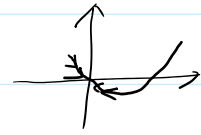
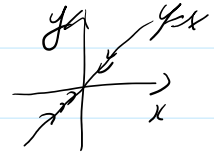


$$1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \begin{cases} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2}{x+x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

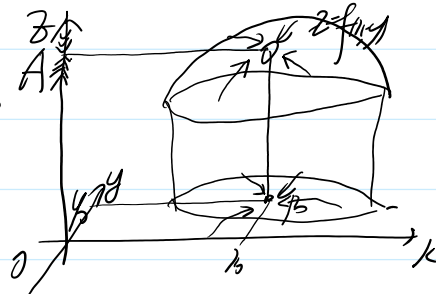
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^2 \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x(x^2+1)}{x+x^2+k} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^2 \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3-x^2}{x^2} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x+y} \text{ 不存在}$$



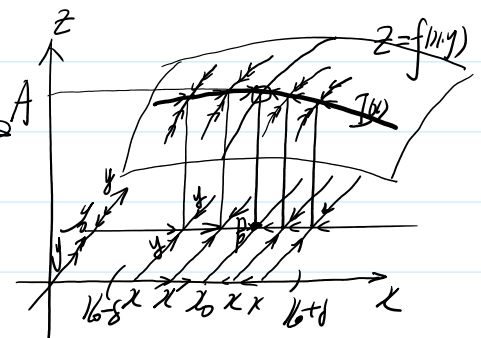
$$\text{二重极限 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = A$$

= 一致极限



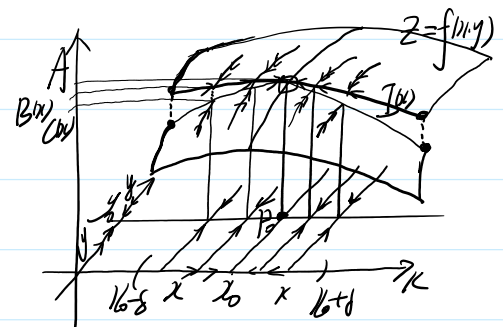
$$\left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (I(x)) = A \right.$$

$$\left. \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} J(y) = B \right.$$



= 二重极限存在 \Rightarrow 二重极限存在

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = A$$



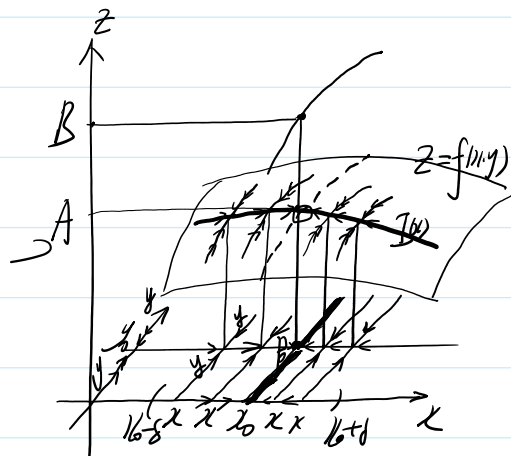
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} I(x) \text{ 不存在, } I(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = C(x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = B(y) \end{array} \right. \quad B(y) \neq C(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} I(x) \text{ 不存在, } I(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \rightarrow y_0 + 0 \text{ 时 } I(x) = \alpha \\ y \rightarrow y_0 - 0 \text{ 时 } I(x) = \beta \\ \alpha \neq \beta \end{array} \right. \quad \text{或 } \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = \beta(x) \quad \beta(x) \neq \alpha(x)$$

二重极限存在 \Leftrightarrow 重极限存在

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) \stackrel{\text{重极限}}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = B$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) \text{ 沿除 } x=y \text{ 外任意曲线 } A$$



多元连续函数

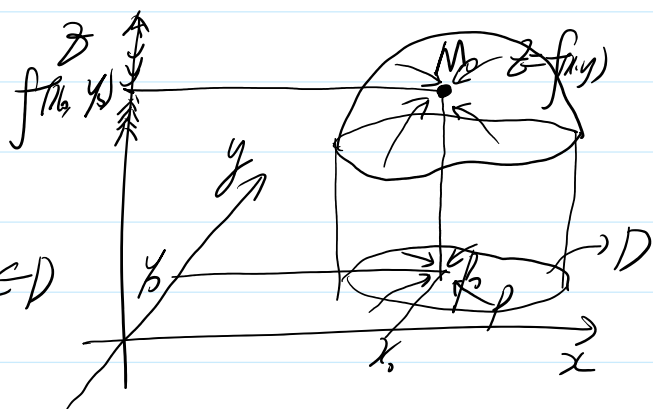
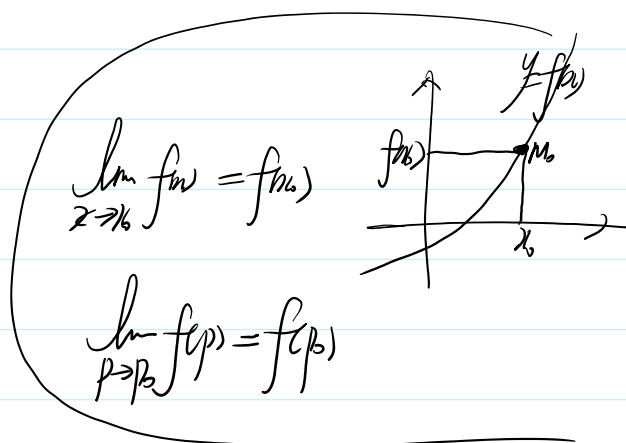
$$\lim_{p \rightarrow p_0} f(p) = f(p_0) \quad p, p_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$n=2, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0)$$

$\Leftrightarrow z = f(x,y)$ 在 $p(x_0, y_0)$ 连续

$z = f(x,y)$ 在 D 上连续 $\Leftrightarrow \forall p(x_0, y_0) \in D$

皆有 $z = f(x,y)$ 在 p 处连续



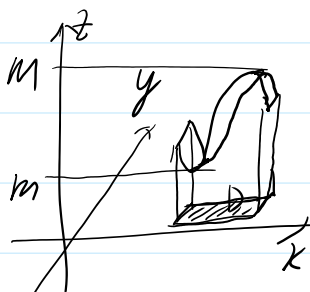
多元连续函数 $z = f(p)$ 的运算法则 与 一元连续函数 $y = f(x)$ 的法则完全一样

① 四则运算法则 ② 复合函数法则

有界闭域 D 上连续函数的性质

① $z = f(x, y)$ 在有界闭域 D 上连续, 则

$\exists p_1(x_1, y_1)$ 与 $p_2(x_2, y_2)$ 使得 $f(x_1, y_1) = m \leq f(x, y) \leq M = f(x_2, y_2)$



② $z = f(x, y)$ 在有界闭域 D 上连续, 则

$\exists M > 0$, 使得 $\forall p(x, y) \in D$ 有 $|f(x, y)| \leq M$

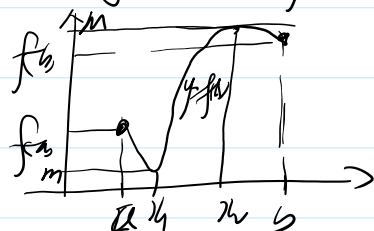
③ $z = f(x, y)$ 在有界闭域 D 上连续, 则对

$\forall \mu \in [m, M]$ $\exists p(x, y) \in D$, 使得 $f(x, y) = \mu$

(与 $[a, b]$ 上连续函数性质一样)

① $y = f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, 则 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$

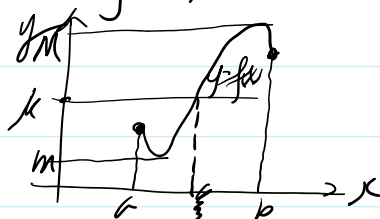
使得 $f(x_1) = m \leq f(x) \leq M = f(x_2)$



② $y = f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续 $\Rightarrow \exists M$ 使 $|f(x)| \leq M$

③ $y = f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, 则对 $\forall \mu \in [m, M]$

则 $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ 使得 $f(\xi) = \mu$



偏导数

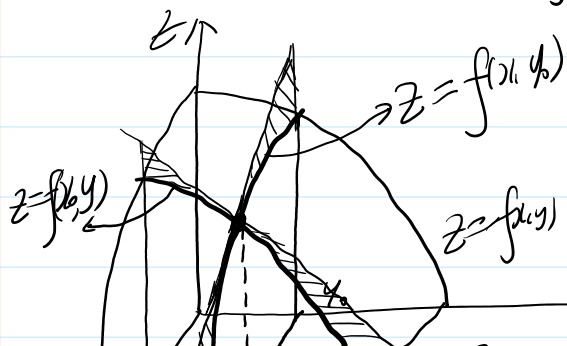
$z = f(x, y)$ 在 $p_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处偏导数

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ∂ bound.

∂ bound

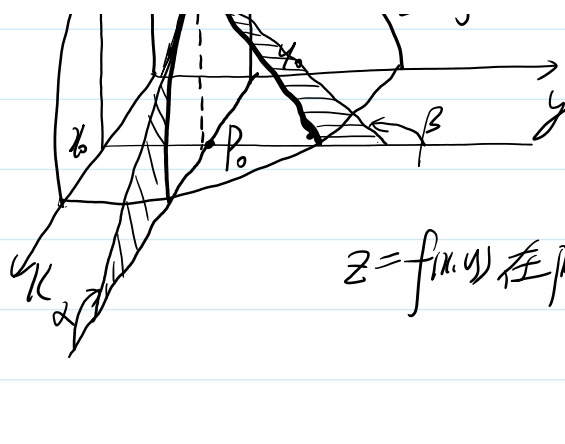
1) 令 $y = y_0$ 相对于 x 不变, $z = f(x, y)$ 为 x -元函数 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$

2) 令 $x = x_0$ 相对于 y 不变, $z = f(x, y)$ 为 y -元函数 $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$



$$z = f(x, y) \Rightarrow z'_x(y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \tan \alpha$$

$$z = f(x, y) \Rightarrow z'_y(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \tan \beta$$



$$z = f(x, y) \rightarrow z_j(\beta) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \tan \beta$$

$$z = f(x, y) \text{ 在 } P_0(x_0, y_0) \text{ 处可偏导} \begin{cases} \Rightarrow z = f(x, y) \text{ 在 } P_0 \text{ 处连续} \\ \Rightarrow z = f(x, y) \text{ 在 } x = x_0 \text{ 处 (} P_0 \text{ 处) 连续} \\ \Rightarrow z = f(x, y) \text{ 在 } y = y_0 \text{ 处 (} P_0 \text{ 处) 连续} \end{cases}$$

偏导函数

1) 令 $y = y_0$ 相对于 x 不变, $z = f(x, y)$ 为 x -元函数 $f'_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y) - f(x_0, y)}{\Delta x}$

2) 令 $x = x_0$ 相对于 y 不变, $z = f(x, y)$ 为 y -元函数 $f'_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$

定理 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 P_0 处可偏导, 且 $f'_x(x, y)$ 与 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处有界, 则 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 P_0 处连续

$u = f(x, y, z)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处可偏导数

$\begin{pmatrix} y=y_0 \\ z=z_0 \end{pmatrix}$ 不变 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 为 x -元函数 $u'_x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, z_0) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\Delta x}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x=x_0 \\ z=z_0 \end{pmatrix}$ 不变 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 为 y -元函数 $u'_y = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\Delta y}$