

### 第三节 多元函数的全微分

#### 习题 8-3

1. 求下列函数的全微分:

$$(1) \quad z = \frac{x-y}{x+y}; \quad (2) \quad z = \arctan e^{xy};$$

$$(3) \quad u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}; \quad (4) \quad u = x^{yz};$$

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

所以

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2} dx - \frac{2x}{(x+y)^2} dy \\ &= \frac{2}{(x+y)^2} (ydx - xdy). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+(e^{xy})^2} \cdot e^{xy} \cdot y = \frac{e^{xy}y}{1+e^{2xy}},$

由所给函数关于自变量是  $x, y$  的对称性, 可知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{e^{xy}x}{1+e^{2xy}},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{e^{xy}y}{1+e^{2xy}} dx + \frac{e^{xy}x}{1+e^{2xy}} dy \\ &= \frac{e^{xy}}{1+e^{2xy}} (ydx + xdy). \end{aligned}$$

(3) 因为  $u = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$

所以

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

由所给出函数关于自变量是  $x, y, z$  的对称性, 可知

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

故

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz \\ &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dy + \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} (x dx + y dy + z dz). \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{因为} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yzx^{yz-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = zx^{yz} \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = yx^{yz} \ln x,$$

所以

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = yzx^{yz-1} dx + zx^{yz} \ln x dy + yx^{yz} \ln x dz.$$

2. 求下列函数在给定点的全微分:

$$(1) \quad z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2, \quad (0,0), (1,1);$$

$$(2) \quad z = x \sin(x+y), \quad (0,0), \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \quad \text{因为} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = -4, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = -4,$$

所以

$$dz \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0,$$

$$dz \Big|_{(1,1)} = -4dx - 4dy = -4(dx + dy).$$

$$(2) \quad \text{因为} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cos(x+y),$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})} = 1, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})} = 0,$$

所以

$$dz \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad dz \Big|_{(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})} = dx.$$

3. 求函数  $z = \frac{y}{x}$ , 当  $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=-0.2$  时的全增量与全微分.

解 全增量  $\Delta z = \frac{y + \Delta y}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x\Delta y - y\Delta x}{x(x + \Delta x)},$

全微分  $dz = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{y}{x})\Delta x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{y}{x})\Delta y = -\frac{y}{x^2}\Delta x + \frac{1}{x}\Delta y.$

当  $x = 2, y = 1, \Delta x = 0.1, \Delta y = -0.2$  时,

$$\Delta z = \frac{-0.4 - 0.1}{2 \times 2.1} = -\frac{5}{42} \approx -0.119,$$

$$dz = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-0.2) = -0.125.$$

4. 证明函数  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$  在  $(0, 0)$  点连续,  $f_x(0, 0)$  及  $f_y(0, 0)$  存在, 但函数在  $(0, 0)$  点不可微.

证 因为  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域有定义, 且

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

所以  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点连续. 又因为

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

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

所以  $f_x(0, 0) = 0$  及  $f_y(0, 0) = 0$  存在. 而

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

让点  $(\Delta x, \Delta y)$  沿着直线  $\Delta y = \Delta x$  趋于点  $(0, 0)$ , 即  $\Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0$ , 得

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x||\Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0,$$

即  $\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]$  不是比  $\rho$  高阶的无穷小, 故函数  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$  在  $(0, 0)$  点不可微.

**注意** 在一元函数中, 函数在某点的可导性与可微性是等价的, 但对于多元函数, 它在某点的偏导数均存在也不能保证它的可微性, 这是多元函数与一元函数的不同处之一.

常见的错误是, 在讨论  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点是否可微时, 写成

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - dz|_{(0,0)}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}},$$

式中出现了  $dz|_{(0,0)}$  是不对的, 因为  $dz|_{(0,0)}$  是否存在尚不知道, 这正是我们要讨论的问题.

$$5. \quad \text{设 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{当 } (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & \text{当 } (x, y) = (0, 0), \end{cases} \quad \text{试问 } f(x, y) \text{ 在点 } (0, 0) \text{ 处是否可微?}$$

$$\text{解 因为 } f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0,$$

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

而

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\rho} &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

让点  $(\Delta x, \Delta y)$  沿直线  $\Delta y = \Delta x$  趋于点  $(0, 0)$ , 即  $\Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0$ , 得

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2^{\frac{3}{2}} (\Delta x)^3} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{2}} \Delta x} \text{ 不存在,}$$

即  $\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]$  不是比  $\rho$  高阶的无穷小, 故  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处不可微.