

第三节 偏导数

一、 偏导数的概念及其计算

二、 高阶偏导数



一、偏导数的概念及其计算

定义1. 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内有定义, 若极限 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$ 存在,

就称此极限为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x

的偏导数, 记为 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$; $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$; $\left. z'_x \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$;

$f'_x(x_0, y_0)$; $f'_1(x_0, y_0)$. 由此

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \left. \frac{df(x, y)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0}$$



同理, 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数

$$f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{如果极限存在}}{=} \frac{\mathrm{d} f(x_0, y)}{\mathrm{d} y} \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

记法还有: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$; $z'_y \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$; $f'_2(x_0, y_0)$.

如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处对 x 和对 y 的偏导数都存在, 就称函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可偏导。



二元函数偏导数的几何意义:

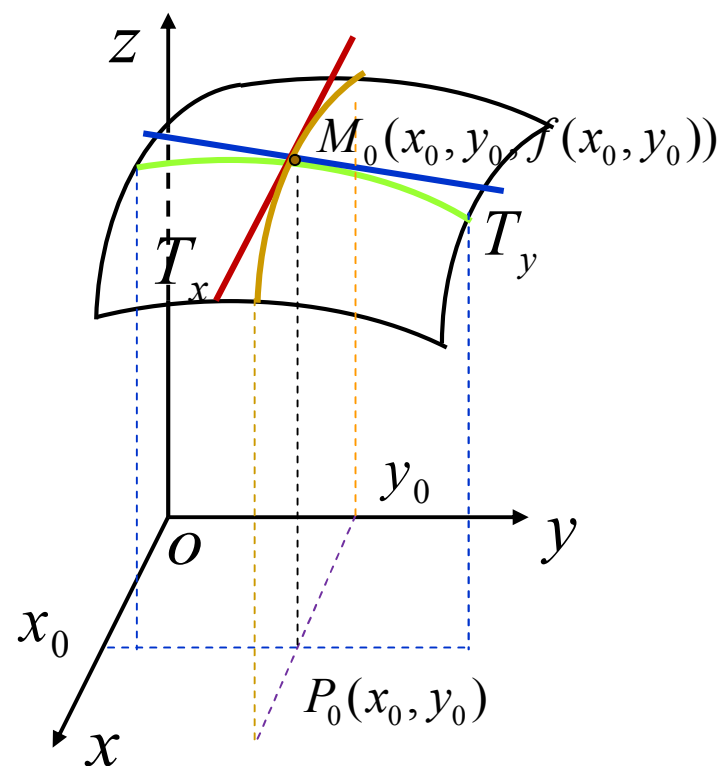
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \right|_{x=x_0}$$

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

切线 $M_0 T_x$ 对 x 轴的斜率.

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

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



偏增量:

$$\Delta_x z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \quad (\Delta y = 0)$$

称为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 关于 x 的偏增量;

$$\Delta_y z = f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \quad (\Delta x = 0)$$

称为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 关于 y 的偏增量;

全增量:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

称为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量。

简单地说, 偏导数就是偏增量之比的极限。

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} \quad f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y}$$



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

解: $z|_{y=2} = x^2 + 6x + 4$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, 2)} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + 6x + 4) \right|_{x=1}$$

$$= (2x + 6) \Big|_{x=1} = 8;$$

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

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

$$= (3 + 2y) \Big|_{y=2} = 7.$$



例2: 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f'_x(0, 0)$ 和 $f'_y(0, 0)$ 。

解: 显然 $f(x, 0) = 0$, $f(0, y) = 0$, 故

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} f(x, 0) \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d0}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} f(0, y) \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{d0}{dy} \right|_{y=0} = 0$$

例2表明 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导, 但不连续!



例3: 讨论函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可偏导性。

解: 由于 $f(x, 0) = |x|$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处不可导,
 $f(0, y) = |y|$ 在点 $y = 0$ 处不可导, 故
 $f'_x(0, 0)$ 和 $f'_y(0, 0)$ 均不存在,
从而 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的不可偏导。

例2表明 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 但不可偏导!

重要结论: 对于二元函数 $f(x, y)$,

连续 \nleftrightarrow 可偏导



如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内的任一点均可偏导，
就称函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内可偏导，其偏导数
称为偏导函数，记为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; z'_x; f'_x(x, y); f'_1(x, y);$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}; z'_y; f'_y(x, y); f'_2(x, y).$$

且有

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = f'_x(x, y)|_{(x_0, y_0)}, \quad f'_y(x_0, y_0) = f'_y(x, y)|_{(x_0, y_0)};$$



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

解法二: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y$

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

例4. 设 $z = x^y$ ($x > 0, x \neq 1$), 验证 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$

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

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



注：偏导数的概念可以推广到二元以上的函数上去。

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

$$f'_x(x, y, z) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f'_y(x, y, z) = ? \quad f'_z(x, y, z) = ? \quad (\text{请自己写出})$$

例5. 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 求 $x \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial r}{\partial z}$. $= r^2$

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

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



例6. 已知理想气体的状态方程 $pV = RT$ (R 为常数),

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

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

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

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

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

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!



二、高阶偏导数

设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内可偏导,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_x(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_y(x, y)$$

若这两个偏导数仍存在偏导数, 就称它们是 $z = f(x, y)$ 的二阶偏导数. 按求偏导顺序不同, 有四个二阶偏导数:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{xx}(x, y); & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{yy}(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{xy}(x, y); & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f''_{yx}(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

二阶混合偏导数



例7. 求函数 $z = e^{x+2y}$ 的所有二阶偏导数。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解: $f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} y \frac{x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

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

$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0, \Delta y) - f'_x(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1$

$f''_{yx}(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_y(\Delta x, 0) - f'_y(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$

此例了解结论!

二者不等



定理：若 $f''_{xy}(x, y)$ 和 $f''_{yx}(x, y)$ 都在点 (x, y) 处连续，则

$$f''_{xy}(x, y) = f''_{yx}(x, y) \quad (\text{证明略})$$

不难发现，在例 7 中， $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 处处连续，所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \quad (\text{对任意点对都成立})。$$

同时，本定理表明，在例 8 中， $f''_{xy}(x, y)$ 和 $f''_{yx}(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续。



例9. 证明函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (\text{称为拉普拉斯方程})$$

证: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3}$

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

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

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



类似可以定义更高阶的偏导数.

例如, $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的三阶偏导数及关于 x 的二阶偏导数, 再关于 y 的一阶偏导数分别为:

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

$$\text{又如, } u = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$$

在例7中, $z = e^{x+2y}$, 则有

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



例 10: 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足

$$f''_{xy}(x, y) = 6, f'_x(x, 0) = x^2, f(0, y) = 1,$$

求 $f(x, y)$.

解: 由 $f''_{xy}(x, y) = 6$ 得 $f'_x(x, y) = 6y + \varphi(x)$.

由 $f'_x(x, 0) = x^2$ 代入上式可得 $\varphi(x) = x^2$, 所以

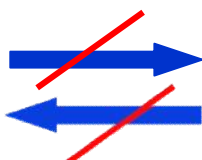

$$f'_x(x, y) = 6y + x^2.$$

该式两端关于 x 积分, 得 $f(x, y) = 6xy + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \psi(y)$.


由 $f(0, y) = 1$ 可得 $\psi(y) = 1$, 从而 $f(x, y) = 6xy + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 1$.

内容小结

1. 偏导数的概念及有关结论

- 定义; 记号; 几何意义
- 二元函数可偏导  二元函数连续
- 混合偏导数连续  与求导顺序无关

2. 偏导数的计算方法

- 求一点处偏导数的方法 
 - 先代后求
 - 先求后代
 - 利用定义
- 求高阶偏导数的方法 —— 逐次向上求导法



思考题

1. 求下列函数的一阶偏导数:

(1) $z = \tan(x + y) + \cos^2(xy)$,

(2) $z = (1 + xy)^y$.

2. $u = x^{\frac{z}{y}}$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$.

3. 讨论在坐标原点的连续性和可偏导性:

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



备用题

1. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$, 在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处切线与 x 轴正向所成的
倾角为_____.

答案 填 “ $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ”.

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}x$, 由偏导数的几何意义, 所求倾角的正切为

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}x \Big|_{x=2} = 1,$$

所以 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

