

## 一. 高阶(偏)导数

显函数, 隐函数, 反函数, 参数函数

例1. 设  $z = f(x, \varphi(x^2))$ , 其中函数  $f$  与  $\varphi$  的二阶偏导数连续, 求  $\frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$

解:  $z = f(u, v)$ , 其中  $\begin{cases} u = x \\ v = \varphi(x^2) \end{cases}$ .

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2),$$

其中  $\begin{cases} u = x \\ v = \varphi(x^2) \end{cases}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) \right\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) \right\} + \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) \right\} = I + II. \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) \right\} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} II &= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) \right\} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \right\} \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [2x\varphi'(x^2)] = II_1 + II_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} II_1 &= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \right\} \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) = \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \right] \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) \right\} \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$II_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [2x\varphi'(x^2)] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v) \{ 2\varphi'(x^2) + 4x^2\varphi''(x^2) \}$$

代入即可。

例2. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  二阶连续可微, 并且满足方程

$$A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

若令  $\begin{cases} u = x + \alpha y \\ v = x + \beta y \end{cases}$ , 试确定  $\alpha, \beta$  为何值时能变原方程为  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ .

解 将  $x, y$  看成自变量,  $u, v$  看成中间变量, 利用链式法则得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \left( \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\alpha\beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \left( \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) \left( \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z\end{aligned}$$

由此可得,  $0 = A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} =$

$$= (A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2(A + B(\alpha + \beta) + C\alpha\beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$$

只要选取  $\alpha, \beta$  使得  $\begin{cases} A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2 = 0 \\ A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 可得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ .

问题成为方程  $A + 2Bt + Ct^2 = 0$  有两不同实根, 即要求:  $B^2 - AC > 0$ .

令  $\alpha = -B + \sqrt{B^2 - AC}$ ,  $\beta = -B - \sqrt{B^2 - AC}$ , 即可。

此时,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \varphi(v) \Rightarrow z = \int \varphi(v) dv + f(u)$ .

$$z = f(u) + g(v) = f(x + \alpha y) + g(x + \beta y).$$

**例3.** 设  $u(x, y) \in C^2$ , 又  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ ,  $u(x, 2x) = x$ ,  $u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2$ , 求  $u''_{xx}(x, 2x)$ ,

$$u''_{xy}(x, 2x) \quad u''_{yy}(x, 2x)$$

解:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 2x) = x^2$ ,

两边对  $x$  求导,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = 2x. \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, 2x) = x,$$

两边对  $x$  求导,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{1 - x^2}{2}.$$

两再边对  $x$  求导,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = -x. \quad (2)$$

由已知 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = 0, \quad (3)$$

(1), (2), (3) 联立可解得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x$$

**例4.** 已知函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $ax + by = f(x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $a, b$  是常数, 求二阶导函数。

解: 1. 求一阶导数

方法一。

方程  $ax + by = f(x^2 + y^2)$  两边对  $x$  求导,

$$\begin{aligned} a + b \frac{dy}{dx} &= f'(x^2 + y^2) \left( 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2xf'(x^2 + y^2) - a}{b - 2yf'(x^2 + y^2)} \end{aligned}$$

方法二。

$$F(x, y) = ax + by - f(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = a - 2xf'(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = b - 2yf'(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = \frac{2xf'(x^2 + y^2) - a}{b - 2yf'(x^2 + y^2)}.$$

2. 求二阶导数

方法一

$$ax + by(x) = f(x^2 + y^2(x)),$$

两边对  $x$  求导, 
$$\frac{d}{dx}[ax + by(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x^2 + y^2(x))],$$

$$a + b \frac{dy}{dx}(x) = f'(x^2 + y^2(x)) \cdot \left[ 2x + 2y(x) \frac{dy}{dx}(x) \right],$$

两边再对  $x$  求导, 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ a + b \frac{dy}{dx}(x) \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ f'(x^2 + y^2(x)) \cdot \left[ 2x + 2y(x) \frac{dy}{dx}(x) \right] \right\},$$

$$b \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = f''(x^2 + y^2) \cdot \left[ 2x + 2y(x) \frac{dy}{dx}(x) \right]^2 + f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot \left[ 2 + 2 \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + 2y \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right]$$

所以  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \dots$  (略)

方法二

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2xf'(x^2+y^2(x))-a}{b-2y(x)f'(x^2+y^2(x))}, \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2xf'(x^2+y^2(x))-a}{b-2y(x)f'(x^2+y^2(x))}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{[b-2yf'(x^2+y^2)]^2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}[2xf'(x^2+y^2(x))-a] \cdot [b-2yf'(x^2+y^2)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + [2xf'(x^2+y^2(x))-a] \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[b-2y(x)f'(x^2+y^2(x))] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{[b-2yf'(x^2+y^2)]^2} \left\{ \left[ 2f'(x^2+y^2) + 2xf''(x^2+y^2) \left( 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \cdot [b-2yf'(x^2+y^2)] \\ &\quad + [2xf'(x^2+y^2(x))-a] \\ &\quad \cdot \left[ -2 \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot f'(x^2+y^2) - 2yf''(x^2+y^2) \left( 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \right] \Bigg\}\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xf'(x^2+y^2(x))-a}{b-2y(x)f'(x^2+y^2(x))}$ 。

二 . Taylor 公式

例5. 函数  $x^y$  在  $x=1, y=0$  点的二阶 Taylor 多项式为 \_\_\_\_\_。

【答案】  $1+(x-1)y$

例6. 函数  $f(x, y) = \frac{\cos x}{y+1}$  在点  $(0,0)$  的带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 展开式为 \_\_\_\_\_。

【答案】  $f(x, y) = 1 - y + \frac{1}{2}(x, y) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\cos \theta x}{1+\theta y} & \frac{\sin \theta x}{(1+\theta y)^2} \\ \frac{\sin \theta x}{(1+\theta y)^2} & \frac{2 \cos \theta x}{(1+\theta y)^3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta \in (0,1)$

例7. 二元函数  $\sin(xy)$  在点  $(1,1)$  处的二阶 Taylor 多项式为 \_\_\_\_\_。

【答案】

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

例8.  $x + y + z + xyz^3 = 0$  在点  $(0,0,0)$  邻域内确定隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$ . 求  $z(x, y)$  在原点的带 Peano 余项的二阶 Taylor 公式.

【解】  $z(0,0) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0,0) = -1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = 0$$

$z(x, y)$  在原点的带 Peano 余项的二阶 Taylor 公式为  $z = -x - y + o(\rho^3)$

### 三. 极值

例9. 求函数  $f(x, y) = 2x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2 - 2y^2$  的所有局部极值.

$$\text{解 求偏导数得 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 8x^3 - 4x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 4y, \text{ 解 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 8x^3 - 4x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 4y = 0 \end{cases},$$

得到 9 个驻点:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) &= (0,0), & (x_2, y_2) &= (0,1), & (x_3, y_3) &= (0,-1), \\ (x_4, y_4) &= (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0), & (x_5, y_5) &= (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1), & (x_6, y_6) &= (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1), \\ (x_7, y_7) &= (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0), & (x_8, y_8) &= (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1), & (x_9, y_9) &= (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1) \end{aligned}$$

求二阶偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 24x^2 - 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 12x^2 - 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

在上述每个点计算  $A, B, C$  得到下表:

$(x_i, y_i)$	(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,-1)	$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$	$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1)$	$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1)$	$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$	$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1)$	$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1)$
$A_i$	-4	-4	-4	8	8	8	8	8	8
$B_i$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$C_i$	-4	8	8	-4	8	8	-4	8	8
$A_i C_i - B_i^2$	16	-32	-32	-32	64	64	-32	64	64

由极值的充分条件可知, 函数  $f$  在  $(x_1, y_1)$  点取局部极小值,

$$(x_5, y_5), (x_6, y_6), (x_8, y_8), (x_9, y_9)$$

取局部极大值，其它点均为鞍点（非极值点）。

例10. 求函数  $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$  的极值。

解：

$$z'_x = (2x - 2x(x^2 + y^2))e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} = 0$$

$$z'_y = (2y - 2y(x^2 + y^2))e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} = 0$$

驻点为  $(0,0)$  与曲线  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上的所有的点。在  $(0,0)$  点，

$$z''_{xx}(0,0) = 2, \quad z''_{xy}(0,0) = 0, \quad z''_{yy}(0,0) = 2$$

$(0,0)$  点是极小值点，极小值为 0。

设  $t = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $z = te^t$ ,  $t = 1$  是其驻点，且  $z''(1) < 0$ ，函数  $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$  在曲线  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上取到极大值  $e^{-1}$ 。

例11. （隐函数的极值）设  $z = z(x, y)$  由  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8xz - z + 8 = 0$  确定，求该函数的极值。

解：

$$4xdx + 4ydy + 2zdz + 8xdz + 8zdx - dz = 0$$

$$dz = -\frac{4x + 8z}{2z + 8x - 1}dx - \frac{4y}{2z + 8x - 1}dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{4x + 8z}{2z + 8x - 1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{4y}{2z + 8x - 1} = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8xz - z + 8 = 0$$

三个方程联立，得驻点  $(-2, 0), \left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right)$ 。

在  $(-2, 0)$  点

$$[z''_{xy}(-2, 0)]^2 - z''_{xx}(-2, 0)z''_{yy}(-2, 0) = -\frac{16}{15} < 0$$

且  $z''_{xx}(-2,0) = \frac{4}{15} > 0$ ,  $(-2,0)$  点是极小值点;

在  $\left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right)$  点

$$\left[ z''_{xy}\left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right) \right]^2 - z''_{xx}\left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right) z''_{yy}\left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right) = -\frac{16}{15} < 0$$

且  $z''_{xx}\left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right) = -\frac{4}{15} < 0$ ,  $\left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right)$  点是极大值点.

**例12.** 函数  $z(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上连续, 在  $D$  内部偏导数存在,  $z(x, y)$  在  $D$  的边界上

的值为零, 在  $D$  内部满足  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(z)$ , 其中  $f$  是严格单调函数, 且  $f(0) = 0$ ,

证明  $z(x, y) \equiv 0$ ,  $((x, y) \in D)$ .

证明 假设  $z(x, y)$  不恒为 0, 则一定存在  $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ ,  $f(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ . 不妨设  $f(x_0, y_0) > 0$ .

因为函数  $z(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上连续, 所以  $z(x, y)$  在  $D$  上存在最大值

$f(x_1, y_1) \geq f(x_0, y_0) > 0$ .

而  $z(x, y)$  在  $D$  的边界上的值为零, 所以  $(x_1, y_1) \in \overset{\circ}{D}$ .  $(x_1, y_1)$  为极大值点,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_1, y_1) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_1, y_1) = 0.$$

由条件  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(z)$ , 其中  $f$  是严格单调函数, 且  $f(0) = 0$  可知  $f(z(x_1, y_1)) > 0$ ,

矛盾。

**例13.** 设  $f(x, y)$  连续, 且  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1$ , 证明  $(0, 0)$  不是  $f(x, y)$  的极值点。

证明:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1$  可知  $f(0, 0) = 0$

设  $\alpha(x, y) = \frac{f(x, y) - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - 1$ , 则  $\alpha(x, y) = o(1)$ ,  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 。

$$f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = xy + (x^2 + y^2)(1 + \alpha(x, y))。$$

而  $xy + (x^2 + y^2)(1 + \alpha(x, y))$  在点的任意领域内都改变正负号, 所以  $(0, 0)$  不是  $f(x, y)$  的极值点。

思考: 若  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(x, y) - x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1$ , 会发生什么情况?

**例14.** 设  $u(x, y)$  在  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  上有二阶连续偏导数, 在  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$  内满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = u, \text{ 且在 } x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 上, } u(x, y) \geq 0, \text{ 证明: 当 } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ 时,}$$

$u(x, y) \geq 0$ 。(提示: 可用反证法证明)

**【证明】** 反证法: 假设存在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  满足  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 \leq 1$  且  $u(x_0, y_0) < 0$ 。

由条件: 在  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上,  $u(x, y) \geq 0$  可知, 在  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  上的连续函数  $u(x, y)$  在区域  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  的最小值点  $(x_1, y_1)$  一定发生在区域  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  的内部, 因此

$(x_1, y_1)$  一定是极小值点, 矩阵 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix}_{(x_1, y_1)}$$
 正定或半正定, 这与

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) (x_1, y_1) = u(x_1, y_1) < 0$$

矛盾。假设不成立, 即当  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  时,  $u(x, y) \geq 0$ 。