# 第17章 多元函数微分学

### §1可微性

### 【一】 可微性与全微分

【定义】 设函数 z=f(x,y) 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  的某领域  $U(P_0)$  内有定义, 对于  $U(P_0)$  中的点  $P(x,y)=(x_0+\Delta x,y_0+\Delta y)$ , 若函数 f 在点  $P_0$  处的全增量  $\Delta z$  可表示为:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho),$$

其中 A,B 是仅与点  $P_0$  有关的常数,  $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = \|P - P_0\|$ , 则称函数 f 在点  $P_0$  可微, 并称

$$dz \mid_{B_0} = df(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$$

为函数 f 在点  $P_0$  的**全微分**。

### 【等价定义】

$$\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + \alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y,$$

这里 
$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \alpha = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \beta = 0.$$

$$\frac{\left|\alpha\Delta x + \beta\Delta y\right|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \le \left|\alpha\right| \frac{\left|\Delta x\right|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} + \left|\beta\right| \frac{\left|\Delta y\right|}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \le \left|\alpha\right| + \left|\beta\right| \to 0, (\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0, 0)$$

若  $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$ , 则

$$o(\rho) = \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\rho} \Delta x + \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{\rho} \Delta y$$

$$\left|\alpha\right| = \left|\frac{o(\rho)}{\rho}\right| \cdot \left|\frac{\Delta x}{\rho}\right| \le \left|\frac{o(\rho)}{\rho}\right| \to 0$$
,  $\left|\exists \exists \beta\right| \to 0$ ,  $\left(\Delta x, \Delta y\right) \to \left(0, 0\right)$ 

显然, f 在点 $P_0$  可微  $\Rightarrow$  f 在点 $P_0$  连续。

【例 1】(P115) 考察函数 f(x,y) = xy 在点 $(x_0, y_0)$  处的可微性.

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由于

$$\frac{\left|\Delta x \Delta y\right|}{\rho} = \rho \cdot \frac{\left|\Delta x\right|}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\left|\Delta y\right|}{\rho} \le \rho \to 0 \left(\rho \to 0\right),$$

因此  $\Delta x \Delta y = o(\rho)$ . 从而函数  $f \in x_0, y_0$  可微,且

$$df = y_0 \Delta x + x_0 \Delta y.$$

### 【二】 偏导数

【定义】 设函数  $z=f(x,y),(x,y)\in D$ . 若  $(x_0,y_0)\in D$ ,且  $f(x,y_0)$ 在  $x_0$  的某一邻域内有定义,则当极限

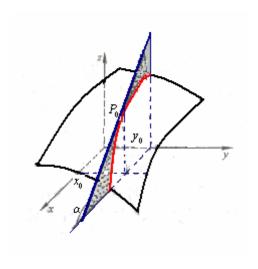
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在时,称这个极限为函数 f 在点 $(x_0,y_0)$  关于 x 的偏导数,记作

$$f_x(x_0, y_0)$$
  $\overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}}$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$ .

类似定义 $f_y(x_0,y_0)$ 。

几何意义如图:



【例 2】(P117) 求函数  $f(x, y) = x^3 + 2x^2y - y^3$  在点(1,3) 关于 x 和关于 y 的偏导数.

解 先求 f 在点 (1,3) 关于 x 的偏导数,为此,令 y=3 ,得到以 x 为自变量的函数  $f(x,3)=x^3+6x^2-27$  ,求它在 x=1 的导数,即

$$f_x(1,3) = \frac{df(x,3)}{dx}\Big|_{x=1} = 3x^2 + 12x\Big|_{x=1} = 15.$$

再求 f 在点 (1,3) 关于 y 的偏导数, 先令 x=1, 得到以 y 为自变量的函数  $f(1,y)=1+2y-y^3$ , 求它在 y=3 的导数, 得

$$f_y(1,3) = \frac{df(1,y)}{dy}\Big|_{y=3} = 2 - 3y^2\Big|_{y=3} = -25.$$

通常为可分别先求出 f 关于 x 和 y 的**偏导函数**:

$$f_x(x,y) = 3x^2 + 4xy, f_y(x,y) = 2x^2 - 3y^2.$$

然后以(x,y)=(1,3)代入,也能得到同样结果.

【例 3】(P118) 求三元函数  $u = \sin(x + y^2 - e^z)$  的偏导数.

解 把 v 和 z 看作常数,得

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

把x,z看作常数,得

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

把x,y看作常数,得

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

【例4】(偏导数存在→连续)

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

由上一章, $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$ 不存在,所以f在点(0,0)不连续,但

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

同理  $f_v(0,0) = 0$ .

**【例 5**】(连续→偏导数存在)

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

显然 f 在点(0,0) 连续, 但

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x,0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} \, \text{$\pi$ 存在}.$$

### 【三】 可微性条件

【定理 1】(可微的必要条件) 若二元函数 f 在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微,则 f 在该点关于每个自变量的偏导数都存在,且

$$A = f_x(x_0, y_0), B = f_y(x_0, y_0)$$
 
$$\text{if} \quad f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = A$$

记  $\Delta x = dx, \Delta y = dy$ , 则

$$dz = f_x(x_0, y_0)dx + f_y(x_0, y_0)dy.$$

【例 6】(P118)(连续+偏导数存在⇒可微)考察函数

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

 $\Leftrightarrow x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, \quad \text{If } f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}r\sin 2\theta \to 0 (r \to 0),$ 

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = f(0,0) = 0$$

说明 f 在原点连续。而且

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

同理可得  $f_{\nu}(0,0) = 0$  。

若函数f在原点可微,则

$$\Delta z - dz = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - \left[ f_x(0, 0) \Delta x + f_y(0, 0) \Delta y \right] = \frac{\Delta x + \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$

应是较 $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ 高阶的无穷小量.为此,考察极限

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

由上一章例题知,上述极限不存在,因而函数 f 在原点不可微。

【定理 2】(可微的充分条件) 若函数 z = f(x,y) 的偏导数在点 $(x_0,y_0)$  的某邻域内存在,且  $f_x$  与  $f_y$  在点 $(x_0,y_0)$  处连续,则函数 f 在点 $(x_0,y_0)$  可微.

证 我们把全增量 Δz 写作

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= [f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)] + [f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)f(x_0, y_0)].$$

拉格朗日中值定理,得

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y, \ 0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1$$

由于 $f_x$ 与 $f_v$ 在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 连续,因此有

$$f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f_x(x_0, y_0) + \alpha,$$

$$f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0} + \theta_{2}\Delta y) = f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \beta,$$

其中当 $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 时, $\alpha \rightarrow 0, \beta \rightarrow 0$ 

因此

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y.$$

由可微的等价定义,函数f在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 可微。

若 z = f(x, y)在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 偏导数 $f_x, f_y$ 连续,则称在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 连续可微。

【注】偏导数连续并不是函数可微的必要条件, 见下例。

【**例 7**】(P125 习题 7)

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

在原点(0,0)处可微,但 $f_x$ 与 $f_y$ 却在(0,0)处不连续。

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) = 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

所以 f 在点(0,0) 处可微,且

$$f_{x}(0,0) = f_{y}(0,0) = 0$$

但 $f_x, f_y$ 在点(0,0)处不连续。易求得

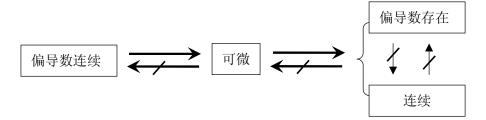
$$f_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2x\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} 2x\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$
,  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$  不存在[这是因为

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0^+ \\ y = x}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x} \, \pi \, \vec{r} \, \vec{e} \, \vec{e}$$

因此,  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f_x(x,y)$  不存在,  $f_x$  在点(0,0) 处不连续.

### 【总结】(连续,可偏导,可微之间的关系)



### § 2 复合函数微分法

### 【一】 复合函数的求导法则(链式法则)

【定理 1】 若函数  $x = \varphi(s,t), y = \psi(s,t)$  在点  $(s,t) \in D$  可微, z = f(x,y) 在点  $(x,y) = (\varphi(s,t),\psi(s,t))$  可微,则复合函数  $z = f(\varphi(s,t),\psi(s,t))$  在点 (s,t) 可微,且它关于 s = f(x,y) 的偏导数分别为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s}\Big|_{(s,t)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x,y)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s}\Big|_{(s,t)} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x,y)} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}\Big|_{(s,t)}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s}\Big|_{(s,t)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x,y)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}\Big|_{(s,t)} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x,y)} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\Big|_{(s,t)}$$

证 由假设 $x = \varphi(s,t)$ ,  $y = \psi(s,t)$ 在点(s,t)可微,于是

$$\Delta x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \Delta s + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \Delta t + \alpha_1 \Delta s + \beta_1 \Delta t$$
$$\Delta y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \Delta s + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \Delta t + \alpha_2 \Delta s + \beta_2 \Delta t,$$

其中当  $\Delta s, \Delta t$  趋于零时,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$  都趋向于零. 又由 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x, y) 可微,所以

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

其中当 $\Delta x, \Delta y \to 0$ 时,  $\alpha, \beta \to 0$ .

补充定义当 $\Delta x = 0, \Delta y = 0$ 时,  $\alpha = \beta = 0$ , 得

$$\Delta z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \alpha\right) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \Delta s + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \Delta t + \alpha_1 \Delta s + \beta_1 \Delta t\right) + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \beta\right) \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \Delta s + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \Delta t + \alpha_2 \Delta s + \beta_2 \Delta t\right)$$

整理后

$$\Delta z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial s}\right)\Delta s + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)\Delta t + \frac{-}{\alpha}\Delta s + \frac{-}{\beta}\Delta t$$

其中

$$\overline{\alpha} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \alpha_1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \alpha_2 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \alpha + \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \beta + \alpha \alpha_1 + \beta \alpha_2$$

$$\overline{\beta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \beta_1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \beta_2 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \alpha + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \beta + \alpha \beta_1 + \beta \beta_2$$

由于 $\varphi(s,t)$ , $\psi(s,t)$ 在点(s,t)可微,因此它们在点(s,t)都连续,即当 $\Delta s$ , $\Delta t \to 0$ 时,有 $\Delta x$ , $\Delta y \to 0$ . 从而也有 $\alpha \to 0$ , $\beta \to 0$ ,以及 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2 \to 0$ 。于是,当 $\Delta s$ , $\Delta t \to 0$ ,有 $\overline{\alpha} \to 0$ , $\overline{\beta} \to 0$ 。

【注】链式法则中,f的可微性假设是不能省略的,否则可能导致错误。

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

由§1习题6知 $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$ ,但f(x,y)在(0,0)不可微。复合函数

$$z = f(t, t) = \frac{t}{2}$$

因此

$$\left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

若用链式法则,将得出错误结果:

$$\left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(0,0)} \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \bigg|_{(0,0)} \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0$$

这个例子说明在使用复合函数求导公式时,必须注意外函数f可微这一重要条件.

【例 1】(P128) 设 
$$z = \ln(u^2 + v)$$
,而  $u = e^{x+y^2}$ , $v = x^2 + y$ ,求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

$$\widetilde{H} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} 
= \frac{2u}{u^2 + v} e^{x + y^2} + \frac{1}{u^2 + v} 2x = \frac{2}{u^2 + v} (ue^{x + y^2} + x), 
\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}$$

$$=\frac{2u}{u^2+v}2ye^{x+y^2}+\frac{1}{u^2+v}=\frac{1}{u^2+v}(4uye^{x+y^2}+1).$$

【例 2】(P129 改造) 设u = u(x, y) 可微, 在极坐标变换 $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$ 下,

求
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$
的表达式。

证 u 可以看作r, $\theta$  的复合函数 $u = u(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)$ , 因此

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} (r \cos \theta)$$

解方程组得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r} \left( r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{r} \left( r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

代入整理得

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2$$

【例 3】 设 
$$z = uv + \sin t$$
, 其中  $u = e^t$ ,  $v = \cos t$ , 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ .

解 画树状图

$$z \xrightarrow{u} \xrightarrow{v} t$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

$$= ve^t + u(-\sin t) + \cos t = e^t(\cos t - \sin t) + \cos t.$$

【**例 4**】(P130) 用多元复合微分法计算下列一元函数的导数:

(1) 
$$y = x^x$$
; (2)  $y = \frac{(1+x^2)\ln x}{\sin x + \cos x}$ 

解 (1) 令  $y = u^{\nu}, u = x, v = x, 则有$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y_u \frac{du}{dx} + y_v \frac{dv}{dx} = vu^{v-1} + u^v \ln v$$
  
=  $x \cdot x^{x-1} + x^x \ln x = x^x (1 + \ln x).$ 

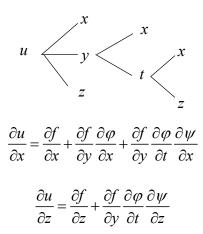
(2) 令 
$$y = \frac{vw}{u}$$
,  $u = \sin x + \cos x$ ,  $v = 1 + x^2$ ,  $w = \ln x$ , 则有
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \frac{dw}{dx} = \frac{-vw}{u^2} (\cos x - \sin x) + \frac{w}{u} (2x) + \frac{v}{u} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} \left[ (\sin x + \cos x)(2x \ln x + \frac{1+x^2}{x}) - (\cos x - \sin x)(1+x^2) \ln x \right]$$

【**例** 5】(P130)设 $u = f(x, y, z), y = \varphi(x, t), t = \psi(x, z)$ 都有一阶连续偏导数,求

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$
.

解 
$$u = f(x, \varphi[x, \psi(x, z)], z)$$



### 【二】 复合函数的全微分

若以x和y为自变量的函数z = f(x, y)可微,则其全微分为

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

如果x,y作为中间变量又是自变量s,t的可微函数

$$x = \varphi(s,t), y = \psi(s,t),$$

则复合函数  $z = f(\varphi(s,t),\psi(s,t))$  是可微的,其全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} ds + \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} dt = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}\right) ds + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} ds + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} dt \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} ds + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} dt \right) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

这就是关于多元函数的一阶(全)微分形式不变性.

【例 6】(P131) 设 $z = e^{xy} \sin(x+y)$ ,利用微分形式不变性求dz,并由此导出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 与  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 令 
$$z = e^u \sin v, u = xy, v = x + y$$
. 由于

$$dz = z_u du + z_v dv = e^u \sin v du + e^u \cos v dv,$$

$$du = ydx + xdy, dv = dx + dy,$$

因此

$$dz = e^u \sin v(ydx + xdy) + e^u \cos v(dx + dy)$$

$$= e^{xy} [y \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)] dx + e^{xy} [x \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)] dy,$$

并由此得到

$$z_x = e^{xy}[y\sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)], z_y = e^{xy}[x\sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)].$$

### §3 方向导数与梯度

### 【一】 方向导数

偏导数是函数沿坐标轴方向上的变化率:

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

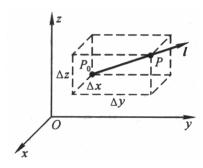
现讨论沿任一给定方向上的变化率。

【定义】 设三元函数 f 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$  的某邻域 $U(P_0)\subset R^3$  内有定义, $\bar{l}$  为从点  $P_0$  出发的射线,P(x,y,z) 为  $\bar{l}$  上且含于 $U(P_0)$  内的任一点,以 $\rho$  表示 P 与  $P_0$  两点间的距离。若极限

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{f(P) - f(P_0)}{\rho}$$

存在,则称此极限为函数 f 在点  $P_0$  沿方向  $\overline{l}$  的**方向导数**,记作

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{l}} \right|_{P_0}, f_{\overline{l}}(P_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\otimes} f_{\overline{l}}(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$



设 $\|\overline{l}\|=1$ ,则方向导数又可写为:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{l}} \right|_{P_0} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(P_0 + t\bar{l}) - f(P_0)}{t}$$

容易看到,f在点 $P_0$ 沿x轴正向的方向导数恰为

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{l}} \right|_{P_0} = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{P_0}.$$

沿x轴负向的方向导数为

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} \right|_{P_0} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{P_0}.$$

【定义】 设f(x,y,z)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的存在对所有自变量的偏导数,则称向量

grad 
$$f(P_0) = (f_x(P_0), f_y(P_0), f_z(P_0))$$

为f在点 $P_0$ 的**梯度**。

【定理】 若函数 f 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$  可微,则 f 在点  $P_0$  处沿任一方向  $\bar{l}$  的方向导数都存在,且

$$f_{\bar{t}}(P_0) = f_x(P_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(P_0)\cos\beta + f_z(P_0)\cos\gamma = \text{grad } f(P_0)\cdot \vec{l}_0$$

这里
$$\vec{l}_0 = \frac{\vec{l}}{\|\vec{l}\|} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$
。

证 设P(x,y,z)为l上任一点,于是

$$x - x_0 = \Delta x = \rho \cos \alpha, y - y_0 = \Delta y = \rho \cos \beta, z - z_0 = \Delta z = \rho \cos \gamma.$$

由假设f在点 $P_0$ 可微,则有

$$f(P) - f(P_0) = f_x(P_0)\Delta x + f_y(P_0)\Delta y + f_z(P_0)\Delta z + o(\rho)$$

于是

$$\frac{f(P) - f(P_0)}{\rho} = f_x(P_0) \frac{\Delta x}{\rho} + f_y(P_0) \frac{\Delta y}{\rho} + f_z(P_0) \frac{\Delta z}{\rho} + \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho}$$
$$= f_x(P_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(P_0) \cos \beta + f_z(P_0) \cos \gamma + \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho}.$$

$$f_{\bar{l}}(P_0) = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{f(P) - f(P_0)}{\rho} = f_x(P_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(P_0) \cos \beta + f_z(P_0) \cos \gamma.$$

【例 1】 设  $f(x,y,z) = x + y^2 + z^3$ , 求 f 在点  $P_0$  (1,1,1) 沿方向  $\bar{l} = (2,-2,1)$  的方向导数.

解 易见f在点 $P_0$ 可微.

grad 
$$f(P_0) = (f_x(P_0), f_y(P_0), f_z(P_0)) = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$\vec{l}_0 = \frac{\vec{l}}{\|\vec{l}\|} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$f_{\vec{l}}\left(P_0\right) = 1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

求 f 在点 (0,0) 沿任意方向  $\vec{l}_0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$  的方向导数。

解 由第 1 节例 6 知,  $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$ , 如果按上面公式计算, 得

$$f_{\bar{l}_0}(0,0) = 0$$

但这是错误的。因为

$$f_{\bar{l}_0}(0,0) = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{\Delta x}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\Delta y}{\rho} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

原因在于,f在点(0,0)不可微,不满足定理中的条件。

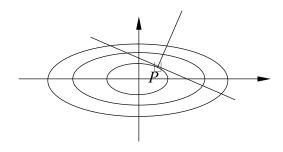
### 【二】梯度

设
$$\|\vec{l}\|=1$$
,则

$$f_{\bar{l}}(P) = \operatorname{grad} f(P) \cdot \bar{l} = \|\operatorname{grad} f(P)\| \cos(\operatorname{grad} f(P), \bar{l})$$

因此,当 $\bar{l}$  取方向  $\operatorname{grad} f(P)$  时,函数值(局部)增加最快。当 $\bar{l}$  取方向  $\operatorname{-\operatorname{grad}} f(P)$  时,函数值(局部)下降最快。

设 z = f(x, y) 看作空间曲面,令 z = f(x, y) = c,则得到 xy 平面的一条曲线,c 变化则得一簇曲线,称为 z = f(x, y) 的等高线(或等值线)。



如图,从P点出发,移动相同的距离,函数值z增加的值不相等。 f(x,y)=c两边微

分 
$$f_x dx + f_y dy = 0$$
 ,则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_y}{f_x}$  ,从而  $\overline{t} = \pm (f_y, -f_x)$  为曲线  $f(x, y) = c$  的切线方向,

而 grad  $f = (f_x, f_y)$  正是法线方向。

## § 4 泰勒公式与极值问题

#### 【一】 高阶偏导数

【**例 1**】(P137) 求 
$$z = e^{x+2y}$$
的所有二阶偏导数和  $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}$ 

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x+2y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2e^{x+2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = e^{x+2y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = 4e^{x+2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = 2e^{x+2y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = 2e^{x+2y}$$

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

#### 【**例2**】(P138)

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

它的一阶偏导数为

$$f_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y(x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}, & x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0\\ 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

进而

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f_x(0,\Delta y) - f_x(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f_y(\Delta x,0) - f_y(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$$

【定理 1】若 $f_{xy}(x,y)$ 和 $f_{yx}(x,y)$ 都在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 连续,则

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

(证明略)

这个定理的结论对n元函数的混合偏导数也成立。如三元函数u=f(x,y,z),若下述六个三阶混合偏导数

$$f_{xyz}(x, y, z), f_{yzx}(x, y, z), f_{zxy}(x, y, z),$$

$$f_{xzy}(x, y, z), f_{yxz}(x, y, z), f_{zyx}(x, y, z)$$

在某一点都连续,则在这一点六个混合偏导数都相等;同样,若二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x, y) 存在直到 n 阶的连续混合偏导数,则在这一点  $m(\le n)$  阶混合偏导数都与顺序无关.

今后除特别指出外,都假设相应阶数的混合偏导数连续,从而混合偏导数与求导顺序 无关.

### 【复合函数的高阶偏导数】

设z是通过中间变量x,y而成为s,t的函数,即

$$z = f(x, y)$$

其中 $x = \varphi(s,t), y = \psi(s,t)$ ,若函数 $f, \varphi, \psi$ 都具有连续的二阶偏导数,则作为复合函数的z对s,t同样存在二阶连续偏导数。具体计算如下:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}.$$

显然  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$  与  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$  仍是 s,t 的复合函数,其中  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  是 x,y 的函数,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial s}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$  是 s,t 的函

数。继续求z关于s,t的二阶偏导数

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

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

$$=\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial s}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2}.$$

同理可求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2}$ , $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial s \partial t}$ .

【例 3】 设 
$$z = f\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right), \quad 求 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

解 
$$z = f(u,v), u = x, v = \frac{x}{v}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}.$$

所以

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

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{2}{y} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{x}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}.$$

$$\boxed{ 69 4 } \text{ Wiff } u = \frac{1}{v} (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z} \text{ freq } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{du}{dr} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} - x \left( -\frac{3}{r^4} \cdot \frac{x}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}$$

由对称性,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}$$

因此

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

【例 5】设u = f(x, y), 在新坐标系 $\begin{cases} \xi = x - y \\ \eta = x + y \end{cases}$ 下, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ 的表达式。

$$u < \underbrace{\xi x}_{y}$$

$$\eta x$$

$$y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

同理,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

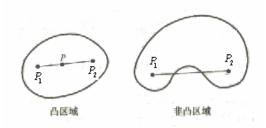
因此

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$$

#### 【二】 中值定理和泰勒公式

**凸区域**: 若区域 D 上任意两点的连线都含于 D ,则称 D 为凸区域.即任意两点  $P_1(x_1,y_1), P_2(x_2,y_2) \in D$  和一切  $\lambda(0 \le \lambda \le 1)$  ,恒有

$$P(x_1 + \lambda(x_2 - x_1), y_1 + \lambda(y_2 - y_1)) \in D$$



【定理 2】(中值定理) 设二元函数 f 在凸开域  $D \subset R^2$  上连续,在 D 的所有内点都可微,则对 D 内任意两点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ , $P_1(x_0+h,y_0+k) \in \operatorname{int} D$ ,在  $P_0,P_1$  的连线上存在某点

 $P(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k)(0 < \theta < 1)$ , 使得

$$f(P_1) - f(P_0) = f_x(P)h + f_y(P)k$$

证 令

$$\Phi(t) = f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk)$$

它是定义在[0,1]上的一元函数,由定理中的条件知 $\Phi(t)$ 在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可微.于是根据一元函数中值定理,存在 $\theta(0<\theta<1)$ 使得

$$\Phi(1) - \Phi(0) = \Phi'(\theta)$$

由复合函数的求导法则

$$\Phi'(\theta) = f_x(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k)h + f_y(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k)k$$

得证。

【定理 3】(泰勒定理 1) 若函数 f 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  的某邻域  $U(P_0)$  内有直到 n+1 阶的连续偏导数,则对  $U(P_0)$  内任一点  $(x_0+h,y_0+k)$  ,存在  $\theta\in(0,1)$  ,使得

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) = f(x_0, y_0) + (h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})f(x_0, y_0)$$

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

$$+ \frac{1}{(n+1)!}(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})^{n+1} f(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k).$$

其中

$$\left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^m f(x_0, y_0) = \sum_{i=0}^m C_m^i \frac{\partial^m}{\partial x^i \partial y^{m-i}} f(x_0, y_0) h^i k^{m-i}.$$

证 作函数

$$\Phi(t) = f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk).$$

 $\Phi(t)$ 在[0,1]上满足一元函数泰勒定理条件,于是有

$$\Phi(1) = \Phi(0) + \frac{\Phi'(0)}{1!} + \frac{\Phi''(0)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{\Phi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} + \frac{\Phi^{(n+1)}(\theta)}{(n+1)!} \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

应用复合函数求导法则, 可求得 $\Phi(t)$ 的各阶导数:

$$\Phi^{(m)}(t) = \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^m f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk). \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, n+1).$$

于是

$$\Phi^{(m)}(0) = \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^m f(x_0, y_0) \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

及

$$\Phi^{(n+1)}(\theta) = \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{n+1} f(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k).$$

代入便得证。

易见,中值公式正是泰勒公式在n=0时的特殊情形.

【定理 4】(泰勒定理 2) 若函数 f 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  的某邻域  $U(P_0)$  内有直到 n 阶的连续偏导数,则对  $U(P_0)$  内任一点  $(x_0+h,y_0+k)$ ,有

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) = f(x_0, y_0) + \sum_{p=0}^{n} \frac{1}{p!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^p f(x_0, y_0) + o(\rho^n).$$

其中 
$$\rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$$
。

证 由泰勒定理1,

$$f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) = f(x_0, y_0) + \sum_{P=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{P!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^P f(x_0, y_0)$$
$$+ \frac{1}{n!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^n f(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k).$$

因为 f 具有 n 阶的连续偏导数, 所以(下面  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = n$ )

$$h^{\alpha_1}k^{\alpha_2}\frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^{\alpha_1}\partial y^{\alpha_2}}f(x_0+\theta h,y_0+\theta k)=h^{\alpha_1}k^{\alpha_2}\left[\frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^{\alpha_1}\partial y^{\alpha_2}}f(x_0,y_0)+o(1)\right]$$

而
$$\frac{\left|h^{\alpha_1}k^{\alpha_2}\right|}{\rho^n} \le 1$$
,因此 $h^{\alpha_1}k^{\alpha_2}o(1) = o(\rho^n)$ ,于是

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

【注】n元函数的 Taylor 公式 (2 阶): 设 $x, x_0 \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $\Delta x = x - x_0$ , 则

$$f(\mathbf{x} + \Delta \mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_0) + f'(\mathbf{x}_0) \Delta \mathbf{x} + \Delta \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} f''(\mathbf{x}_0) \Delta \mathbf{x} + o(\|\Delta \mathbf{x}\|^2)$$

这里

$$f'(\mathbf{x}_0) = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right]_{x_0}$$

$$f''(\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{H}_f(\mathbf{x}_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2} \end{bmatrix}_{x_0}$$

 $H_f(x_0)$ 称 Hesse 矩阵。

### 【三】 极值问题

多元函数极值的定义与一元函数完全类似。

若 f 在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  取得极值,则当固定  $y = y_0$  时,一元函数  $f(x, y_0)$  必定  $x = x_0$  在取相同的极值上。同理,一元函数  $f(x_0, y)$  在  $y = y_0$  也取相同的极值。于是得到二元函数取极值的必要条件如下:

【定理 5】(极值必要条件) 若函数 f 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  存在偏导数,且在  $P_0$  取得极值,则有

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0.$$

若函数 f 在点  $P_0$  满足  $f_x(P_0) = f_v(P_0) = 0$ ,则称点  $P_0$  为 f 的**稳定点**.

- 【注 1】稳定点并不都是极值点,如 f(x,y)=xy,原点为其稳定点,但它在原点不取极值.
- 【注 2】函数在偏导数不存在的点上也有可能取得极值。如  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在原点没有偏导数,但 f(0,0) = 0 是 f 的极小值.

【引理 1】设A是实对称矩阵,则

$$\lambda_1 x^T x \leq x^T A x \leq \lambda_n x^T x$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_n$ 是 A 的最小与最大特征值。

【引理 2】二阶对称矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$ ,则

- (1) A正定  $\Leftrightarrow a > 0, ac b^2 > 0$
- (2) A负定  $\Leftrightarrow a < 0, ac b^2 > 0$
- (3) A不定  $\Leftrightarrow ac-b^2 < 0$

【定理 6】(极值充分条件) 设二元函数 f 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  的某邻域 $U(P_0)$  内具有二阶连续导数,且  $P_0$  是 f 的稳定点。则

- (1) 当 $H_f(P_0)$ 是正定矩阵时,f在 $P_0$ 取得严格极小值;
- (2) 当 $H_f(P_0)$ 是负定矩阵时, $f \in P_0$ 取得严格极大值;
- (3) 当 $H_f(P_0)$ 是不定矩阵时,f在 $P_0$ 不取极值.

证 由f在 $P_0$ 的二阶泰勒公式,并注意到条件 $f_x(P_0) = f_v(P_0) = 0$ ,,有

$$f(x,y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{2} (\Delta x, \Delta y) H_f(P_0) (\Delta x, \Delta y)^T + o(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2).$$

由于 $H_f(P_0)$ 正定,由引理1

$$(\Delta x, \Delta y)H_f(P_0)(\Delta x, \Delta y)^T \ge \lambda_1(\Delta x, \Delta y)(\Delta x, \Delta y)^T = \lambda_1(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)$$

这里 $\lambda_1 > 0$ 。

$$f(x,y) - f(x_0, y_0) \ge \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 \left( \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 \right) + o\left( \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 \right) = \left( \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 + o(1) \right)$$

因此, 当 $\Delta x$ , $\Delta y$  充分小时 ( $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \neq (0,0)$ ), 有

$$f(x,y) - f(x_0, y_0) > 0$$

即f在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 取得严格极小值.

同理可证 $H_f(P_0)$ 为负定矩阵时,f在 $P_0$ 取得严格极大值.

最后证明,当 $H_f(P_0)$ 不定时,f在 $P_0$ 不取极值.

这是因为倘若 f 取极值(例如取极大值),则沿任何过  $P_0$  的直线  $x=x_0+t\Delta x$ ,  $y=y_0+t\Delta y, \ f(x,y)=f(x_0+t\Delta x,y_0+t\Delta y)=\varphi(t)$  在 t=0 亦取极大值. 故  $\varphi''(0)\leq 0$ . (否则,如  $\varphi''(0)>0$ ,则  $\varphi$  在 t=0 将取极小值),而

$$\varphi'(t) = f_x \Delta x + f_y \Delta y, \varphi''(t) = f_{xx} \Delta x^2 + 2f_{xy} \Delta x \Delta y + f_{yy} \Delta y^2,$$
$$\varphi''(0) = (\Delta x, \Delta y) H_f(P_0) (\Delta x, \Delta y)^T.$$

这表明 $H_f(P_0)$ 必须是负半定的。同理,倘若f取极小值,则将导致 $H_f(P_0)$ 必须是正半定的。也就是说,当f在 $P_0$ 取极值时, $H_f(P_0)$ 必须时正半定或负半定矩阵,但这与假设相矛盾.

对于二元函数 f ,  $P_0$  是 f 的稳定点,由引理 2

(i) 当
$$f_{xx}(P_0) > 0$$
,  $(f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P_0) > 0$ 时, $f$  在点 $P_0$  取得严格极小值;

(ii)当
$$f_{xx}(P_0)$$
< $0$ , $(f_{xx}f_{yy}-f_{xy}^2)(P_0)$ > $0$ 时, $f$ 在点 $P_0$ 取得严格极大值;

(iii) 当
$$(f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P_0) < 0$$
时, $f$  在点 $P_0$  不能取得极值;

(iv) 当
$$(f_{xx}f_{yy}-f_{xy}^2)(P_0)=0$$
时,不能肯定 $f$ 在点 $P_0$ 是否取得极值.

【例 6】 求 
$$f(x,y) = e^{x-y}(x^2-2y^2)$$
的极值.

解 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x = e^{x-y}(x^2 - 2y^2 + 2x) = 0\\ f_y = -e^{x-y}(x^2 - 2y^2 + 4y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得f的稳定点(0,0),(-4,-2)。

由于
$$H_f(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
是不定矩阵,故 $f$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 不取极值。

由于
$$H_f(-4,-2) = e^{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 8 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$
是负正矩阵,故 $f$ 在点 $(-4,-2)$ 取严格极大值。

又因 f 处处存在偏导数,故 $\left(-4,-2\right)$ 为 f 的唯一极大值点,也是最大值点.

$$f_{\text{max}} = f(-4, -2) = 8e^2$$

【例 7】(P147) 讨论  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy$  是否存在极值.

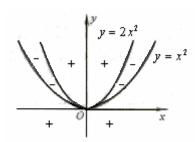
解 由方程组  $f_x = 2x + y = 0$ ,  $f_y = x = 0$  解得稳定点为原点 O(0,0).

因  $f_{xx}f_{yy}-f_{xy}^2=-1<0$ ,,故原点不是 f 的极值点。又因 f 处处可微,所以 f 没有极值点。

【例 8】(P148) 讨论  $f(x,y) = (y-x^2)(y-2x^2)$ 在原点是否取得极值.

解 容易验证原点是 f 的稳定点,且在原点  $f_{xx}f_{yy}-f_{xy}^2=0$ , 故由上面定理无法判定 f 在原点是否取到极值.

f(0,0)=0 , 但 由 于 当  $x^2 < y < 2x^2$  时 f(x,y) < 0,而 当  $y > 2x^2$  或  $y < x^2$  时 , f(x,y) > 0,所以函数 f 不可能在原点取得极值.



### 【例9】(线性最小二乘问题)

给定一组测量数据  $(t_i, y_i)$   $(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$  ( $t_i$  互不同)和n 个函数  $\varphi_1(t),\cdots,\varphi_n(t)$  (一般地m  $\square$  n ),记函数

$$\varphi(t) = x_1 \varphi_1(t) + x_2 \varphi_2(t) + \dots + x_n \varphi_n(t)$$

求  $x=(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)^T\in R^n$  使得在点  $t_i(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$  上测量值  $y_i$  与函数值  $\varphi(t_i)$  误差的平方和达到最小。即

$$\min r(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} [y_i - \varphi(t_i)]^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} [y_i - \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k \varphi_k(t_i)]^2$$

记 $m \times n$  的矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(t_1) & \varphi_2(t_1) & \cdots & \varphi_n(t_1) \\ \varphi_1(t_2) & \varphi_2(t_2) & \cdots & \varphi_n(t_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \varphi_1(t_m) & \varphi_2(t_m) & \cdots & \varphi_n(t_m) \end{bmatrix}$$

并假设 A 的列向量线性无关。再记向量  $b = (y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_m)^T \in R^m$  。则

$$r(x) = ||b - Ax||^2 = x^T (A^T A)x - 2x^T (A^T b) + b^T b$$

$$2\lceil (A^T A)x - (A^T b) \rceil = 0$$

解得唯一的稳定点是(注意, $A^{T}A$ 是正定矩阵)

$$x_0 = (A^T A)^{-1} (A^T b)$$

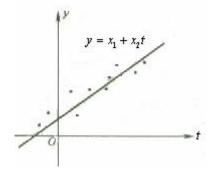
又

$$r''(x) = 2(A^T A)$$

是正定矩阵。因此r(x)在点 $x_0$ 取得唯一的最小值。

**特别地** (P149),通过观测或实验得到一列点 $(t_i,y_i)$ , $i=1,2,\cdots,m$ 。它们大体上在一条直线上,取 $\varphi_1(t)=1,\varphi_2(t)=t$ 

$$y = x_1 \varphi_1(t) + x_2 \varphi_2(t) = x_1 + x_2 t$$



记

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_1 \\ 1 & t_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

注意 $t_i$ 互不等,因此A的列向量线性无关。

$$A^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} m & \sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i} & \sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i}^{2} \end{bmatrix}, (A^{T}A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{m \sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i}\right)^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i}^{2} & -\sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i} \\ -\sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i} & m \end{bmatrix}, A^{T}b = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_{i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m} t_{i} y_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$

由 $x = (A^T A)^{-1} (A^T b)$ 求得

$$x_{1} = \frac{\left(\sum t_{i}^{2}\right)\left(\sum y_{i}\right) - \left(\sum t_{i}y_{i}\right)\left(\sum t_{i}\right)}{m\sum t_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum t_{i}\right)^{2}}, \ x_{2} = \frac{m\sum t_{i}y_{i} - \left(\sum t_{i}\right)\left(\sum y_{i}\right)}{m\sum t_{i}^{2} - \left(\sum t_{i}\right)^{2}}$$