

第2讲 偏导数

目的: (1) 理解多元函数偏导数的概念;
(2) 掌握偏导数和高阶偏导数的求法;
(3) 了解混合偏导数与求导次序无关的充分条件.

重点: 偏导数和高阶偏导数的求法.

难点: 用定义讨论偏导数的存在性.



一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 x_0 点的导数揭示的是函数在这一点的变化率, 它的大小反映了函数在 x_0 点随自变量变化的快慢问题. 对于多元函数, 我们不能直接研究函数关于多个变量的变化率, 但是可以考虑函数关于某一个变量的变化率. 例如, 在热力学中, 理想气体的状态方程为:

$$V = \frac{RT}{P},$$

其中 R 为常数, P 为压强, T 为温度, V 为体积. 我们可以在等温的条件下考虑体积关于压强的变化率, 或者在等压的条件下考虑体积关于温度的变化率.

研究多元函数关于一个变量的变化率, 即研究多元函数在其余变量都固定的条件下关于这个变量的变化率, 这即多元函数的偏导数的概念.



2.1 偏导数的概念及其计算

一元函数的导数

定义 设函数 $y=f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的某邻域内有定义,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \end{aligned}$$

注: 1. $f'(x_0)$ 存在 $\Leftrightarrow f'_-(x_0) = f'_+(x_0)$

2. $f'(x)$ 存在 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处连续



定义1. 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内

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

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 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$; $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$; $z_x \big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$;

$f_x(x_0, y_0)$;

注:

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x_0, y_0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x=x_0} \end{aligned}$$



同样可定义对 y 的偏导数

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(x_0, y_0) &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} \\ &= \frac{d}{dy} f(x_0, y) \Big|_{y=y_0} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

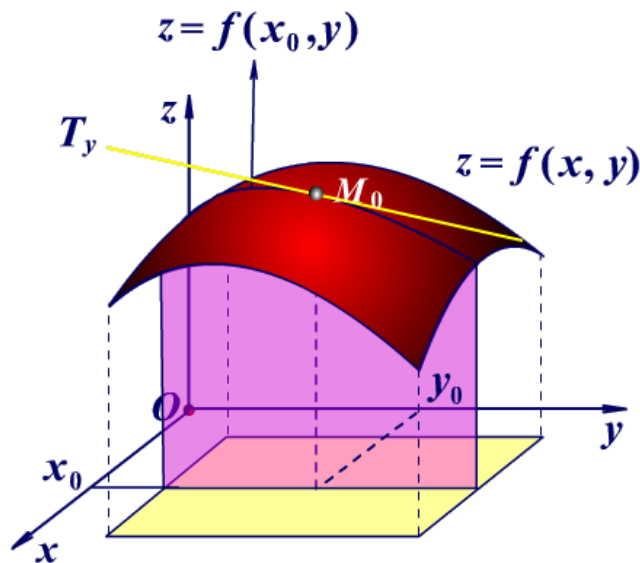
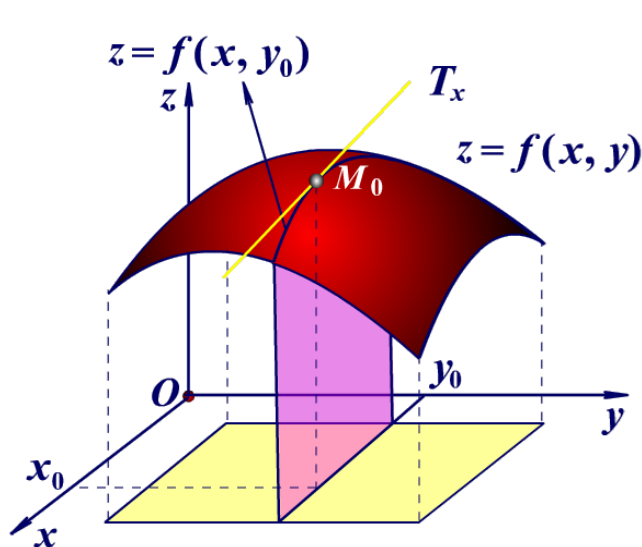
$$f_y(x, y, z) = ?$$

$$f_z(x, y, z) = ?$$



4. 偏导数的几何意义

设 $M_0(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 是曲面 $z=f(x, y)$ 上一点, 由函数在点 (x_0, y_0) 偏导数定义可知, $f_x(x_0, y_0)$ 就是曲面被平面 $y=y_0$ 所截得的曲线在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_x 对 x 轴的斜率; 偏导数 $f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 就是曲面被平面 $x=x_0$ 所截得的曲线在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_y 对 y 轴的斜率.



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



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解: 求 $z_x(1, 2)$, $z_y(1, 2)$

法一

$$z'_x = 2x + 3y \Rightarrow z_x|_{(1,2)} = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$z'_y = 3x + 2y \Rightarrow z_y|_{(1,2)} = 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 7$$

法二

$$z|_{y=2} = x^2 + 6x + 4 \Rightarrow z_x|_{(1,2)} = (2x + 6)|_{x=1} = 8$$

$$z|_{x=1} = 1 + 3y + y^2 \Rightarrow z_y|_{(1,2)} = (3 + 2y)|_{y=2} = 7$$



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

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



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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{x}{y} yx^{y-1} + \frac{1}{\ln x} x^y \ln x \\ &= x^y + x^y = 2x^y = 2z \end{aligned}$$



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



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

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r},$$

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



注意: 函数在某点各偏导数都存在 $\not\Rightarrow$ 连续.

例4.
$$z = f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在 $(0,0)$ 点各偏导数都存在.

解:
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = 0$$

在上节已证 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 并不连续!



2.2 高阶偏导数

设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在域 D 内存在连续的偏导数

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

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:

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

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



类似可以定义更高阶的偏导数.

例如, $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的三阶偏导数为

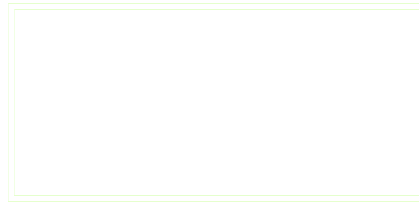
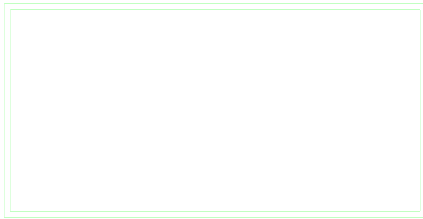
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right) = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$$

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

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



例5. 求函数 $z = e^{x+2y}$ 的二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}$.



例5. 求函数 $z = e^{x+2y}$ 的二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}$.

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^{x+2y}) = 2e^{x+2y}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 2e^{x+2y}$$

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

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

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

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



例6. 证明函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 满足拉普拉斯

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1 \cdot r^3 - x \cdot 3r^2 \cdot \frac{x}{r}}{r^6} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5},$$

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

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



例7. 求函数二阶偏导数

$$z = x^3 y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$$



例7. 求函数二阶偏导数

$$z = x^3 y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 y^2 - 3y^3 - y & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= 2x^3 y - 9xy^2 - x \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= 6xy^2 & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 6x^2 y - 9y^2 - 1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= 6x^2 y - 9y^2 - 1 & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= 2x^3 - 18xy\end{aligned}$$



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

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

本定理对 n 元函数的高阶混合导数也成立.

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

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xyz}(x, y, z) &= f_{yzx}(x, y, z) = f_{zxy}(x, y, z) \\ &= f_{xzy}(x, y, z) = f_{yxz}(x, y, z) = f_{zyx}(x, y, z) \end{aligned}$$

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8. 求函数 $z = xy + \frac{e^y}{y^2 + 1}$ 二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$

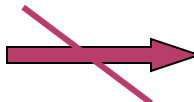

解：

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) = 1$$




内容小结

1. 偏导数的概念及有关结论

- 定义; 记号; 几何意义
- 函数在一点偏导数存在  函数在此点连续
- 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 —— 逐次求导法

(与求导顺序无关时, 应选择方便的求导顺序)



附加题1

已知 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 证明 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

证明:
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$



附加题2 设 $z = f(u)$, 方程 $u = \varphi(u) + \int_y^x p(t) dt$

确定 u 是 x, y 的函数, 其中 $f(u), \varphi(u)$ 可微, $p(t), \varphi'(u)$ 连续, 且 $\varphi'(u) \neq 1$, 求 $p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \underline{p(x)} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \underline{p(y)} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{p(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \left[p(y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right]$$

