# 高数精讲 (15)

15

多元微分学的概念及举例(重极限、连续、偏导数及全微分)

P151-P160



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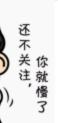
主讲 武忠祥 教授





# 第五章多元函数微分学







\* 第一节 重极限 连续 偏导数 全微分 (%)



偏导数与全微分的计算,

第三节 极值与最值





# 第一节 重极限 连续 偏导数 全微分

## 本节内容要点

- 一. 考试内容要点精讲
  - (一) 重极限
  - (二) 连续
  - (三) 偏导数
  - (四) 全微分
  - (五) 连续、可导、可微的关系

24武忠祥考研

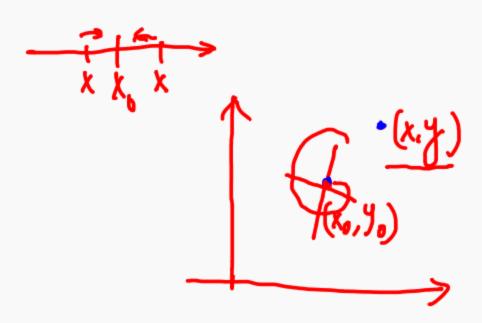
## 二. 常考题型方法与技巧

讨论连续性、可导性、可微性

## 一. 考试内容要点精讲 24 武忠祥考研

### (一) 重极限

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A_{y}$$



- 注 1)  $(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)$  是以"任意方式"
  - 2) (1) 局部有界性 🗸
- (2) 保号性 🗸

- (3) 有理运算 / (4) 极限与无穷小的关系 /
- (5) 夹逼性 🗸

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### 【例1】求下列极限

2) 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{|x|+|y|} \frac{0}{0}$$

3) 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2\sin(xy)}{x^2+y^4}$$

【解】1) 
$$\left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le |y| \to 0$$

2) 
$$0 \le \frac{|x| + |y|}{|x| + |y|} = \frac{|x||x|}{|x| + |y|} + \frac{|y||y|}{|x| + |y|} \le |x| + |y| \to 0$$

$$\iiint_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{|x|+|y|} = 0$$

3. 方法1 由于

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

$$\left|\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}\right| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

即为有界量,而

2 ab < a +b

ab & 1762

x2+44 5

$$0 \le \left| \frac{xy^2 \sin xy}{x^2 + y^4} \right| \le \frac{1}{2} \left| \sin xy \right| \to 0$$

 $\sin xy = 0$ . 即为无穷小量,则原式

$$\lim_{y\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2 \sin(xy)}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{(x^2y^3)}{(x^2 + y^4)} = 0$$

$$0 \le \left| \frac{x^2 y^3}{x^2 + y^4} \right| \le \left| y^3 \right| \to \mathbf{U}$$

### 常用方法

- 1. 利用极限性质 (四则运算法则,夹逼原理)
- 2. 消去分母中极限为零的因子(有理化,等价无穷小代换)
- 3. 利用无穷小量与有界变量之积为无穷小量.

ab < 1

1) 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$
;  $x + \frac{x^2}{x^2}$ 

2) 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}$$
;

则重极限 
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}}\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$
 不存在.

2) 
$$\lim_{\substack{\frac{y=kx}{x\to 0}}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{k^2 x^3}{x^2 + k^4 x^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{k^2 x}{1 + k^4 x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = A$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x=y^2 \\ y\to 0}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y^4}{y^4 + y^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

#### 常用方法

沿两种不同路径极限不同(通常可取过点  $(x_0,y_0)$  的直线)

### (二) 连续

- 1) 定义  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$
- 2) 性质
- (1) 多元连续函数的和、差、积、商(分母不为零)及复合 仍为连续函数.
- (2) 多元基本初等函数在其定义域内连续;初等函数在其定义 区域内连续.
- (3) 有界闭区域上连续函数的性质
  - (a) 有界性: 若 f(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则 f(x,y)在 D 上有界.

(b) 最值性: 若 f(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则 f(x,y)

在 D 上必有最大值和最小值.

(c) 介值性: 若 f(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则 f(x,y)在 D 上可取到介于最小值与最大值之间的任何值.



【例3】判断函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ a & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$  的连续性.

【解】因为  $0 \le \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le |y|$ , 则  $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$ .

若 a = 0, f(x, y) 处处连续; 若  $a \neq 0, f(x, y)$  除点 (0,0)

1) 定义 
$$\emptyset(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\emptyset(x_0 + \Delta x) - \emptyset(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0)|_{x = x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

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

【例4】设 
$$f(x,y) = x + 2y + (y-1)\arcsin\frac{x}{1+xy}$$
, 求  $f_x(0,1), f_y(0,1)$ .

【解】 
$$f_x(0,1) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,1)|_{x=0} = \frac{d}{dx} (x+2)|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$f_y(0,1) = \frac{d}{dv} f(0,y)|_{y=1} = \frac{d}{dv} (2y)|_{y=1} = 2;$$



# f(0,y) = 4.y

【例】(2023年3)已知函数  $f(x,y) = \ln(y + |x \sin y|)$ ,则()

A. 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,1)}^{1/2}$$
 不存在,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,1)}^{1/2}$  存在;

B. 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,1)}$$
 存在,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,1)}$  不存在;

C. 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,1)}$$
,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,1)}$  均存在;

D. 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,1)}$$
,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,1)}$  均不存在;

$$f(x,t) = \frac{d_{x}(x+x+t)}{d_{x}(x+t)} = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) =$$

### 2) 几何意义

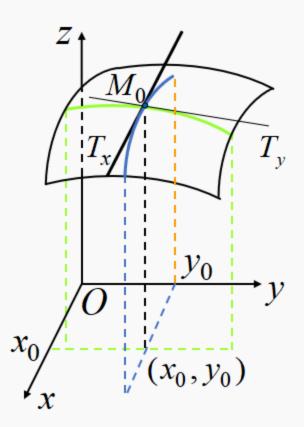
$$f_{x}(x_{0},y)$$

$$f_{x}(x_{0},y)$$

$$f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})$$

$$f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})$$

$$f_{z}=f(x_{0},y_{0})$$



### 3) 高阶偏导数 设 z = f(x, y)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right), \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \neq f''_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}\right) = f''_{yx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right), \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right),$$

如果函数 z = f(x,y) 的两个二阶混合偏导数  $f''_{xy}(x,y)$ 

及  $f''_{yx}(x,y)$  在区域 D 内连续,则在区域 D 内恒有

$$f_{xy}''(x,y) = f_{yx}''(x,y)$$

1) 定义: 若 
$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$$

#### 【注】以下4条等价

以下4条等价
$$(x-x_0) \quad (y-y_0) \quad (y-y_0$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{[f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)] - [A\Delta x + B\Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0;$$

(3) 
$$\Delta z = f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0) = A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + o(\rho);$$

(4) 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ y \to y_0}} \frac{[f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0)] - [A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0)]}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}} = 0.$$

24武思祥考研 2) 判定:  $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$ 

- (1) 必要条件。  $f_x(x_0, y_0)$  与  $f_y(x_0, y_0)$  都存在;
- (2) 充分条件  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0)$  连续;  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0)$  .  $f_y(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0)$
- (3) 用定义判定
- $\{a\}$   $f_x(x_0, y_0)$  与  $f_y(x_0, y_0)$  是否都存在?  $\{b\}$   $\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\Delta z [f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$  是否为零?
- 3) 计算: 若 f(x,y) 可微, 则  $dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dy$

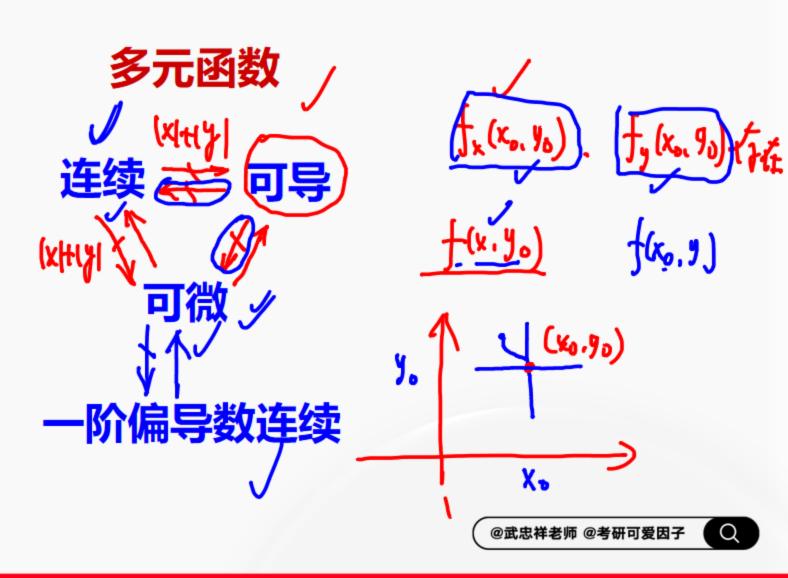
## (五) 连续、可导、可微的关系





## 一元函数





## 题型一 讨论连续性、可导性、可微性

[解] 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$$

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

$$\int_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\mathbf{I}J}{}$$

$$= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\Delta y (\Delta x)^2}{\left[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt[3]{\pi} \sqrt[3]{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x,0)} = \begin{cases} 0, & \frac{x+0}{x+0} \\ 0, & \frac{x+0}{x+0} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{[f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0)] - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{[f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0)] - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]} = 0$$

#### 【例2】考虑二元函数下面四条性质

- f(x,y) 在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  处连续;
- f(x,y) 在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  处两个偏导数连续;
- f(x,y) 在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  处可微;/
- f(x,y) 在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  处两个偏导数都存在. 则
- (A)  $3 \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 4$ . (B)  $3 \Rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow 1$ ; (C)  $3 \Rightarrow 4 \Rightarrow 1$ ; (D)  $2 \Rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow 1$ ;

# 【例3】二元函数 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 处可微的一个充分条件是 24 正 是 24

(A) 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} [f(x,y)-f(0,0)] = 0$$
 (2).

$$\bigvee_{x\to 0} (B) \quad \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)]}{x} = 0, \quad \exists \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)]}{y} = 0; \quad \exists \psi \quad \forall \psi \quad$$

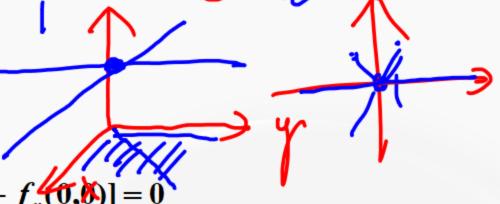
$$\int_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}^{(x\to0)} \frac{x}{\int_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}^{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}} = 0; \qquad \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0; \qquad \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0;$$

$$\bigvee_{x\to 0} [f_x(x,0) - f_x(0,0)] = 0, \ \coprod_{y\to 0} [f_y(0,y) - f_y(0,0)] = 0.$$

### 【解1】排除法(A)(B) 显然不正确,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} [f_x(x,0) - f_x(0,0)] = 0, \quad \coprod \lim_{y\to 0} [f_y(0,y) - f_y(0,0)] = 0$$

<del>但 f(x,v) 在 (0,0) 在点不</del>连续, 因此不可微.



$$\lim_{(y)\to(0,0)}\frac{f}{}$$

$$\frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{\sqrt{2}}=0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{|x|}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} = 0$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$$

同理  $f_{v}(0,0)=0$ .

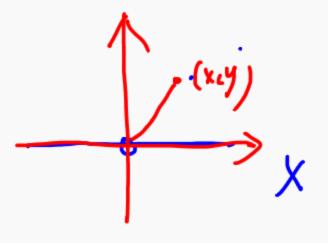
lim



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

$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

则 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 点处可微, 故 应选(C)。



【解3】直接法 由 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)-f(0,0) = 0$$
 知 朱

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ y \to y_0}} \frac{[f(x,y) - f(x_0, y_0)] - [A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0)]}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}} = 0.$$

$$X_0 = 0$$

$$Y_0 = 0$$

### 【例4】如果函数 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处连续,那么下列

### 命题正确的是

(A) 若极限 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,y)}{|x|+|y|}$$
 存在,则  $f(x,y)$  在 (0,0) 处可微.

f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处可微.

(C) 若 
$$f(x,y)$$
 在  $(0,0)$  处可微,则极限  $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{|x|+|y|}$  存在. (D) 若  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处可微,则极限  $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{|x|+|y|}$  存在.

(D) 若 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处可微,

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{|x|+|y|} \stackrel{?}{\to} 0.$$

【例5】 设连续函数 
$$z = f(x, y)$$
 满足

设连续函数 
$$z = f(x,y)$$
 满足  $f(y,y) = 0$ 

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 1}} \frac{f(x,y) - 2x + y - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y - 1)^2}} = 0, \quad ||dz|_{(0,1)} = \underline{|dx - dy|}$$

$$\frac{dz|_{(0,1)} = \underline{dx} - dy}{}$$

【解1】由 
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 1}} \frac{f(x,y)-2x+y-2}{\sqrt{x^2+(y-1)^2}}=0$$
 得,

$$f(0,1)=1$$
 , 且

$$\lim_{X_0} \frac{[f(x,y) - f(0,1)] - [2x(-(y-1))]}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 \\ y \to y_0}} \frac{[f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0)] - [A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0)]}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}} = 0.$$

olz=Adx+Bdy

【例5】 设连续函数 z = f(x, y) 满足

$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 1}} \frac{f(x,y)-2x+y-2}{\sqrt{x^2+(y-1)^2}} = 0, \quad \text{if} \quad dz|_{(0,1)} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

$$df = zdx - dy$$

【例6】设  $f(x,y) = |x-y| \varphi(x,y)$ , 其中  $\varphi(x,y)$  在点 (0,0) 的邻域

内连续,问

- ✓1)  $\varphi(x,y)$  应满足什么条件才能使  $f_x(0,0)$  和  $f_y(0,0)$  都存在?
  - f(x,y) 在上述条件下 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 点是否可微?

$$\Phi(0,0)$$
  $\Delta x,0$ )  $\int \varphi(0,0), \quad \exists \Delta x \to 0^+, \quad \checkmark$ 

[解] 1) 由于 
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} \varphi(\Delta x, 0) = \begin{cases} \varphi(0, 0), & \exists \Delta x \to 0^+, \\ -\varphi(0, 0), & \exists \Delta x \to 0^-, \end{cases}$$

由此可知, 当 $\varphi(0,0)=0$  时,  $f_x(0,0)$  和  $f_y(0,0)$  都存在, 且为零.

2) 当 
$$\varphi(0,0) = 0$$
 时,

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} [f(\Delta x, \Delta y) + f(0,0)] - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]$$

$$= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \frac{|\Delta x - \Delta y| \cdot |}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y) \longrightarrow 0$$

【例7】设  $f_x(x_0, y_0)$  存在,  $f_y(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续 证明

f(x,y)在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  处可微.

f(16+0x. 16+04) - f(x . 10) = A DK + BAY +0(0 【分析】只要证  $\Delta z = (f_x(\dot{x}_0, y_0)\Delta \dot{x}) + f_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$ 

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

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

由拉格朗日中值定理得

 $\int f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) = f'_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y$ 

由 $f'_x(x_0,y_0)$ 存在可知

则

 $(2) f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + \alpha_2 \Delta x$ 

 $\Delta z = f_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y + (f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x) + \alpha_2 \Delta y$ 

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又由  $f'_{v}(x,y)$  在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  处连续可知

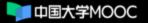
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} f'_{y}(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) = f'_{y}(x_0, y_0) + \infty$$

$$f'_{y}(x_{0} + \Delta x, y_{0} + \theta \Delta y) = f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \alpha_{1}$$

$$\Delta z = f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \alpha_1 \Delta y + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + \alpha_2 \Delta x$$

$$\left|\frac{\alpha_1 \Delta y + \alpha_2 \Delta x}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}\right| \leq \frac{|\alpha_1| \Delta y + |\alpha_2| \Delta x}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \leq |\alpha_1| + |\alpha_2| \to 0.$$

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + o(\rho)$$



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