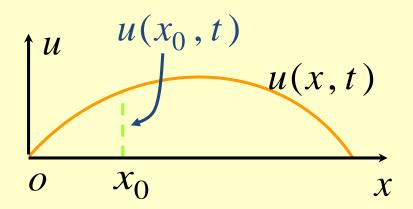
3.2 偏导数与全微分

- 3.2.1 偏导数
- 3.2.2 全微分
- 3.2.3 高阶偏导数与高阶全微分

3.2.1 偏导数

引例: 研究弦在点 x_0 处的振动速度与加速度,就是将振幅 u(x,t)中的 x 固定于 x_0 处,求 $u(x_0,t)$ 关于 t 的一阶导数与二阶导数.



定义3.2.1. 设函数z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内

极限
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称此极限为函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 对 x

的偏导数,记为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}; \quad z_x\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)};$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0); f_1'(x_0, y_0).$$

注意:
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x = x_0}$$

同样可定义对y的偏导数

$$f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}, y_{0} + \Delta y) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{\Delta y}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dy} f(x_{0}, y)|_{y=y_{0}}$$

若函数 z = f(x,y) 在域 D 内每一点 (x,y) 处对 x 或 y 偏导数存在,则该偏导数称为偏导函数,也简称为

偏导数,记为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, z_x , $f_x(x,y)$, $f_1'(x,y)$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, z_y , $f_y(x,y)$, $f_2'(x,y)$

偏导数的概念可以推广到二元以上的函数.

例如, 三元函数 u = f(x, y, z) 在点 (x, y, z) 处对 x 的 偏导数定义为

$$f_{x}(x,y,z) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f_{y}(x,y,z) = ?$$
(请自己写出)
$$f_{z}(x,y,z) = ?$$

例1.求 $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ 在点(1,2)处的偏导数.

解法1:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,2)} = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 = 8, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,2)} = 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 7$$

解法2:
$$z|_{y=2} = x^2 + 6x + 4$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, 2)} = (2x + 6) \right|_{x = 1} = 8$$

$$z|_{x=1} = 1 + 3y + y^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1, 2)} = (3 + 2y) \Big|_{y=2} = 7$$

例2. 设
$$z = x^y$$
 ($x > 0$, 且 $x \neq 1$), 求证

$$\frac{x}{y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$$

ii:
$$\because \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y + x^y = 2z$$

例3. 求 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 的偏导数.

解:
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}$$
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

例4. 已知理想气体的状态方程 pV = RT(R) 为常数),

求证:
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = -1$$

$$\mathbf{\tilde{iE}:} \quad p = \frac{RT}{V}, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} = -\frac{RT}{V^2}$$

$$V = \frac{RT}{p}, \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{R}{p}$$

$$T = \frac{pV}{R}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = -\frac{RT}{pV} = -1$$

说明:此例表明, 偏导数记号是一个 整体记号,不能看作 分子与分母的商!

有关偏导数的几点说明:

- 1) 偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 是一个整体记号,不能拆分;
- 2) 求分界点、不连续点处的偏导数要用定义;

例: 设
$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$
, 求 $f_x(0, 0)$, $f_y(0, 0)$.

解
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot 0|} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|0 \cdot \Delta y|} - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

- 3) 偏导数存在与连续的关系
 - 一元函数中在某点可导 连续

多元函数中在某点偏导数存在 🔧 连续

例如,函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

依定义知在(0,0)处, $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$.

但函数在该点处并不连续.

偏导数存在 → 连续

例5 讨论 $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 当 $(x,y) \to (0,0)$ 时是否

存在极限. (注: 本题结论很重要, 以后常会用到.)

解 当动点 (x,y) 沿着直线 y=mx 而趋于定点 (0,0)

时,由于
$$f(x,y) = f(x,mx) = \frac{m}{1+m^2}$$
,因此有

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\y=mx}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x,mx) = \frac{m}{1+m^2}.$$

这说明动点沿不同斜率m的直线趋于原点时,对应的极限值不相同,因而所讨论的极限不存在.

二元函数偏导数的几何意义:

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \ y=y_0}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在点 M_0 处的切线

 M_0T_x 对 x 轴的斜率.

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{y=y_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} f(x_0, y) \right|_{y=y_0}$$

是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$ 在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_y 对 y 轴的斜率.

3.2.2 全微分

回顾: 一元函数的微分

y = f(x) 在点 x_0 的增量可表示为

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

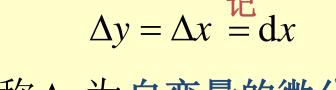
则称函数 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 可微, 而 $A\Delta x$ 称为 f(x) 在点 x_0 的微分,记作 dy , 即 $dy = A\Delta x$.

结论: 函数 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 可微的充要条件是 y = f(x) 在点 x_0 处可导,且 $A = f'(x_0)$,即 $\mathrm{d}y = f'(x_0)\Delta x$

微分的几何意义 —— 切线上纵坐标的增量

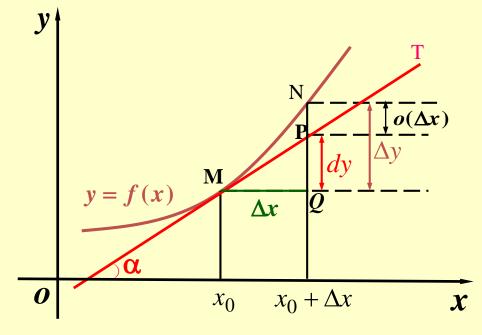
$$dy = f'(x_0)\Delta x = \tan \alpha \cdot \Delta x$$
当 Δx 很小时, $\Delta y \approx dy$

当
$$y = x$$
 时,
$$\Delta y = \Delta x \stackrel{?}{=} dx$$



 $称 \Delta x$ 为自变量的微分,

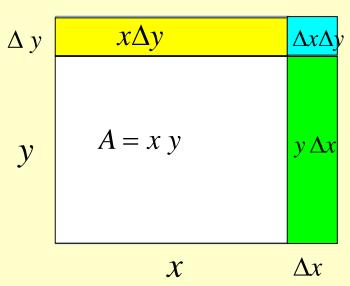
记作 dx,有 dy = f'(x) dx



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f'(x)$$

导数也叫作微商

引例: 一块长方形金属薄片受温度变化的影响, 其边长分别由 x, y 变到 $x + \Delta x$, $y + \Delta y$, 问其面积改变了多少?



$$\Delta A \approx y \Delta x + x \Delta y$$

称为函数在(x,y) 处的微分

全微分的定义:

如果函数 z = f(x,y) 在定义域 D 的内点(x,y) 处全增量 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x,y)$ 可表示成

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

其中A,B 不依赖于 Δx , Δy ,仅与x,y 有关,则称函数 f(x,y) 在点(x,y) 可微, $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 称为函数 f(x,y) 在点(x,y)的全微分,记作

$$\mathrm{d}z = \mathrm{d}f = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$$

$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$= A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho) \qquad \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$$

$$f(x,y) 在 (x,y) 可微 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - [A\Delta x + B\Delta y]}{\rho} = 0$$

问题: f(x,y)在什么条件下可微?

f(x,y)可微时, $A \setminus B$ 代表什么?

如何计算全微分dz?

可微性与连续性、偏导数有什么关系?

注1: 由微分定义:

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta z = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \left[(A\Delta x + B\Delta y) + o(\rho) \right] = 0$$

得
$$\lim_{\begin{subarray}{l} \Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 \end{subarray}} f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f(x, y)$$

即 函数z = f(x, y) 在点(x, y) 可微

── 函数在该点连续

下面两个定理给出了可微与偏导数的关系:

- (1) 函数可微 偏导数存在
- (2) 偏导数连续 _____ 函数可微

定理3.2.6 (可微的必要条件):

若函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x, y) 可微,则该函数在

该点偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 必存在, 且有

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

证: 由全增量公式 $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$, $\diamondsuit \Delta y = 0$, 得到对x 的偏增量

$$\Delta_{x}z = f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y) = A\Delta x + o(|\Delta x|)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = A$$

同样可证
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = B$$
, 因此有 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$

若函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x, y) 可微,则在该点偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 必存在,且有 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$

习惯上把自变量的增量用微分表示,则

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

若函数f(x,y) 在区域D 内每一点都可微,则称f(x,y)在D 内可微,或称f(x,y) 为D 内的可微函数.

注2: 定理3.2.6 的条件是必要的,其逆定理不成立.即:偏导数存在函数不一定可微!

例6: 设函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

证明: (1) f(x, y) 在 (0, 0) 处的偏导数存在; (2) f(x, y) 在 (0, 0) 处不可微分.

证明: (1)
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta x} = 0$$
 同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0$.

例6. 设函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

证明: (2) 因为

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \quad \forall \quad (5), \quad \Leftrightarrow \Delta y = k \Delta x \to 0)$$

$$\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y] \neq o(\rho) \quad (\rho \to 0)$$

所以,函数 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 不可微.

定理3.2.8 (充分条件): 若函数 z = f(x, y) 的偏导数

$$f_x(x,y)$$
, $f_y(x,y)$ 在点 (x,y) 连续, 则函数在该点可微分.

$$\mathbf{\tilde{u}E:} \ \Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$= [f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)]$$

$$+ [f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)]$$

$$= f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y$$

$$(0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$$

$$= [f_x(x, y) + \alpha] \Delta x + [f_y(x, y) + \beta] \Delta y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \alpha = 0, & \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \beta = 0 \\
\Delta y \to 0 & \Delta y \to 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$= [f_x(x, y) + \alpha] \Delta x + [f_y(x, y) + \beta] \Delta y$$

$$= f_x(x, y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y) \Delta y + \alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \alpha = 0, & \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \beta = 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 & \Delta y \to 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到
$$\left| \frac{\alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y}{\rho} \right| \le |\alpha| + |\beta|$$
, 故有

$$\Delta z = f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho)$$

所以函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x, y) 可微.

注3: 定理3.2.8的条件也是充分的,其逆定理不成立.

即:偏导数连续只是可微的充分条件,不是必要条件.

例7. 设函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

证明: (1) f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 连续且偏导数存在;

- (2) f(x,y) 的偏导函数在点 (0,0) 不连续;
- (3) f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 可微.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

证明: (1) f(x, y) 在点 (0,0) 连续且偏导数存在;

证: 1) 因
$$\left| xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le |xy| \to 0 (x \to 0, y \to 0)$$

所以
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$

故函数在点(0,0)连续;

$$f(x,0) \equiv 0$$
, $f_x(0,0) = 0$; 同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0$.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

证明: (2) f(x, y) 的偏导函数在点 (0,0) 不连续;

$$\mathfrak{L}$$
: (2) $f_x(0,0) = 0$,

$$f_x(x,y) = y \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$当(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
时,

$$f_x(x,y) = y \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

当点P(x,y)沿射线y = |x|趋于(0,0)时,

$$\lim_{(x,|x|)\to(0,0)} f_x(x,y)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} (|x| \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|x|} - \frac{|x|^3}{2\sqrt{2}|x|^3} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}|x|})$$

极限不存在,: $f_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)不连续;

同理, $f_y(x, y)$ 在点(0,0)也不连续.

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

证明: (3) f(x, y) 在点(0,0)可微:

 $\therefore f(x,y)$ 在点(0,0) 可微.

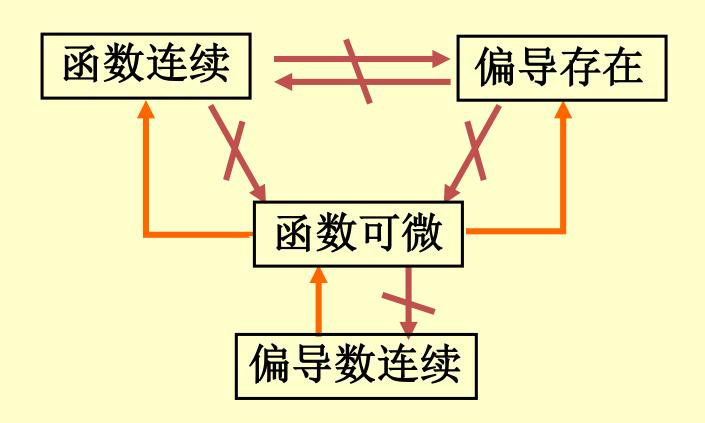
说明: 此题表明, 偏导数连续只是可微的充分条件.

定理3.2.8 (充分条件): 若函数 z = f(x,y) 的偏导数 $f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y)$ 在点 (x,y) 连续, 则函数在该点可微分.

问: 定理3.2.8 的条件是否太强? 可否减弱?

定理: 若函数 u = f(x, y, z) 的偏导数在点 (x, y, z) 的某邻域内均存在,且至多有一个在点(x, y, z)不连续,则函数在该点可微分.

多元函数连续、可导、可微的关系:



推广: 类似可讨论三元及三元以上函数的可微性问题.

例如,三元函数 u = f(x, y, z) 的全微分为

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

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$
记作 $d_x u$ $d_y u$ $d_z u$

dxu,dyu,dzu称为偏微分.故有下述叠加原理

$$du = d_x u + d_y u + d_z u$$

$$n\vec{\pi}$$
: $u = f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n), du = ?$

例8. 计算函数 $z = e^{xy}$ 在点 (2,1) 处的全微分.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}$

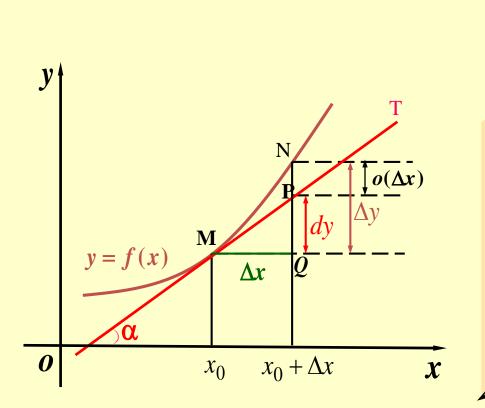
$$\left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,1)} = e^2, \quad \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(2,1)} = 2e^2$$

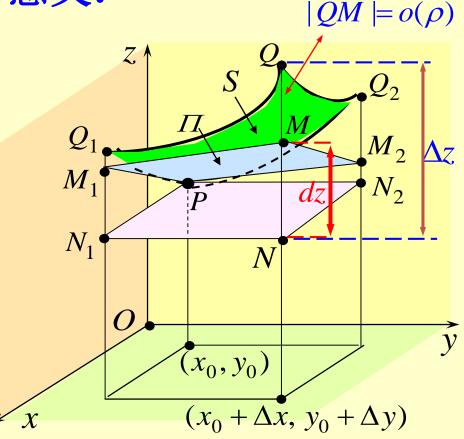
$$\therefore dz \bigg|_{(2,1)} = e^2 dx + 2e^2 dy = e^2 (dx + 2dy)$$

例9. 计算函数 $u = x + \sin \frac{y}{2} + e^{yz}$ 的全微分.

解:
$$du = 1 \cdot dx + (\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{y}{2} + ze^{yz})dy + ye^{yz}dz$$

二元函数全微分的几何意义:





切平面
$$z-z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)$$

$$\mathbf{d}z = f_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y = |MN|$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

由全微分定义

$$\Delta z = f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y + o(\rho)$$
d z

可知当 $|\Delta x|$ 及 $|\Delta y|$ 较小时, 有近似等式:

$$\Delta z \approx d z = f_x(x, y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y) \Delta y$$

(可用于近似计算;误差分析)

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + f_x(x, y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y) \Delta y$$
(可用于近似计算)

例10. 计算1.04^{2.02} 的近似值.

解: 设
$$f(x, y) = x^y$$
, 则

$$f_x(x, y) = y x^{y-1}, \quad f_y(x, y) = x^y \ln x$$

IX
$$x = 1$$
, $y = 2$, $\Delta x = 0.04$, $\Delta y = 0.02$

则
$$1.04^{2.02} = f(1.04, 2.02)$$

$$\approx f(1, 2) + f_x(1, 2)\Delta x + f_y(1, 2)\Delta y$$

$$=1+2\times0.04+0\times0.02=1.08$$

3.2.3 高阶偏导数

设z = f(x, y)在域D内存在连续的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x(x, y), \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_y(x, y)$$

若这两个偏导数仍存在偏导数,则称它们是z = f(x,y)的二阶偏导数.按求导顺序不同,有下列四个二阶偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y); \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{yx}(x, y); \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y)$$

类似可以定义更高阶的偏导数.

例如,z = f(x,y) 关于x 的三阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}) = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

z = f(x, y) 关于 x 的 n-1 阶偏导数, 再关于 y 的一阶偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial^{n-1}z}{\partial x^{n-1}}) = \frac{\partial^n z}{\partial y \partial x^{n-1}}$$

例11. 求函数 $z = e^{x+2y}$ 的二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}$. 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{x+2y}$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2e^{x+2y}$

$$\mathbf{\widehat{H}}: \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{x+2y}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 2e^{x+2y} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4e^{x+2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4e^{x+2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \right) = 2e^{x + 2y}$$

注意:此处 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$, 但这一结论并不总成立.

例如,
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} y \frac{x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \begin{cases} x \frac{x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f_x(0,\Delta y) - f_x(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f_y(\Delta x,0) - f_y(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$$

定理3.2.18 若 $f_{xy}(x,y)$ 和 $f_{yx}(x,y)$ 都在点 (x_0,y_0) 连续, 则 $f_{xy}(x_0,y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0,y_0)$

证令

$$F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)$$
$$-f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) + f(x_0, y_0),$$
$$\varphi(x) = f(x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x, y_0).$$

于是有
$$F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \varphi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_0)$$
. (1)

对 φ 应用微分中值定理, $\exists \theta_1 \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$\varphi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_0) = \varphi'(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x) \Delta x$$

$$= [f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0)] \Delta x.$$
又 $f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y)$ 作为 y 的可导函数,再使用微分中值定理, $\exists \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$,使上式化为
$$\varphi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_0) = f_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y.$$
 由 (1) 则有

$$F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y$$

$$(0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1).$$
(2)

再令
$$\psi(x) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y) - f(x_0, y),$$

$$\psi(x) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y) - f(x_0, y),$$

则有 $F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \psi(y_0 + \Delta y) - \psi(y_0)$.

用前面相同的方法, 又可得到

$$F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f_{yx}(x_0 + \theta_3 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_4 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y$$

$$(0 < \theta_3, \theta_4 < 1). \tag{3}$$

当
$$\Delta x \neq 0$$
, $\Delta y \neq 0$, 由(2)、(3)两式得
$$f_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) = f_{yx}(x_0 + \theta_3 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_4 \Delta y)$$
 (0 < θ_1 , θ_2 , θ_3 , θ_4 < 1). (4)

令 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$, 即有

$$f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0).$$

定理3.2.18对 n 元函数的高阶混合偏导数也成立.

例如,对三元函数 u = f(x, y, z), 当三阶混合偏导数 在点 (x, y, z) 连续时,有

$$f_{xyz}(x, y, z) = f_{yzx}(x, y, z) = f_{zxy}(x, y, z)$$
$$= f_{xzy}(x, y, z) = f_{yxz}(x, y, z) = f_{zyx}(x, y, z)$$

说明:因为初等函数的偏导数仍为初等函数,而初等函数在其定义区域内是连续的,故求初等函数的高阶导数可以选择方便的求导顺序.

例12. 证明函数
$$u = \frac{1}{r}$$
, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 满足拉普拉斯

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

$$\mathbf{\overline{UE}} : \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}$$

$$= r^2$$

利用对称性,有
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}$

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

高阶全微分

设 z = f(x,y) 在D上可微,则

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

若 f_x , f_y 也在D上可微, 视dx, dy为与x, y无关的常量,则 dz 可微, 称dz的微分为z的二阶微分,记为 d^2z .

$$d^{2}z = d(dz) = d(f_{x}dx + f_{y}dy)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f_{x}dx + f_{y}dy)dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_{x}dx + f_{y}dy)dy$$

$$= f_{xx}(dx)^{2} + 2f_{xy}dxdy + f_{xy}(dy)^{2} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}dy)^{2}f$$

一般地,可定义n阶微分:

$$d^{n}z = d(d^{n-1}z), n = 2, 3, \cdots$$

由归纳法可得:

$$d^{n}z = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n}^{k} \frac{\partial^{n} f}{\partial^{n-k} x \partial^{k} y} (dx)^{n-k} (dy)^{k}$$
$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} dy\right)^{n} f, \quad n \in N_{+}$$

- 问题: (1) n 阶微分是否有形式的不变性?
 - (2) n 元函数的高阶微分的表达式是什么?

例9. 设 $f(x,y) = x^2 e^y$, 求 $d^3 f$.

$$\mathbf{FF}: d^3 f = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} dy\right)^3 f$$

$$= \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} dx^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} dx^2 dy + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} dx dy^2 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} dy^3$$

$$= 6e^y dx^2 dy + 6xe^y dx dy^2 + x^2 e^y dy^3.$$

内容小结:

- 1. 偏导数的概念及有关结论
 - 定义; 记号; 几何意义
 - 函数在一点偏导数存在 —— 函数在此点连续

先代后求

- 混合偏导数连续 —— 与求导顺序无关
- 2. 偏导数的计算方法

 - ・求高阶偏导数的方法 —— 逐次求导法 (与求导顺序无关时,应选择方便的求导顺序)

练习题

1. 选择题

函数 z = f(x, y) 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微的充分条件是(**D**)

- (A) f(x, y) 在 (x_0, y_0) 连续;
- (*B*) $f'_x(x,y), f'_v(x,y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内存在;
- (C) $\Delta z f_x'(x, y) \Delta x f_y'(x, y) \Delta y$

当
$$\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \rightarrow 0$$
 时是无穷小量;

2. 证明函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

在点 (0,0) 连续且偏导数存在,但偏导数在点 (0,0) 不连续,而 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 可微.

练习题

一、填空题:

1、设
$$z = \ln \tan \frac{x}{y}$$
,则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$ _____; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____

2、设
$$z = e^{xy}(x+y)$$
,则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ____; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ____.$

3、设
$$u = x^{\frac{y}{z}}$$
,则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = _{;\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} = _{;\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} = _{;\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} = _{;\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} = _{;\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

4、设
$$z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = _____;$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

5、设
$$u=(\frac{x}{y})^z$$
,则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y}=$ ______.

二、求下列函数的偏导数:

$$1, z = (1 + xy)^y;$$

$$2, u = \arctan(x - y)^z$$
.

三、曲线
$$z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4},$$
在点(2,4,5)处的切线与正向
$$y = 4$$

轴所成的倾角是多少?

四、设
$$z = y^x$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

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

六、验证:

1、
$$z = e^{-(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y})}$$
, 满足 $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$;

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

七、设

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^2 \arctan \frac{y}{x} - y^2 \arctan \frac{x}{y}, xy \neq 0 \\ 0, xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Re f_x, f_{xy}.$$

练习题答案

$$-1, \frac{2}{y}\csc\frac{2x}{y}, -\frac{2x}{y^{2}}\csc\frac{2x}{y};$$

$$2, e^{xy}(xy+y^{2}+1), e^{xy}(xy+x^{2}+1);$$

$$3, \frac{y}{z}x^{\frac{y}{z-1}}, \frac{1}{z}x^{\frac{y}{z}}\ln x, -\frac{y}{z^{2}}x^{\frac{y}{z}}\ln x;$$

$$4, \frac{2xy}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}, -\frac{2xy}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}, \frac{y^{2}-x^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}};$$

$$5, -(\frac{x}{y})^{z}(\frac{1}{y}+\frac{z}{y}\ln\frac{x}{y}).$$

$$=1,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^{2}(1+xy)^{y-1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (1+xy)^{y} \left[\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy}\right];$$

$$2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}},$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{(x-y)\ln(x-y)}{1+(x-y)^{2z}}.$$

$$\equiv \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\square \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^x \ln^2 y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x-1)y^{x-2},$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = y^{x-1}(x \ln y + 1).$$

$$\underline{\mathcal{H}}, \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{v^2}.$$