第八章 多元函数微分学

§8.1 预备知识

一. 空间直角坐标系与空间的点

在空间中取定一点 O,过点 O 作三条相互垂直的直线 Ox、Oy、Oz,并按右手规则确定正方向,再规定单位长度,构成一个空间直角坐标系.

点 O 为原点, 直线 Ox、Ov、Oz 分别称为横轴、纵轴、竖轴,

每两条轴所在平面称为坐标平面, *xOy*、*yOz*、*zOx*, 三个坐标平面将空间分成八个卦限, *O xoy* 平面 I、II、III、IV象限上方分别为 1, 2, 3, 4 卦限, 下方分别为 5, 6, 7, 8 卦限.

设 M 为空间中任一点,过点 M 分别作垂直于三个坐标轴的三个平面,这三个平面与三个坐标轴的交点在各轴上的坐标分别为 x_0 、 y_0 、 z_0 ,则称(x_0 , y_0 , z_0)为点 M 在空间中的直角坐标,显然空间中的点与其直角坐标一一对应. 如点(0, 0, 0)为原点 O,点(x_0 , y_0 , 0)在 x_0 0,平面上,点(x_0 , x_0) 平面上,点(x_0 , x_0 0,有数

空间任意两点 (x_1,y_1,z_1) 和 (x_2,y_2,z_2) 间的距离为 $\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2+(z_1-z_2)^2}$,点(x,y,z)和原点O

(0,0,0)的距离为 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$.

二. 空间曲面与方程

一般,满足方程 z = f(x, y)或 F(x, y, z) = 0 的所有的点(x, y, z)在空间中构成一张曲面,常见的曲面有:

1. 平面

方程 ax + by + cz = d (a, b, c 不全为 0) 表示空间中一个平面. 如 z = 1 表示平行于 xoy 平面且高为 1 的平面.

2. 柱面

一般地,方程 F(x,y)=0 表示母线平行于 z 轴的柱面,

而方程 F(y,z) = 0 和 F(x,z) = 0 分别表示母线平行于 x 轴和 y 轴的柱面.

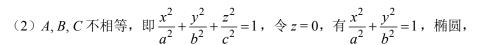
3. 二次曲面

方程 $a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + a_{33}z^2 + 2a_{12}xy + 2a_{13}xz + 2a_{23}yz + b_{1}x + b_{2}y + b_{3}z = c_0$ (a_{ij} 不全为 0),表示一个二次曲面. 通过适当的坐标系旋转,可化为 $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dx + Ey + Fz = G$.

当 A, B, C 都不等于 0 时,通过坐标系平移,可化为 $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 = H$.

若 A, B, C 同号, 此时 H 也与之同号.

(1) A = B = C, 即 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, 这是以原点 O 为球心, R 为半径的球面.

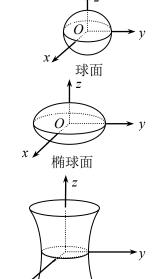


$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$
, $f(\frac{y^2}{h^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1)$, $f(\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} = 1)$

若 A, B, C 异号,不妨设 A, B 为正, C 为负,

(3)
$$H > 0$$
, $\mathbb{D} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, $\Leftrightarrow z = 0$, $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, $f(x) = 0$

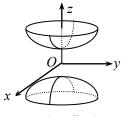
令
$$x = 0$$
,有 $\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$,双曲线,令 $y = 0$,有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$,双曲线.



单叶双曲面

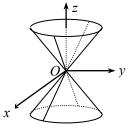
(4)
$$H < 0$$
, $\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1\right)$, $\Leftrightarrow x = 0$, $\tilde{\pi}\left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1\right)$, $\tilde{\chi}$ 曲线,

令
$$y = 0$$
,有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$, 双曲线, 令 $z = z_0 > c$,有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1$, 椭圆.



(5)
$$H = 0$$
, $\mathbb{D} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$, $\Leftrightarrow x = 0$, $f(\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}) = 0$, $f(\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{b^2}) = 0$, $f(\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{b$

令
$$y = 0$$
,有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$, 两条直线, 令 $z = z_0 \neq 0$, 有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}$, 椭圆.



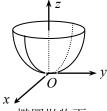
方程 $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dx + Ey + Fz = G$,

当 A, B, C 至少有一个为 0 时,不妨设 C = 0, $F \neq 0$,通过坐标系平移可化为 $z = Ax^2 + By^2$.

椭圆锥面

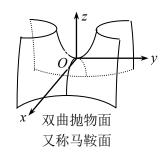
(6)
$$A, B$$
 同号,不妨设为正,即 $z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$, 令 $x = 0$,有 $z = \frac{y^2}{b^2}$, 抛物线,

令
$$y = 0$$
,有 $z = \frac{x^2}{a^2}$,抛物线,令 $z = z_0 > 0$,有 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z_0$,椭圆.



(7)
$$A, B$$
 异号,不妨设 $z = \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2}$,令 $x = 0$,有 $z = \frac{y^2}{b^2}$, 抛物线,

令
$$y = 0$$
,有 $z = -\frac{x^2}{a^2}$,抛物线,令 $z = z_0 \neq 0$,有 $\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = z_0$,双曲线.

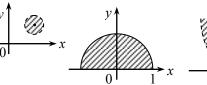


其它情形将是柱面.

三. 平面区域的概念

在 xov 平面上与点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的距离小于正数 δ 的点的全体,称为点 P 的 δ 邻域,记为 $\delta(P)$.

$$\delta(P) = \{(x, y) | \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} < \delta\}.$$



注: 不含边界的开区域其边界画为虚线

对于平面区域 D 与点 P_0 ,若存在正数 δ ,使得 $\delta(P_0) \subset D$,则称 P_0 为 D 的**内点**;

若存在正数 δ , 使得 $\delta(P_0) \cap D = \emptyset$, 则称 P_0 为 D 的**外点**;

若对任意的正数 δ ,都有 $\delta(P_0) \not\subset D$ 且 $\delta(P_0) \cap D \neq \emptyset$,则称 $P_0 为 D$ 的**边界点**.

如果 D 中的点全是内点,则称 D 为**开集**;若开集 D 中的任意两点可由折线连接起来,则称 D 为**连通 区域**,简称**开区域、区域**,区域 D 及其边界组成的集合,称为**闭区域**.

如果 D 中的点与原点的距离有界,即存在正数 M,对任意的 $(x,y)\in D$,都有 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\leq M$ 成立,则称 D 为**有界区域**,否则称 D 为**无界区域**.

如 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1, y \ge 0\}$ 为有界闭区域, $D = \{(x, y) | y > x^2\}$ 为无界开区域。 区域的标准表示形式:

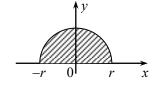
竖直向上看" \uparrow ",找出 D 横坐标最小值 a,最大值 b,小函数 y = g(x),大函数 y = f(x),

则 $D = \{(x,y) \mid a \le x \le b, g(x) \le y \le f(x)\}$, (根据区域的开闭确定是否取等号) 水平向右看"→",找出 D 纵坐标最小值 c,最大值 d,小函数 $x = \psi(y)$,大函数 $x = \varphi(y)$, 则 $D = \{(x, y) \mid c \le y \le d, \psi(y) \le x \le \varphi(y)\}$,

注: $D = \{(x, y) \mid a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d\}$ 表示矩形区域.

如 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le r^2, y \ge 0\},$

"个",
$$a = -r$$
, $b = r$, 小函数 $y = 0$, 大函数 $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$,



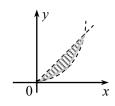
$$\mathbb{I} D = \{(x, y) \mid -r \le x \le r, \ 0 \le y \le \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \};$$

或 "\righta",
$$c = 0$$
, $d = r$, 小函数 $x = -\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$, 大函数 $x = \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$,

$$\mathbb{M} D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le y \le r, -\sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \le x \le \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \}.$$

又如 D 是由 $v = x = v = x^2$ 围成的开区域,

"个", a = 0, b = 1, 小函数 $y = x^2$, 大函数 y = x, 则 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, x^2 < y < x\}$.



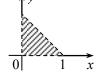
§8.2 多元函数的概念

一. 二元函数的定义

定义 若平面点集 D 内任一点(x, y),根据对应规则 f,总有一个确定的 z 的值与之对应,则称 z 是(x, y)的 二元函数,记为 z = f(x, y). 其中 x, y 称为自变量,z 称为因变量,D 为定义域.

类似可定义 3 元函数 u = f(x, y, z), n 元函数 $u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.

例 求
$$z = \frac{\ln x + \ln y}{\sqrt{1 - x - y}}$$
 的定义域.



解: 有x > 0, y > 0, x + y < 1, "↑", 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 - x, 则 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1 - x\}$.

例 已知
$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{x+y}$$
, 求 $f(2, 1)$, $f(tx, ty)$.

解:
$$f(2, 1) = \frac{8}{3}$$
, $f(tx, ty) = \frac{t^3 x^3}{tx + ty} = t^2 \frac{x^3}{x + y} = t^2 f(x, y)$.

函数 z = f(x, y), 如果恒有 $f(tx, ty) = t^k f(x, y)$, 则称 f(x, y)为 k 次齐次函数.

如
$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{x+y}$$
,有 $f(tx, ty) = t^2 f(x, y)$,故 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{x+y}$ 为 2 次齐次函数.

如 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2y + 2y^3$,有 $f(x,y) = t^3 f(x,y)$,故 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2y + 2y^3$ 是 3 次齐次函数.

又如 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 4xy + 2y^3$,有 $f(x,y) = t^3x^3 - 4t^2x^2y + 2t^3y^3$,故 $f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2y + 2y^3$ 不是 k 次齐次函数.若一个多项式的每一项的次数都是 k 次,则该多项式是 k 次齐次函数.

又如
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,有 $f(tx,ty) = f(x,y)$,即 0 次齐次函数.若令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$,有 $f(x,y) = f(1,\frac{y}{x}) = \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$.

二. 二元函数的极限

定义 设函数 f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的任一邻域内都有无穷多个点有定义,A 为某常数,如果点 P(x,y)以任何使 f(x,y)有定义的方式无限接近点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 时,f(x,y)无限接近于常数 A,则称(x,y)趋于 (x_0,y_0) 时,f(x,y)以 A 为极限,记为 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A$.

注意:二元函数极限条件 $(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)$ 包括任何使f(x,y)有定义的方式.

二元函数极限的计算与一元函数极限类似有四则运算极限法则、等价代换、重要极限.

例 求
$$\lim_{(x, y)\to(2, 3)} (x^2-2y^2)$$
.

解: 原式 =
$$2^2 - 2 \cdot 3^2 = -14$$
.

例 求
$$\lim_{(x, y)\to(2, 0)} \frac{\sin xy}{y}$$
.

解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{(x, y)\to(2, 0)} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot x = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$
.

例 求
$$\lim_{(x, y)\to(1, -1)} (1+x+y)^{\frac{1}{x^2-y^2}}$$
.

解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{(x, y) \to (1, -1)} (1 + x + y)^{\frac{1}{x+y} \cdot \frac{1}{x-y}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
.

例 求
$$\lim_{(x, y) \to (0, 0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{(x, y) \to (0, 0)} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$
. (无穷小量乘有界变量仍为无穷小量)

但二元函数极限一般不能直接使用罗必塔法则.

例 讨论
$$\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$
.

解: 当
$$(x,y)$$
沿 x 轴方向趋于点 $(0,0)$ 时,有 $y=0$, $x\to 0$, $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}=\frac{x\cdot 0}{x^2+0^2}=0\to 0$ $(y=0,x\to 0)$;

当
$$(x,y)$$
沿直线 $y=x$ 方向趋于点 $(0,0)$ 时,有 $y=x\to 0$, $\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}=\frac{x\cdot x}{x^2+x^2}=\frac{1}{2}\to \frac{1}{2}$ $(y=x\to 0)$.

$$\vdots_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)}\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} 不存在.$$

三. 二元函数的连续性

定义 如果 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$,则称 f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续. 否则称 f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 处间断.

与一元函数类似,二元函数间断也有三种情形:

- (1) f(x, y)在(x_0, y_0)处无定义;
- (2) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y)$ 不存在;
- (3) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$ 都存在,但不相等.

如
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{y-x^2}$$
 在曲线 $y = x^2$ 上无定义, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $y = x^2$ 上每一点间断.

又如
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$
, 因 $\lim_{(x, y) \to (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在,故 $f(x, y)$ 在点(0, 0)处间断.

二元函数在区域 D 内连续的几何意义:二元函数图形在区域 D 内连成一张无孔、无裂缝的曲面.与一元函数类似,也有闭区域上连续函数的性质:

- (1) **有界性定理**: 如果二元函数 f(x, y)在闭区域 D 上连续,则 f(x, y)在 D 上有界;
- (2) **最值定理**:如果二元函数 f(x,y)在闭区域 D 上连续,则 f(x,y)在 D 上有最大、最小值;
- (3) **介值定理:** 如果二元函数 f(x, y)在闭区域 D 上连续,则 f(x, y)在 D 上可取得介于最大、最小值之间的一切实数:
- (4) **零值定理:** 如果二元函数 f(x, y) 在闭区域 D 上连续且在 D 中存在两点其函数值异号,则 f(x, y) 在 D 内至少存在一点(x_0, y_0),使得 $f(x_0, y_0) = 0$.

例 数学建模问题:正方形的凳子在地面上能放稳吗?

- 假设: (1) 地面是一张连续的曲面, 且坡度不大;
 - (2) 凳子是合格的,即四条腿位置呈正方形,且长短一样;
 - (3) 凳子四支脚都只有一个着地点.
- 分析:将凳子放到地上,至少有三支脚着地,分别编号 1、2、3,另一支脚编号 4. 若 4 号脚着地,则凳子放稳;否则,凳子没有放稳. 设没有放稳,即相当于 4 号脚短了,不妨设离地高度为 h.



将凳子逆时针旋转 90°, 若凳子是合格的,则 1、2、4 号脚着地,3 号脚离地.

若仍要求 1、2、3 号脚着地,则 4 号脚长了,必须"插入"地下,不妨设离地高度为 -h1.

若地面连续,则在凳子旋转的过程中,4 号脚的离地高度由 h 连续地变到 $-h_1$.

根据零点存在定理知,在旋转的过程中至少存在一个零点,

即 1、2、3 号脚着地的同时, 4 号脚也着地, 凳子放稳了.

结论: 合格的凳子在连续的地面上能放稳.

§8.3 偏导数

- 一. 偏导数的概念与计算
- 一元函数 y = f(x)的导数 $y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) f(x)}{\Delta x}$.
- 二元函数 z = f(x, y), $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) f(x, y)$ 称为 z 的全改变量; 若固定 y, 变 x, $\Delta_x z = f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)$ 称为 z 关于 x 的偏改变量; 若固定 x, 变 y, $\Delta_y z = f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$ 称为 z 关于 y 的偏改变量.

定义 二元函数 z = f(x, y),

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x}$$
 称为 z 关于 x 的偏导数,记为 $z_{x'}$ 或 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$;

注意:求偏导数时应将另一个自变量看作常数.

$$\forall j \mid z = x^3 + 2x^2y - 4y^5, \quad \vec{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} , \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} .$$

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 2 \cdot 2x \cdot y - 0 = 3x^2 + 4xy$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 + 2x^2 \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot 5y^4 = 2x^2 - 20y^4$.

例
$$z = y \sin \frac{x}{y}$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \left(\sin \frac{x}{y} \right)_x' = y \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \cos \frac{x}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{y} + y \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) = \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y}.$$

例
$$z = x^y$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot x^{y-1}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$.

例
$$z = (\cos y)^{x^2 + y^2}$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (\cos y)^{x^2 + y^2} \ln(\cos y) \cdot 2x$$
,

取对数 $\ln z = (x^2 + y^2) \ln(\cos y)$, 两边关于 y 求偏导数, $\frac{1}{z} \cdot z'_y = 2y \ln(\cos y) + (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos y} \cdot (-\sin y)$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (\cos y)^{x^2 + y^2} [2y \ln(\cos y) - (x^2 + y^2) \tan y].$$

偏导数可推广到一般多元函数,关于某自变量求偏导数时,应将其它自变量都看作常数.

如 n 元函数 $u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}$ 时,应将 x_2, \dots, x_n 都看作常数.

例
$$u = \sin(x^2y^3z^5)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos(x^2 y^3 z^5) \cdot 2xy^3 z^5$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \cos(x^2 y^3 z^5) \cdot 3x^2 y^2 z^5$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \cos(x^2 y^3 z^5) \cdot 5x^2 y^3 z^4$.

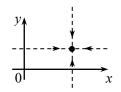
$$\emptyset \quad z = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}, \quad \cancel{R} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

当
$$(x,y) = (0,0)$$
时,接定义求偏导数, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta x \cdot 0}{\Delta x^2 + 0^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$,

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\frac{0 \cdot \Delta y}{0^2 + \Delta y^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} \frac{y(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} \frac{x(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}.$$

注意: 函数 $z = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ 在点(0, 0)处不连续,但偏导数存在.



即二元函数偏导数存在不一定连续.(一元函数可导必连续)几何意义:连续是在任何有定义的方向上连成一片,

偏导数存在是在平行于x轴、y轴的两个方向上光滑无尖点.

在经济应用上,二元函数 z = f(x, y)的边际量就是偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,偏弹性数学公式就是 $\frac{x}{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

二. 高阶偏导数

二元函数 z = f(x, y)的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,再求偏导数,即得二阶偏导数.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$$
, 记为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 或 z''_{xx} ; $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$, 记为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 或 z''_{xy} ;

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$
, 记为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 或 z''_{yx} ; $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$, 记为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 或 z''_{yy} .

对二阶偏导数再求偏导数,可得三阶及更高阶偏导数.二元函数二阶偏导数有 4 个,n 阶偏导数有 2^n 个.例 $z=x^3+3x^2y-4y^5$,求各个二阶偏导数.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6xy$$
, 有 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x + 6y$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x$; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 20y^4$, 有 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 6x$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -80y^3$.

例 $z = x \ln(xy)$, 求各个二阶偏导数.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 \cdot \ln(xy) + x \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = \ln(xy) + 1$$
, 有 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = \frac{1}{x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot x = \frac{1}{y}$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot x = \frac{x}{y}$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{y^2}$.

如果二元函数 z = f(x, y)的二阶混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 都连续时,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$.

- 一般地,只要相应的高阶混合偏导数都连续,求偏导数与自变量的次序无关,如 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}$
- 二元函数的n阶偏导数有 2^n 个,但在连续的条件下,只有n+1个不同结果,

$$\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial x^n},\,\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial x^{n-1}\partial y},\,\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial x^{n-2}\partial y^2},\,\mathbf{L}\,\,,\,\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial y^n}\,.$$

例 $z=x^y$, 求各个二阶偏导数.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot x^{y-1}$$
, 有 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1) \cdot x^{y-2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + y \cdot x^{y-1} \ln x = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$$
, $\hat{\eta} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^y (\ln x)^2$.

高阶偏导数可推广到一般多元函数.

例
$$u = \sin(xyz)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos(xyz) \cdot yz$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\sin(xyz) \cdot xyz^2 + \cos(xyz) \cdot z$,

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -\cos(xyz) \cdot x^2 y^2 z^2 - \sin(xyz) \cdot 2xyz - \sin(xyz) \cdot xyz + \cos(xyz)$$
$$= (1 - x^2 y^2 z^2) \cos(xyz) - 3xyz \sin(xyz).$$

§8.4 全微分

一. 全微分的概念

二元函数 z = f(x, y)的全改变量 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$,

 Δx , Δy 的线性部分 高次部分

如
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
,有 $\Delta z = (x + \Delta x)^2 + (y + \Delta y)^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = 2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y$ + $\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2$,

 Δx , Δv 的线性部分 高次部分

定义 若二元函数 z = f(x, y)的全改变量 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$, 线性部分 高阶无穷小

其中 $A, B = \Delta x, \Delta y$ 无关, $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$, $o(\rho)$ 为 $\rho \to 0$ 时的高阶无穷小量.

则称 z = f(x, y)可微, $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 为 z = f(x, y)的全微分,记为 $dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$.

当 $|\Delta x|$ 、 $|\Delta y|$ 很小时,高阶无穷小可忽略不计,有 $\Delta z \approx dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$.

定理 可微必连续.

证明: 若
$$z = f(x, y)$$
可微,则 $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$,

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f(x,y), \quad \mathbb{D} z = f(x,y) \not\equiv \not\equiv.$$

定理 可微必然偏导数存在,且全微分 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$.

证明: 若 z = f(x, y)可微,则 $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$, 固定 y, 变 x, 有 $\Delta y = 0$, $\rho = |\Delta x|$, 即 $\Delta_x z = A\Delta x + o(|\Delta x|)$,

故
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} (A + \frac{o(|\Delta x|)}{\Delta x}) = A$$
; 同理, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y} = B$.

$$\therefore z = f(x, y)$$
偏导数存在,且全微分 $dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$.

 $\pm \pm dx = 1 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y = \Delta x, dy = 0 \cdot \Delta x + 1 \cdot \Delta y = \Delta y,$

所以,全微分公式
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$
.

注意:偏导数存在不一定可微.可微的几何意义是在任何方向上光滑无尖点.

定理 偏导数存在且偏导数连续必可微.

证明:
$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y) + f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$= \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)}{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta x + \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y} \cdot \Delta y$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x, y + \Delta y)} \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \Delta y + o(\Delta y) = (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \alpha)\Delta x + o(\Delta x) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \Delta y + o(\Delta y)$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y + o(\rho), \quad (其中 \alpha 是 \Delta y \to 0 时的无穷小量), \qquad \therefore z = f(x, y) 可微.$$

求全微分,应先求各个偏导数,再用全微分公式 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$.

例 $z = x \sin(xy)$, 求 dz.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin(xy) + x\cos(xy) \cdot y$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\cos(xy) \cdot x$, $\therefore dz = [\sin(xy) + xy\cos(xy)]dx + x^2\cos(xy) dy$.

例 $z=x^y$, 求 dz.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot x^{y-1}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$, $\therefore dz = y \cdot x^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$.

全微分可推广到一般多元函数, 如 u = f(x, y, z), 有 $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$.

例 $u = x(y + \ln z)$, 求 du.

解:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + \ln z$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{x}{z}$, $\therefore du = (y + \ln z)dx + xdy + \frac{x}{z}dz$.

二. 全微分在近似计算中的应用

当
$$|\Delta x|$$
、 $|\Delta y|$ 很小时, $\Delta z \approx dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$.

近似计算公式: $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_x'(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y'(x_0, y_0) \Delta y$.

例 求
$$\sqrt{1.01^3+1.98^3}$$
的近似值.

解: 设
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^3 + y^3}$$
, 有 $f'_x(x, y) = \frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + y^3}}$, $f'_y(x, y) = \frac{3y^2}{2\sqrt{x^3 + y^3}}$,

 $\mathbb{R} x_0 = 1$, $\Delta x = 0.01$, $y_0 = 2$, $\Delta y = -0.02$,

§8.5 多元复合函数微分法

一元复合函数: y = f(u), $u = \varphi(x)$, 有 $y' = f'(u)\varphi'(x)$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\frac{du}{dx}$.

二元复合函数: z=f(u,v), $u=\varphi(x,y)$, $v=\psi(x,y)$, z—u,v—x,y, 确定 z 是 x,y 的二元函数. **定理** 设 z=f(u,v), $u=\varphi(x,y)$, $v=\psi(x,y)$, 且 f,φ,ψ 都可微,则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} , \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} .$$

证明: : f 可微, 有 $\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Delta u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Delta v + o(\rho)$, $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}$, $o(\rho)$ 为 $\rho \to 0$ 时的高阶无穷小量.

固定
$$y$$
, 变 x , 有 $\Delta_x z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Delta_x u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Delta_x v + o(\rho_x)$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x v}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{o(\rho_x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

同理可证,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}$$
.

多元复合函数微分法常用于求幂指函数和抽象函数的偏导数.

例
$$z = (x^2 - y^2)^{xy}$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$z = u^v$$
, $u = x^2 - y^2$, $v = xy$, $z \longrightarrow u$, $v \longrightarrow x$, y ,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot 2x + u^{v} \ln u \cdot y = 2x^{2} y \cdot (x^{2} - y^{2})^{xy-1} + y \cdot (x^{2} - y^{2})^{xy} \ln(x^{2} - y^{2}),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot (-2y) + u^{v} \ln u \cdot x = -2xy^{2} \cdot (x^{2} - y^{2})^{xy-1} + x \cdot (x^{2} - y^{2})^{xy} \ln(x^{2} - y^{2}) .$$

例
$$z = (\sin y)^{x^2 + y^2}$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$z = u^v$$
, $u = \sin y$, $v = x^2 + y^2$, $z - u$, $v - x$, y ,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot 0 + u^{v} \ln u \cdot 2x = (\sin y)^{x^{2} + y^{2}} \ln(\sin y) \cdot 2x ,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot \cos y + u^v \ln u \cdot 2y = (x^2 + y^2) \cdot (\sin y)^{x^2 + y^2 - 1} \cdot \cos y + (\sin y)^{x^2 + y^2} \ln(\sin y) \cdot 2y .$$

例
$$z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y})$$
, f可微, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$z = f(u, v)$$
, $u = xy$, $v = x/y$, $z \longrightarrow u$, $v \longrightarrow x$, y ,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f_u'(u, v) \cdot y + f_v'(u, v) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = f_1' \cdot y + f_2' \cdot \frac{1}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = f_u'(u, v) \cdot x + f_v'(u, v) \cdot (-\frac{x}{v^2}) = f_1' \cdot x - f_2' \cdot \frac{x}{v^2} \ .$$

例
$$z = f(x^2 + y^2, x^y)$$
, f 可微, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$z = f(u, v)$$
, $u = x^2 + y^2$, $v = x^y$, $z \longrightarrow u$, $v \longrightarrow x$, y ,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot y \cdot x^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot 2y + f_2' \cdot x^y \ln x.$$

二元复合函数微分法可推广到一般多元复合函数. 一般地,若中间变量有n个,则公式中就有n项. 如 z = f(u, v, w), $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(x, y)$, w = h(x, y), 且f, φ , ψ , h 都可微, z—u, v, w—x, y,

$$\iiint \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} .$$

例
$$z = f(xy, x^2 + y^2, x^3 - y^3)$$
, f 可微, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$z = f(u, v, w)$$
, $u = xy$, $v = x^2 + y^2$, $w = x^3 - y^3$, $z - u, v, w - x, y$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot y + f_2' \cdot 2x + f_3' \cdot 3x^2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot x + f_2' \cdot 2y + f_3' \cdot (-3y^2).$$

例
$$z = f(x, y, \varphi(x, y)), f, \varphi$$
 可微, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$z = f(x, y, w)$$
, $w = \varphi(x, y)$, $z \longrightarrow x, y, w \longrightarrow x, y$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 1 + f_2' \cdot 0 + f_3' \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = f_1' + f_3' \cdot \varphi_1', \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot 0 + f_2' \cdot 1 + f_3' \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = f_2' + f_3' \cdot \varphi_2'.$$

特殊情形:

1. 当中间变量只有一个时, z = f(u), $u = \varphi(x, y)$, 且 f, φ 都可微, z——u——x, y,

则公式
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
 应改为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$.

注: 一元函数应该是求导数,而不是偏导数.

如
$$z = f(xy)$$
, f可微, 即 $z = f(u)$, $u = xy$, $z \longrightarrow u \longrightarrow x$, y , 有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(xy) \cdot y$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(xy) \cdot x$.

例
$$z = f(x^2, y^2) + g(x^2 + y^2)$$
, f 、 g 可微, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

注意: (1) 求多元复合函数偏导数时,应根据括号中逗号个数明确中间变量的个数.

(2) 当括号中没有逗号时,即中间变量只有一个,导数应写为f'(*),而不是 f_i' 或 f_2' ,即不写下标,但括号中的中间变量一般不能省略.

例
$$z = \arctan \frac{x}{y} + f(x^2 + y^2)$$
, f可微, 试证 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$.

证明: f—u—x, y,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + 2x \quad f'(x^2 + y^2) ,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} + 2y \quad f'(x^2 + y^2) ,$$

$$\therefore y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + 2xy \quad f'(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{-x^2}{x^2 + y^2} - 2xy \quad f'(x^2 + y^2) = 1.$$

2. 当只有一个自变量时, z = f(u, v), $u = \varphi(x)$, $v = \psi(x)$, 且f, φ , ψ 都可微, f—u, v—x,

则公式
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$
, 应改为 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx}$, 或 $z' = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} u' + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} v'$, 称为全导数公式.

如 $v = f(x^2, \sin x)$, f可微, 即 v = f(u, v), $u = x^2$, $v = \sin x$, $f \longrightarrow u$, $v \longrightarrow x$, 有 $v' = f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot \cos x$.

如
$$z = f(x, y)$$
, $y = \varphi(x)$, f 、 φ 可微, f — x , y — x , 有 $\frac{dz}{dx} = f_1' \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} + f_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot \varphi'(x)$,

例 $v=x^x$, 求 v'.

解: 设 $y = u^{\nu}$, u = x, v = x, $f \longrightarrow u$, $v \longrightarrow x$, 则 $y' = v \cdot u^{\nu-1} \cdot 1 + u^{\nu} \ln u \cdot 1 = x \cdot x^{x-1} + x^x \ln x = x^x (1 + \ln x)$. 幂指函数求导,可分别看作幂函数和指数函数求导,再相加.

如 $y = x^x$, 有 $y' = x \cdot x^{x-1} + x^x \ln x$;

 $y = (\sin x)^{\cos x}$, $\hat{\eta} y' = \cos x \cdot (\sin x)^{\cos x - 1} \cdot \cos x + (\sin x)^{\cos x} \ln(\sin x) \cdot (-\sin x)$.

多元复合函数的高阶偏导数,如 z = f(u, v), $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(x, y)$,且 f, φ, ψ 都可微,则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_2' \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} , \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = f_1' \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + f_2' \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial v} .$$

求高阶偏导数时,关键是对 f_1' 、 f_2' 也需要用多元复合函数微分公式.

如
$$f_1' = f_1'(u, v)$$
,有 $\frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f_{11}'' \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_{12}'' \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$,类似 $\frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial x} = f_{21}'' \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_{22}'' \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$.

例
$$z = f(xy, y)$$
, f 的二阶偏导数连续,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

解:
$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot y + f_2' \cdot 0 = f_1' \cdot y$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot x + f_2'$,

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial f'_{1}}{\partial x} \cdot y = (f''_{11} \cdot y + f''_{12} \cdot 0) \cdot y = f''_{11} \cdot y^{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial f'_{1}}{\partial y} \cdot y + f'_{1} \cdot 1 = (f''_{11} \cdot x + f''_{12} \cdot 1) \cdot y + f'_{1} = f''_{11} \cdot xy + f''_{12} \cdot y + f'_{1},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial f'_{1}}{\partial y} \cdot x + \frac{\partial f'_{2}}{\partial y} = (f''_{11} \cdot x + f''_{12} \cdot 1) \cdot x + (f''_{21} \cdot x + f''_{22} \cdot 1) = f''_{11} \cdot x^{2} + f''_{12} \cdot 2x + f''_{22}.$$

例 $z = f(x^2 + y^2, xy)$,f的二阶偏导数连续,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot y$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot 2y + f_2' \cdot x$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial x} \cdot 2x + f_1' \cdot 2 + \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial x} \cdot y = (f_{11}'' \cdot 2x + f_{12}'' \cdot y) \cdot 2x + f_1' \cdot 2 + (f_{21}'' \cdot 2x + f_{22}'' \cdot y) \cdot y$$

$$= f_{11}'' \cdot 4x^2 + f_{12}'' \cdot 4xy + f_{22}'' \cdot y^2 + f_1' \cdot 2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial y} \cdot 2x + \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial y} \cdot y + f_2' \cdot 1 = (f_{11}'' \cdot 2y + f_{12}'' \cdot x) \cdot 2x + (f_{21}'' \cdot 2y + f_{22}'' \cdot x) \cdot y + f_2'$$

$$= f_{11}'' \cdot 4xy + f_{12}'' \cdot 2(x^2 + y^2) + f_{22}'' \cdot xy + f_2',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial y} \cdot 2y + f_1' \cdot 2 + \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial y} \cdot x = (f_{11}'' \cdot 2y + f_{12}'' \cdot x) \cdot 2y + f_1' \cdot 2 + (f_{21}'' \cdot 2y + f_{22}'' \cdot x) \cdot x$$

$$= f_{11}'' \cdot 4y^2 + f_{12}'' \cdot 4xy + f_{22}'' \cdot x^2 + f_1' \cdot 2.$$

§8.6 隐函数微分法

由二元方程 F(x,y)=0 确定 $y \in x$ 的一元隐函数, 求 y'.

方程两边关于 x 求导,有 $F_1' \cdot 1 + F_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$,即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_1'}{F_2'}$. 可得隐函数求导公式: $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_y'}$

例 已知 $y = x^2 \sin y + \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ 确定 $y \in x$ 的隐函数, 求 y'.

解: 方法 I: 方程两边关于 x 求导,可得: $y' = 2x \sin y + x^2 \cos y \cdot y' - \sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (2x + 2y \cdot y')$, $[1 - x^2 \cos y + 2y \sin(x^2 + y^2)] \cdot y' = 2x \sin y - 2x \sin(x^2 + y^2)$,

$$\therefore y' = \frac{2x\sin y - 2x\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{1 - x^2\cos y + 2y\sin(x^2 + y^2)}.$$

方法 II: 设 $F(x, y) = y - x^2 \sin y - \cos(x^2 + y^2) = 0$, 有 $F_{x'} = -2x \sin y + \sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x$, $F_{y'} = 1 - x^2 \cos y + \sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y$, $\therefore y' = -\frac{F_x'}{F_x'} = \frac{2x \sin y - 2x \sin(x^2 + y^2)}{1 - x^2 \cos y + 2y \sin(x^2 + y^2)} .$ 例 已知 $y^x = x^y + y$ 确定y是x的隐函数,求y'.

解: 设
$$F(x,y) = y^x - x^y - y = 0$$
, 有 $F_{x'} = y^x \ln y - y \cdot x^{y-1}$, $F_{y'} = x \cdot y^{x-1} - x^y \ln x - 1$,

$$\therefore y' = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y} = -\frac{y^x \ln x - y \cdot x^{y-1}}{x \cdot y^{x-1} - x^y \ln x - 1}.$$

隐函数求导公式可推广到多元隐函数,由三元方程 F(x,y,z)=0 确定 z 是 x,y 的二元函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

方程两边关于 x 求偏导数,有 $F_1' \cdot 1 + F_2' \cdot 0 + F_3' \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$,故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'}$,同理, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'}$.

即隐函数求导公式.

例 已知
$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz + \sin 3z$$
 确定 $z \in \mathbb{R}^2$, y 的隐函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz - \sin 3z = 0$$
, 有 $F_{x'} = 3x^2 - 3yz$, $F_{y'} = 3y^2 - 3xz$, $F_{z'} = 3z^2 - 3xy - 3\cos 3z$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = -\frac{x^2 - yz}{z^2 - xy - \cos 3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = -\frac{y^2 - xz}{z^2 - xy - \cos 3z}.$$

例 已知
$$z^2 = \sin(xyz)$$
确定 $z \in x$, y 的隐函数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$F(x, y, z) = z^2 - \sin(xyz) = 0$$
, 有 $F_{x'} = -\cos(xyz) \cdot yz$, $F_{y'} = -\cos(xyz) \cdot xz$, $F_{z'} = 2z - \cos(xyz) \cdot xy$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{yz\cos(xyz)}{2z - xy\cos(xyz)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = \frac{xz\cos(xyz)}{2z - xy\cos(xyz)}.$$

例 设 F(x, y, z) = 0 确定其中任一变量是另外两个变量的隐函数,且 $F_x' \setminus F_y' \setminus F_z'$ 都不等于零,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$.

注: 偏导数符号 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 必须看作一个整体,不能分开看作商,而导数符号 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 可以分开看作微分 dy 与 dx 之商.

例 已知
$$F(xyz, x^2 + y^2 - z^2) = 0$$
 确定 $z \in x, y$ 的隐函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 设
$$G(x, y, z) = F(xyz, x^2 + y^2 - z^2) = 0$$
,

有
$$G_{x'} = F_{1'} \cdot yz + F_{2'} \cdot 2x$$
, $G_{y'} = F_{1'} \cdot xz + F_{2'} \cdot 2y$, $G_{z'} = F_{1'} \cdot xy + F_{2'} \cdot (-2z)$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{G_x'}{G_z'} = -\frac{yzF_1' + 2xF_2'}{xyF_1' - 2zF_2'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{G_y'}{G_z'} = -\frac{xzF_1' + 2yF_2'}{xyF_1' - 2zF_2'}.$$

例 已知
$$z = f(x, y)$$
,且 $y = y(x)$ 是由 $x^2 + y^2 = \sin y$ 确定得,求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

解:
$$\frac{dz}{dx} = f_1' \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} + f_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$
, 设 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - \sin y = 0$,

有
$$F_{x'} = 2x$$
, $F_{y'} = 2y - \cos y$, 即 $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2x}{2y - \cos y}$, $\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = f_1' - \frac{2x}{2y - \cos y} f_2'$.

例 已知
$$y = f(x, u)$$
, $u = g(x, y)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 方法 I: y = f(x, g(x, y)), 设 F(x, y) = y - f(x, g(x, y)) = 0,

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y} = \frac{f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot g'_1}{1 - f'_2 \cdot g'_2}.$$

方法Ⅱ:用全导数公式,

对于
$$y = f(x, u)$$
, 有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f_1' \cdot 1 + f_2' \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$; 对于 $u = g(x, y)$, 有 $\frac{du}{dx} = g_1' \cdot 1 + g_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$,

$$\mathbb{M} \frac{dy}{dx} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot (g_1' + g_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) , \quad \mathbb{H} \left(1 - f_2' \cdot g_2'\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot g_1' , \qquad \vdots \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_y'} = \frac{f_1' + f_2' \cdot g_1'}{1 - f_2' \cdot g_2'} \ .$$

隐函数的高阶偏导数.

例 已知
$$2xy = z^2$$
 确定 $z \in \mathbb{R}$, y 的隐函数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

解: 设
$$F(x, y, z) = 2xy - z^2 = 0$$
, 有 $F_x' = 2y$, $F_y' = 2x$, $F_z' = -2z$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{y}{z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = \frac{x}{z}$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{y}{z}\right)_{x}' = -\frac{y}{z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y^2}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{y}{z}\right)_{y}' = \frac{1 \cdot z - y \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{z^2} = \frac{z - y \cdot \frac{x}{z}}{z^2} = \frac{z^2 - xy}{z^3} = \frac{1}{2z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left(\frac{x}{z}\right)_y' = -\frac{x}{z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{z^3}.$$

注意:在使用隐函数微分公式时,x,y,z应同等对待.求 $F_{x'}$ 时,把z看着常数.而在二元函数的其它情形下,应把z看着x,y的函数.

例 已知
$$\sin z = xyz$$
 确定 $z \neq x, y$ 的隐函数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: 设
$$F(x, y, z) = \sin z - xyz$$
, 有 $F_{x'} = -xy$, $F_{y'} = -xz$, $F_{z'} = \cos z - xy$,

$$\mathbb{M}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = \frac{yz}{\cos z - xy} , \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = \frac{xz}{\cos z - xy} ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{yz}{\cos z - xy}\right)_y' = \frac{(z + yz_y') \cdot (\cos z - xy) - yz \cdot (-\sin z \cdot z_y' - x)}{(\cos z - xy)^2}$$

$$=\frac{(z+y\cdot\frac{xz}{\cos z-xy})\cdot(\cos z-xy)+yz\sin z\cdot\frac{xz}{\cos z-xy}+xyz}{(\cos z-xy)^2}=\frac{z(\cos z-xy)^2+2xyz(\cos z-xy)+xyz^2\sin z}{(\cos z-xy)^3}$$

§8.7 多元函数泰勒公式

一元函数泰勒级数:
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$$
; 泰勒公式: $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2} \cdot \Delta x^2 + R_2(x)$,

二元函数泰勒公式: $f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + [f'_x(x_0,y_0) \cdot \Delta x + f'_y(x_0,y_0) \cdot \Delta y]$

$$+\frac{1}{2}[f_{xx}''(x_0,y_0)\Delta x^2+2f_{xy}''(x_0,y_0)\Delta x\Delta y+f_{yy}''(x_0,y_0)\Delta y^2]+R_2(x,y).$$

§8.8 二元函数的极值与条件极值

一. 二元函数的极值

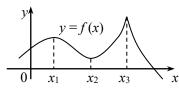
一元函数 y = f(x)的极值就是局部最值,如图中 $f(x_1)$ 、 $f(x_3)$ 为 f(x)的极大值, $f(x_2)$ 为 f(x)的极小值. 极值定义: 若 x_0 的某去心邻域内恒有 $f(x) > f(x_0)$,则 $f(x_0)$ 为 f(x)的极小值;

若 x_0 的某去心邻域内恒有 $f(x) < f(x_0)$,则 $f(x_0)$ 为 f(x)的极大值.

极值必要条件: 若 x_0 为f(x)的极值点,则 $f'(x_0) = 0$ 或不存在.

极值充分条件: 设 $f'(x_0) = 0$, 若 $f''(x_0) > 0$, 则 $f(x_0)$ 为f(x)的极小值;

若 $f''(x_0) < 0$,则 $f(x_0)$ 为 f(x)的极大值.



类似可分析二元函数极值.

定义 二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某去心邻域内,

如果恒有 $f(x,y) > f(x_0,y_0)$ 成立,则称 $f(x_0,y_0)$ 为f(x,y)的极小值, (x_0,y_0) 为极小值点;

如果恒有 $f(x,y) < f(x_0,y_0)$ 成立,则称 $f(x_0,y_0)$ 为f(x,y)的极大值, (x_0,y_0) 为极大值点.

极小值与极大值统称为极值,极小值点与极大值点统称为极值点.

定理 (极值存在的必要条件) 如果 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为二元函数f(x, y)的极值,

则两个偏导数 $f_x'(x_0, y_0)$ 与 $f_y'(x_0, y_0)$ 都等于 0 或不存在.

证明: 如果 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为二元函数f(x, y)的极值,则 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 也为一元函数 $f(x, y_0)$ 与 $f(x_0, y)$ 的极值,根据一元函数极值的必要条件,即得定理结论.

一般,若 $f_x'(x_0, y_0) = f_y'(x_0, y_0) = 0$,则称 (x_0, y_0) 为二元函数 f(x, y)的驻点.

即二元函数的极值点必为驻点或尖点,但驻点或尖点不一定是极值点.

如圆抛物面 $z = x^2 + v^2$, 点(0,0)为极小值点,

因 $z_{x'}=2x$, $z_{y'}=2y$, 有 $z_{x'}|_{(0,0)}=0$, $z_{y'}|_{(0,0)}=0$,

故点(0,0)为驻点.

如圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 点(0,0)为极小值点,

因
$$z'_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
 , $z'_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 有 $z_{x'|(0, 0)}$, $z_{y'|(0, 0)}$ 都不存在,

故点(0,0)为尖点.

又如马鞍面 $z = v^2 - x^2$, 点(0,0)不是极小值点,

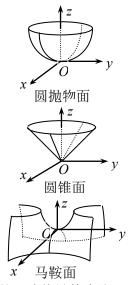
因 $z_{x'} = -2x$, $z_{y'} = 2y$, 有 $z_{x'}|_{(0,0)} = 0$, $z_{y'}|_{(0,0)} = 0$,

故点(0,0)为驻点,可称为鞍点.

定理 (极值存在的充分条件)二元函数 z = f(x, y),设 $f_x'(x_0, y_0) = f_y'(x_0, y_0) = 0$,且 f的二阶偏导数连续.

$$\Leftrightarrow A = f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0), \ B = f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0), \ C = f''_{yy}(x_0, y_0), \ \coprod \Delta = B^2 - AC,$$

- (1) 若 Δ <0,则(x_0, y_0)是极值点,且A>0时,极小;A<0时,极大;
- (2) 若 $\Delta > 0$,则(x_0, y_0)不是极值点,(称为鞍点);
- (3) 若 Δ = 0, 此方法不能判定.



证明: 由二元函数泰勒公式

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + [f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot \Delta y]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \Delta x^2 + 2f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0) \Delta x \Delta y + f''_{yy}(x_0, y_0) \Delta y^2] + R_2(x, y),$$

点 (x_0, y_0) 处, $f_x'(x_0, y_0) = f_y'(x_0, y_0) = 0$,

若判别式 $\Delta = B^2 - AC < 0$,则在 $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时,二次项 $A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2$ 将不变号,

当 A > 0 时, 二次项恒正, $f(x, y) > f(x_0, y_0)$, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为极小值;

当A < 0时,二次项恒负, $f(x,y) < f(x_0,y_0)$, $f(x_0,y_0)$ 为极大值.

若判别式 $\Delta = B^2 - AC > 0$,则二次项 $A\Delta x^2 + 2B\Delta x\Delta y + C\Delta y^2$ 将变号, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 不是极值.

若判别式 $\Delta = B^2 - AC = 0$,需要用更高阶的偏导数来判定.

例 求 $f(x, y) = x^3 - x^2 + 4xy - y^2 + 7x - 8y + 5$ 的极值.

 $\mathbb{H}: \ \diamondsuit f_x' = 3x^2 - 2x + 4y + 7 = 0, \ f_y' = 4x - 2y - 8 = 0,$

解得
$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}$$
 或 $\begin{cases} x=-3 \\ y=-10 \end{cases}$, 即驻点为 $(1,-2)$, $(-3,-10)$,

又 $f_{xx}'' = 6x - 2$, $f_{xy}'' = 4$, $f_{yy}'' = -2$, 有 $(f_{xy}'')^2 - f_{xx}'' f_{yy}'' = 16 + 2(6x - 2) = 12x + 12$,

驻点 (1,-2), 判别式 $\Delta = 24 > 0$, 故驻点 (1,-2)不是极值点,

(-3,-10),判别式 $\Delta = -24 < 0$,且 A = -20 < 0,故驻点 (-3,-10)是极大值点,

∴极大值为f(-3, -10) = 48.

例 求 $f(x, y) = xy^2 - x^3 - 4y^2 + 12x + 3$ 的极值.

 $\Re : \Leftrightarrow f_x' = y^2 - 3x^2 + 12 = 0, f_y' = 2xy - 8y = 0,$

解得
$$\begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 或 $\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = \pm 6 \end{cases}$, 即驻点为 $(2,0)$, $(-2,0)$, $(4,6)$, $(4,-6)$,

又 $f_{xx}'' = -6x$, $f_{xy}'' = 2y$, $f_{yy}'' = 2x - 8$, 有 $(f_{xy}'')^2 - f_{xx}'' f_{yy}'' = 4y^2 + 6x(2x - 8)$,

驻点 (2,0), 判别式 $\Delta = -48 < 0$, 且 A = -12 < 0, 故驻点 (2,0) 是极大值点,

(-2,0), 判别式 $\Delta = 144 < 0$, 故驻点 (-2,0) 不是极值点,

(4,6), 判别式 $\Delta = 144 < 0$, 故驻点 (4,6) 不是极值点,

(4,-6), 判别式 $\Delta = 144 < 0$, 故驻点 (4,-6) 不是极值点,

∴极大值为 f(2,0) = 19.

二元函数的极值可推广到一般多元函数.

如三元函数 u = f(x, y, z),令 $f_x' = 0$, $f_y' = 0$, $f_z' = 0$,解得驻点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ,再根据实际问题得出极值和最值. (注:三元函数极值的充分条件更加复杂,这里就不对驻点加以判断)

二. 二元函数条件极值

二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在满足约束条件 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 下的极值, 称为条件极值.

拉格朗日乘数法:设拉格朗日函数 $F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)$, 其中 λ 为拉格朗日乘数 当 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 时, $F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y)$,转化为求 $F(x, y, \lambda)$ 的极值.

令
$$\begin{cases} F_x' = f_x' + \lambda \varphi_x' = 0 \\ F_y' = f_y' + \lambda \varphi_y' = 0, & 解得驻点,根据实际问题说明极值. \\ F_z' = \varphi(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 某厂生产甲、乙两种产品,产量分别为x和y吨时,成本为 $C(x,y)=x^2+xy+2y^2+100$ (万元),已知两种产品的价格分别为40和55(万元/吨),设产品都能售出,

- (1) 求两种产品各生产多少, 利润最大?
- (2) 若要求总产量为9吨,各生产多少,利润最大?
- 解:目标函数:利润L = L(x, y)(万元),

成本 $C(x, y) = x^2 + xy + 2y^2 + 100$, 收入 R(x, y) = 40x + 55y,

利润 $L(x, y) = R(x, y) - C(x, y) = 40x + 55y - x^2 - xy - 2y^2 - 100$

(1) 无条件极值,令 $L_{x'} = 40 - 2x - y = 0$, $L_{y'} = 55 - x - 4y = 0$,解得 x = 15,y = 10,即驻点 (15, 10),又 $L_{xx''} = -2$, $L_{xy''} = -1$, $L_{yy''} = -4$,有 $(f_{xy''})^2 - f_{xx''} f_{yy''} = 1 - 8 = -7$,驻点(15, 10), $\Delta < 0$,且 A = -2 < 0,故 (15, 10)为极大值点, ∴生产甲 15 吨,乙 10 吨时,利润最大.

例 已知某企业进行生产需要 $A \cdot B$ 两种原料,当原料用量分别为 x 和 y 吨时,产出量为 $Q = 0.1 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2 y}$ (吨),设原料价格为 3 和 2(万元/吨),现在用 54 万元购买原料,问各购买多少,产出量最大?

解:目标函数:产出量 Q=Q(x,y) 吨,其中原料用量 x 和 y (吨)为原料用量,有 $Q(x,y)=0.1\cdot\sqrt[3]{x^2y}$,约束条件: 3x+2y=54,即 $\varphi(x,y)=3x+2y-54=0$,

设
$$F(x, y, \lambda) = Q(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y) = 0.1 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2 y} + \lambda (3x + 2y - 54)$$
,

解得 x = 12, y = 9, : 购买 A 原料 12 吨, B 原料 9 吨时, 产出量最大.

例 在抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上求一点,使该点与点(3,0)的距离最短.

解: 目标函数: 距离 d = d(x, y), 其中 (x, y) 为所求点的坐标, 有 $d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + y^2}$,

约束条件: $y=x^2$, 即 $\varphi(x,y)=y-x^2=0$, 且由于 d与 d^2 同时取得最小值,

设
$$F(x,y,\lambda) = d^2(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y) = (x-3)^2 + y^2 + \lambda(y-x^2)$$
,

 $\Rightarrow F_{x'} = 2(x-3) - 2\lambda x = 0$, $F_{y'} = 2y + \lambda = 0$, $F_{\lambda'} = y - x^2 = 0$, A = 0, A =

∴ 抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上点(1, 1)与点(3, 0)的距离最短.

注:目标函数可根据需要适当修改,只要保证修改前后同时取得最值即可.

三. 二元函数最值

最值是函数在所给的整个范围内的最大值和最小值.

- 一元函数 y = f(x)在闭区间[a, b]上的最值必在 f(x)的驻点、尖点或端点 a, b 处取得.
- 二元函数 z = f(x, y)在闭区域 D 上的最值必在 f(x, y)的驻点、尖点或区域 D 边界点处取得.

找出 z = f(x, y)在区域 D 内的驻点、尖点,并求出在 D 边界 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 上的条件极值,相比较可得最值.

例 求 $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x$ 在圆 $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 上的最大值和最小值.

边界 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 即 $\varphi(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$,

设
$$F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4),$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{x'} = 2x - 2 - 2\lambda x = 0$$
, $F_{y'} = 4y + 2\lambda y = 0$, $F_{\lambda'} = x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$,

解得
$$\begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 或 $\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = \pm \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$, 点 $(2,0)$, $(-2,0)$, $(-1,\sqrt{3})$, $(-1,-\sqrt{3})$,

由于 f(1,0) = -1, f(2,0) = 0, f(-2,0) = 8, $f(-1,\sqrt{3}) = 9$, $f(-1,-\sqrt{3}) = 9$,

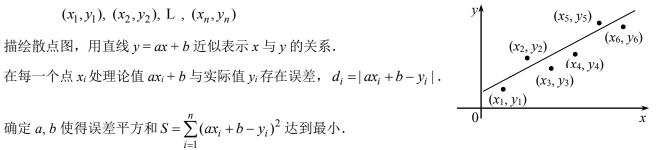
∴最小值为 f(1,0) = -1,最大值为 $f(-1,\pm\sqrt{3}) = 9$.

注: 对于实际问题求最值,可根据实际意义判断.

四. 最小二乘法

根据经验知某两个指标具有近似线性关系,需要找出二者线性关系的表达式.通过观测得一组数据:

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), L, (x_n, y_n)$$



解得
$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{n\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}}{n\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i})^{2}} \\ b = \frac{1}{n}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} - a\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}) \end{cases}.$$