第三节 多元数量值函数的导数与微分

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作业 P57习题5.3 (A)
1(单号小题) 2(1); 4(1); 6; 7; 11; 12(1);
14; 18; 21; 23(1); 26(1)(3); 28; 30(4);
31(1); 35; 36(1)
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3.1 偏导数

定义3.1 设二元函数z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内

极限
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,则称此极限为函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 对 x

的偏导数,记为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}; \quad z_x\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)};$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0); f_1(x_0, y_0).$$

注:
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x = x_0}$$

同样可定义对y的偏导数

$$f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}, y_{0} + \Delta y) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{\Delta y}$$
$$= \frac{d}{dy} f(x_{0}, y)|_{y=y_{0}}$$

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 ,则该偏导数称为偏导函数,也简称为

偏导数,记为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, z_x , $f_x(x,y)$, $f_1(x,y)$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, z_y , $f_y(x,y)$, $f_2(x,y)$

偏导数的概念可以推广到二元以上的函数.

例如, 三元函数u = f(x, y, z) 在点(x, y, z) 处对x 的偏导数定义为

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

$$f_{y}(x,y,z) = ?$$
(请自己写出)
$$f_{z}(x,y,z) = ?$$

如果 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 对 x 及 y 的偏导数均存在,

则称z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可偏导。

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

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

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

解法2:
$$z|_{v=2} = x^2 + 6x + 4$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, 2)} = (2x + 6) \left|_{x = 1} = 8\right|$$

$$z|_{x=1} = 1 + 3y + y^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right|_{(1, 2)} = (3 + 2y) \Big|_{y=2} = 7$$

例2. 设 $z = x^y$ (x > 0, 且 $x \ne 1$), 求证

$$\frac{x}{y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$$

i.e.
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y + x^y = 2z$$

解:
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}$$
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

例4. 已知理想气体的状态方程 pV = RT (R 为常数),

求证:
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = -1$$

$$iE: p = \frac{RT}{V}, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} = -\frac{RT}{V^2}$$

$$V = \frac{RT}{p}, \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{R}{p}$$

$$T = \frac{pV}{R}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} = -\frac{RT}{pV} = -1$$

说明:此例表明, 偏导数记号是一个 整体记号,不能看作 分子与分母的商!

二元函数偏导数的几何意义:

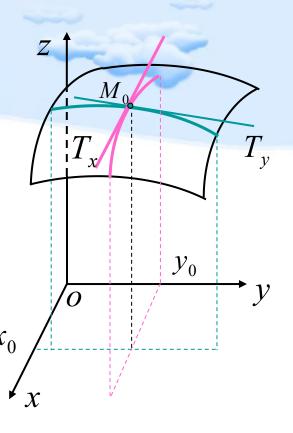
$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{y=y_0}^{x=x_0} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(x, y_0) \right|_{x=x_0}$$

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. (沿与x轴平行的方向的变化率)

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{y=y_0}^{x=x_0} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} f(x_0, y) \right|_{y=y_0}$$





例5 $z = f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$f_x(0,0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,0) \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$
$$f_y(0,0) = \frac{d}{dy} f(0,y) \Big|_{y=0} = 0$$

在上节已证 f(x,y) 在点(0,0)并不连续!

注意:函数在某点各偏导数都存在, 并不能保证在该点连续. 在上册课本中,我们知道:边长为x的正方形, 当边长改变一点点时,面积的改变量是

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$$

$$= (x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2 = 2x\Delta x + \Delta x^2$$

称函数改变量的线性主部为微分

引例 设长方形的长为x, 宽为y, 当长和宽均改变一点点时, 求面积的改变量.

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

$$= (x + \Delta x)(y + \Delta y) - xy = x\Delta y + y\Delta x + \Delta x\Delta y$$

类似定义二元函数的全微分

3.1 全微分

定义3.2(全微分) 设z = f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某邻域

 $U(x_0,y_0)$ 内有定义. 如果

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$
$$= a_1 \Delta x + a_2 \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

其中, a_1, a_2 是与 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 无关的两个常数, $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$,

则称函数f在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, $a_1 \Delta x + a_2 \Delta y$ 为f在 (x_0, y_0)

的全微分,记作 $dz|_{(x_0,y_0)}$ 或 $df(x_0,y_0)$, 即

$$dz\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = a_1 \Delta x + a_2 \Delta y, \quad dz\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)} = a_1 dx + a_2 dy$$

注:若函数在域D 内各点都可微,则称此函数在D 内可微. 当 ρ 充分小时,全微分就是f在 (x_0, y_0) 处改变量的近似值.

定理3.1 (可微的必要条件)

设
$$z = f(x, y)$$
在 (x_0, y_0) 可微,则

- (1) f在(x_0, y_0)连续;
- (2) f在(x_0, y_0)处的两个偏导数均存在,且有

$$a_1 = f_x(x_0, y_0), \ a_2 = f_y(x_0, y_0), \ \mathbb{P}$$

$$df(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)dx + f_y(x_0, y_0)dy.$$

证(1)
$$z = f(x, y)$$
在 (x_0, y_0) 可微 $\Rightarrow \Delta z = a_1 \Delta x + a_2 \Delta y + o(\rho)$,

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \Delta z = 0, \ \overline{\text{m}} \ \Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = \lim_{\rho \to 0} [f(x_0, y_0) + \Delta z]$$

$$= f(x_0, y_0)$$

即f在 (x_0, y_0) 连续.

(2) 由z = f(x, y)在 (x_0, y_0) 可微, $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = a_1 \Delta x + a_2 \Delta y + o(\rho)$ 当 $\Delta y = 0$ 时,上式仍成立,此时 $\rho = |\Delta x|$, $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) = a_1 \Delta x + o(|\Delta x|)$ $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = a_1 = f_x(x_0, y_0),$$

同理可得 $a_2 = f_v(x_0, y_0)$.

$$df(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)dx + f_y(x_0, y_0)dy.$$

注: 定理3.1的逆定理不成立.即:

偏导数存在函数不一定可微!

例6 讨论函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & , x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
的连续性和可微性.

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 0 \right| \le |y| \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad f$$
在(0,0)连续

$$f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$$
, \triangle

$$\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y] = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \longrightarrow \mathbf{0}$$

$$\neq o(\rho)$$
 因此,函数在点 (0,0) 不可微.

定理3.2 (可微的充分条件) 设 $f_x(x,y)$ 和 $f_y(x,y)$ 在 (x_0,y_0) 的某一邻域内存在,且在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续,则 f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 处可微.

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

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

$$+ [f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)]$$

$$= f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y$$
(由连续的定义及极限与无穷小的关系) $(0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1)$

$$f_x(x, y) \pi f_y(x, y) \underbrace{E(x_0, y_0)}_{\Delta x} \underbrace{L_x(x_0, y_0)}_{\Delta x} + \underbrace{L_y(x_0, y_0)}_{\Delta y} + \underbrace{L_y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lim_{\begin{subarray}{c} \Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 \end{subarray}} \alpha = 0, & \lim_{\begin{subarray}{c} \Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 \end{subarray}} \beta = 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 & \Delta y \to 0 \end{subarray} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta z = \dots = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \alpha = 0, & \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \beta = 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0 & \Delta y \to 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到
$$\frac{\alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y}{\rho} \le |\alpha| + |\beta| \to 0$$
,故有

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

所以函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微.

推广: 类似可讨论三元及三元以上函数的可微性问题.

例如,三元函数 u = f(x, y, z) 可微,则它的全微分为:

$$d u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$