

第二节

偏导数



内容

一偏导数的定义及其计算法

二高阶偏导数

一、偏导数的定义及其计算法

偏导数 设函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域内有定义, 当 y 固定在 y_0 而 x 在 x_0 处有增量 Δx 时, 相应的函数有增量 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$, 如果

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

则称此极限为函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处对 x 的偏导数,

记作 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $z_x \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $f_x(x_0, y_0)$, $z'_x \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$, $f'_1(x_0, y_0)$

即 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \left. \frac{df(x, y_0)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0}$

函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处对 y 的偏导数定义为

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \left. \frac{df(x_0, y)}{dy} \right|_{y=y_0}$$

记作 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $z_y \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $f_y(x_0, y_0)$, $z'_y \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}}$, $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$, $f'_2(x_0, y_0)$

若函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 在域 D 内每一点 (x, y) 处对 x 或 y 偏导数存在

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x} \text{ 为 } f(x, y) \text{ 对 } x \text{ 的偏导函数}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y} \text{ 为 } f(x, y) \text{ 对 } y \text{ 的偏导函数}$$

还可记为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, z_x , $f_x(x, y)$, $f'_1(x, y)$ / $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, z_y , $f_y(x, y)$, $f'_2(x, y)$

说明: ①偏导数的计算

求 $f_x(x, y)$ 时, 把 $z = f(x, y)$ 中的 y 看做常数,
把 $z = f(x, y)$ 看成关于 x 的一元函数,
利用一元函数的求导法则, 求其导数
求 $f_y(x, y)$ 时, 把 $z = f(x, y)$ 中的 x 看做常数, 对 y 求导

$$\text{求 } f_x(x_0, y_0) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{先求 } f_x(x, y), \text{ 再代入 } (x_0, y_0) \\ \frac{df(x, y_0)}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_0} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{求 } f_y(x_0, y_0) \text{ 类似}$$

例1 求 $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ 在点 $(1, 2)$ 处的偏导数.

解法1 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y$

先求后代

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,2)} = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 = 8, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,2)} = 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 7$$

说明: ①偏导数的计算

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解法2 $f(x,y) = x^2 + 6x + 4$

先代后求

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{df(x,y)}{dx} \Big|_{(1,2)} = (2x + 6) \Big|_{x=1} = 8$$

$$f(1, y) = 1 + 3y + y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{df(1,y)}{dy} \Big|_{(1,2)} = (3 + 2y) \Big|_{y=2} = 7$$

说明: ①偏导数的计算

例2 当 $f(x, y) = e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,0)}$

解 固定 $y=0$, $f(x, 0) = 2 \ln x$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,0)} = \frac{df(x, 0)}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{2}{x} \Big|_{x=1} = 2$$

②推广: 三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在点 (x, y, z) 处的偏导数为

$$f_x(x, y, z) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta x}$$

求法是将 y, z 暂时看作常量而对 x 求导

$f_y(x, y, z)$ 将 x, z 暂时看作常量而对 y 求导

$f_z(x, y, z)$ 将 x, y 暂时看作常量而对 z 求导

③偏导数几何意义:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

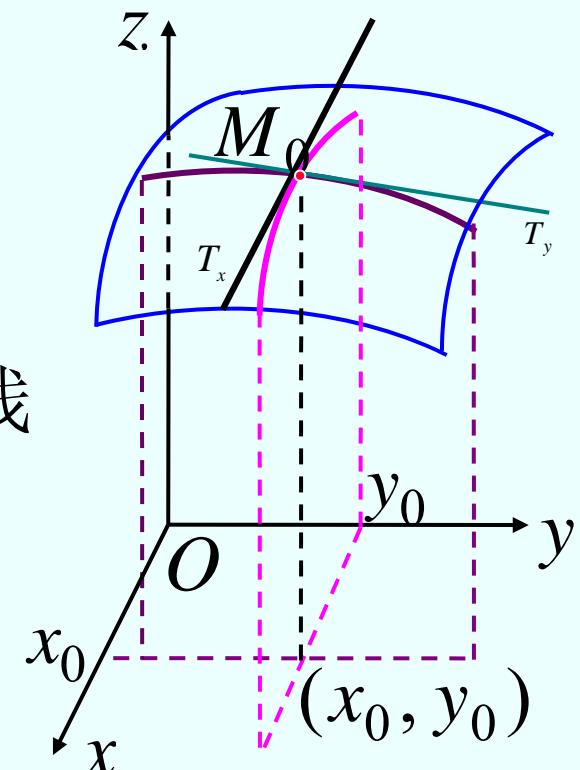
是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在点 M_0 处的切线

M_0T_x 对 x 轴的斜率.

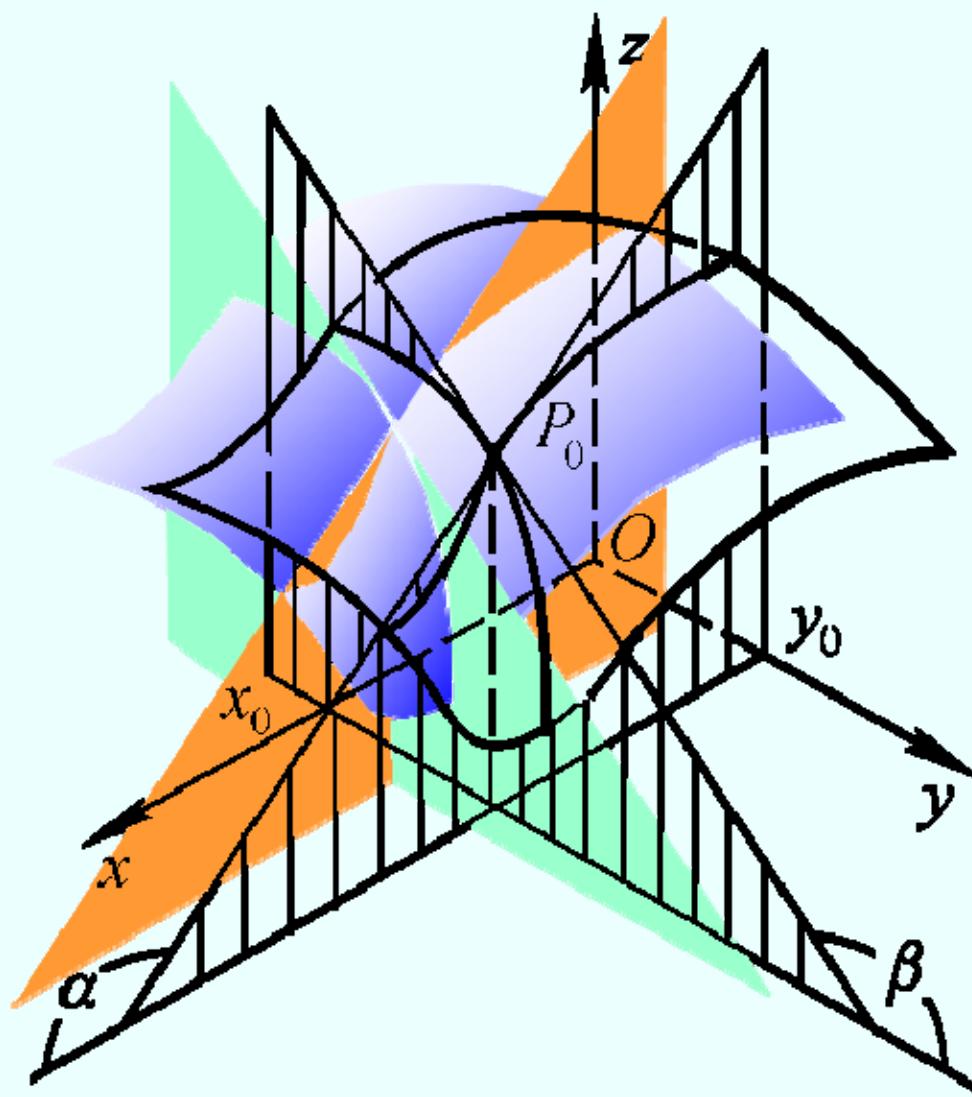
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \frac{d}{dy} f(x_0, y) \Big|_{y=y_0}$$

是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$ 在点 M_0 处的切线

M_0T_y 对 y 轴的斜率.



切线与 x 轴夹角的正切值



④偏导数存在与连续的关系：

对于一元函数 可导一定连续

对于多元函数 各偏导数存在 ~~⇒~~ 连续

$f_x(x_0, y_0)$ 存在是指将 y 固定在 y_0 , $f(x, y_0)$ 在 x_0 处可导

一元函数 $f(x, y_0)$ 在 x_0 处连续, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0)$ 只能

保证 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处沿 $y = y_0$ 方向连续, 其它方向无法保证

即各偏导数存在只能保证点 P 沿着平行于坐标轴
的方向趋于 P_0 时, 函数值 $f(P)$ 趋于 $f(P_0)$, 但不能保证
点 P 按任何方式趋于 P_0 时, 函数值 $f(P)$ 都趋于 $f(P_0)$.

④偏导数存在与连续的关系：

对于多元函数 各偏导数存在 ~~⇒~~ 连续

例3二元函数 $f(x,y)=\begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ 在点(0,0)处(C)

- A 连续, 偏导数存在 B 连续, 偏导数不存在
C 不连续, 偏导数存在 D 不连续, 偏导数不存在

证: $f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 0$ 偏导数存在

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0+\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx}} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx}} \frac{kx^2}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$$

极限不存在, 不连续

④偏导数存在与连续的关系:

对于多元函数 各偏导数存在 ~~⇒~~ 连续

例4证明函数 $f(x,y)=\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点连续,

但 $f_x(0,0)$ 不存在

证: 先证连续性

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| = |x| \cdot \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq |x| \quad \text{且} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |x| = 0$$

所以 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$ 由于 $f(0,0)=0$ 从而 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 连续

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{|\Delta x|} \begin{cases} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x}{|\Delta x|} = 1 \\ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta x}{|\Delta x|} = -1 \end{cases}$$

故 $f_x(0,0)$ 不存在

例5. 设 $z = x^y$ ($x > 0$, 且 $x \neq 1$), 求证 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$

证: $\because \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$
 $\therefore \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y + x^y = 2z$

例6. 设 $z = (1 + xy)^y$ 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(1 + xy)^{y-1} \cdot y = y^2(1 + xy)^{y-1}$

$$z = e^{y \ln(1+xy)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln(1+xy)} [\ln(1+xy) + y \cdot \frac{x}{1+xy}]$$

二、高阶偏导数

高阶偏导数 设 $z=f(x, y)$ 在域 D 内存在连续的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_y(x, y)$$

若这两个偏导数仍存在偏导数, 则称它们是 $z=f(x, y)$ 的二阶偏导数. 按求导顺序不同, 有下列四个二阶偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y); \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y); \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y)$$

混合偏导数

二阶及二阶以上的偏导数统称为高阶偏导数

例7 设 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$.

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

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

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1,}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x;$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1;}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2x^3 - 18xy;$$

这不是偶然的，事实上有下述定理.

定理 如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的两个二阶混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 在区域 D 内连续，那么在该区域内这两个二阶混合偏导数必相等。

即二阶混合偏导数在连续的条件下与求导次序无关
更高阶混合偏导数在连续的条件下也与求导次序无关

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^{n+m} f}{\partial x^n \partial y^m} \right) = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1} f}{\partial x^n \partial y^m \partial x} = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1} f}{\partial x^{n+1} \partial y^m}$$

说明：因为初等函数的偏导数仍为初等函数，而初等函数在其定义区域内是连续的，故求初等函数的高阶导数可以选择方便的求导顺序。**(存在不相等的例子)**

例如 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3y - xy^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 求 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点的二阶混合偏导数

解 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x^4y + 4x^2y^3 - y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^5 - 4x^3y^2 - y^4x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, \Delta y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\Delta x, 0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$$

在 $(0, 0)$ 点

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$$

二者不等

例8 验证函数 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

证:

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

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

由函数关于自变量的对称性

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

易得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$

例9 验证函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{r^3 - x \cdot 3r^2 \cdot \frac{x}{r}}{r^6} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}$$

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

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

多元函数的偏导数常常用于建立某些偏微分方程.
偏微分方程是描述自然现象、反映自然规律的一种
重要手段. 例如方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$
(a 是常数)称为波动方程, 它可用来描述各类波的运动.

方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ 称为拉普拉斯
(Laplace)方程, 满足这一方程的函数称为调和函数.

拉普拉斯方程是电磁学, 天文学, 流体力学领域经常
遇到的一类重要数学问题, 拉普拉斯被誉为法国的牛顿,
与拉格朗日与勒让德称为法国3L.