第三节 全 微 分

- 3.1 全微分的概念
- 3.2 函数可微的条件
- *3.3 全微分在数值计算中的应用



3.1 全微分的概念

设二元函数z=f(x,y)在点(x,y)的某邻域内有定义,自 变量x和y分别取得改变量 Δx 和 Δy 时,称

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

为函数在点(x,y)处对应于自变量增量 $\triangle x$, $\triangle y$ 的全增量, 记为△z,即

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

称 $f(x+\Delta x,y)$ -f(x,y) 为函数在点(x,y) 对自变量 x 的偏增 量,记为 $\triangle_{x^{2}}$,即 $\Delta_{x}z = f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y).$

称
$$f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$
 为函数在点 (x, y) 对自变量 y 的偏增量,记为 $\Delta_y z$,即
$$\Delta_y z = f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y).$$

在一元函数y=f(x)中,如果函数在 x_0 点可导,则函数的增量

$$\Delta y = f'(x_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x),$$

即增量可以表示成 $\triangle x$ 的线性函数与 $\triangle x$ 的高阶无穷小量的和. 对于二元函数z=f(x,y), 若在点(x,y)处 $f_x(x,y)$ 与 $f_y(x,y)$ 都存在,则有

$$\Delta_x z = f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y) = f_x(x, y) \Delta x + o(\Delta x);$$

$$\Delta_y z = f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = f_y(x, y) \Delta y + o(\Delta y).$$

那么我们希望全增量 $\triangle z$ 也能够表示成 $\triangle x$ 和 $\triangle y$ 的线性函数——全微分问题.



Δz的线性主部

定义: 若函数z = f(x,y)在(y)的某一邻域内的 全增量 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x,y)$ 可表示成

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

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

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

若函数在区域D内每一点都可微,则称此函数在D内可微。



3.2 函数可微的条件

定理(必要条件1)

函数z = f(x, y) 在点(x, y) 可微

── 函数在该点连续

由微分定义:
$$\Delta z = A(x,y) \Delta x + B(x,y) \Delta y + o(\rho)$$
,

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

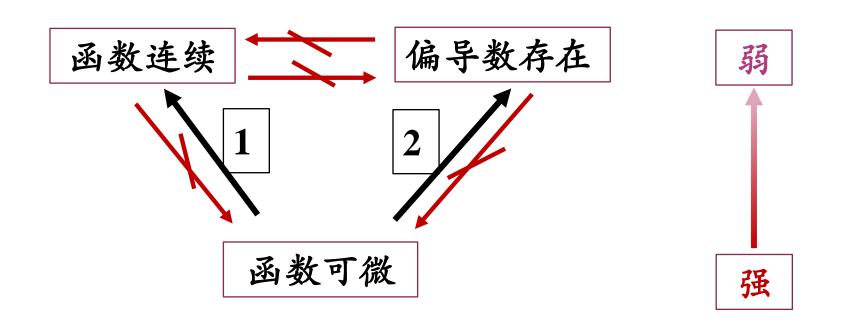
$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

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

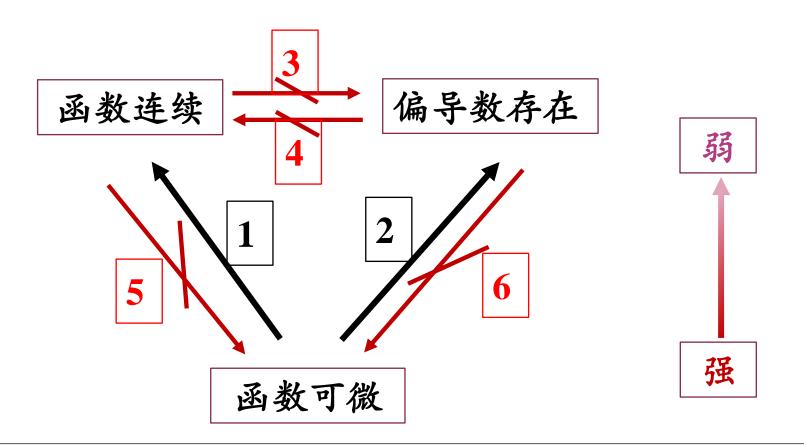
定理(必要条件2) 若函数z = f(x, y) 在点(x, y) 可微,

则函数在该点的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 必存在,且有 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$ $dz = df = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$

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







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$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 在 (0,0)点 用偏导数 定义证明

4
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
 在 (0,0)点



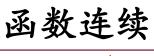
 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 (0,0)点连续,但偏导数不存在.

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} - 0}}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$$







偏导数存在

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函数可微

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

在点(0,0)处连续,偏导数存在,但不可微.

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

在点 (0,0) 连续:

解 记
$$z = f(x, y)$$
,则

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \, \Delta y) - f(0,0) = \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} - 0 = \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}.$$

由 $0 \le |\Delta x \cdot \Delta y| \le (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2$ 得

$$0 \leqslant |\Delta z| \leqslant \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}{2}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}.$$

由
$$\lim_{\stackrel{\Delta x \to 0}{\Delta y \to 0}} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 0$$
 得

$$\lim_{\stackrel{\Delta x \to 0}{\Delta y \to 0}} \Delta z = 0.$$

因此, f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 连续.



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

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



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

在点 (0,0) 不可微.

可微
$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - A \Delta x - B \Delta y}{\rho} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) \\ \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

按偏导数定义算得

$$f_x'(0,0) = f_y'(0,0) = 0.$$

由原点(0,0) 处沿直线 y = x 有 $\Delta y = \Delta x$, 及上面 Δz 的表达式有

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

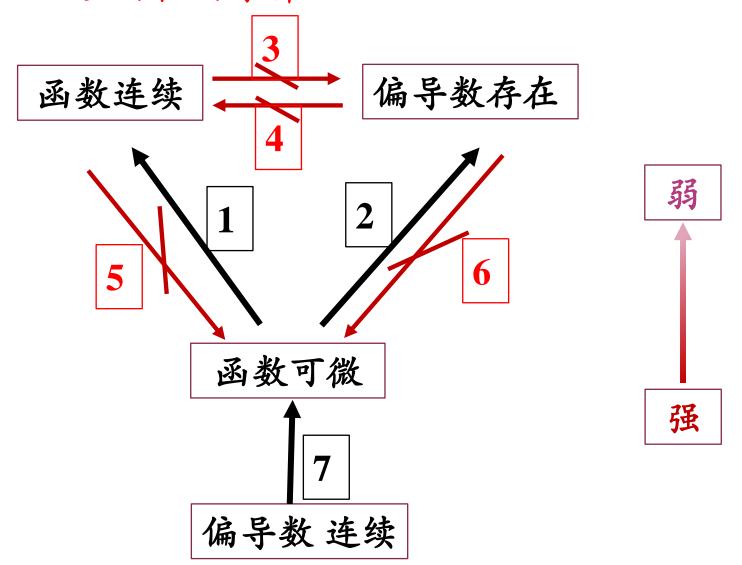
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \neq 0.$$

因此,函数在点(0,0)不可微。



3.2 函数可微的条件





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定理 (充分条件) 若函数 z = f(x, y) 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

在点P(x,y)连续,则函数在该点可微分.

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

$$= [f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)] \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$+ [f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)] \quad \boxed{2}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f_x(x, y)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y = f_y(x, y)$$

7 定理 (充分条件) 若函数 z = f(x, y) 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

在点P(x,y)连续,则函数在该点可微分.

i.
$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \quad (0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$$
$$= f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y$$

$$= [f_x(x, y) + \alpha_1] \Delta x + [f_y(x, y) + \alpha_2] \Delta y$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f_x(x, y) + \alpha_1 \\ f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) = f_y(x, y) + \alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \alpha_1 = 0$ $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$

 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \alpha_2 = 0$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \alpha_1 = 0, \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta z = \cdots$$

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

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\alpha_1 \, \Delta x + \alpha_2 \, \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

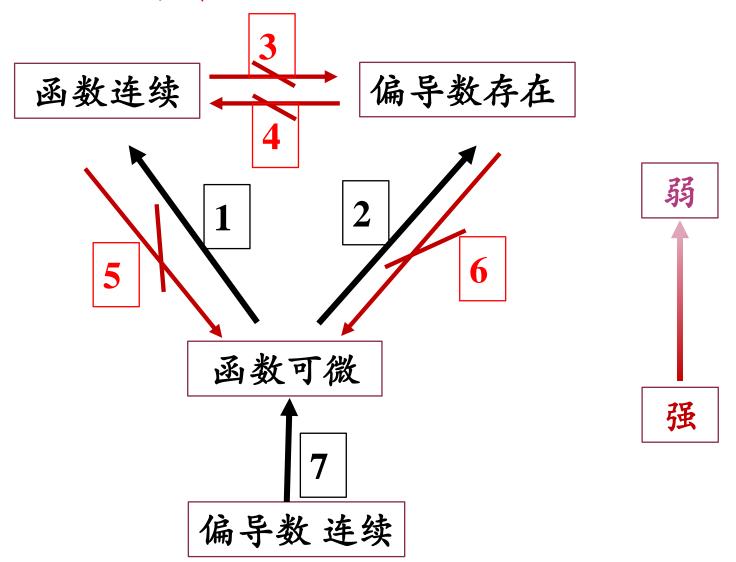
$$= \lim_{\stackrel{\Delta x \to 0}{\Delta y \to 0}} \alpha_1 \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} + \lim_{\stackrel{\Delta x \to 0}{\Delta y \to 0}} \alpha_2 \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$$

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

所以函数z = f(x, y)在点(x, y)可微.



函数可微的条件





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

 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$ 分别令 z = x 和 z = y, 则 $dz = \Delta x$, $dz = \Delta y$

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

叠加原理

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

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

习惯上把自变量的增量用微分表示,于是

$$d u = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx \right| + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$



例1. 计算函数 $z = e^{xy}$ 在点 (2,1) 处的全微分.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(2,1)} = e^2$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(2,1)} = 2e^2$

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



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

解:

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



例3 求 $u = \sin(x + y^2 - e^z)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 与全微分.

*3.3 全微分在数值计算中的应用

1. 近似计算

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 Δx 及 Δy 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)



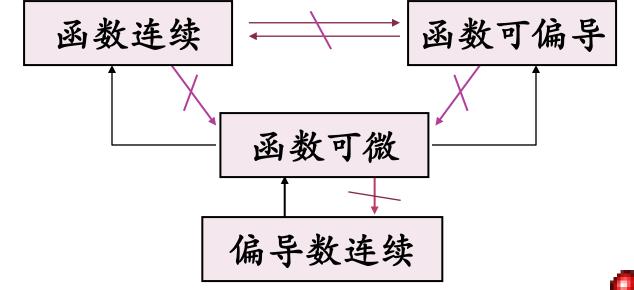
内容小结

1. 微分定义: (z = f(x, y))

$$\Delta z = \underbrace{f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y}_{p = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} + o(\rho)$$

$$d z = f_x(x, y)dx + f_y(x, y)dy$$

2. 重要关系:



3. 微分应用

• 近似计算

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

$$f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y)$$

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

思考与练习

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) $f'_x(x,y), f'_y(x,y) \neq (x_0,y_0)$ 的某邻域内存在;

$$(D) \frac{\Delta z - f_x'(x, y)\Delta x - f_y'(x, y)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

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



解:
$$: f(x,0,0) = \frac{x}{3 + \cos x}$$

注意: x,y,z具有 轮换对称性

$$\therefore f_x(0,0,0) = \left(\frac{x}{3 + \cos x}\right)' \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{4}$$

利用轮换对称性,可得

$$f_y(0,0,0) = f_z(0,0,0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore df \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = f_y(0,0,0) dx + f_y(0,0,0) dy + f_z(0,0,0) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (dx + dy + dz)$$



*附加题
$$\text{证明函数 } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

在点 (0,0) 连续且偏导数存在,但偏导数在点 (0,0) 不连续, $\overline{m} f(x,y)$ 在点 (0,0) 可微.

证: 1) 因
$$\left| xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \left| xy \right|$$

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;



*附加题
$$\text{证明函数 } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

在点 (0,0) 连续且偏导数存在,但偏导数在点 (0,0) 不连续, $\overline{\prod} f(x,y)$ 在点 (0,0) 可微.

2)
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

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

同理 $f_y(0,0) = 0$.



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

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.



4) 下面证明 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 可微:

$$\frac{\Delta f - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho}$$

$$= \left| \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\rho} \sin \frac{1}{\rho} \right| \le \left| \Delta x \right| \xrightarrow{\rho \to 0} 0$$

f(x,y) 在 (0,0)点可微.

说明: 此题表明,偏导数连续只是可微的充分条件.