第七章 多元函数微分学及其应用

- § 7.1 多元函数的基本概念
- § 7.2 偏导数与高阶偏导数
- § 7.3 全微分及高阶全微分
- § 7.4 多元复合函数的微分法
- § 7.5 方向导数与梯度
- § 7.6 向量值函数的微分法与多元函数的Taylor公式
- § 7.7 偏导数在几何中的应用
- § 7.8 多元函数的极值

《工科数学分析基础》

§ 7.6 向量值函数的微分法与多元函数的Taylor公式

- 一、向量值函数的概念、极限、连续与微分
- 二、多元函数的Taylor公式

1. 向量值函数的概念

- 数量值函数 y = f(x), z = f(x,y), u = f(x,y,z)
- 向量值函数

$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}f(x,y) = \nabla f(x,y) = f_x(x,y)\overrightarrow{i} + f_y(x,y)\overrightarrow{j} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x(x,y) \\ f_y(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$

一般地, 设
$$y_1 = f_1(x, y)$$
, $y_2 = f_2(x, y)$, $y_3 = f_3(x, y)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x, y) \\ f_2(x, y) \\ f_3(x, y) \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3)^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \vec{f} = (f_1, f_2, f_3)^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \vec{x} = (x, y)^{\mathrm{T}} \implies \vec{y} = \vec{f}(x, y) = \vec{f}(\vec{x})$$

对应有定义域 $D^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, 值域 $V^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

1. 向量值函数的概念

函数又可写成:

• 线性向量值函数 $\vec{f}(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha \vec{f}(\vec{x}) + \beta \vec{f}(\vec{y})$ (线性向量值函数就是一个线性变换: $\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$)

例如: $\overrightarrow{f}(x,y) = (x+2y,3x-y)^T 为 \mathbf{R}^2 \to \mathbf{R}^2$ 的线性向量值函数. 其坐标函数: $f_1(x,y) = x+2y$, $f_2(x,y) = 3x-y$

$$\vec{f}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+2y \\ 3x-y \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 向量值函数的极限与连续

• 向量值函数的极限

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f_1(x,y) = a_1, \quad \lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f_2(x,y) = a_2$$

若记:
$$\vec{y} = \vec{f}(x,y) = (f_1(x,y), f_2(x,y))^T, \vec{a} = (a_1,a_2)^T$$

$$\mathbb{N}: \quad \lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} \overrightarrow{f}(x,y) = \overrightarrow{a} \iff \lim_{\overrightarrow{x}\to\overrightarrow{x}_0} \overrightarrow{f}(\overrightarrow{x}) = \overrightarrow{a}$$

• 向量值函数的连续

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} \vec{f}(x,y) = \vec{f}(x_0,y_0) \iff \lim_{\vec{x}\to\vec{x}_0} \vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \vec{f}(\vec{x}_0)$$

3. 向量值函数的偏导与微分

• 向量值函数的偏导

$$\vec{y} = \vec{f}(x, y, z) = (f_1(x, y, z), f_2(x, y, z))^{T}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x, y, z) \\ f_2(x, y, z) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

• 向量值函数的微分

$$\mathbf{d}\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{d}y_1 \\ \mathbf{d}y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} \mathbf{d}x + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \mathbf{d}y + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \mathbf{d}z \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} \mathbf{d}x + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \mathbf{d}y + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \mathbf{d}z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{d}x \\ \mathbf{d}y \\ \mathbf{d}z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f_1(\vec{x})^T \\ \nabla f_2(\vec{x})^T \end{pmatrix}$$

• 向量值函数的导数 $\mathbf{D}(\overline{f}(\overline{x}))$ 或 $\overline{f'}(\overline{x})$ 、Jacobi矩阵 $J\overline{f}(\overline{x})$

3. 向量值函数的偏导与微分

• 梯度函数的Jacobi矩阵

二元函数z = f(x, y)的梯度:

$$\nabla f(x,y) = f_x(x,y)\vec{i} + f_y(x,y)\vec{j} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x(x,y) \\ f_y(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x,y)$$
的Jacobi矩阵: $\mathbf{D}(\nabla f) = J(\nabla f) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f''_{11} & f''_{12} \\ f''_{21} & f''_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

记作 $\nabla^2 f(x,y)$, 称为二元函数f(x,y)的Hessian阵(海森阵).

例1: 设函数z = f(x,y)二阶可微, 令 $\varphi(t) = f(x + t\Delta x, y + t\Delta y)$, 求 $\varphi'(t)$, $\varphi''(t)$.

解:

一元函数的Taylor中值定理

若函数f(x)在 x_0 的某邻域内具有n+1阶导数,则在该邻域内有

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

其中
$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1}, (\xi 介于 x 与 x_0 之间)$$

令
$$x = x_0 + h$$
, 则有:

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + \dots + \frac{h^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0) + R_n(h)$$

其中
$$R_n(h) = \frac{h^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + \theta h), (0 < \theta < 1)$$

二元函数的Taylor中值定理

设二元函数z = f(x,y)在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U(P_0)$ 内二阶可微,则存在 $\theta \in (0,1)$,使得

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix} + R_1(x, y)$$

其中
$$R_1(x,y) = \frac{1}{2!}(x-x_0,y-y_0)\begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}_{(\xi,\eta)}\begin{pmatrix} x-x_0 \\ y-y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lagrange余项

$$(\xi = x_0 + \theta(x - x_0), \eta = y_0 + \theta(y - y_0))$$

$$f(\vec{x}_0 + \Delta \vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}_0) + \nabla f(\vec{x}_0)^{\mathrm{T}} \Delta \vec{x} + R_1(\vec{x})$$

• 若二阶偏导连续

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)) \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} (x - x_0, y - y_0) \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}_{(x_0, y_0)} \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix} + o(\rho^2)$$

 $> x = x_0 + h, y = y_0 + k, 则有:$

Peano余项

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) = f(x_0, y_0) + (h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})f(x_0, y_0)$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2!}(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 f(x_0, y_0) + o(\rho^2)$$

例2: 写出 $z = x^y$ 在点(1,2)处带Peano余项的二阶Taylor公式, 并由此计算 $1.02^{1.99}$ 的近似值.

解:

《工科数学分析基础》 12