第2次习题课(多元函数的偏导、方向导数与可微)

- 1. 设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 则在 (0,0) 点(B)
 - (A) 连续, 但偏导数不存在;
- (B) 偏导数存在,但不可微;

(C) 可微;

(D) 偏导数存在且连续.

解题思路: (1) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 则 f(x,0) = f(0,y) = 0, $f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$.

(2) 如果 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 在 (0,0) 可微, 则

$$\Delta f(0,0) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) = \sqrt{\left|\Delta x \Delta y\right|} = o(\sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}).$$

即
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0, \Delta y \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$$
. 而 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0, \Delta y = \Delta x} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$,矛盾. 故

f(x,y)在(0,0)不可微.

- 2. 下列条件成立时能够推出 f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 点可微, 且全微分 df=0 的是 (D).
 - (A) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 两个偏导数 $f'_x = 0, f'_y = 0$

(B)
$$f(x, y)$$
 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$,

(C)
$$f(x, y)$$
 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = \frac{\sin((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$

(D)
$$f(x, y)$$
 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = ((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$

解题思路: f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 点df=0,则有

(1)
$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$
, \mathbb{H}

(2)
$$\Delta f(x_0, y_0) = o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}), \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$
 by.

条件(1)都成立,只有(D)中条件(2)成立,故选 D.

- 3. 如 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 不可微,则下列命题中一定不成立的是(C)
 - (A) f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 不连续;
 - (B) f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 沿任何方向 \bar{v} 的方向导数不存在;

- (C) f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 两个偏导数都存在且连续;
- (D) f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 两个偏导数存在且至少有一个不连续.
- **4.** 若 f(x, y) 在 (0,0) 点的某个邻域内有定义, f(0,0) = 0 ,且

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

a为常数。证明:

- (1) f(x, y) 在(0,0) 点连续;
- (2) 若 $a \neq -1$, 则 f(x, y) 在 (0,0) 点连续, 但不可微;
- (3) 若a = -1, 则 f(x, y)在(0,0)点可微。

证明:

$$\frac{f(x,y) - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = a + o(1)$$

$$f(x, y) = (a+1)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

- (1) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$, 因此 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 点连续.
- (2) 若 $a \neq -1$, 则 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(a+1)\sqrt{x^2} + o(x)}{x}$ 不存在,即 $f'_x(0,0)$ 不

存在, 因此 f(x, y) 在 (0,0) 点连续, 但不可微.

(3) 若 a = -1, 则 $f(x, y) = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$, 且

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

因此 $f(x,y) - f(0,0) = f'_x(0,0) dx + f'_y(0,0) dy + o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), \ f(x,y)$ 在 (0,0) 点可微.

5. 设函数 $z = \arctan \frac{x+y}{x-y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$\left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}\right)$$

6. 设 f(x, y) 在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, $\vec{v} = \vec{i} - \vec{j}$, $\vec{u} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}$, $\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial \vec{v}} = -2$,

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial \vec{u}} = 1. \, \bar{x} \, f(x, y) \, \text{在点} \, M(x_0, y_0) \, \text{的微分}.$$

解:
$$-2 = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial \vec{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} f'_x(x_0, y_0) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} f'_y(x_0, y_0),$$

$$1 = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial \vec{u}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} f_x'(x_0, y_0) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} f_y'(x_0, y_0),$$

两式联立, 得 $f'_{x}(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{2}$, $f'_{y}(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2}$, 因此

$$df(x_0, y_0) = (\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{2})dx + (\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2})dy.$$

7. n 元函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在点 \mathbf{x}_0 可微, $\tau_1, \tau_2, \cdots, \tau_n$ 是两两相互垂直的 n 维(列)向量。证明:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \tau_k} (\mathbf{x}_0) \right)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} (\mathbf{x}_0) \right)^2.$$

证明: $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n$ 是两两相互垂直的n维(列)向量,则 $Q = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n)$ 为正交矩阵,

即 $QQ^{T} = I$,也即

$$\tau_1 \tau_1^{\mathrm{T}} + \tau_2 \tau_2^{\mathrm{T}} + \dots + \tau_n \tau_n^{\mathrm{T}} = I. \circ$$

$$i$$
已 $\alpha = \operatorname{grad} f(\mathbf{x}_0) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \Big|_{(\mathbf{x}_0)}, \quad$ 则

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \tau_{k}} (\mathbf{x}_{0}) \right)^{2} &= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \tau_{k} \right)^{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \tau_{k} (\alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \tau_{k})^{\mathsf{T}} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \tau_{k} \tau_{k}^{\mathsf{T}} \alpha = \alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \tau_{k} \tau_{k}^{\mathsf{T}} \right) \alpha = \alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \alpha = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{k}} (\mathbf{x}_{0}) \right)^{2}. \end{split}$$

8. 构造函数 f(x,y), 使得它在原点可微,但 $f'_x(x,y)$, $f'_y(x,y)$ 在原点不连续。

解: 令
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 或 y \neq 0, \\ x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, y = 0. \end{cases}$$
 由 $f(x,0) = x^2, f(0,y) = 0,$ 得

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

$$\left| \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f_x'(0,0)x - f_y'(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \le |x| \to 0, (x,y) \to (0,0) \text{Bf.}$$

因此 f(x, y) 在 (0,0) 可微。

任意取定 $x_0 \neq 0$, 考虑 f 在点 $(x_0, 0)$ 处的偏导数。由

$$f(x_0, y) = \begin{cases} x_0^2 \sin \frac{1}{x_0} & y \neq 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

知 $f_v'(x_0,0)$ 不存在,因而 $f_v'(x,y)$ 在原点不连续。由

$$f(x,0) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 $f'_x(x_0,0) = 2x_0 \sin \frac{1}{x_0} - \cos \frac{1}{x_0}$,而极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} f'_x(x,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}\right)$ 不存在,因此 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在原点不连续。

9. f(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上可微, $\lim_{x^2+y^2\to +\infty} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = +\infty$,则对任意向量 $v = (v_1,v_2)$,存在点 (x_0,y_0) ,使得 $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0,y_0) = v$.

证明: 令
$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) - v_1 x - v_2 y$$
,由 $\lim_{x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty} \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = +\infty$ 可得

$$\lim_{x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty} \frac{g(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty} g(x, y) = +\infty.$$

于是存在 R>0, 当 $x^2+y^2>R^2$ 时,有 g(x,y)>g(0,0).连续函数 g(x,y) 在有界闭集 $x^2+y^2\leq R^2$ 上有最小值 $g(x_0,y_0)\leq g(0,0)$. 易知 $g(x_0,y_0)$ 也是 g(x,y) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的最小值。因而 (x_0,y_0) 是 g(x,y) 的驻点,即 $\operatorname{grad} g(x_0,y_0)=(0,0)$,也即 $\operatorname{grad} f(x_0,y_0)=v$. \square

10. $f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}, g = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m): \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$. 已知 g_i 在点 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 处的各偏导数存在, $i=1,2,\cdots$ m 且 f在点 $\mathbf{u}_0 = g(\mathbf{x}_0) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 处各偏导数也存在。试问:复合函数

 $(f\circ g)(\mathbf{x})=f(g_1(\mathbf{x}),g_2(\mathbf{x}),\cdots,g_m(\mathbf{x}))$ 在点 $\mathbf{x}_0\in\mathbb{R}^n$ 处的各偏导数是否一定存在?如果一定存在,请证明。如果不一定存在,请举反例。

解: $f \circ g$ 在点 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 处各偏导数不一定存在。反例如下:

$$f(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & |u| = |v| > 0, \\ 0 & \not\exists : \vec{\Xi}, \end{cases} \qquad g_1(x,y) = g_2(x,y) = x, \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

则在点 $(x_0, y_0) = (0,0)$ 处,

$$\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(0,0) = 1, \quad \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0,$$

在点 $g(x_0, y_0) = (g_1(0,0), g_2(0,0)) = (0,0)$ 处

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(0,0) = 0.$$

但复合函数

$$(f \circ g)(x, y) = f(g_1(x, y), g_2(x, y)) = f(x, x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点 $(x_0, y_0) = (0,0)$ 处, $\frac{\partial (f \circ g)}{\partial x}(0,0)$ 不存在。