# 工科数学分析

贺丹 (东南大学)





本节主要内容:



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• 方向导数



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- 方向导数
- 梯度



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- 方向导数
- 梯度
- 高阶偏导数





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于是, 二元函数f 在 $x_0$  处沿l 方向的变化率, 就是当点x 在直线L 上变动时f 在点 $x_0$  处的变化率.







注意: 在点 $x_0$  与l 的方向 $e_l$  固定的情况下, 当点x 在直线L 上变动时, 函数 $f(x) = f(x_0 + te_l)$  实际上就是t 的一元函数.



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记上述一元函数为 $F(t) = f(\mathbf{x}_0 + t\mathbf{e}_t)$ ,于是所求变化率即为一元 函数F(t) 在t=0 处的导数, 即:



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$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{F(t) - F(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}_0 + t\mathbf{e}_l) - f(\mathbf{x}_0)}{t}.$$





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设函数z = f(x, y) 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域 $U(M_0)$  内有定义,

平面上向量l 的方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha$ ,  $\cos \beta$ , 若极限

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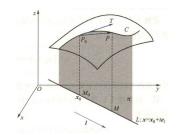
$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}} \right|_{M_0} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + t) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t} = \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0}.$$



过直线 $L: \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0 + t\mathbf{e}_l$ 做 平行于z轴的平面 $\pi$ , 它与曲面 z = f(x,y)的交线记为C.

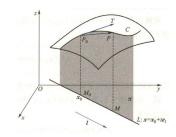


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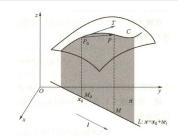
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方向导数的几何意义: 若点 $x_0$  沿方向l 从 $x_0$  的两侧分别趋向于 $x_0$  时, 极限存在且相等,



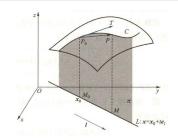
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定理3.3
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#### 定理3.3

设函数z = f(x, y)在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 可微,则f(x, y)在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 处沿任一方向l的方向导数都存在,且有



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其中 $\cos \alpha$ ,  $\cos \beta$  为方向 l的方向余弦, 即 $e_l = {\cos \alpha, \cos \beta}$ .



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证明: 因为f(x,y) 在点 $(x_0,y_0)$  处可微,



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$$f(x_0 + t\cos\alpha, y_0 + t\cos\beta) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)t \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)t \cos \beta + o(\sqrt{(t \cos \alpha)^2 + (t \cos \beta)^2})$$

其中
$$o(\sqrt{(t\cos\alpha)^2 + (t\cos\beta)^2}) = o(|t|),$$





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$$= \lim_{t\to 0} [f_x(x_0, y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0)\cos\beta + \frac{o(|t|)}{t}]$$

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即  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} \cos \beta.$ 





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该定理可推广到n 元函数.





**M**: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2y}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xe^{2y}$ ,



解: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2y}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xe^{2y}$ ,

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**例2.** 设二元函数 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

求 f 在点 (0,0) 沿某方向 l 的方向导数.



# 梯度



#### 定义3.4 (梯度)

设二元函数z = f(x, y)在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微, 称向量 $\{f_x(x_0, y_0),$ 

 $f_y(x_0,y_0)$ }为函数z=f(x,y)在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处的梯度,记作

 $\mathbf{grad} f(x_0, y_0)$  或 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$ , 即



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其中grad是英文gradient的简写, ▽是Nabla算符, 也称为微分

算子: 
$$\nabla = \{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\}.$$





$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} dx_n$$



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其中 
$$\mathbf{grad}u = \{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n}\},$$
 
$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}M} = \{\mathrm{d}x_1, \mathrm{d}x_2, \cdots, \mathrm{d}x_n\}.$$



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igwedge  $\left. igwedge rac{\partial z}{\partial m{l}} 
ight|_{(x_0,y_0)}$ 是函数z=f(x,y)在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处的梯度 $\mathbf{grad}f(x_0,y_0)$ 

在方向 1上的投影.





• 当 $\theta = 0$  时,即l 的方向与 $\mathbf{grad} f(x_0, y_0)$  的方向一致时,方向导数取得最大值,且最大值为 $\|\mathbf{grad} f(x_0, y_0)\|$ . 梯度方向是函数z = f(x, y) 在点 $(x_0, y_0)$  增长最快的方向.



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- 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,即l 的方向与 $\mathbf{grad} f(x_0, y_0)$  的方向垂直时,方向导数为零.





解: 
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问: 函数 $u = xy^2z$  在点P(1, -1, 2) 处沿什么方向的方向导数最小? 最小值为何值?



**例4.** 一条鲨鱼在发现血腥味时,总是沿着血腥味最浓的方向追寻. 在海面上进行实验表明,如果把坐标原点取在血源处,在海平面上建立直角坐标系,那么点(x,y)处血液的浓度C(每百万份水中所含血的份数)的近似值为 $C(x,y)=\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x^2+2y^2}{10^4}}$ ,求鲨鱼从点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 出发向血源前进的路线. (书P42例3.15)







设 $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ 为任意常数, 函数u, v及f均可微, 则

(1)  $\operatorname{grad}(C_1u + C_2v) = C_1\operatorname{grad}u + C_2\operatorname{grad}v;$ 



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- (4)  $\operatorname{grad} f(u) = f'(u)\operatorname{grad} u$ .





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



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



$$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y);$$



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$$\begin{split} &(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x,y);\\ &(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x,y);\\ &(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x,y);\\ &(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) \end{split}$$



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# 3.4 高阶偏导数和高阶全微分

设函数z = f(x,y) 在区域D 内具有偏导数 $f_x(x,y)$ ,  $f_y(x,y)$ , 一般地, 它们仍是x,y 的函数, 若这两个偏导数对x,y 的偏导数也存在, 则称它们为z = f(x,y) 的二阶偏导数.

$$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y);$$

$$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y);$$

$$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y);$$

$$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y).$$

其中 $f_{xy}(x,y)$  和 $f_{yx}(x,y)$  称为二阶混合偏导数.



• 同样地, 如果二阶偏导数的偏导数存在, 就称它们为函数 z = f(x, y) 的三阶偏导数.



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例如 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}) = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = f_{xyx}(x,y).$$



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• 依次类推, 函数z = f(x, y) 的n - 1 阶偏导数的偏导数 称为函数z = f(x, y) 的n 阶偏导数.



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- 二阶及二阶以上的偏导数统称为高阶偏导数。





**例1.** 求
$$z = x^3y^3 - 3x^2y + xy^2 + 3$$
 的二阶偏导数和 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x}$ .



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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^3 - 6xy + y^2$$
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,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x^3y^2 - 3x^2 + 2xy$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6xy^3 - 6y,$$



**例1.** 求
$$z = x^3y^3 - 3x^2y + xy^2 + 3$$
 的二阶偏导数和 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x}$ .

解: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^3 - 6xy + y^2$$
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$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = 18xy^2 - 6.$$





例2. 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 求 $f_{xy}(0,0), f_{yx}(0,0).$ 



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$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
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解: 当
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 时,

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



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问: 混合偏导数相等需要什么条件?





$$f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y).$$



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证明: 设
$$F = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)$$
$$-f(x + \Delta x, y) + f(x, y),$$
$$\Phi(x, y) = f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y),$$



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则 $F = \Phi(x, y + \Delta y) - \Phi(x, y) = \Phi_y(x, y + \theta_1 \Delta y) \Delta y \quad (0 < \theta_1 < 1)$   
 $= [f_y(x + \Delta x, y + \theta_1 \Delta y) - f_y(x, y + \theta_1 \Delta y)] \Delta y$ 



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$$= [f_y(x + \Delta x, y + \theta_1 \Delta y) - f_y(x, y + \theta_1 \Delta y)] \Delta y$$

$$= f_{yx}(x + \theta_2 \Delta x, y + \theta_1 \Delta_y) \Delta x \Delta y \quad 0 < \theta_2 < 1$$





$$F = f_{xy}(x + \theta_3 \Delta x, y + \theta_4 \Delta_y) \Delta x \Delta y \qquad (0 < \theta_3, \theta_4 < 1)$$



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由于 $f_{xy}$ ,  $f_{yx}$  连续,



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注: 此结论可推广到n 元函数高阶导数的情况.



$$F = f_{xy}(x + \theta_3 \Delta x, y + \theta_4 \Delta_y) \Delta x \Delta y \qquad (0 < \theta_3, \theta_4 < 1)$$

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由于 $f_{xy}$ ,  $f_{yx}$  连续, 令 $\Delta x \to 0$ ,  $\Delta y \to 0$ , 得:

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注: 此结论可推广到 元函数高阶导数的情况.

即: 高阶混合偏导数在连续的条件下与求导次序无关.









$$rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \; (a \;$$
是常数)



$$rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} = a^2 rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \; (a \;$$
是常数) 波动方程



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \; (a \; \mathbf{ \mbox{\it E}} \mbox{\it x} \mbox{\it b}) \; 波动方程 \qquad z = \sin(x - ay)$$



$$rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \; (a \;$$
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$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$



$$rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \; (a \; \mathbf{ \mbox{\it E} \mbox{\it r} \mbox{\it m}}) \;$$
波动方程  $z = \sin(x - ay)$   $rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \;$ 拉普拉斯方程



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \; (a \; \mathbf{ \mbox{\it E}} \mbox{\it x} \mbox{\it on}) \;$$
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$$rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
 拉普拉斯方程  $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .



**例3.** 证明函数
$$u=\frac{1}{r}$$
 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}=0$  (拉普拉斯方程), 其中 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$ .



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.

$$\text{iI: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3},$$



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



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$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$





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

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



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 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}=0$  (拉普拉斯

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$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}.$$

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

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



