

多變數函數的連鎖律

Chain Rules for Functions of Several Variables

目的

- 對多變數函數使用鏈鎖律 (chain rule)
- ■求多變數函數的隱微分

多變數函數的連鎖律

定理13.6: 對單一獨立變數的鏈鎖律

令w = f(x,y)是依賴x和y的可微分函數。如果 $x = g(t) \cdot y = h(t)$,而 $g(t) \cdot h(t)$ 爲依賴變數 t 的可微分函數,則w是一個對變數t 的可微分函數且

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \quad \circ$$

例題一

令 $w = x^2y - y^2 \cdot x = \sin t \cdot y = e^t \circ$ 利用連鎖律,求當t = 0時的 $dw/dt \circ$

解:

根據單變數的連鎖律,

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$
$$= 2xy(\cos t) + (x^2 - 2y)e^t$$

例題一

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

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

$$將t = 0$$
代入,得

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = -2.$$

例題一

另解:

將w 化成依賴 t 的函數,

$$w = x^2y - y^2 = (\sin^2 t)(e^t) - (e^{2t})$$

對其微分

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = 2e^t \sin t \cos t + e^t \sin^2 t - 2 e^{2t}$$

多變數函數的連鎖律

假設每一個 x_i 都是依賴單一變數 t 的可微分函數、 且 $w = f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$,則

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{dt} + \cdots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} \frac{dx_n}{dt}.$$

例題二

假設兩個物體分別沿著橢圓曲線 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 4\cos t, & x_2 = 2\sin 2t \\ y_1 = 2\sin t & y_2 = 3\cos 2t \end{cases}$ 運動。請問在時間 $t = \pi$ 的時候,兩個物體的距離變化率爲何?

解:

在時間 $t = \pi$ 的偏微分為

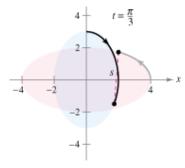
$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial x_1} = \frac{-(x_2 - x_1)}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}} = -\frac{1}{5}(0 + 4) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial y_1} = \frac{-(y_2 - y_1)}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}} = -\frac{1}{5}(3 - 0) = -\frac{3}{5}$$

例題二

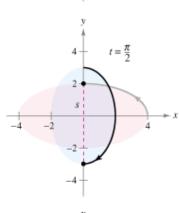
$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial x_2} = \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}} = \frac{1}{5}(0 + 4) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial y_2} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}} = \frac{1}{5}(3 - 0) = \frac{3}{5}$$



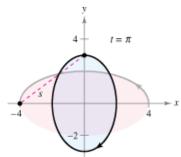
在 $t = \pi$ 時的微分

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -4\sin t = 0 \qquad \frac{dy_1}{dt} = 2\cos t = -2$$
$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = 4\cos 2t = 4 \qquad \frac{dy_2}{dt} = -6\sin 2t = 0.$$



所以距離變化率爲

$$\begin{split} \frac{ds}{dt} &= \frac{\partial s}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial y_1} \frac{dy_1}{dt} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{dt} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial y_2} \frac{dy_2}{dt} \\ &= \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right) (0) + \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) (-2) + \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) (4) + \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) (0) \\ &= \frac{22}{5} \cdot \end{split}$$



例題二

因為*s*是四個中間變數的函數,而每一個變數都只依賴一個時間變數。所以可以用合成函數的方法把*s*變成依賴時間*t*的函數,然後對它微分。

如果有兩個獨立參數,譬如w = f(x,y),其中x = h(s,t)、 y = k(s,t),則我們可以將w視作依賴s與t的函數,再對其中一 參數作偏微分。

例題三

設 w = 2xy , $x = s^2 + t^2$, y = s/t , 求w對s與t的偏微分。

解:

$$w = 2xy = 2(s^2 + t^2)(s/t) = 2(s^3 + st^2)/t$$

如果要求w對s的偏微分,則將t當做常數且對s微分

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = 2(3s^2 + t^2) / t = \frac{6s^2 + 2t^2}{t}$$

相似地,

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{2(2st)t - 2(s^3 + st^2)}{t^2} = \frac{2st^2 - 2s^3}{t^2}$$

練習三

設 $w = \sqrt{4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2}$ 且 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ 求w對r與 θ 的偏微分。

解:

練習三

設 $w = \sqrt{4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2}$ 且 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ 求w對r與 θ 的偏微分。

解:

$$w = \sqrt{4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2} = \sqrt{4 - 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$
$$= \sqrt{4 - 2r^2} \circ$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \sqrt{4 - 2r^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-4r}{\sqrt{4 - 2r^2}} = \frac{-2r}{\sqrt{4 - 2r^2}} \quad \circ$$

至於對 θ 的偏微分,就是對常數微分,得到0。

多變數函數的連鎖律

定理13.7: 對兩獨立變數的鏈鎖律

令
$$w = f(x,y)$$
是依賴x和y的可微分函數。如果 $x = g(s,t)$ 、 $y = h(s,t)$ 且 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$ 皆存在,則 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$ 皆存在且

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \qquad \circ$$

例題四

設w = 2xy, $x = s^2 + t^2$, y = s/t ,始用連鎖率算出w對s與t的 偏微分。

解:

根據定義
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = 2y(2s) + 2x\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{s}{t}\right)(2s) + 2(s^2 + t^2)\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4s^2}{t} + \frac{2s^2 + 2t^2}{t}$$

$$= \frac{6s^2 + 2t^2}{t}.$$

例題四

w對 t 的偏微分則是

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$= 2y(2t) + 2x\left(\frac{-s}{t^2}\right)$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{s}{t}\right)(2t) + 2(s^2 + t^2)\left(\frac{-s}{t^2}\right)$$

$$= 4s - \frac{2s^3 + 2st^2}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{4st^2 - 2s^3 - 2st^2}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2st^2 - 2s^3}{t^2}.$$

練習四

設 w = xy , $x = r + \theta$, $y = r - \theta$, 使用連鎖率算出w對r與 θ 的偏微分。

解:

練習四

設 w = xy , $x = r + \theta$, $y = r - \theta$, 使用連鎖率算出w對r與 θ 的偏微分。

解:

w對r的偏微分

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

$$= y(1) + x(1)$$

$$= y + x$$

$$= r - \theta + r + \theta$$

$$= 2r.$$

w 對 ∂的偏微分

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= y(1) + x(-1)$$

$$= y - x$$

$$= r - \theta - (r + \theta)$$

$$= -2\theta.$$

多變數函數的連鎖律

假設w爲一個依賴 x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n 的可微分函數、每一個 x_i 爲依賴 參數 t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_m 的可微分函數,則函數 $w = f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ 滿足:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t_1} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_1} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_1} + \cdots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t_2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t_m} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_m} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_m} + \cdots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_m}$$

例題五

設w = xy + yz + xz,其中 $x = s \cos t$, $y = s \sin t$,z = t。求當s = 1、 $t = 2\pi$ 時,w對 s與 t 的偏微分。

解:

首先,我們先對s偏微分

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

$$= (y + z)(\cos t) + (x + z)(\sin t) + (y + x)(0)$$

$$= (y + z)(\cos t) + (x + z)(\sin t).$$

例題五

接著,將 $s=1 \cdot t = 2\pi$ 代入可以得到該點的偏微分為 2π 。

再對s偏微分

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$
$$= (y+z)(-s\sin t) + (x+z)(s\cos t) + (y+x)(1)$$

將 $s=1 \cdot t = 2\pi$ 代入可以得到該點的偏微分為 $2+2\pi$ 。

練習石

設 $w = x \operatorname{siny} z$, 其中 $x = t^2$, $y = s^2$, z = s + 2t 。求當s = -1 $\cdot t = 1$ 時,w對t與s的偏微分。

解:

先對s偏微分

再對t偏微分

代入點之後得到該點的偏微分值

代入點之後得到該點的偏微分值
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t_1} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_1} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_1} + \cdots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_1}$$
再對 t 偏微分
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t_2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_2}$$
:
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t_m} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_m} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t_m} + \cdots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_m}$$

練習五

設 $w = x \sin yz$,其中 $x = t^2$, $y = s^2$,z = s + 2t。求當s = -1、t = 1時,w對t與s的偏微分。

解:

先對s偏微分

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

$$= \sin yz(0) + xz \cos yz(2s) + xy \cos yz(1)$$

$$= (2s)xz \cos yz + xy \cos yz.$$

代入點之後得到該點的微分值爲4。

練習五

再對#偏微分,代入點之後得到該點的偏微分值。

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

$$= \sin yz(2t) + xz \cos yz(0) + xy \cos yz(2)$$

$$= 2t \sin yz + 2xy \cos yz$$

$$= 2(1) \sin 0 + 2(4) \cos 0$$

$$= 8.$$

Implicit Partial Differentiation

假設方程式F(x,y) = 0隱藏地定義 y = f(x)是依賴 x 的可微分函數。考慮求dy/dx,我們可以參考**2.5**節的。加入隱微分和鏈鎖律的概念可以使得微分比較簡單。

令w = F(x, y) = F(x, f(x)),使用定理**13.6**得

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = F_x(x, y) \frac{dx}{dx} + F_y(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

如果w = F(x, y) = 0(dw/dx = 0),所以

$$F_x(x, y) \frac{dx}{dx} + F_y(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

如果 $F_{v}(x,y) \neq 0$,根據 dx/dx = 1,推得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)}.$$

相似的程序可以用來求多變數隱函數的偏微分。

定理13.8 鏈鎖律:隱微分

假設方程式F(x,y) = 0隱藏地定義 y 是依賴 x 的可微分函

數,則
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x,y)}{F_y(x,y)}, F_y(x,y) \neq 0$$
 °

假設方程式F(x, y, z) = 0隱藏地定義 z 是依賴 x與y 的可微

分函數,則

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x, y, z)}{F_z(x, y, z)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_y(x,$$

例題六

設
$$y^3 + y^2 - 5y - x^2 + 4 = 0$$
 ,求 dy/dx ?

解:

我們定義F爲

$$F(x, y) = y^3 + y^2 - 5y - x^2 + 4$$

求F的偏導數

$$F_x(x, y) = -2x \cdot F_y(x, y) = 3y^2 + 2y - 5 \circ$$

根據定理13.8,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x,y)}{F_y(x,y)} = \frac{-(-2x)}{3y^2 + 2y - 5} = \frac{2x}{3y^2 + 2y - 5}.$$

練習六

設 $\sin x + \sec(xy) - 3 = 0$,求dy/dx?

解:

我們定義F爲

$$F(x, y) =$$

求F的偏導數

$$F_{x}(x, y) = ?$$
 $F_{y}(x, y) = ?$

根據定理13.8, *dy/dx*=?

練習六

設 $\sin x + \sec(xy) - 3 = 0$,求dy/dx?

解:

我們定義F爲

$$F(x, y) = \sin x + \sec(xy) - 3 \circ$$

求F的偏導數

 $F_x(x, y) = \cos x + y \tan(xy) \sec(xy)$ 、 $F_y(x, y) = x \tan(xy) \sec(xy)$ 。 根據定理13.8 ,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)} = -\frac{\cos x + y \tan(xy) \sec(xy)}{x \tan(xy) \sec(xy)}$$

例題七

設
$$3x^2z - x^2y^2 + 2z^3 + 3yz - 5 = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$?

解:

設
$$F(x, y, z) = 3x^2z - x^2y^2 + 2z^3 + 3yz - 5$$
 。 求F的偏導數,
$$F_x(x, y, z) = 6xz - 2xy^2 \cdot F_y(x, y, z) = -2x^2y + 3z \cdot$$

$$E_{y}(x, y, z) = 2x^{2} + 6z^{2} + 2x$$

$$F_z(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 6z^2 + 3y \circ$$

根據定理13.8,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -F_x/F_z$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -F_y/F_z \quad (將F的偏導數代入即可)$$

練習七

解:

設

求F的偏導數

根據定理13.8,將F的偏導數代入即可。

練習七

解:

設

$$F(x, y, z, w) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 6xw - 8w^2 - 5$$

求**F**的偏導數

$$F_x(x, y, z, w) = 2x + 6w$$

 $F_y(x, y, z, w) = 2y$
 $F_z(x, y, z, w) = 2z$
 $F_w(x, y, z, w) = 6x - 16w$

根據定理13.8,將F的偏導數代入即可。