

第 9 章 b: 偏导数与全微分

数学系 梁卓滨

2018-2019 学年 II

We are here now...

1. 偏导数

2. 全微分

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?
 1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导
 2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对 } x \text{ 偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?
 1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对}x\text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对}y\text{偏导数}$$

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?
 1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

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

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

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_x = \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \end{aligned}$$

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_x = 2xy +$$

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

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_x = 2xy + 2$$

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

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对} x \text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对} y \text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_x = 2xy + 2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_y =$$

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对}x\text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对}y\text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_x = 2xy + 2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_y = x^2 +$$

偏导数引入

- 对一元函数 $y = f(x)$: 导数 $y' = f'(x) \longleftrightarrow$ 变化率
- 对二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$: 导数?

1. 固定 y , 对 x 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 x 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_x \quad \text{或} \quad z_x \quad \text{或} \quad f_x \quad \text{对}x\text{偏导数}$$

2. 固定 x , 对 y 求导: $z = f(x, y)$ 关于 y 的变化率

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \text{或} \quad z'_y \quad \text{或} \quad z_y \quad \text{或} \quad f_y \quad \text{对}y\text{偏导数}$$

例 1 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y + 2x + y + 1$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_x = 2xy + 2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x^2y + 2x + y + 1)'_y = x^2 + 1$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

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

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

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x =$$

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

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x =$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} +$$

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

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

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

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y =$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y =$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} +$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y \sin(3x))'_x =$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y \sin(3x))'_x = 2y(\sin(3x))'_x =$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y \sin(3x))'_x = 2y(\sin(3x))'_x = 2y \cdot 3 \cos(3x) =$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y \sin(3x))'_x = 2y(\sin(3x))'_x = 2y \cdot 3 \cos(3x) = 6y \cos(3x)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y \sin(3x))'_x = 2y(\sin(3x))'_x = 2y \cdot 3 \cos(3x) = 6y \cos(3x)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (2y \sin(3x))'_y =$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y \sin(3x))'_x = 2y(\sin(3x))'_x = 2y \cdot 3 \cos(3x) = 6y \cos(3x)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (2y \sin(3x))'_y = (2y)'_y \cdot \sin(3x) =$$

例 2 设 $z = f(x, y) = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y) = 2y \sin(3x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2y \sin(3x))'_x = 2y(\sin(3x))'_x = 2y \cdot 3 \cos(3x) = 6y \cos(3x)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (2y \sin(3x))'_y = (2y)'_y \cdot \sin(3x) = 2 \sin(3x)$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解
$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解
$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解
$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解
$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_y = (xyz)'_y + (\frac{z}{x})'_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_y = (xyz)'_y + (\frac{z}{x})'_y = xz$$

$$u_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_y = (xyz)'_y + (\frac{z}{x})'_y = xz$$

$$u_z = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_y = (xyz)'_y + (\frac{z}{x})'_y = xz$$

$$u_z = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_z = (xyz)'_z + (\frac{z}{x})'_z =$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_y = (xyz)'_y + (\frac{z}{x})'_y = xz$$

$$u_z = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_z = (xyz)'_z + (\frac{z}{x})'_z = xy$$

例 4 求三元函数 $u = xyz + \frac{z}{x}$ 的全部一阶偏导数

解

$$u_x = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_x = (xyz)'_x + (\frac{z}{x})'_x = yz - \frac{z}{x^2}$$

$$u_y = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_y = (xyz)'_y + (\frac{z}{x})'_y = xz$$

$$u_z = (xyz + \frac{z}{x})'_z = (xyz)'_z + (\frac{z}{x})'_z = xy + \frac{1}{x}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) =$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim \text{—————}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) =$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

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

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

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

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为：

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数：

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

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = f'(x, y_0)$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, y_0)]$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x, y_0) \right] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x, y_0) \right] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) =$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x, y_0) \right] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x, y_0) \right] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x, y_0) \right] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \frac{d}{dy} f(x_0, y)$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x, y_0) \right] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \frac{d}{dy} \left[f(x_0, y) \right]$$

偏导数的极限定义

- 一元函数 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的导数定义为:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 x 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(x, y_0) \right] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

- $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处关于 y 的偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \frac{d}{dy} \left[f(x_0, y) \right] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式,

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)]$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0)$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)]$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。
- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

(先对无关的变量赋值, 然后求导, 最后对求导的变量赋值)

注 求偏导数的值 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 有两种方式:

- 先求出 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 的一般形式, 然后赋值求出 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 。

- $$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

(先对无关的变量赋值, 然后求导, 最后对求导的变量赋值)

两种方式各有优点, 要灵活运用

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

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

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

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

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

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x =$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x =$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 (2, 1) 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y +$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = (y + \frac{1}{y}) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} =$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = (y + \frac{1}{y}) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_y =$$

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_y = (xy)'_y + (\frac{x}{y})'_y =$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = (y + \frac{1}{y}) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_y = (xy)'_y + (\frac{x}{y})'_y = x$$

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2} \right) \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 2 - \frac{2}{1} =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法一

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (xy + \frac{x}{y})'_x = (xy)'_x + (\frac{x}{y})'_x = y + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 2 - \frac{2}{1} = 0$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1)$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] =$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2,$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2,$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2,$$

$$f(2, y)$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2,$$

$$f(2, y) = 2y + \frac{2}{y}$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2,$$

$$f(2, y) = 2y + \frac{2}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}[f(2, y)] =$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以 $f(x, 1) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2,$$

$$f(2, y) = 2y + \frac{2}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}[f(2, y)] = 2 - \frac{2}{y^2}$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, 1) = 2x &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2, \\ f(2, y) = 2y + \frac{2}{y} &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}[f(2, y)] = 2 - \frac{2}{y^2} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}[f(2, y)] \Big|_{y=1} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

例 设 $z = xy + \frac{x}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和在点 $(2, 1)$ 处的偏导数值

解法二 利用

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \Big|_{x=x_0}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, 1) = 2x &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] = 2 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 1)] \Big|_{x=2} = 2, \\ f(2, y) = 2y + \frac{2}{y} &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy}[f(2, y)] = 2 - \frac{2}{y^2} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = \frac{d}{dy}[f(2, y)] \Big|_{y=1} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0)$$

$$f_y(0, 0)$$

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) \quad f(x, 0)$$

$$f_y(0, 0)$$

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0}$$

$$f_y(0, 0)$$

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [0] \right|_{x=0}$$

$$f_y(0, 0)$$

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

解
$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0)$$

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

解
$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) \quad f(0, y)$$

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [f(0, y)] \right|_{y=0}$$

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy}[f(0, y)] \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dy}[0] \right|_{y=0} = 0,$$

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [f(0, y)] \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [0] \right|_{y=0} = 0,$$

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy}[f(0, y)] \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dy}[0] \right|_{y=0} = 0,$$

注 偏导数存在 \nRightarrow 连续

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

解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx}[0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy}[f(0, y)] \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dy}[0] \right|_{y=0} = 0,$$

注 偏导数存在 \nRightarrow 连续

(上述 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处存在偏导数 $f_x(0, 0)$ 和 $f_y(0, 0)$, 但在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续)

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

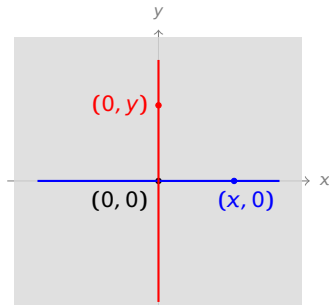
解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [f(0, y)] \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [0] \right|_{y=0} = 0,$$

注 偏导数存在 \nRightarrow 连续

(上述 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处存在偏导数 $f_x(0, 0)$ 和 $f_y(0, 0)$, 但在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续)



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

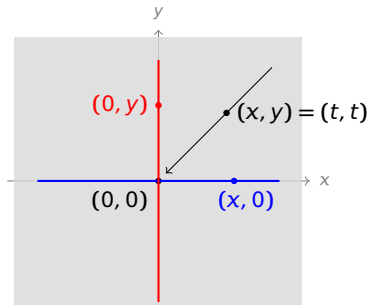
解

$$f_x(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [f(x, 0)] \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} [0] \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [f(0, y)] \right|_{y=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dy} [0] \right|_{y=0} = 0,$$

注 偏导数存在 \nRightarrow 连续

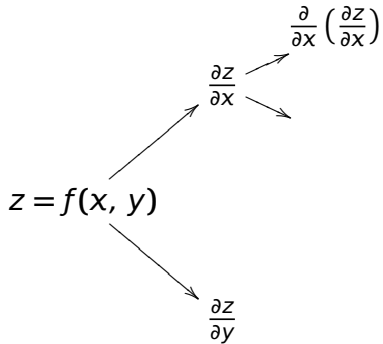
(上述 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处存在偏导数 $f_x(0, 0)$ 和 $f_y(0, 0)$, 但在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续)



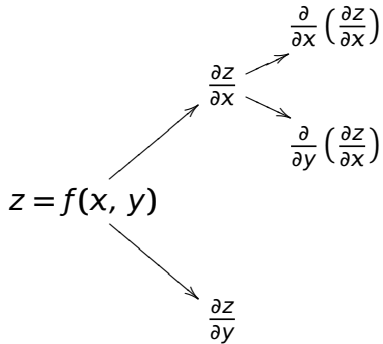
二阶偏导数

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ & \nearrow & \\ z = f(x, y) & & \\ & \searrow & \\ & & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \end{array}$$

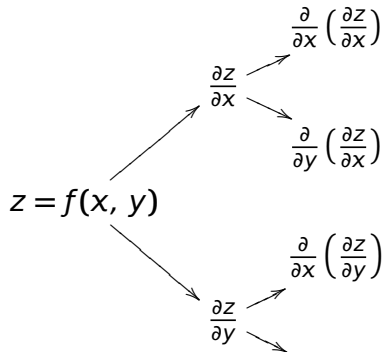
二阶偏导数



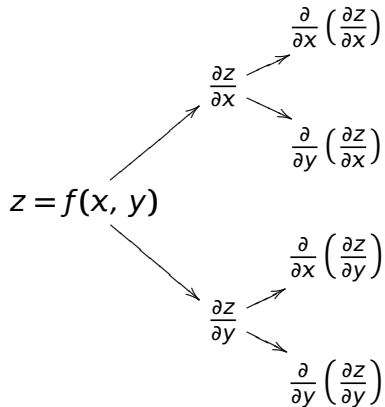
二阶偏导数



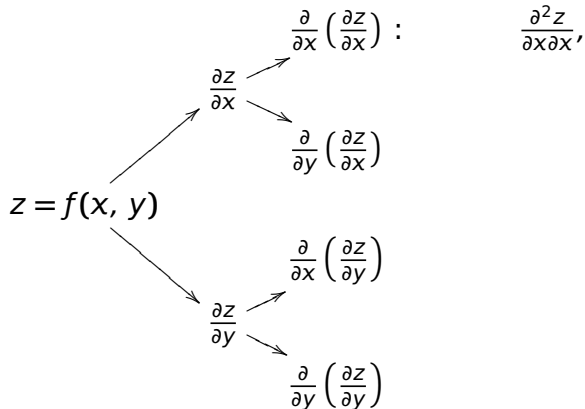
二阶偏导数



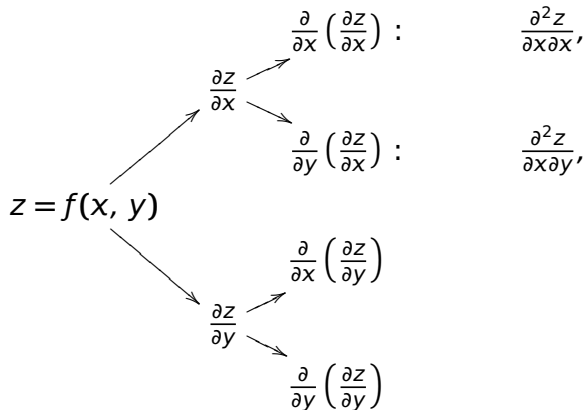
二阶偏导数



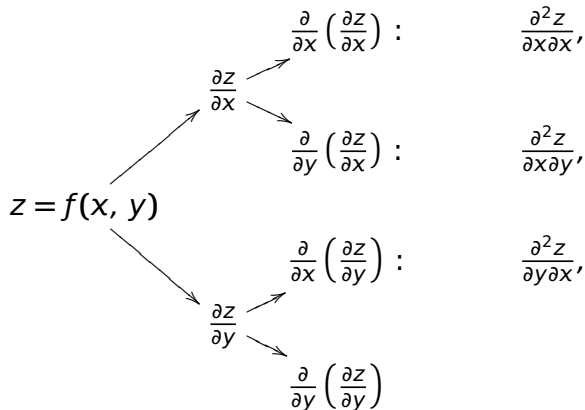
二阶偏导数



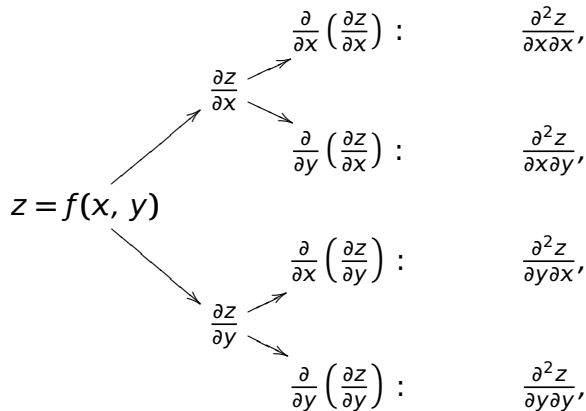
二阶偏导数



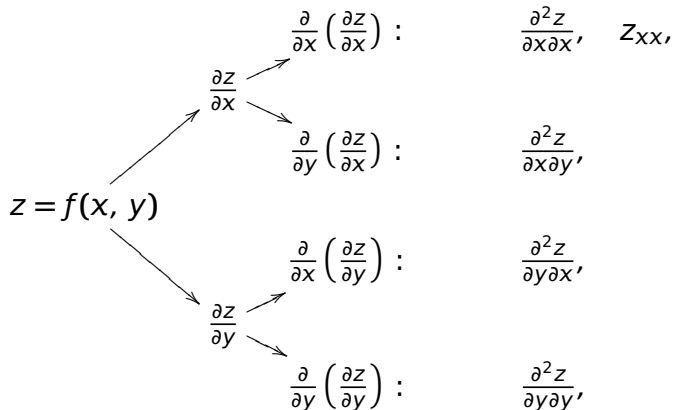
二阶偏导数



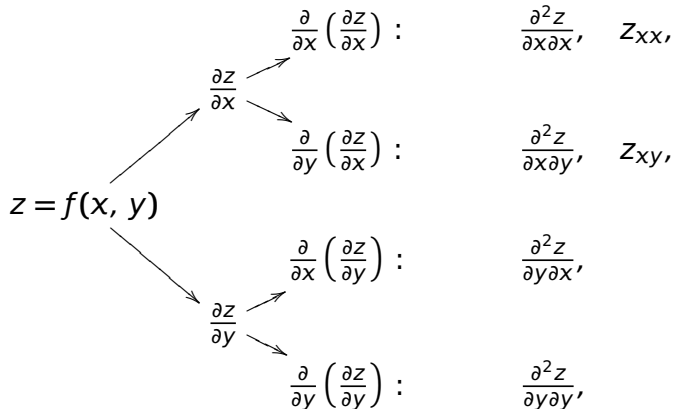
二阶偏导数



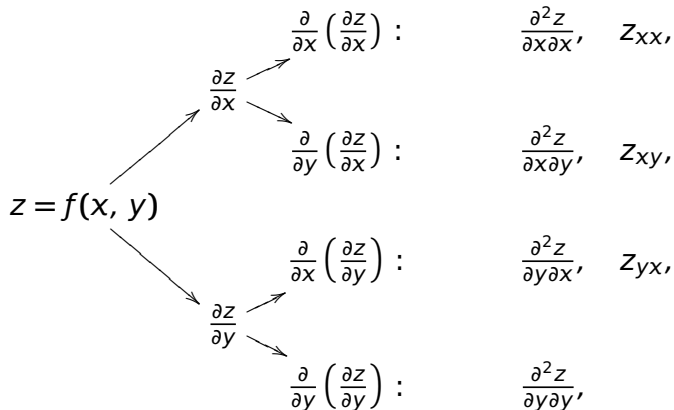
二阶偏导数



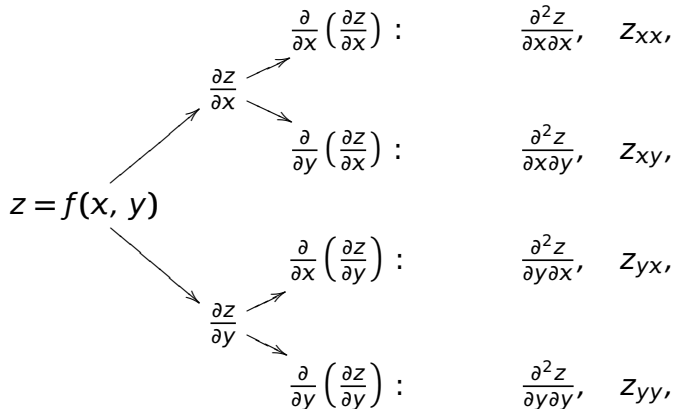
二阶偏导数



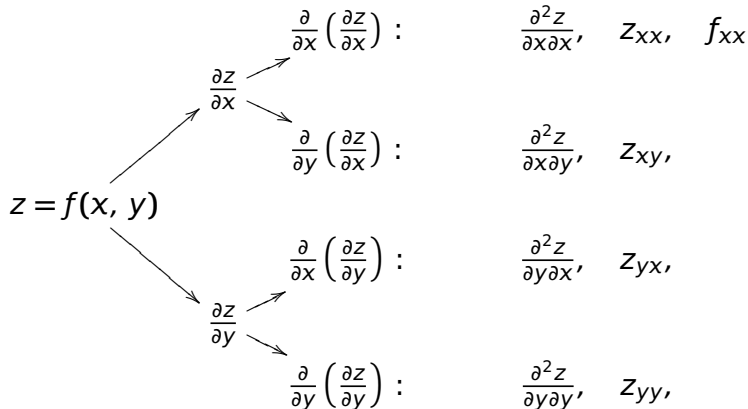
二阶偏导数



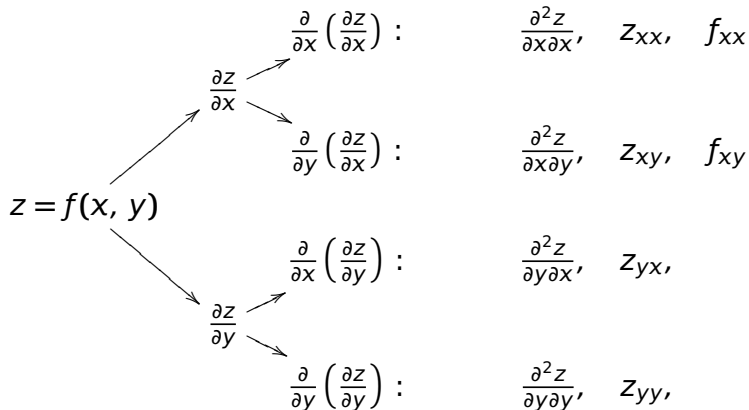
二阶偏导数



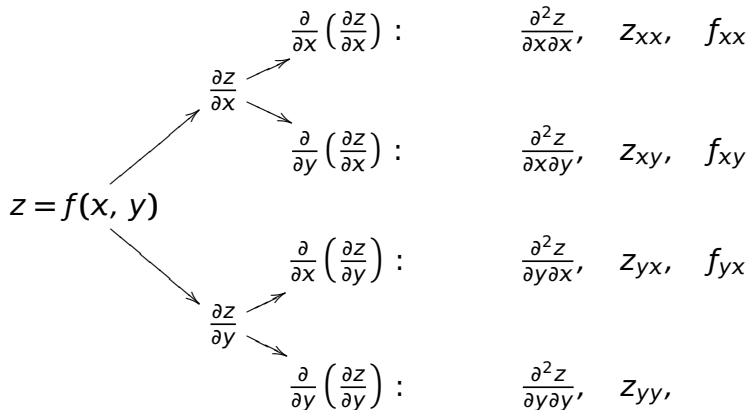
二阶偏导数



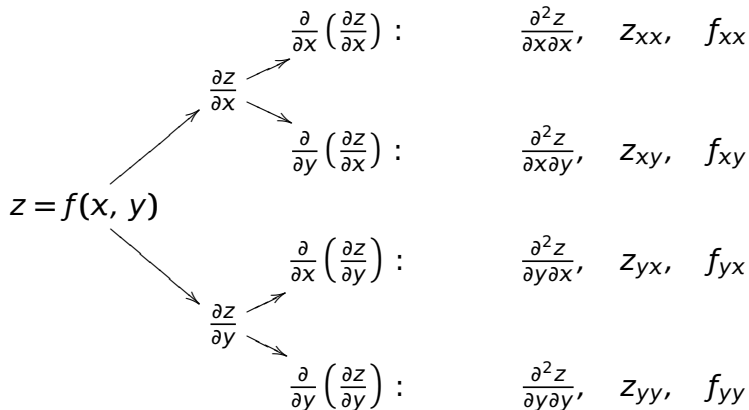
二阶偏导数



二阶偏导数



二阶偏导数



例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} +$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} +$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} +$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} +$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yy} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_y =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yy} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_y = (xe^{xy})'_y + (4xy)'_y =$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yy} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_y = (xe^{xy})'_y + (4xy)'_y = x^2 e^{xy} +$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yy} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_y = (xe^{xy})'_y + (4xy)'_y = x^2 e^{xy} + 4x$$

例 求 $z = e^{xy} + 2xy^2$ 全部二阶偏导数

解

$$z_x = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_x = (e^{xy})'_x + (2xy^2)'_x = ye^{xy} + 2y^2$$

$$z_y = (e^{xy} + 2xy^2)'_y = (e^{xy})'_y + (2xy^2)'_y = xe^{xy} + 4xy$$

$$z_{xx} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_x = (ye^{xy})'_x + (2y^2)'_x = y^2 e^{xy}$$

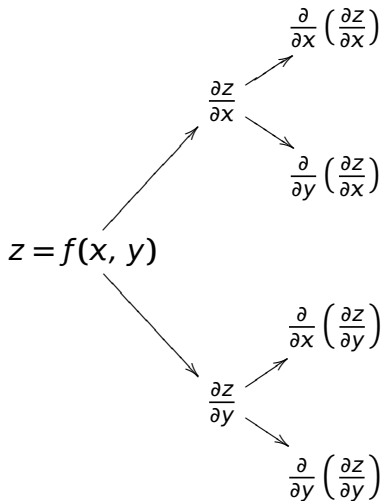
$$z_{xy} = (ye^{xy} + 2y^2)'_y = (ye^{xy})'_y + (2y^2)'_y = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

$$z_{yx} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_x = (xe^{xy})'_x + (4xy)'_x = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} + 4y$$

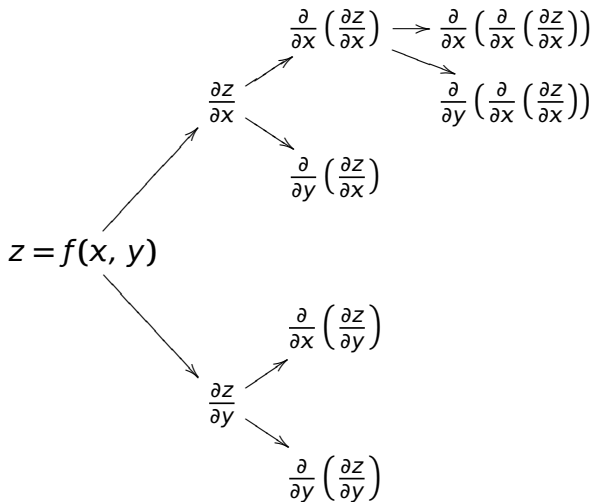
$$z_{yy} = (xe^{xy} + 4xy)'_y = (xe^{xy})'_y + (4xy)'_y = x^2 e^{xy} + 4x$$

注 此例成立 $z_{xy} = z_{yx}$

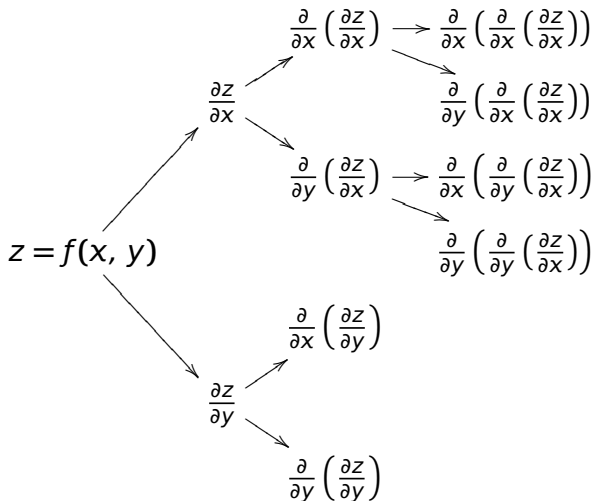
三阶偏导数



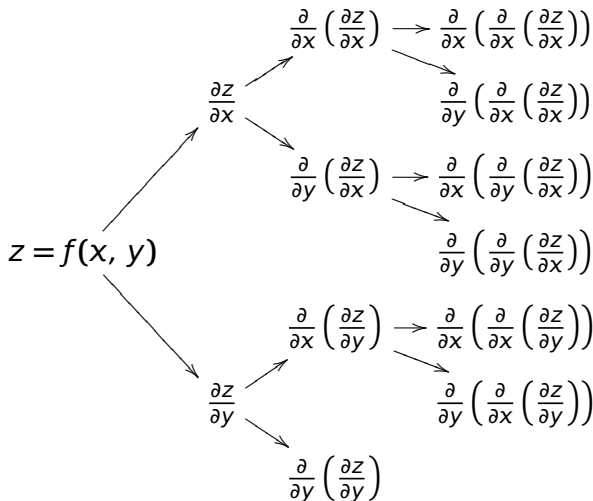
三阶偏导数



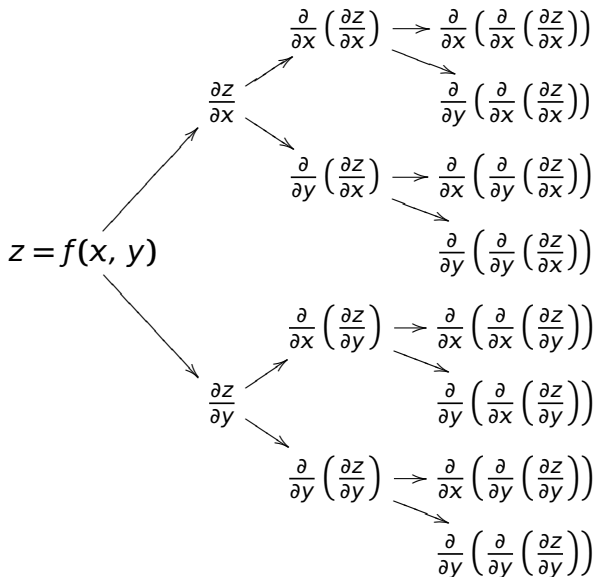
三阶偏导数



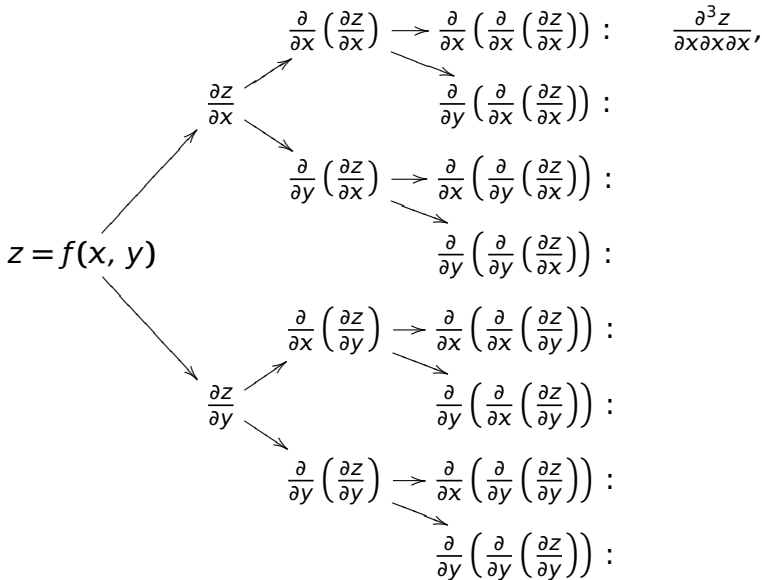
三阶偏导数



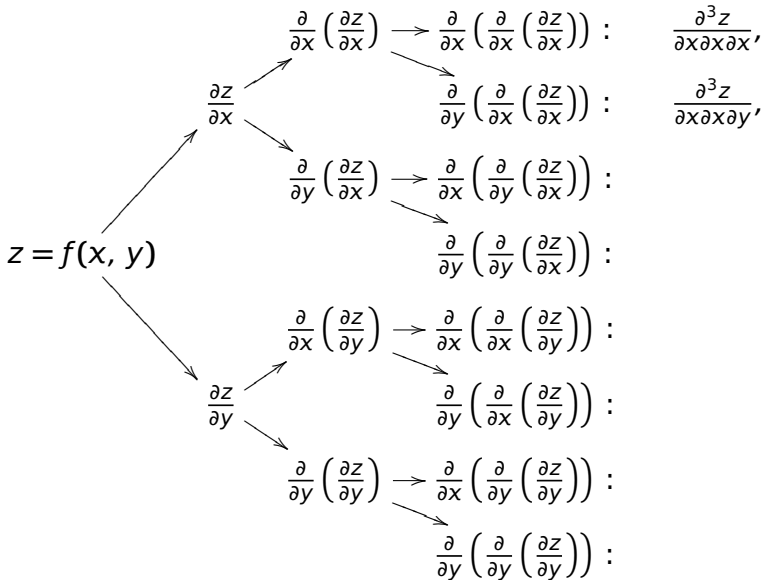
三阶偏导数



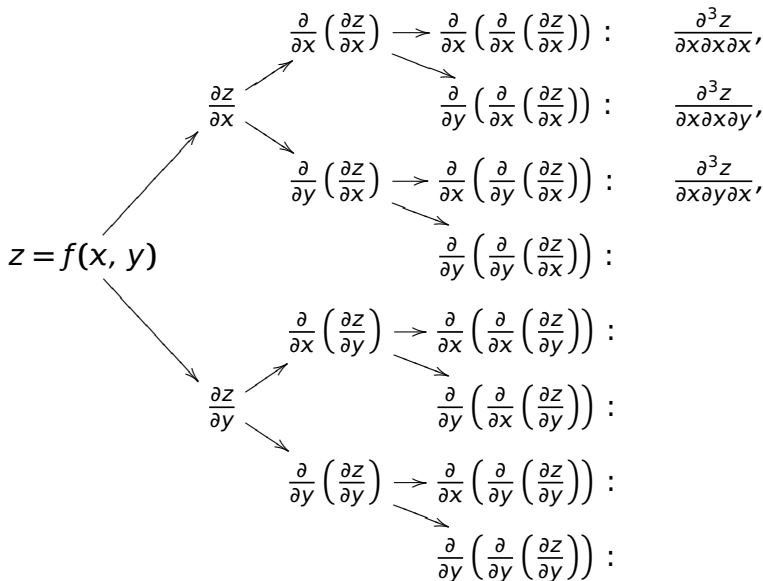
三阶偏导数



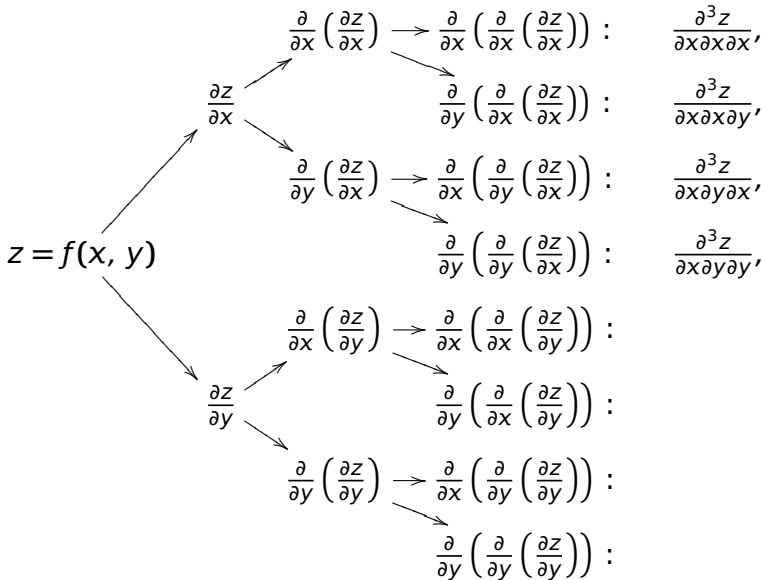
三阶偏导数



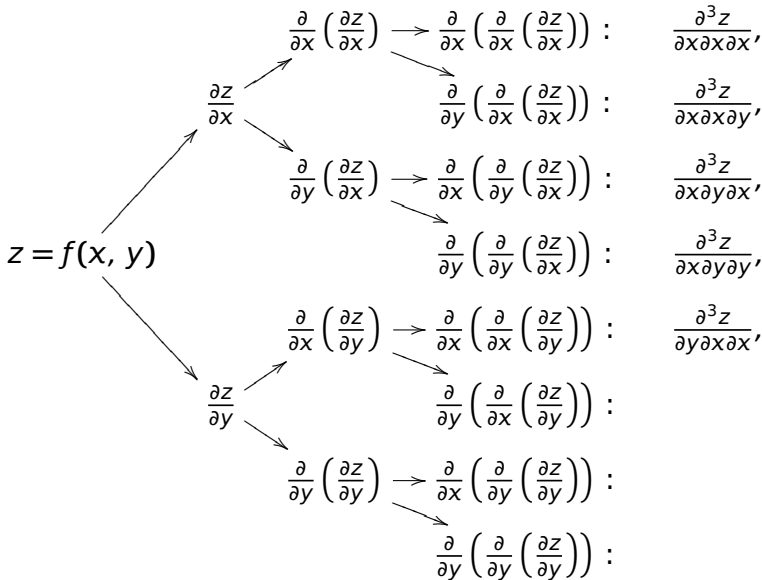
三阶偏导数



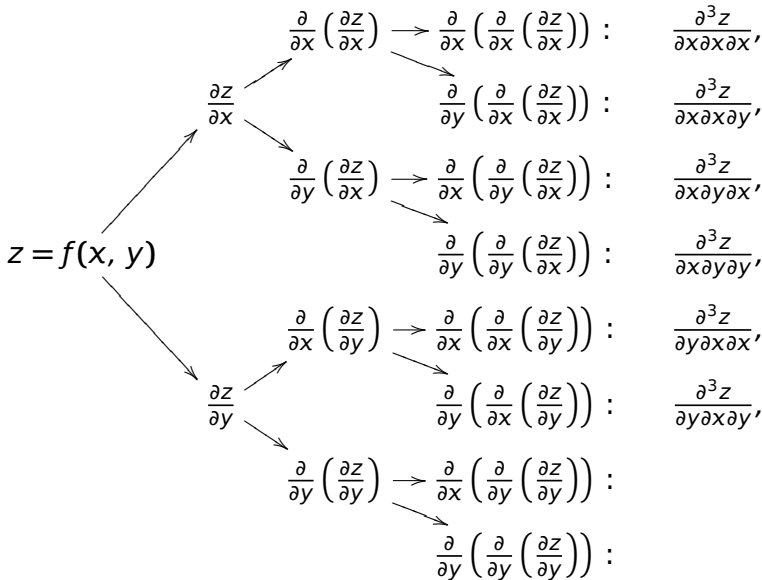
三阶偏导数



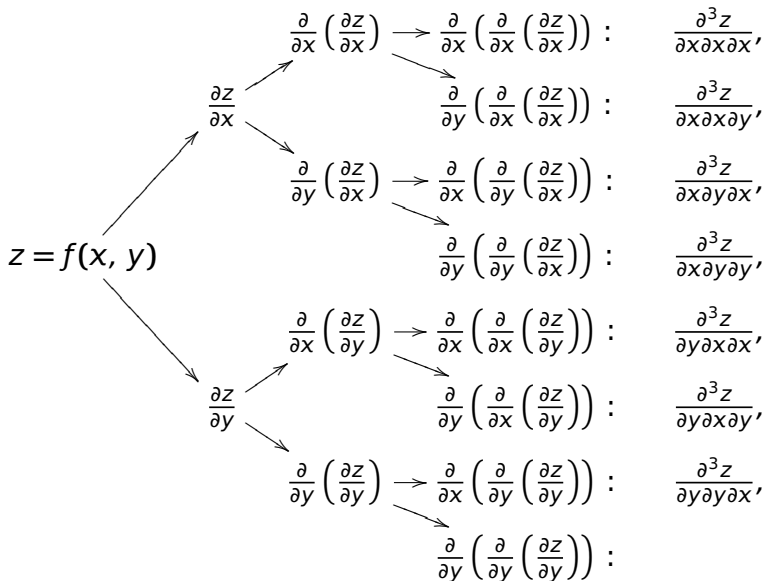
三阶偏导数



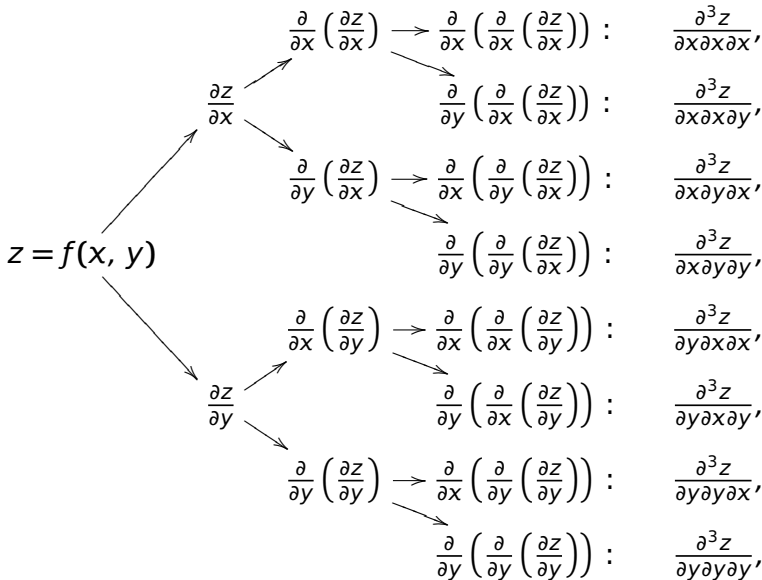
三阶偏导数



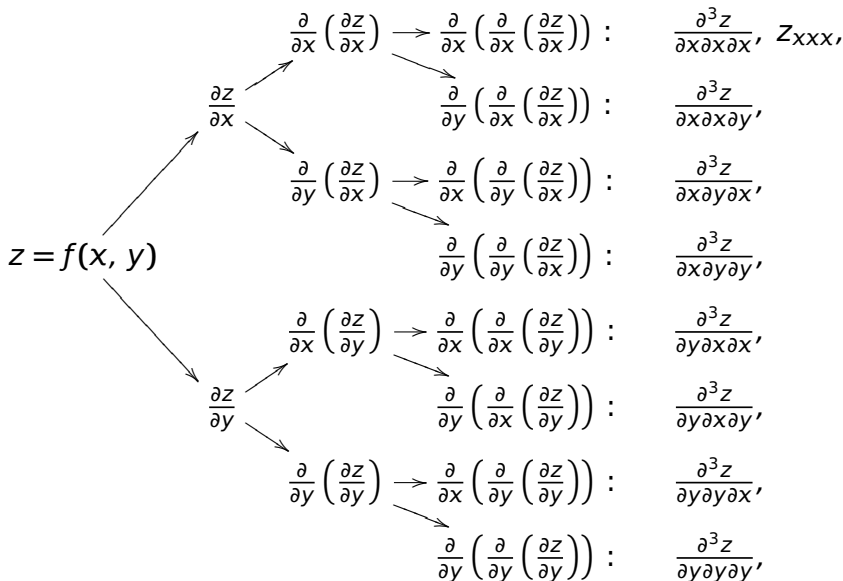
三阶偏导数



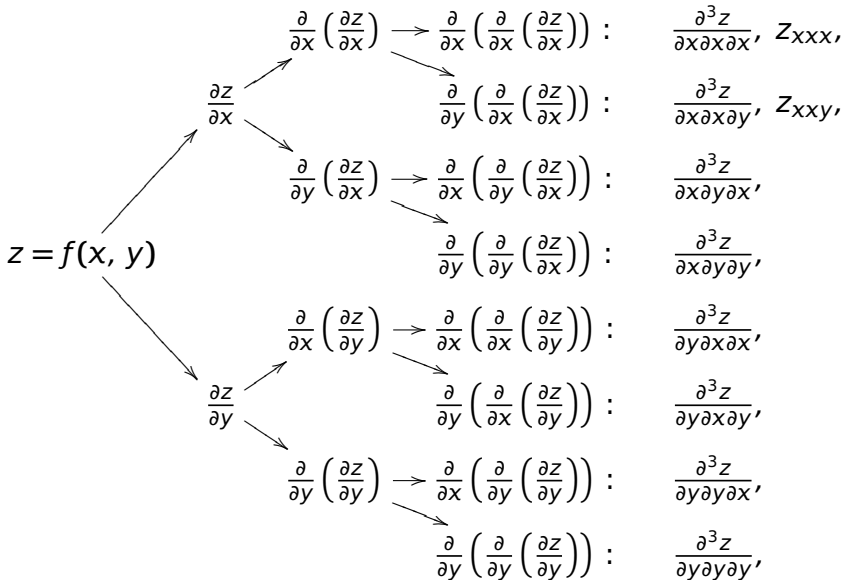
三阶偏导数



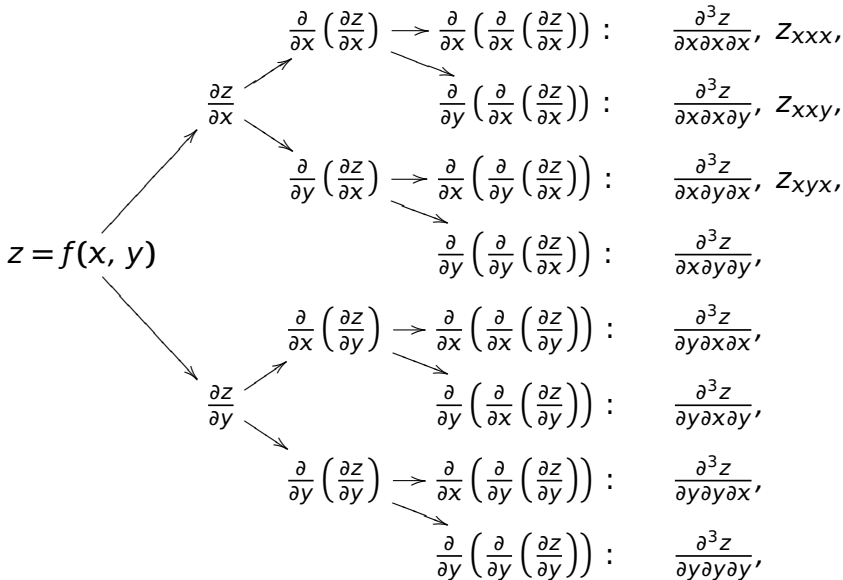
三阶偏导数



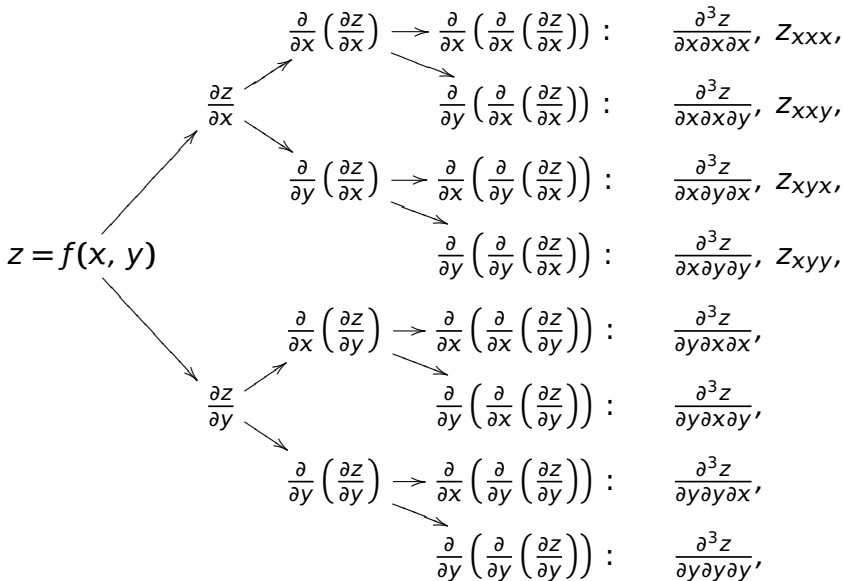
三阶偏导数



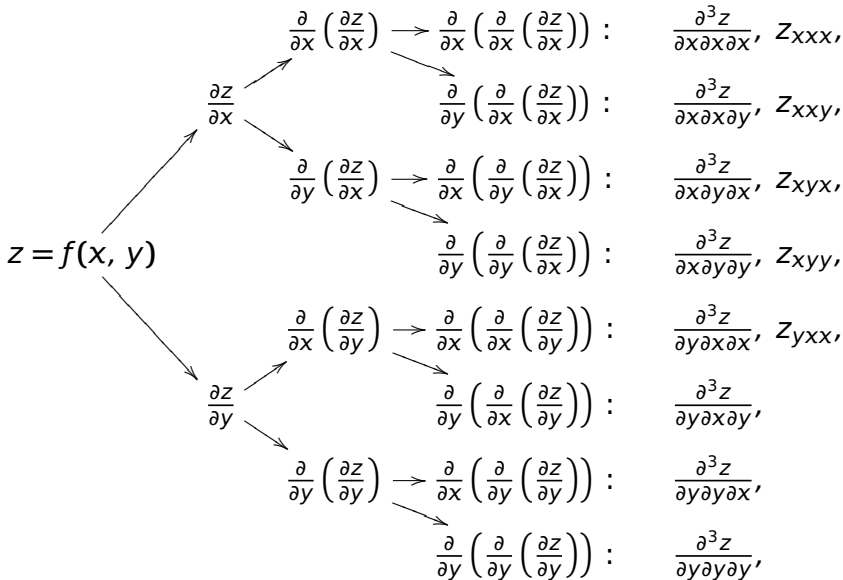
三阶偏导数



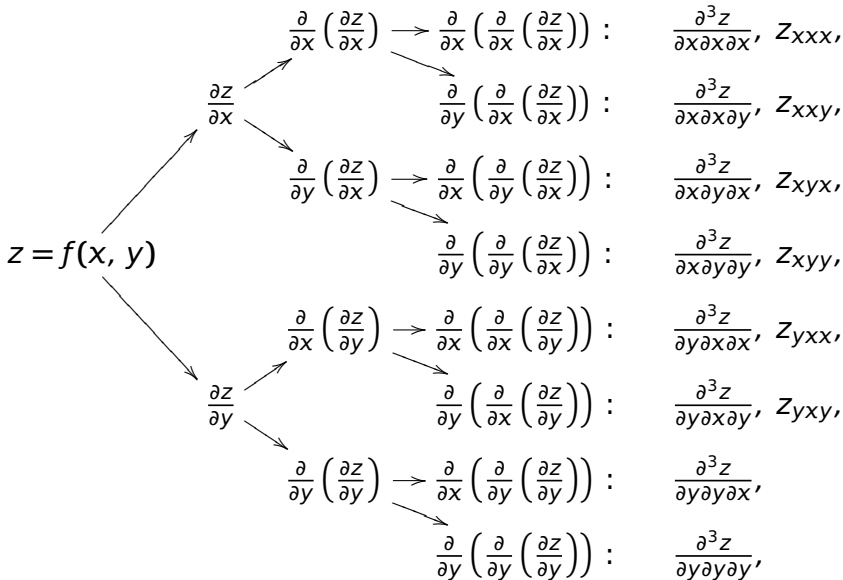
三阶偏导数



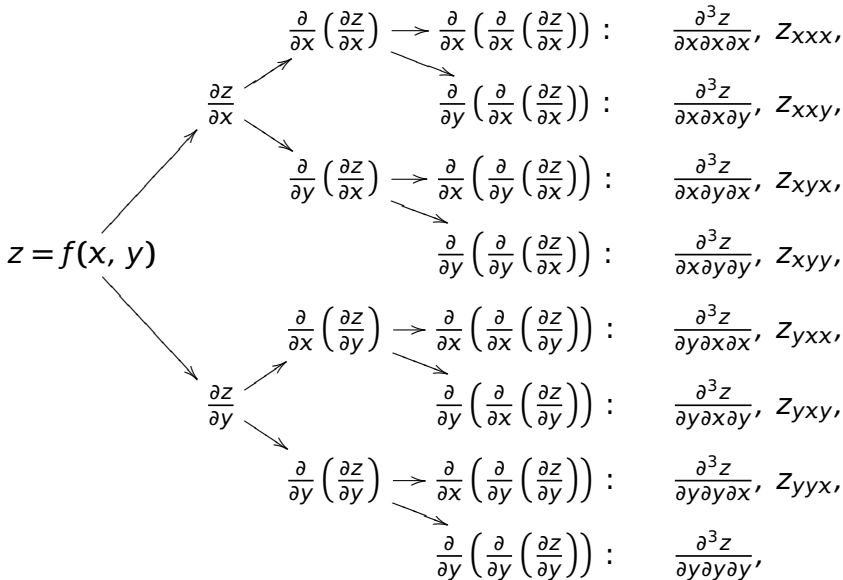
三阶偏导数



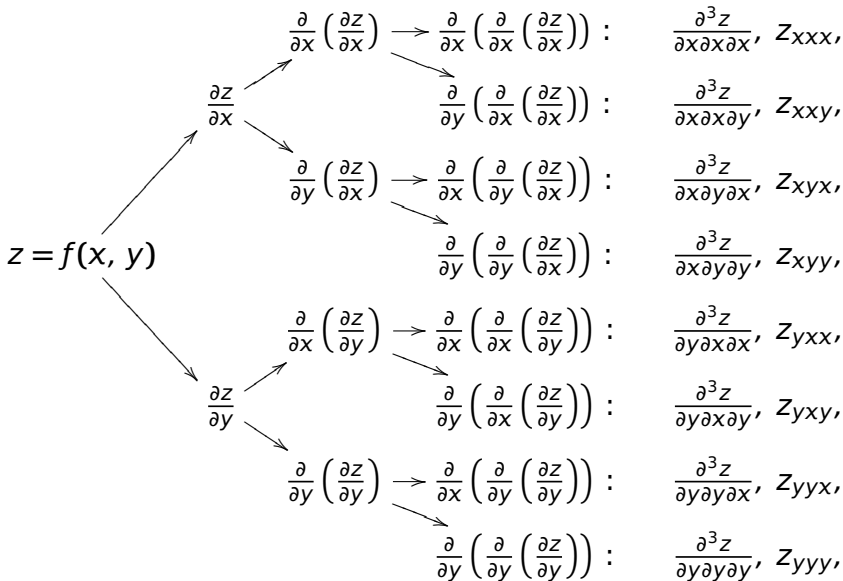
三阶偏导数



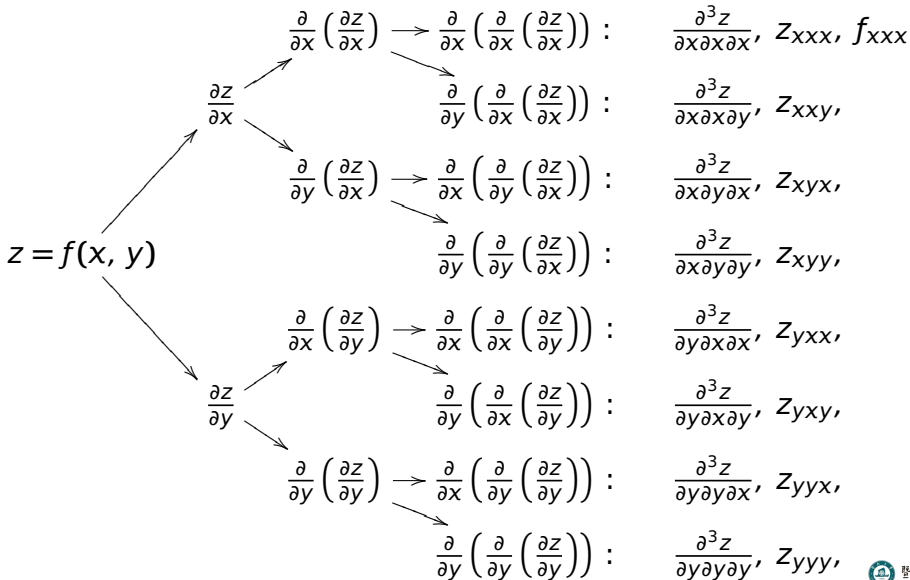
三阶偏导数



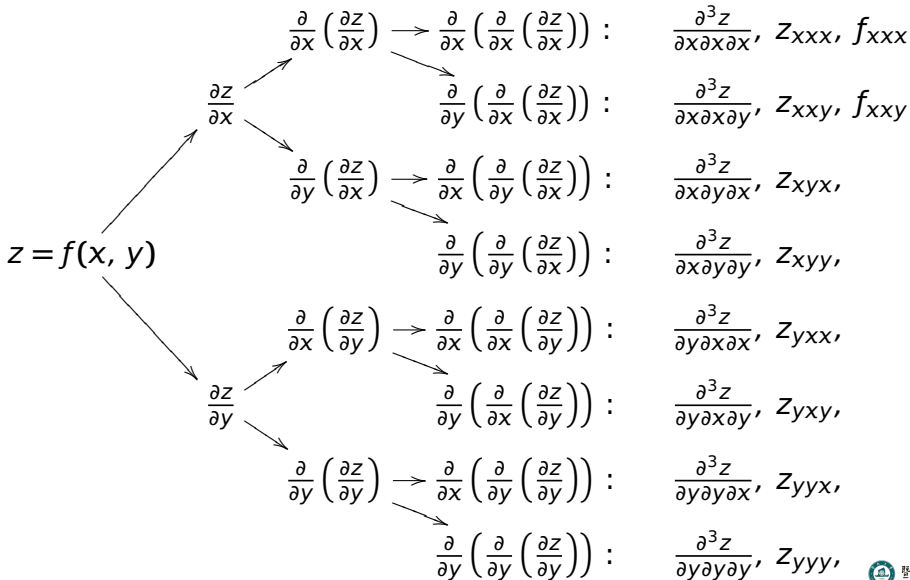
三阶偏导数



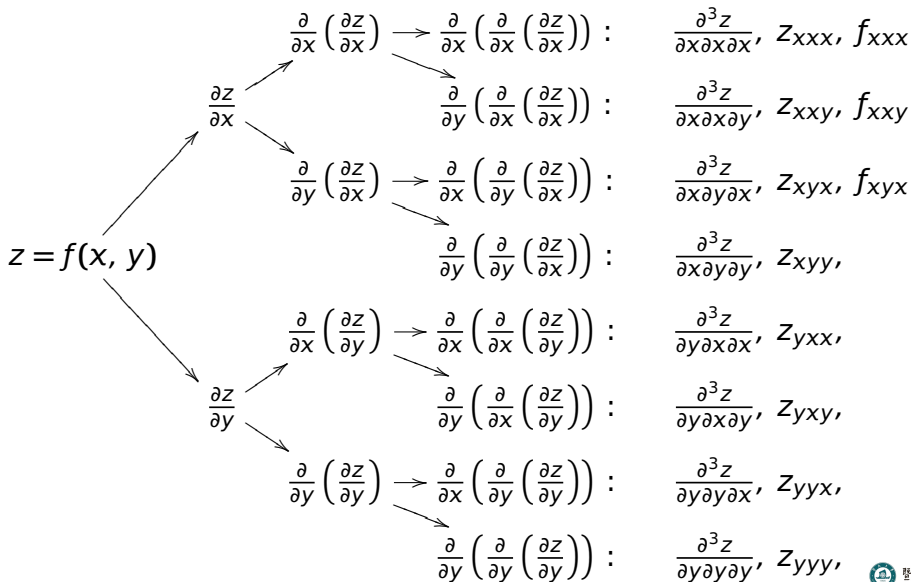
三阶偏导数



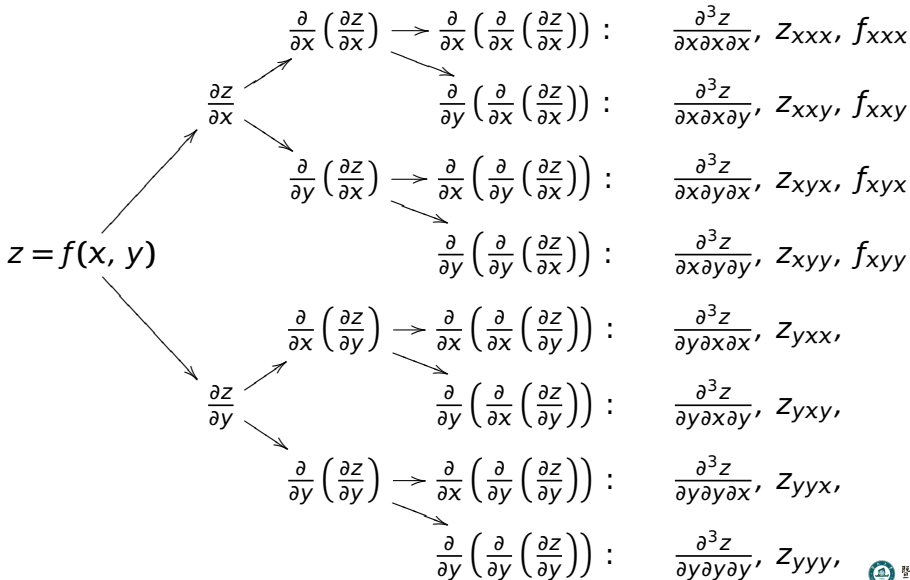
三阶偏导数



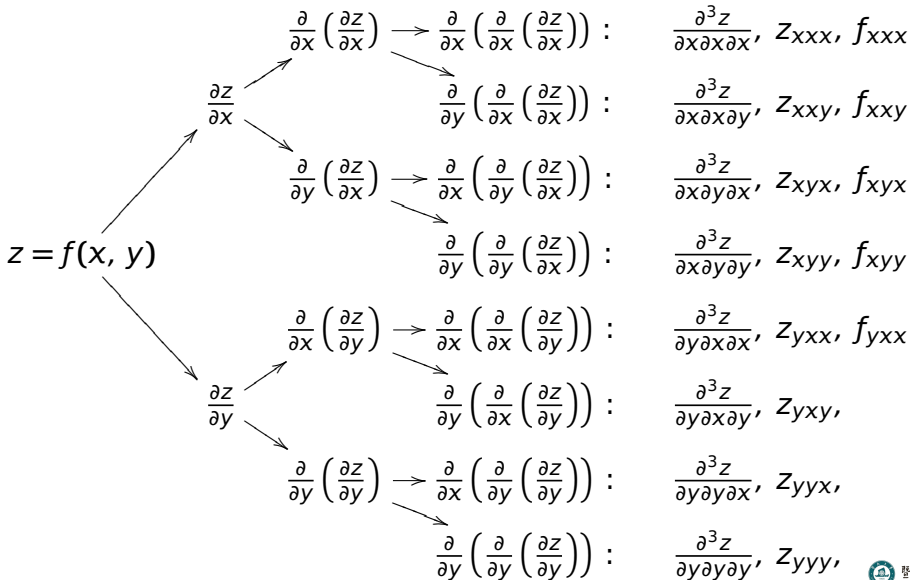
三阶偏导数



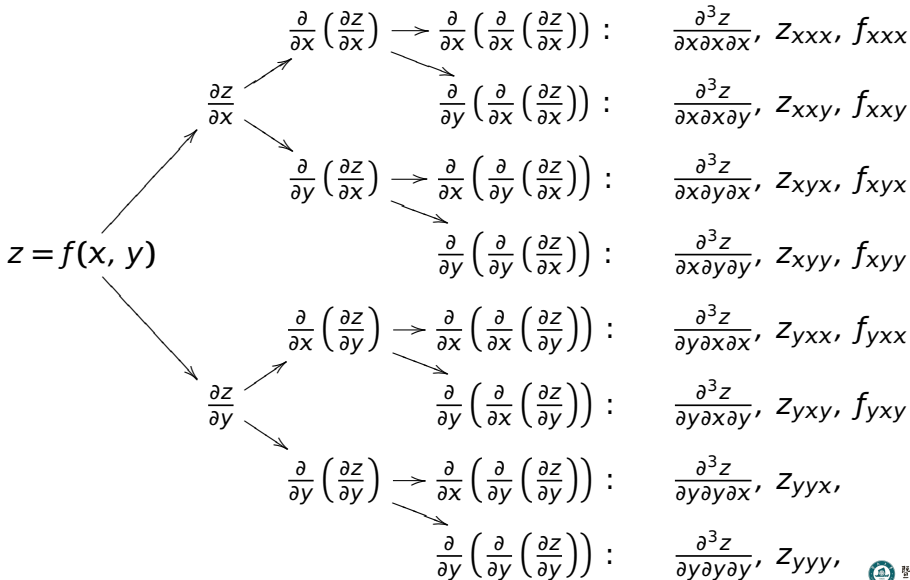
三阶偏导数



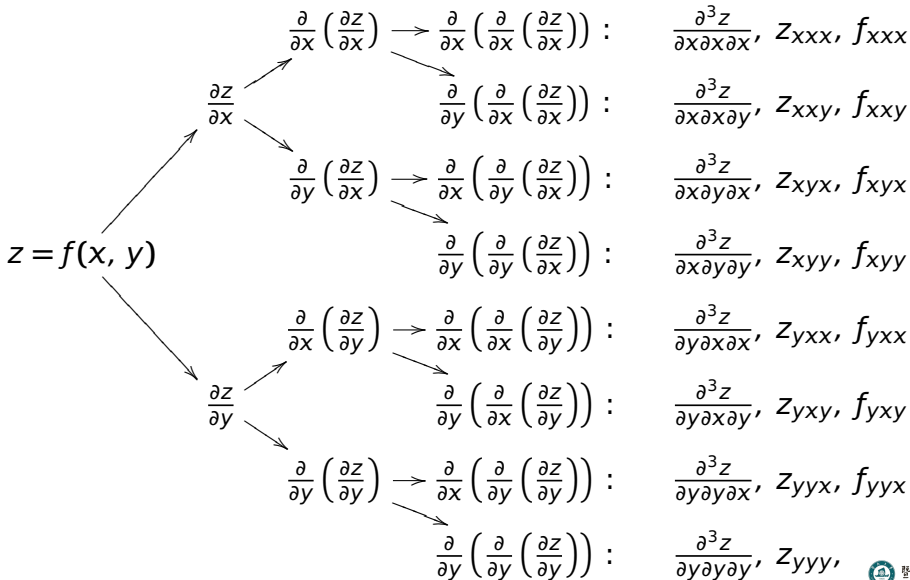
三阶偏导数



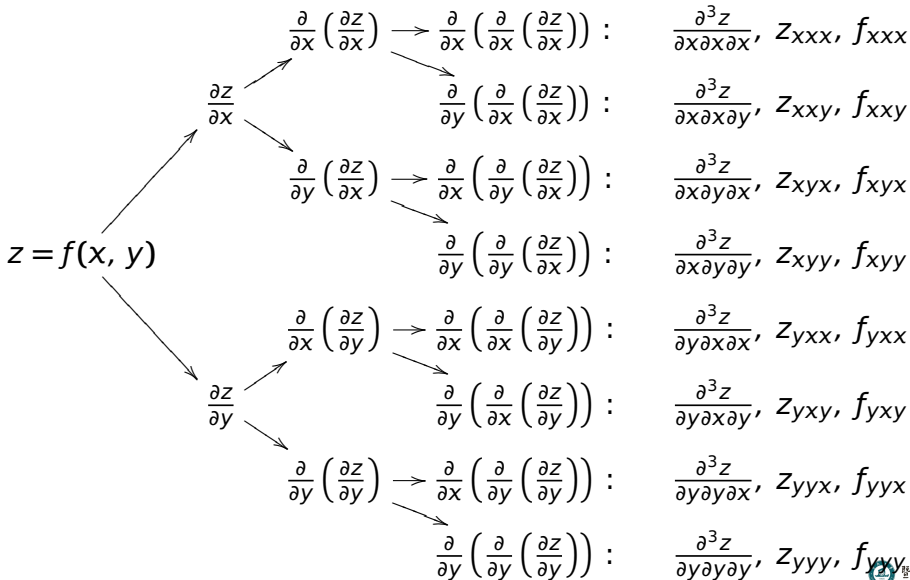
三阶偏导数



三阶偏导数



三阶偏导数



例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解 $z_x =$

$z_y =$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解 $z_x =$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解 $z_x =$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解
$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解
$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解
$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解 $z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解
$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$
$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$
$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9x^2y^2 - x + 1$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$
$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yy} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_y =$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yy} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_y = 2x^3$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yy} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_y = 2x^3 - 18xy$$

$$z_{xxx} =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yy} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_y = 2x^3 - 18xy$$

$$z_{xxx} = (6xy^2)'_x =$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yy} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_y = 2x^3 - 18xy$$

$$z_{xxx} = (6xy^2)'_x = 6y^2$$

例 求 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ 全部二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$

解

$$z_x = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_x = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$

$$z_y = (x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1)'_y = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$$

$$z_{xx} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_x = 6xy^2$$

$$z_{xy} = (3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y)'_y = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yx} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_x = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$z_{yy} = (2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x)'_y = 2x^3 - 18xy$$

$$z_{xxx} = (6xy^2)'_x = 6y^2$$

注 此例成立 $z_{xy} = z_{yx}$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解 $z_x =$

$z_y =$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解

$$z_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解

$$z_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x =$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y =$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$
$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x =$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$
$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$
$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y =$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$
$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} =$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解

$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$
$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$
$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$
$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$
$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x =$$
$$z_{yy} =$$
$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解

$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yy} =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yy} = (3x \cos(3y))'_y =$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yy} = (3x \cos(3y))'_y = -9x \sin(3y)$$

$$z_{xyy} =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yy} = (3x \cos(3y))'_y = -9x \sin(3y)$$

$$z_{xyy} = (3 \cos(3y))'_y =$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yy} = (3x \cos(3y))'_y = -9x \sin(3y)$$

$$z_{xyy} = (3 \cos(3y))'_y = -9 \sin(3y)$$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解

$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yy} = (3x \cos(3y))'_y = -9x \sin(3y)$$

$$z_{xyy} = (3 \cos(3y))'_y = -9 \sin(3y)$$

注 此例成立 $z_{xy} = z_{yx}$

例 求 $z = x \sin(3y)$ 全部二阶偏导数及 z_{xyy}

解
$$z_x = (x \sin(3y))'_x = \sin(3y)$$

$$z_y = (x \sin(3y))'_y = 3x \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{xx} = (\sin(3y))'_x = 0$$

$$z_{xy} = (\sin(3y))'_y = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yx} = (3x \cos(3y))'_x = 3 \cos(3y)$$

$$z_{yy} = (3x \cos(3y))'_y = -9x \sin(3y)$$

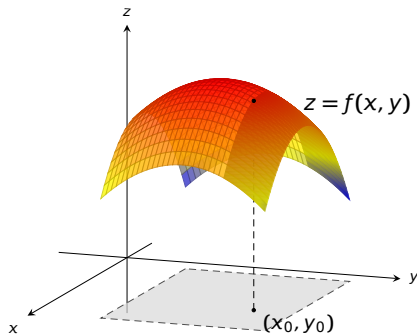
$$z_{xyy} = (3 \cos(3y))'_y = -9 \sin(3y)$$

注 此例成立 $z_{xy} = z_{yx}$

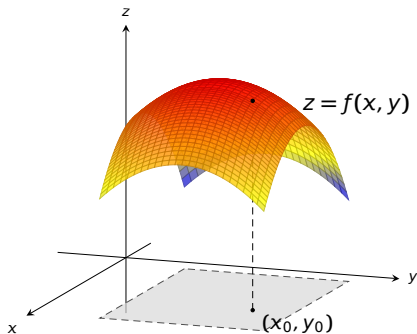
性质 设有二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 。若 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 均连续, 则

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

偏导数的几何直观

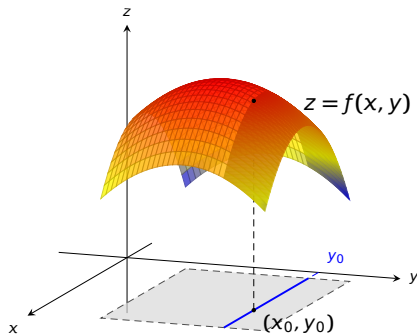


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

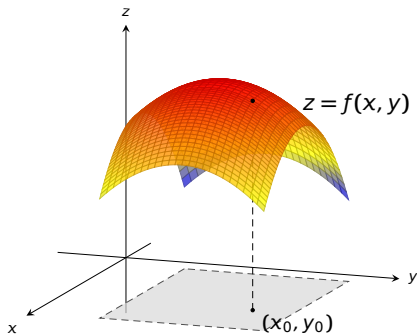


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

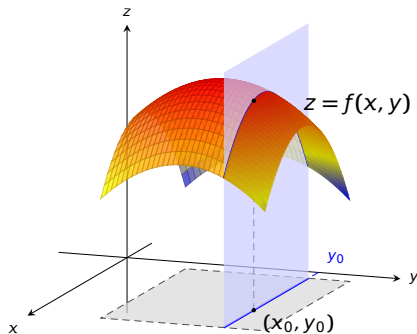


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

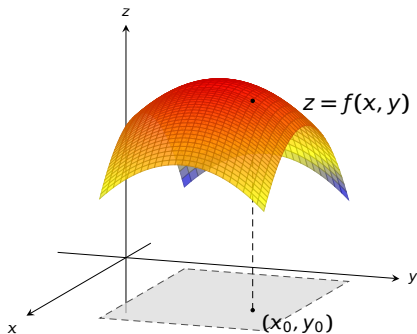


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

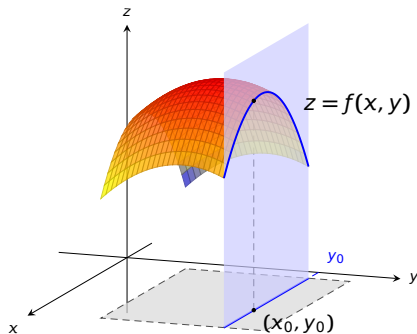


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

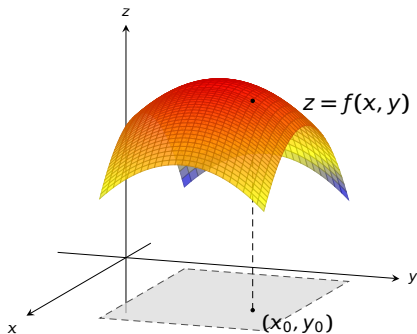


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

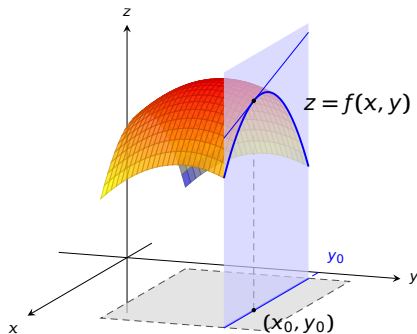


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

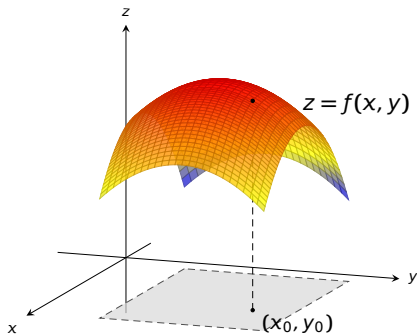


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

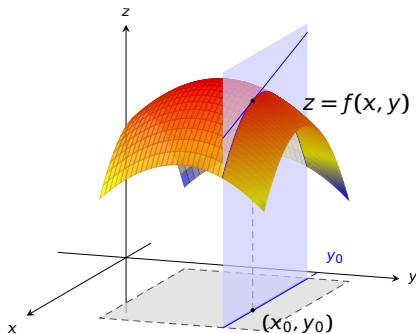


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

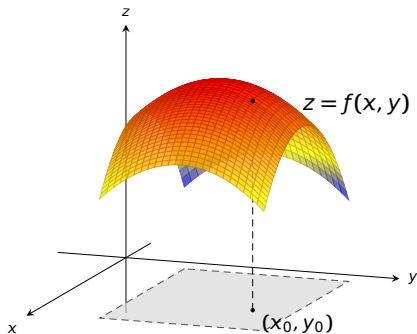


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

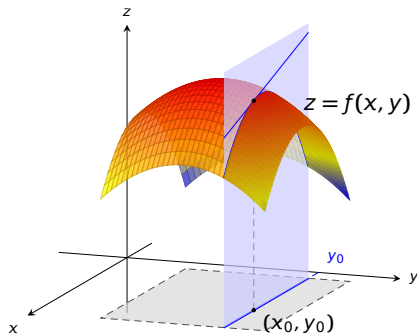


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

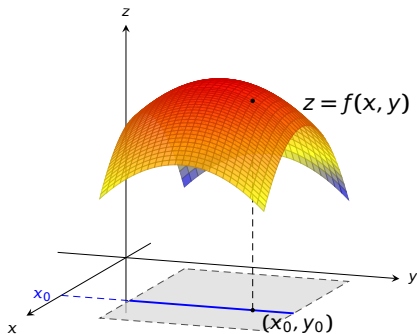


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

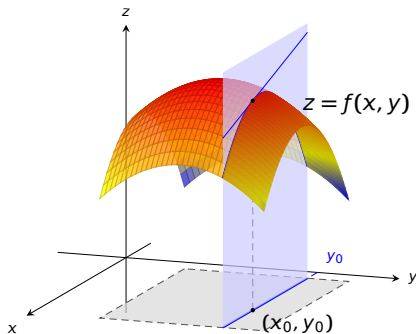


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

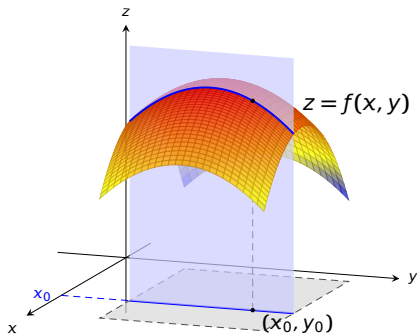


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

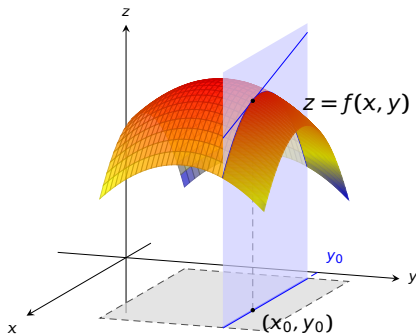


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

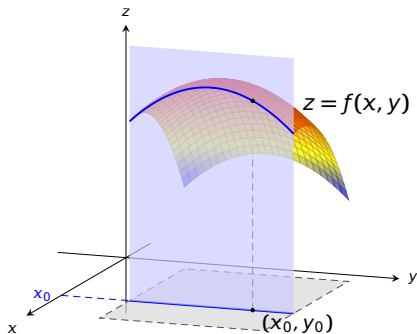


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

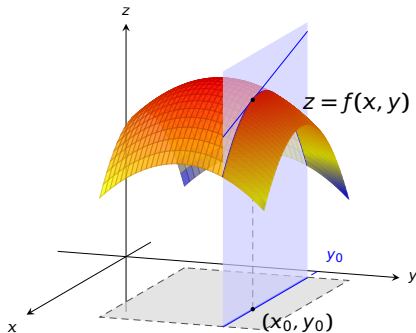


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

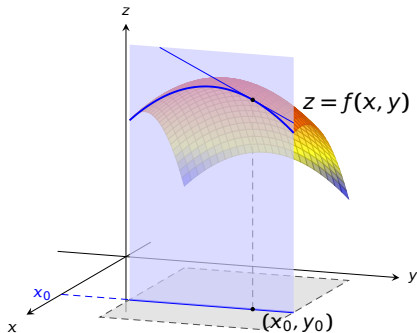


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观

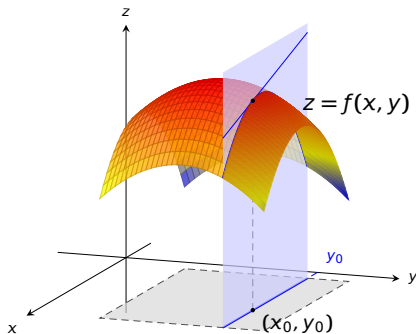


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$

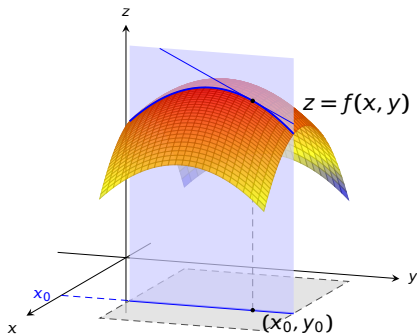


$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

偏导数的几何直观



$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)] \right|_{x=x_0}$$



$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(x_0, y)] \right|_{y=y_0}$$

We are here now...

1. 偏导数

2. 全微分

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指
$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指
$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\quad)$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指
$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x)$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

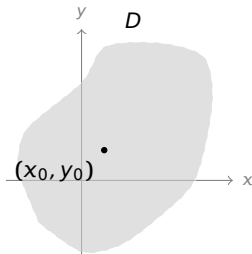
$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$

- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$

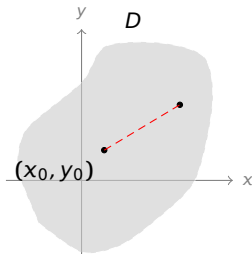


- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$

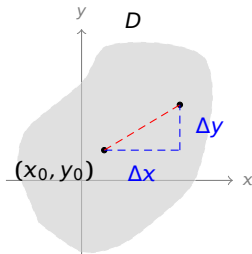


- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$

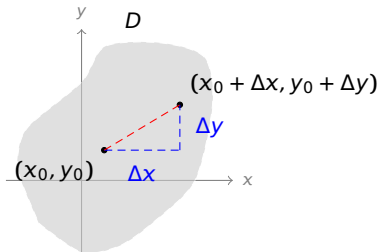


- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$

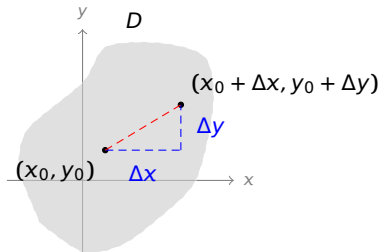


- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$



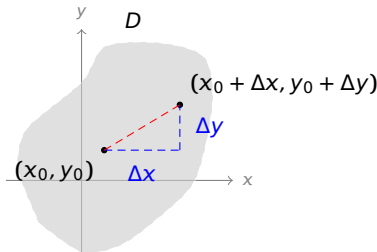
- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指

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

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$



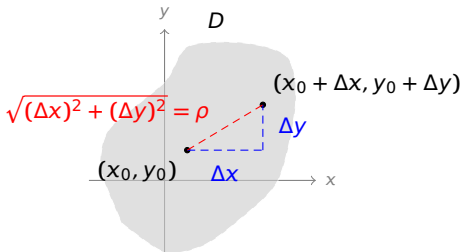
- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得：

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\quad)\end{aligned}$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$



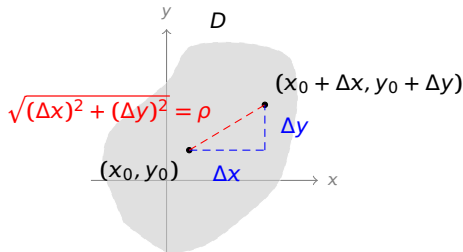
- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得：

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\quad)\end{aligned}$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$



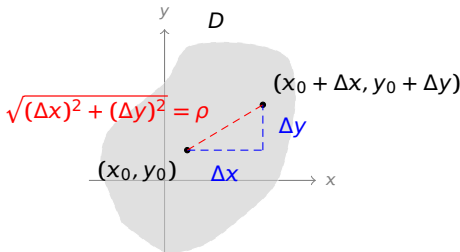
- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得：

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)\end{aligned}$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$



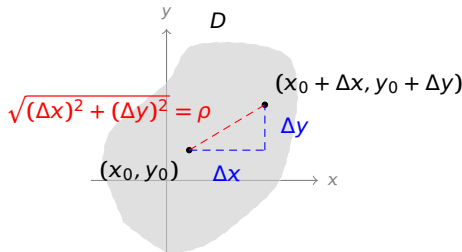
- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得：

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)\end{aligned}$$

可微

- 回忆：一元函数 $z = f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可微，指

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \underbrace{f'(x_0)\Delta x}_{=dz} + o(\Delta x) \approx dz$$



- 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得：

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho) \approx dz\end{aligned}$$

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

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

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2]\end{aligned}$$

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2] - [x^2 + y^2]\end{aligned}$$

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2] - [x^2 + y^2] \\ &= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]\end{aligned}$$

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2] - [x^2 + y^2] \\ &= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \\ &= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + \rho^2\end{aligned}$$

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\&= [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2] - [x^2 + y^2] \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + \rho^2 \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + o(\rho)\end{aligned}$$

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\&= [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2] - [x^2 + y^2] \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + \rho^2 \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + o(\rho)\end{aligned}$$

所以 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 可微,

定义 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 是指 \exists 数 A, B 使得:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \underbrace{A\Delta x + B\Delta y}_{=dz} + o(\rho)$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

解

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\&= [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2] - [x^2 + y^2] \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + \rho^2 \\&= 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + o(\rho)\end{aligned}$$

所以 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 可微, 并且 $dz = 2xdx + 2ydy$

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \quad \Delta x + \quad \Delta y$$

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx$, $\Delta y = dy$ 。

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx$, $\Delta y = dy$ 。这样全微分（存在的话）写成：

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx$, $\Delta y = dy$ 。这样全微分（存在的话）写成：

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

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx, \Delta y = dy$ 。这样全微分（存在的话）写成：

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

定理（可微充分条件）

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx, \Delta y = dy$ 。这样全微分（存在的话）写成：

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

定理（可微充分条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续，

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx, \Delta y = dy$ 。这样全微分（存在的话）写成：

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

定理（可微充分条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续，则 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx, \Delta y = dy$ 。这样全微分（存在的话）写成：

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

定理（可微充分条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续，则 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，进而在该点处微分为

定理（可微必要条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，则

1. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续；
2. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ ；
3. 函数在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$$

注 通常的记号： $\Delta x = dx, \Delta y = dy$ 。这样全微分（存在的话）写成：

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

定理（可微充分条件） 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续，则 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微，进而在该点处微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)dy$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

另解 (利用定理) 先计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \quad , \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

另解 (利用定理) 先计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

另解 (利用定理) 先计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$$

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

另解 (利用定理) 先计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$$

可见偏导数存在, 且连续。

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

另解 (利用定理) 先计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$$

可见偏导数存在, 且连续。所以函数可微, 并且全微分为

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

例 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 证明函数可微, 并计算全微分 dz

另解 (利用定理) 先计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$$

可见偏导数存在, 且连续。所以函数可微, 并且全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = 2x dx + 2y dy$$

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

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

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

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}} \right)'_x =$$

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

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}} \right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot$$

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

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x$$

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

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

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

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_y =$$

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_y = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_y$$

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_y = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_y = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_y = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_y = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

可见函数在其自然定义域 $D = \{(x, y) | x \neq 0\}$ 上存在偏导数且偏导数连续。

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_y = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_y = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

可见函数在其自然定义域 $D = \{(x, y) | x \neq 0\}$ 上存在偏导数且偏导数连续。所以函数可微，并且全微分为

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

例 计算函数 $z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 的全微分

解 先计算偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_x = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{x}}\right)'_y = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)'_y = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

可见函数在其自然定义域 $D = \{(x, y) | x \neq 0\}$ 上存在偏导数且偏导数连续。所以函数可微，并且全微分为

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy$$

多元函数的全微分

- 对三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$, 其全微分

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz$$

多元函数的全微分

- 对三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$, 其全微分

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz$$

此时

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

多元函数的全微分

- 对三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$, 其全微分

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z) - f(x, y, z) \\ &= u_x \Delta x + u_y \Delta y + u_z \Delta z + o\end{aligned}$$

多元函数的全微分

- 对三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$, 其全微分

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z) - f(x, y, z) \\ &= u_x \Delta x + u_y \Delta y + u_z \Delta z + o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

多元函数的全微分

- 对三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$, 其全微分

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y, z + \Delta z) - f(x, y, z) \\ &= u_x \Delta x + u_y \Delta y + u_z \Delta z + o\left(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}\right) \\ &\approx du\end{aligned}$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y =$$

$$u_z =$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot z$$

$$u_z =$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot z = z \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

$$u_z =$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot z = z \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

$$u_z = (x^{yz})'_z =$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot z = z \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

$$u_z = (x^{yz})'_z = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot y$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot z = z \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

$$u_z = (x^{yz})'_z = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot y = y \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot z = z \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

$$u_z = (x^{yz})'_z = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot y = y \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

所以

$$du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz$$

例 设 $u = x^{yz}$, 计算全微分 du

解 先计算偏导数

$$u_x = (x^{yz})'_x = yz \cdot x^{yz-1}$$

$$u_y = (x^{yz})'_y = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot z = z \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

$$u_z = (x^{yz})'_z = x^{yz} \ln(x) \cdot y = y \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} du &= u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz \\ &= yz \cdot x^{yz-1} dx + z \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x) dy + y \cdot x^{yz} \ln(x) dz \end{aligned}$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解

$$(1.04)^{2.02} =$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = (1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = (1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02} \approx 1^2 + \dots$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = (1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02} \approx 1^2 + \dots$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = (1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + \dots$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + \dots$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + dz$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + dz$$

而

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

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + dz$$

而

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + dz$$

而

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$$

将 $(x, y) = (1, 2)$ 及 $dx = \Delta x = 0.04$ 、 $dy = \Delta y = 0.02$ 代入得:

$$dz =$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + dz$$

而

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$$

将 $(x, y) = (1, 2)$ 及 $dx = \Delta x = 0.04$ 、 $dy = \Delta y = 0.02$ 代入得:

$$dz = 2 \cdot 1^1 \cdot 0.04 + 1^2 \cdot \ln 1 \cdot 0.02$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + dz$$

而

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$$

将 $(x, y) = (1, 2)$ 及 $dx = \Delta x = 0.04$ 、 $dy = \Delta y = 0.02$ 代入得:

$$dz = 2 \cdot 1^1 \cdot 0.04 + 1^2 \cdot \ln 1 \cdot 0.02 = 0.08$$

全微分在近似计算中的应用

设 $z = f(x, y)$, 则 $f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = dz + o(\rho) \approx dz$, 故有如下的近似估计:

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

例 计算 $(1.04)^{2.02}$ 的近似值。

解 设 $z = f(x, y) = x^y$, 则

$$(1.04)^{2.02} = \underbrace{(1 + 0.04)^{2+0.02}}_{f(1+\Delta x, 2+\Delta y)} \approx \underbrace{1^2}_{f(1, 2)} + dz$$

而

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$$

将 $(x, y) = (1, 2)$ 及 $dx = \Delta x = 0.04$ 、 $dy = \Delta y = 0.02$ 代入得:

$$dz = 2 \cdot 1^1 \cdot 0.04 + 1^2 \cdot \ln 1 \cdot 0.02 = 0.08$$

所以 $(1.04)^{2.02} \approx dz + 1 = 0.08 + 1 = 1.08$

可微、偏导数存在、连续的区别与联系

设有二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$

可微、偏导数存在、连续的区别与联系

设有二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$

- 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \not\Rightarrow f$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续

可微、偏导数存在、连续的区别与联系

设有二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$

- 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \not\Rightarrow f$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续
- 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在可微 $\Rightarrow f$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续, 且存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$

可微、偏导数存在、连续的区别与联系

设有二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$

- 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \not\Rightarrow f$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续
- 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在可微 $\Rightarrow f$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续, 且存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$
- 在点 (x_0, y_0) 附近存在偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, 且偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续 \Rightarrow 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微