(x,y),\psi(x,y),\omega(x,y)]$ 在点(u,v,w)处有偏导数且偏导数为

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

4□ > <部 > < = > < = > < 0 </p>

#### 定理3(定理2的特例).

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$ 在点(x, y)处有偏导数,

 $v = \psi(y)$ 都在点y处可导,

函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

#### 定理3(定理2的特例).

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$ 在点(x, y)处有偏导数,

 $v = \psi(y)$ 都在点y处可导,

函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(x,y),\psi(y)]$ 在点(x,y) 处有偏导数且偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

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

|ロ▶ ◀倒▶ ◀差▶ ◀差▶ | 差 | 釣魚@

#### 特例.

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$ 在点(x, y)处有偏导数,

函数z = f(u, x, y)在对应点(u, v, w)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(x,y),x,y]$ 在点(u,x,y)处有对x,y偏导数且偏异数为

#### 特例.

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x, y)$ 在点(x, y)处有偏导数,

函数z = f(u, x, y)在对应点(u, v, w)具有连续偏导数,

那么复合函数 $z=f[\varphi(x,y),x,y]$ 在点(u,x,y)处有对x,y偏导数且偏异数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

例1. 
$$z = ye^x + xe^y$$
,  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ 。 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ 。

例1. 
$$z = ye^x + xe^y$$
,  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ 。 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ 。

解.

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

例1. 
$$z = ye^x + xe^y$$
,  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ 。求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$ 。

解.

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

$$= (ye^x + e^y)(-\sin t) + (e^x + xe^y)(\cos t)$$

例1. 
$$z = ye^x + xe^y$$
,  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ 。 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ 。

解.

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

$$= (ye^{x} + e^{y})(-\sin t) + (e^{x} + xe^{y})(\cos t)$$

$$= (\sin t e^{\cos t} + e^{\sin t})(-\sin t) + (e^{\cos t} + \cos t e^{\sin t})(\cos t)$$

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

例2. 
$$z=(1+xy)^y$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

例2. 
$$z=(1+xy)^y$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解1.先分解: 
$$z=u^v$$
,  $u=1+xy$ ,  $v=y$  
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

例2. 
$$z=(1+xy)^y$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解1.先分解:  $z = u^v$ , u = 1 + xy, v = y

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

 $= vu^{v-1}x + u^v \ln u$ 

例2. 
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

**解1.**先分解: 
$$z = u^v$$
,  $u = 1 + xy$ ,  $v = y$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$= vu^{v-1}x + u^v \ln u$$

$$= xy(1+xy)^{y-1} + (1+xy)^y \ln(1+xy)$$

例2. 
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

例2. 
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

原式
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
可看作 $z = (1 + ay)^y$ 

例2. 
$$z=(1+xy)^y$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

原式
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
可看作 $z = (1 + ay)^y$ 

$$\ln z = y \ln(1 + xy)$$

例2. 
$$z=(1+xy)^y$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

原式
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
可看作 $z = (1 + ay)^y$   
$$\ln z = y \ln(1 + xy)$$

$$\frac{1}{z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(1+xy) + xy\frac{1}{1+xy}$$

例2. 
$$z=(1+xy)^y$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

原式
$$z = (1 + xy)^y$$
可看作 $z = (1 + ay)^y$   
$$\ln z = y \ln(1 + xy)$$

$$\frac{1}{z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(1+xy) + xy\frac{1}{1+xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy(1+xy)^{y-1} + (1+xy)^y \ln(1+xy)$$

<ロト <部 > <き > <き > <き > <き > < の < ○

一元函数与多元函数复合 多元函数与多元函数复合 其他情形 抽象复合函数求导 全微分形式不变性

教材P81例1, 2, 3

习题9-4 1. 3. 4.

例3. 
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  。

例3. 
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。  
解1.先分解:  $z = f(u, v)$ ,  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = xy$ 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

例3. 
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

**解1.**先分解: 
$$z = f(u, v)$$
,  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = xy$ 

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

$$=2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

例3. 
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

**解1.**先分解: 
$$z = f(u, v)$$
,  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = xy$ 

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

$$=2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$
  $property z_x=2xf_u+yf_v$ 

例3. 
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解1.先分解: 
$$z = f(u, v)$$
,  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = xy$ 

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

$$=2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} P z_x=2xf_u+yf_v$$

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

例3. 
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

**解1.**先分解: 
$$z = f(u, v)$$
,  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = xy$ 

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

$$=2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$
  $\forall z_x=2xf_u+yf_v$ 

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

$$= -2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$



例3. 
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

**解1.**先分解: 
$$z = f(u, v)$$
,  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = xy$ 

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

$$=2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \mathfrak{P} z_x=2xf_u+yf_v$$

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

$$=-2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+x\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$
  $\mbox{Pr}\,z_x=-2yf_u+xf_v$ 



例3.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

例3.
$$z=f(x^2-y^2,xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解2.不分解直接求偏导。

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'(x^2 - y^2)_x' + f_2'(xy)_x'$$

高等数学

例3.
$$z=f(x^2-y^2,xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解2.不分解直接求偏导。

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'(x^2 - y^2)_x' + f_2'(xy)_x'$$

$$\operatorname{FP} z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$$

例3.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  。

解2.不分解直接求偏导。

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'(x^2 - y^2)_x' + f_2'(xy)_x'$$

$$\operatorname{Pr} z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1'(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_2'(xy)_y'$$

例3.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  。

解2.不分解直接求偏导。

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'(x^2 - y^2)_x' + f_2'(xy)_x'$$

$$\operatorname{Pr} z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1'(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_2'(xy)_y'$$

$$\mathfrak{P}z_y = -2yf_1' + xf_2'$$



例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解. 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$$

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。  
解.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$   
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xf_1' + yf_2')$$

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。
  
解.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xf_1' + yf_2')$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xf_1') + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(yf_2')$$

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。  
解.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_x = 2xf_1' + yf_2'$   

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xf_1' + yf_2')$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xf_1') + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(yf_2')$$

$$= 2x\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_1') + f_2' + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_2')$$

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解续.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_1') + f_2' + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_2')$$

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解续.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_1') + f_2' + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_2')$$

因为
$$f_1' = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,  $f_2' = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$ 

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解续.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_1') + f_2' + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_2')$$
因为 $f_1' = f(x^2 - y^2, xy), \quad f_2' = f(x^2 - y^2, xy), \quad$ 故而
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x [(f_{11}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{12}''(xy)_y'] + f_2'$$

 $+y[(f_{21}''(x^2-y^2)_{11}'+f_{22}''(xy)_{11}']$ 

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解续.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_1') + f_2' + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_2')$$
因为 $f_1' = f(x^2 - y^2, xy), \quad f_2' = f(x^2 - y^2, xy), \quad$ 故而
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x [(f_{11}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{12}''(xy)_y'] + f_2'$$

 $+y[(f_{21}''(x^2-y^2)_{11}'+f_{22}''(xy)_{11}']$ 

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解**续**.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x [(f_{11}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{12}''(xy)_y'] + f_2''$$
$$+y [(f_{21}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{22}''(xy)_y']$$

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解**续**.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x[(f_{11}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{12}''(xy)_y'] + f_2''$$
$$+y[(f_{21}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{22}''(xy)_y']$$

$$=2x(-2yf_{11}''+xf_{12}'')+f_2'+y(-2yf_{21}''+xf_{22}'')$$

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解续.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x [(f_{11}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{12}''(xy)_y'] + f_2''$$
$$+y [(f_{21}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{22}''(xy)_y']$$

$$=2x(-2yf_{11}''+xf_{12}'')+f_2'+y(-2yf_{21}''+xf_{22}'')$$
 由  $f_{12}''=f_{21}''$ ,

例4.
$$z = f(x^2 - y^2, xy)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。解**续**.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x [(f_{11}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{12}''(xy)_y'] + f_2''$$
$$+y [(f_{21}''(x^2 - y^2)_y' + f_{22}''(xy)_y']$$

一元函数与多元函数复合 多元函数与多元函数复合 其他情形 抽象复合函数求导 全微分形式不变性

教材P81,例4 习题9-47.9.10.

#### 一元函数的微分形式不变性.

微分形式: 
$$dy = f'(x)dx$$
 如果函数 $y = f(u), u = g(x)$ 

则
$$dy = f'(u)du$$

#### 一元函数的微分形式不变性.

微分形式: dy = f'(x)dx

如果函数y = f(u), u = q(x)

则dy = f'(u)du

#### 多元函数的微分形式不变性.

如果函数 $u = \varphi(x,y)$ 及 $v = \psi(x,y)$ 都在点(x,y)处有偏导数,

函数z = f(u, v)在对应点(u, v)具有连续偏导数,

其全微分形式是否变化?

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

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

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

$$\begin{split} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \\ &= (\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) dx + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \\ &= (\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) dx + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy) \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv \end{aligned}$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$
  
(自变量 $x, y$ )

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$
  
(中间变量 $u, v$ )

例5.
$$z = f(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 求 $dz$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

例5.
$$z=f(x-y,x^2-y^2)$$
,求 $dz$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

**M.** 
$$dz = df(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$$

例5.
$$z=f(x-y,x^2-y^2)$$
,求 $dz$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。  
解.  $dz=df(x-y,x^2-y^2)$   
 $=f_1'd(x-y)+f_2'd(x^2-y^2)$ 

例5.
$$z = f(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 求 $dz$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。  
解.  $dz = df(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$   
=  $f'_1 d(x - y) + f'_2 d(x^2 - y^2)$   
=  $f'_1 (dx - dy) + f'_2 (2xdx - 2ydy)$ 

例5.
$$z = f(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 求 $dz$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。  
解.  $dz = df(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$   
 $= f'_1 d(x - y) + f'_2 d(x^2 - y^2)$   
 $= f'_1 (dx - dy) + f'_2 (2xdx - 2ydy)$   
 $= (f'_1 + 2xf'_2)dx - (f'_1 + 2yf'_2)dy$ 

例5.
$$z = f(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 求 $dz$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解.  $dz = df(x - y, x^2 - y^2)$ 

$$= f'_1 d(x - y) + f'_2 d(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$= f'_1 (dx - dy) + f'_2 (2xdx - 2ydy)$$

$$= (f'_1 + 2xf'_2)dx - (f'_1 + 2yf'_2)dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2xf'_2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -(f'_1 + 2yf'_2)$$

注.有时用全微分求偏导更简单。

一元函数与多元函数复合 多元函数与多元函数复合 其他情形 抽象复合函数求导 全微分形式不变性

教材P84, 例6

### 作业

习题9-4: 2. 5. 6. 8. 11.

