

# 微积分 A (2)

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第 9 讲

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**例 30.** 假设  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为二阶连续可导函数, 而隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  可由方程  $x + y = f(x, z)$  确定, 其中  $\partial_2 f(x, z) \neq 0$ . 计算  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

**解:** 将方程两边分别对  $x, y$  求偏导可得

$$1 = \partial_1 f(x, z) + \partial_2 f(x, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad 1 = \partial_2 f(x, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$$

由此我们立刻可知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - \partial_1 f(x, z)}{\partial_2 f(x, z)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\partial_2 f(x, z)}.$$

于是我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{\partial_2 f(x, z)} \right) = - \frac{1}{(\partial_2 f(x, z))^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\partial_2 f(x, z)) \\&= - \frac{1}{(\partial_2 f(x, z))^2} \left( \partial_{12} f(x, z) + \partial_{22} f(x, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\&= - \frac{1}{(\partial_2 f(x, z))^2} \left( \partial_{12} f(x, z) + \partial_{22} f(x, z) \cdot \frac{1 - \partial_1 f(x, z)}{\partial_2 f(x, z)} \right) \\&= \frac{\partial_{22} f(x, z) \cdot \partial_1 f(x, z) - \partial_{12} f(x, z) \cdot \partial_2 f(x, z) - \partial_{22} f(x, z)}{(\partial_2 f(x, z))^3}.\end{aligned}$$

例 31. 求函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$   
在原点处的偏导数  $f'_x(0, 0)$ ,  $f'_y(0, 0)$ , 并考察  $f$   
在原点处的连续性和可微性.

解: 由偏导数的定义可知

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1, \quad f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1.$$

$\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ , 我们有

$$0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq \frac{|x|^3 + |y|^3}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

于是由夹逼原理可知

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0),$$

从而  $f$  在原点处连续. 下证  $f$  在原点处不可微.

用反证法, 假设  $f$  在原点处可微, 则

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - (x-y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x, -x) - (x+x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{2}x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

矛盾! 故  $f$  在原点处不可微.

例 32.  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , 定义

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}(1 - e^{-xy}), & \text{若 } x \neq 0, \\ y, & \text{若 } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

考察函数  $f$  的连续性、可微性与连续可导性, 并给出理由.

解:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 定义

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}(1 - e^{-x}), & \text{若 } x \neq 0, \\ 1, & \text{若 } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

则由定义可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}(1 - e^{-x}) = 1 = g(0),$$

故  $g$  为连续函数. 由复合函数求导法则可知, 当  $x \neq 0$  时, 均有  $g'(x) = \frac{(x+1)e^{-x}-1}{x^2}$ . 另外,

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-x-e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1+e^{-x}}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)e^{-x}-1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-xe^{-x}}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

因此  $g$  为连续可导. 又  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , 我们有

$$f(x, y) = yg(xy).$$

于是  $f$  为连续可导, 从而可微, 进而连续.



例 33. 设  $z_0 \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ . 求  $\mathbb{R}^3$  上的连续可导函数  $z = z(x, y, t)$  使得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \quad z(x, y, 0) = z_0(x, y).$$

证明: 固定  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 定义

$$f(t) = z(x - at, y - bt, t),$$

则  $f$  可导, 且我们有

$$f'(t) = \left( -a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \right)(x - at, y - bt, t) = 0,$$

于是  $f$  为常值函数, 从而  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 均有

$$z(x - at, y - bt, t) = z(x, y, 0) = z_0(x, y),$$

由此可知,  $\forall (x, y, t) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , 我们有

$$z(x, y, t) = z_0(x + at, y + bt).$$

该函数也的确满足原来的偏微分方程, 因此它就是所求偏微分方程的解.

**例 34.** 设  $D = [0, a] \times [0, b]$ ,  $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为函数.  
求证: 存在函数  $f: [0, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  使得  $\forall (x, y) \in D$ ,  
均有  $F(x, y) = f(y)$  当且仅当  $\forall (x, y) \in D$ ,  
均有  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0$ .

**证明: 必要性.** 若存在函数  $f: [0, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  使得  
 $\forall (x, y) \in D$ , 均有  $F(x, y) = f(y)$ , 则由偏导数  
的定义立刻可知  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0$ .

充分性.  $\forall (x, y) \in D$ , 由 Lagrange 中值定理可知, 存在  $\xi$  介于  $0, x$  之间使得

$$F(x, y) - F(0, y) = x \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(\xi, y) = 0,$$

也即有  $F(x, y) = F(0, y)$ . 于是, 若  $\forall y \in [0, b]$ , 定义  $f(y) = F(0, y)$ . 则  $\forall (x, y) \in D$ , 我们均有

$$F(x, y) = f(y).$$

**例 35.** 假设  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  为开集, 而  $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega$ .  
若  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某个邻域内可导  
且偏导数有界, 求证:  $f$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续.

**证明:** 由题设可知存在  $\exists r, M > 0$  使得

$$B((x_0, y_0), \sqrt{2}r) \subseteq \Omega,$$

且  $f$  在  $B((x_0, y_0), \sqrt{2}r)$  上可导, 并且

$$\forall (x, y) \in B((x_0, y_0), \sqrt{2}r),$$

我们均有  $|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)| \leq M, |\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)| \leq M.$

$\forall (x, y) \in B((x_0, y_0), r)$ , 由 Lagrange 中值定理可知, 存在  $\xi$  介于  $x_0, x$  之间, 存在  $\eta$  介于  $y_0, y$  之间使得

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, y) - f(x_0, y) &= (x - x_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi, y), \\f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0) &= (y - y_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, \eta).\end{aligned}$$

因  $|\xi - x_0| < r$ ,  $|y - y_0| < r$ ,  $|\eta - y_0| < r$ , 则

$(\xi, y), (x_0, \eta) \in B((x_0, y_0), \sqrt{2}r)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| &\leq |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y)| + |f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ &= \left| (x - x_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi, y) \right| + \left| (y - y_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, \eta) \right| \\ &\leq M|x - x_0| + M|y - y_0|. \end{aligned}$$

于是由夹逼原理可知  $f$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续.

**例 36.** 假设  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  为开集, 而  $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega$ . 若函数  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  使得  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$  存在, 它在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内关于  $y$  有偏导数, 并且该偏导函数在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续, 求证: 函数  $f$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微.

**证明:** 由题设可知  $\exists r > 0$  使得

$$B((x_0, y_0), r) \subseteq \Omega,$$

且  $f$  在  $B((x_0, y_0), r)$  上有偏导函数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ , 后者还在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续.



由偏导数的定义、Lagrange 中值定理、夹逼原理以及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的连续性可知, 当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) &= (f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)) + (f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)) \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + o(1) \right) (x - x_0) + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0 + \theta(y - y_0)) \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + o(1) \right) (x - x_0) + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) + o(1) \right) (y - y_0) \\ &= (x - x_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) + o(x - x_0) + o(y - y_0) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + o(1) \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\theta \in (0, 1)$ . 因此  $f$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微.

**例 37.** 假设  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  在点  $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$  可微,  $\vec{\ell}_1, \vec{\ell}_2, \vec{\ell}_3$  为  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中互相垂直的单位向量, 求证: 在点  $X_0$  处, 我们有

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2.$$

**证明:** 我们记  $\vec{\ell}_j = (a_{1j}, a_{2j}, a_{3j})^T$  ( $1 \leq j \leq 3$ ). 则在点  $X_0$  处, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_1} &= a_{11} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + a_{21} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + a_{31} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_2} &= a_{12} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + a_{22} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + a_{32} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_3} &= a_{13} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + a_{23} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + a_{33} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}.\end{aligned}$$

令  $A = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq 3}$ . 因  $\vec{\ell}_1, \vec{\ell}_2, \vec{\ell}_3$  为正交的单位向量, 则  $A$  为正交矩阵, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_3}\right)^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_3} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}_3} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^T A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}^T A^T A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

例 38. 求函数  $z = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \sin y}$  在 origin  $(0, 0)$  处带二阶 Peano 余项的 Taylor 展式.

解: 当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sin x}{1 - \sin y} &= \sin x (1 + \sin y + o(\sin y)) \\ &= (x + o(x^2))(1 + y + o(y)) \\ &= x + xy + xo(y) + (1 + y)o(x^2) \\ &= x + xy + o(x^2 + y^2).\end{aligned}$$

例 39. 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x - y + \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$

求证: 函数  $f$  在原点处连续, 沿任意方向的方向导数都存在, 但不可微.

证明: (1)  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| &= \left| x - y + \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4} \right| \\ &\leq |x| + |y| + \frac{|xy^2| \cdot |y|}{x^2 + y^4} \leq |x| + |y| + \frac{1}{2}|y|. \end{aligned}$$

于是由夹逼原理可知函数  $f$  在原点连续.

(2) 固定  $\vec{\ell}^0 = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ . 由定义可知

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}^0}(0, 0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h\vec{\ell}^0) - f(0, 0)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \cos \theta - \sin \theta + \frac{h^4(\cos \theta) \sin^3 \theta}{h(h^2 \cos^2 \theta + h^4 \sin^4 \theta)} \right) \\&= \cos \theta - \sin \theta.\end{aligned}$$

故  $f$  在原点处沿任意方向的方向导数存在.

(3) 用反证法, 假设  $f$  在原点可微. 由定义可得

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)=1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)=-1$ . 由复合函数极限法则,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{(x^2 + y^4)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{y^2 \cdot y^3}{(y^4 + y^4)\sqrt{y^4 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

矛盾! 故  $f$  在原点处不可微.

**例 40.** 设  $\ell$  正则曲面  $S : F(x, y, z) = 0$  上在点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面上过点  $P_0$  的直线, 求证: 在曲面  $S$  上存在过点  $P_0$  的曲线使得它在点  $P_0$  处的切线为  $\ell$ .

**证明:** 由于  $S$  为正则曲面, 则  $\text{grad}F(P_0) \neq \vec{0}$ . 不失一般性, 设  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0) \neq 0$ . 由隐函数定理知, 方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  可在点  $P_0$  的邻域内确定隐函数  $z = f(x, y)$ , 其中

$$|x - x_0| < \delta, \quad |y - y_0| < \delta, \quad \delta > 0.$$



假设直线  $\ell$  的单位方向为  $(a, b, c)$ . 因  $\ell$  位于曲面  $S$  在点  $P_0$  处的切平面上, 则

$$a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) - c = 0,$$

也即  $c = a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ .  $\forall t \in (-\delta, \delta)$ , 我们有  $|at| < \delta$ ,  $|bt| < \delta$ , 由此定义

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_0 + at, \\ y(t) = y_0 + bt, \\ z(t) = f(x_0 + at, y_0 + bt), \end{cases}$$

进而我们得到曲面  $S$  上的一条过  $P_0$  的曲线  
且该曲线在点  $P_0$  的切线为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{x'(0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(0)}.$$

但  $x'(0) = a$ ,  $y'(0) = b$ , 而

$$z'(0) = a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = c,$$

因此上述切线就是题设直线  $\ell$ , 即曲线  $\Gamma$  满足  
题设条件, 故所证成立.

例 41. 假设  $z = z(x, y)$  为二阶连续可导且满足

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

其中  $B^2 - AC > 0$  且  $C \neq 0$ . 若令

$$\begin{cases} u = x + \alpha y, \\ v = x + \beta y, \end{cases}$$

试确定  $\alpha, \beta$  的值使得原方程等价于

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

解: 由题设可知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \beta = \left( \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \left( \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z,$$

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

帶入題設方程可得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= A \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z + 2B \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) \left( \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z \\ &\quad + C \left( \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z \\ &= (A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \\ &\quad + 2(A + B(\alpha + \beta) + C\alpha\beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \\ &\quad + (A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是要使题设方程等价于  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ , 只需假设

$$A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2 = 0, \quad A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2 = 0,$$

$$A + B(\alpha + \beta) + C\alpha\beta \neq 0.$$

由于  $B^2 - AC > 0$ , 因此我们只需令

$$\alpha = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C},$$

$$\beta = \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C}.$$

此时我们还有

$$\begin{aligned} & A + B(\alpha + \beta) + C\alpha\beta \\ &= A - \frac{2B^2}{C} + A = \frac{2}{C}(AC - B^2) \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是要使题设方程等价于  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ , 只需假设

$$\alpha = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C}, \quad \beta = \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C}.$$

此时存在两个连续可导函数  $f, g$  使得

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

例 42.  $\forall x, y, z > 0$ , 定义

$$f(x, y, z) = \log x + 2 \log y + 3 \log z.$$

求  $f$  在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6r^2$  ( $r > 0$ ) 上的最大值, 并证明  $\forall a, b, c > 0$ , 均有

$$ab^2c^3 \leq 108 \left( \frac{a+b+c}{6} \right)^6.$$

解: 令  $S = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6r^2\}$ , 则  $S$  为二维曲面.



固定  $P^* \in S$ . 注意到

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \log u = -\infty,$$

而  $\forall (x, y, z) \in S$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &= \log x + 2 \log y + 3 \log z \\ &\leq \log x + 2 \log(\sqrt{6}r) + 3 \log(\sqrt{6}r) \\ &= \log x + 5 \log(\sqrt{6}r), \end{aligned}$$

同理, 我们也有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &\leq 2 \log y + 4 \log(\sqrt{6}r), \\ f(x, y, z) &\leq 3 \log z + 3 \log(\sqrt{6}r). \end{aligned}$$

由此知  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$  使得  $\forall (x, y, z) \in S$ , 当  $0 < x < \varepsilon$  或者  $0 < y < \varepsilon$  或者  $0 < z < \varepsilon$  时, 我们总会有  $f(x, y, z) < f(P^*)$ . 定义

$$S_\varepsilon = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \geq \varepsilon, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6r^2\}.$$

则  $S_\varepsilon$  为有界闭集, 并且  $P^* \in S_\varepsilon$ . 而  $f$  为连续函数, 于是它在  $S_\varepsilon$  上有最大值. 由前面的讨论可知, 该最大值也是  $f$  在  $S$  上的最大值. 我们将相应的最大值点记作  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

$\forall x, y, z > 0$  以及  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , 定义

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \log x + 2 \log y + 3 \log z \\ + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6r^2).$$

由 Lagrange 乘数法可知,  $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  使得

$$0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = \frac{1}{x_0} + 2\lambda x_0,$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = \frac{2}{y_0} + 2\lambda y_0,$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = \frac{3}{z_0} + 2\lambda z_0,$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda}(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 6r^2.$$

于是我们有

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-2\lambda}}, \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\lambda}}, \quad z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{-2\lambda}},$$
$$-\frac{1}{2\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{3}{2\lambda} - 6r^2 = 0,$$

从而  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2r^2}$ , 进而可知  $f$  在  $D$  上的最大值点为  $(r, \sqrt{2}r, \sqrt{3}r)$ , 相应的最大值为

$$f(r, \sqrt{2}r, \sqrt{3}r) = 6 \log r + \log 2 + \frac{3}{2} \log 3.$$

$\forall a, b, c > 0$ , 我们令

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}(a + b + c)},$$

则  $(\sqrt{a})^2 + (\sqrt{b})^2 + (\sqrt{c})^2 = 6r^2$ , 从而我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \log \sqrt{a} + 2 \log \sqrt{b} + 3 \log \sqrt{c} \\ \leq 6 \log r + \log 2 + \frac{3}{2} \log 3. \end{aligned}$$

由此我们立刻可得

$$ab^2c^3 \leq 108r^{12} = 108 \left( \frac{a + b + c}{6} \right)^6.$$

**例 43.** 假设  $x = f(u, v)$ ,  $y = g(u, v)$ ,  $w = h(x, y)$  均有二阶连续偏导数且满足

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

证明:  $w = h(f(u, v), g(u, v))$  满足  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0$ .

**证明:** 由复合求导法则可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} &= \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(u, v), \end{aligned}$$

由此我们立刻可以导出

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(u, v) \right) \\&= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u, v) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}(u, v) \\&\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(u, v) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2}(u, v) \\&= \left( \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y \partial x}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \\&\quad + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \\&\quad + \left( \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \\&\quad + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(f(u, v), g(u, v)) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2}.\end{aligned}$$

为简便记号, 下面省去自变量. 由对称性可得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2}.\end{aligned}$$

由前面讨论立刻可知

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \left( \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \left( \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right) \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} \right).\end{aligned}$$



又由于  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}$ ,  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ , 于是我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} &= 0, \\ \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u}\right)^2, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u \partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u \partial v}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} &= -\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}.\end{aligned}$$

但  $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 从而最终我们有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

例 44. 设  $x = f(y, z)$ ,  $y = g(x, z)$ ,  $z = h(x, y)$ , 其中  $f, g, h$  为可微函数. 求证:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = -1.$$

证明: 由题设可知

$$x = f(g(x, z), z), \quad z = h(x, g(x, z)).$$

由此立刻可得

$$1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \quad 0 = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \quad 1 = \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}.$$

于是我们就有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}}, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 1.$$

进而立刻可得知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \cdot \left( -\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

**例 45.** 设函数  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  可微且使得

$$\lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = +\infty.$$

求证:  $\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \exists (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  使得我们有

$$\text{grad} f(x_0, y_0) = \vec{v}.$$

**证明:**  $\forall \vec{v} = (v_1, v_2)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$  以及  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  
令  $F(x, y) = f(x, y) - v_1x - v_2y$ . 则  $F$  为可微函数并且  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y) &\geq f(x, y) - (|v_1x| + |v_2y|) \\ &\geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \left( \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

于是由夹逼原理可知  $\lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = +\infty$ ,  
则  $\exists R > 0$  使得  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , 当  $x^2 + y^2 > R^2$  时,  
均有  $F(x, y) > F(0, 0)$ , 由此立刻可得

$$\inf_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2} F(x, y) = \inf_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} F(x, y).$$

又  $F$  连续而  $\bar{B}((0, 0); R)$  为有界闭集, 则上述  
下确界能在圆盘内某点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处取到, 该点  
也是  $F$  的极小值点, 从而

$$\vec{0} = \text{grad} F(x_0, y_0) = \text{grad} f(x_0, y_0) - \vec{v}.$$

**例 46.** 假设  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为连续可导函数使得  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ , 我们均有

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) > 0.$$

求证: 原点为函数  $f$  的唯一极小值点且

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0.$$

**证明:**  $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ , 均有

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) > 0,$$

于是  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$  不全为零, 因此点  $(x, y)$  不为  $f$  的驻点, 因而也不是  $f$  的极值点.

任取  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ .  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 令

$$F(t) = f(tx, ty).$$

则  $F$  连续可导. 由单变量 Lagrange 中值定理可知,  $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$  使得我们有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) - f(0, 0) &= F'(\theta) = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\theta x, \theta y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\theta x, \theta y) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta} \left( \theta x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\theta x, \theta y) + \theta y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\theta x, \theta y) \right) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

故  $(0,0)$  为  $f$  的严格最小值点, 因此也为  $f$  的极小值点, 则  $df(0,0) = 0$ . 由前面的讨论可知, 原点为  $f$  的唯一极小值点. 又由微分定义知

$$f(x,y) - f(0,0) = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), \quad (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0),$$

由此我们立刻可得

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0.$$



**例 47.** 设光滑曲面  $S$  的方程为  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ , 而  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \notin S$ . 取  $S$  上的点  $P_1$  使得线段  $P_0P_1$  恰是点  $P_0$  到  $S$  的距离, 求证: 向量  $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}$  与曲面  $S$  在点  $P_1$  处的切平面垂直.

**证明:** 记  $P_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ .  $\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , 令

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2,$$

则  $f$  为初等函数, 故连续可导.

$\forall (x, y, z, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^4$ , 定义

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda F(x, y, z).$$

因点  $P_1$  为  $\sqrt{f}$  在  $S$  上的最小值点, 则它是  $f$  在  $S$  上的最小值点, 从而也是条件极小值点, 于是  $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  使得  $(P_1, \lambda)$  为  $L$  的驻点, 故

$$0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(P_1, \lambda) = 2(x_1 - x_0) + \lambda \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_1),$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(P_1, \lambda) = 2(y_1 - y_0) + \lambda \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_1),$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}(P_1, \lambda) = 2(z_1 - z_0) + \lambda \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_1),$$

则  $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1} = -\frac{\lambda}{2}\text{grad}F(P_1)$ , 又  $\text{grad}F(P_1)$  为  $S$  在点  $P_1$  的法向量, 因此它与  $S$  在该点的切平面垂直, 从而  $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1}$  也与该切平面垂直.

## 第 2 章 含参积分及广义含参积分

### §1. 含参变量积分的概念及其性质

**回顾:** 假设  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为非空集, 而  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为函数. 如果  $\forall X \in \Omega$  以及  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  使得  $\forall Y \in \Omega$ , 当  $\|X - Y\| < \delta$  时, 我们均有

$$|f(X) - f(Y)| < \varepsilon,$$

则称函数  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上连续.

**定义 1.** 假设  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为非空集, 而  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为函数. 如果  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 均  $\exists \delta > 0$  使得  $\forall X, Y \in \Omega$ , 当  $\|X - Y\| < \delta$  时, 我们有  $|f(X) - f(Y)| < \varepsilon$ , 则称函数  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上一致连续.

**否定形式:** 函数  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上不为一致连续当且仅当  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$  使得  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $\exists X, Y \in \Omega$  使  $\|X - Y\| < \delta$  但我们却有  $|f(X) - f(Y)| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

## 评注

- 函数  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上不为一致连续当且仅当  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$  使得对任意的整数  $k \geq 1$ , 均存在  $X_k, Y_k \in \Omega$  使得  $\|X_k - Y_k\| < \frac{1}{k}$ , 但  $|f(X_k) - f(Y_k)| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .
- 函数  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上不为一致连续当且仅当存在  $\varepsilon_0 > 0$  以及  $\Omega$  中的两点列  $\{X_k\}, \{Y_k\}$  使得  $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|X_k - Y_k\| = 0$ , 但  $\forall k \geq 1$ , 我们却有  $|f(X_k) - f(Y_k)| \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

- 一致连续蕴含连续, 但反之不对:  $\forall x \in (0, 1)$ , 令  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ , 则  $f$  在  $(0, 1)$  上连续但非一致连续. 事实上,  $\forall k \geq 1$ , 我们有

$$\left| f\left(\frac{1}{2(k+1)}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{k+1}\right) \right| = k + 1 \geq 2,$$

$$\text{而与此同时, } \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{2(k+1)} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right| = 0.$$

**作业题:** 判断下列函数是否一致连续:

(1)  $f(x) = x \sin x \quad (0 \leq x < +\infty).$

**回顾:** 若  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为有界闭集, 则  $\Omega$  中的任意点列  $\{X_k\}$  均有子列  $\{X_{\ell_k}\}$  在  $\Omega$  中收敛.

**定理 1.** 如果  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为有界闭集, 而  $f \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ , 则  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上一致连续.

**证明:** 用反证法, 假设  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上不为一致连续, 那么  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$  使得  $\forall k \geq 1$ , 均  $\exists X_k, Y_k \in \Omega$  使得  $\|X_k - Y_k\| < \frac{1}{k}$ , 但是却有  $|f(X_k) - f(Y_k)| \geq \varepsilon_0$ . 由于  $\Omega$  为有界闭集, 因此  $\{X_k\}$  有子列  $\{X_{\ell_k}\}$  在  $\Omega$  中收敛, 设其极限为  $A \in \Omega$ . 于是

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} Y_{\ell_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} X_{\ell_k} + \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (Y_{\ell_k} - X_{\ell_k}) = A.$$



由假设、函数连续性以及复合极限法则可知

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_0 &\leq \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} |f(X_{\ell_k}) - f(Y_{\ell_k})| \\ &= \left| \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} f(X_{\ell_k}) - \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} f(Y_{\ell_k}) \right| = 0.\end{aligned}$$

矛盾! 故所证结论成立.

**作业题:** 判断下列函数是否一致连续:

(2)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{4-x^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1).$

# 极限与极限次序可交换性

**定理 2.** 如果  $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为连续函数, 则  $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$ , 均有

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

**证明:**  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ , 由于函数  $f$  在点  $(x_0, y)$  连续, 于是由复合函数极限法则可知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y).$$

同样利用函数  $f$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的连续性以及复合函数极限法则可得

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

援用同样的证明或利用对称性可知

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

因此所证结论成立.

定义 2. 假设  $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为函数. 如果

$\forall y \in [c, d]$ , 下述积分

$$I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx$$

均有定义, 则我们将之称为 (以  $y$  为参变量的)  
含参变量积分.

# 极限与积分次序可交换性

**定理 3.** 如果  $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为连续函数, 则  $I : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  也为连续函数.

**证明:** 由于  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  为有界闭集而  $f$  连续, 则  $f$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上一致连续. 于是  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$  使得对任意  $(x, y), (x', y') \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$ , 当  $\sqrt{(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2} < \delta$  时, 我们有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x', y')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b - a}.$$

任取定  $y_0 \in [c, d]$ .  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ , 当  $|y - y_0| < \delta$  时,  
 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ , 均有  $|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} |I(y) - I(y_0)| &= \left| \int_a^b (f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)) \, dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_a^b |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| \, dx \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \cdot (b-a) = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $I$  在点  $y_0$  处连续, 从而  $I$  为连续函数.

**注:** (1) 我们有  $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx = \int_a^b \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) \, dx$ .

(2) 由于连续性为局部性质, 因此如果在定理中将  $[c, d]$  换成开区间, 则相应结论依然成立.

# 求导与积分次序可交换性

**定理 4.** 如果  $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为连续函数使得偏导函数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上存在且连续, 则  $I : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为连续可导且

$$I'(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx.$$

**注:** 同前面一样, 可在定理条件中将  $[c, d]$  换成开区间, 相应结论依然成立.

**证明:** 固定  $y_0 \in [c, d]$ .  $\forall x \in [a, b]$  及  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ ,  
若  $y \neq y_0$ , 由单变量函数的 Lagrange 中值定理  
可知,  $\exists \theta = \theta(x, y) \in (0, 1)$  使得

$$f(x, y) - f(x, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0 + \theta(y - y_0)) \cdot (y - y_0).$$

由此立刻可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{I(y) - I(y_0)}{y - y_0} &= \int_a^b \frac{f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)}{y - y_0} dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0 + \theta(y - y_0)) dx. \end{aligned}$$



由于  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  为连续, 因此为一致连续, 从而  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$  使得对任意  $(x, y), (x', y') \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$ , 当  $\sqrt{(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2} < \delta$  时, 我们有

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x', y') \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b - a}.$$

进而  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ , 当  $0 < |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{I(y) - I(y_0)}{y - y_0} - \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0) dx \right| \\ & \leq \int_a^b \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0 + \theta(y - y_0)) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0) \right| dx \leq \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

于是  $I$  在点  $y_0$  处可导, 并且我们有

$$I'(y_0) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_0) \, dx,$$

从而  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ , 我们有

$$I'(y) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \, dx.$$

随后再利用  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  的连续性以及极限与积分次序可交换性可知  $I'$  连续, 故  $I$  为连续可导.

**定理 5.** 假设  $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为连续函数使得偏导函数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上存在且连续, 而  $\alpha, \beta : [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$  可导.  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ , 定义

$$J(y) = \int_{\alpha(y)}^{\beta(y)} f(x, y) dx.$$

则  $J : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  为可导函数且

$$J'(y) = \int_{\alpha(y)}^{\beta(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx + f(\beta(y), y)\beta'(y) - f(\alpha(y), y)\alpha'(y).$$

证明:  $\forall u, v \in [a, b]$  以及  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ , 定义

$$F(u, v, y) = \int_u^v f(x, y) \, dx.$$

则  $F$  连续可微且  $\forall u, v \in [a, b]$  以及  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ ,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(u, v, y) = -f(u, y),$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial v}(u, v, y) = f(v, y),$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(u, v, y) = \int_u^v \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \, dx.$$

注意到  $J(y) = F(\alpha(y), \beta(y), y)$ , 则由复合函数可微法则可知  $J$  为可导函数且

$$\begin{aligned} J'(y) &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\alpha(y), \beta(y), y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}(\alpha(y), \beta(y), y))\beta'(y) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(\alpha(y), \beta(y), y)\alpha'(y) \\ &= \int_{\alpha(y)}^{\beta(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \, dx + f(\beta(y), y)\beta'(y) - f(\alpha(y), y)\alpha'(y). \end{aligned}$$

# 积分与积分次序可交换性

定理 6. 若  $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  连续, 则

$$\int_c^d \left( \int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx \right) dy = \int_a^b \left( \int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \right) dx.$$

证明:  $\forall x \in [a, b]$  以及  $\forall t \in [c, d]$ , 定义

$$F(x, t) = \int_c^t f(x, y) \, dy,$$
$$g(t) = \int_a^b F(x, t) \, dx = \int_a^b \left( \int_c^t f(x, y) \, dy \right) dx.$$

则  $F : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  连续且  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(x, t) = f(x, t)$ , 于是  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$  为连续. 再由求导与积分次序可交换性可知函数  $g$  连续可导且我们有

$$g'(t) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(x, t) \, dx = \int_a^b f(x, t) \, dx.$$

由此我们立刻可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_c^d \left( \int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx \right) dy &= \int_c^d g'(y) \, dy \\ &= g(d) - g(c) = \int_a^b \left( \int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

例 1.  $\forall \theta \in (-1, 1)$ , 定义

$$I(\theta) = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1 + \theta \cos x) \, dx,$$

求  $I(\theta)$ .

解: 由题设条件以及求导与积分次序可交换性可知  $I$  为连续可导且  $\forall \theta \in (-1, 1) \setminus \{0\}$ , 均有

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\theta) &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \theta \cos x} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\theta} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \theta \cos x} \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \theta \cos x}. \end{aligned}$$



利用变量替换, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1 + \theta \cos x} \stackrel{t=\tan \frac{x}{2}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(2 \arctan t)}{1 + \theta \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2 + \theta(1-t^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 dt}{(1+\theta) + (1-\theta)t^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\sqrt{\frac{1-\theta}{1+\theta}}t)}{1 + (\sqrt{\frac{1-\theta}{1+\theta}}t)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-\theta}{1+\theta}}t \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

由此我们立刻可得

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\theta) &= \frac{\pi}{\theta} - \frac{\pi}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}} = \frac{\pi}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-\theta^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}} \\ &= \frac{-\theta\pi}{(\sqrt{1-\theta^2} + 1)\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到  $I(0) = 0$ , 故  $\forall \theta \in (-1, 1)$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I(\theta) &= \int_0^\theta I'(t) dt = \int_0^\theta \frac{-\pi t dt}{(\sqrt{1-t^2} + 1)\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ &= \int_0^\theta \frac{\pi d(\sqrt{1-t^2})}{\sqrt{1-t^2} + 1} = \pi \log(\sqrt{1-t^2} + 1) \Big|_0^\theta \\ &= \pi \log \frac{\sqrt{1-\theta^2} + 1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

谢谢大家!