



多元函数微分学

Q1. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ $\begin{matrix} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{matrix}$ $\lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi}} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\rho^m |\cos^m \theta| + \rho^n |\sin^n \theta|} \dots (*)$

要使得在(0,0)处不连续，即(*)极限关于 ρ 不一致趋于0。

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m-2 \geq 0 \\ n-2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m \geq 2 \\ n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

容易验证此时偏导存在。Ans为 $m \geq 2, n \geq 2$

注：此处利用极坐标换元考查(0,0)处极限，其中好处是

只需考虑极限是不是只与 ρ 有关而和 θ 无关（一致地）

类比 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 中 $y=kx$ 的设法！

Q2：自行求导即可，略

Q3：(1) 在(0,0)不连续是容易得到的，取 $y=kx$ 即可。

各阶偏导存在： $xy \neq 0$ 时，直接求导即可。

$$xy=0 \text{ 时, } f'_x(x,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x, 0) - f(x, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0 = f'_y(0, y)$$

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

$$f'_x(0,0) = 0 \quad \text{同理可求各阶偏导。}$$

(2) 连续显然.

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 \times 1}{x} \text{ 不存在.}$$

$f_y(0,0)$ 同理

(3) 证明 f_{xy} 和 f_{yx} 相等.

① 说明 f_x 和 f_y 在 $(0,0)$ 处用定义. 其它处用解析式

② 求 f_{xy} 和 f_{yx} . 同理① 在 $(0,0)$ 不连续: 即说明

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) \neq f_{xy}(0,0)$$

(4) 方向导数:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) - f(0,0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\rho^4 \cos^4 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \quad (\theta \neq 0, \pi)$$

存在 ($\theta \neq 0$ 和 π)

$\theta = 0$ 和 π 时, $y=0$. 方向导数可求得为 0.

在原点不可微. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{(x^4 + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0^+ \\ 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi}} \frac{\rho^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta}{\rho^3 (\rho^2 \cos^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}$ 和 θ 有关.

Q4: 解: 由线性变换 $\begin{cases} x = \xi + \lambda_1 \eta \\ y = \xi + \lambda_2 \eta \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = x + \lambda_1 y \\ \eta = x + \lambda_2 y \end{cases}$

方程可化为: $u_{\xi\xi} (A + 2\lambda_1 B + \lambda_1^2 C) + u_{\xi\eta} (2A + 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)B + 2\lambda_1 \lambda_2 C) + u_{\eta\eta} (A + 2\lambda_2 B + \lambda_2^2 C) = 0$.

当 λ_1, λ_2 是 $A + 2Bx + Cx^2 = 0$ 的根时 ($\Delta > 0$)

方程化为 $\frac{4}{C} (AC - B^2) u_{\xi\eta} = 0$ (不妨 $C \neq 0$) 而后将 ξ, η 用 x, y

积分解: $u_{\xi} = f(\xi) \quad u = \int f(\xi) d\xi + g(\eta) \quad$ 代入即可.



Q5: 求 f 的 Jacobi 矩阵和梯度.

若 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \vec{y} = f(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(\vec{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(\vec{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$

记 f 的 Jacobi 矩阵为

$$J_f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

此时 f 的导数. 特别地:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$J_f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) = \nabla f^T \Rightarrow \nabla f = \underline{\underline{J_f^T}}$$

多元函数的 Hessian 矩阵:

∇f 是 \mathbb{R}^n 到 \mathbb{R}^n 的向量值函数.

$$H_f = J_{\nabla f} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

若 $\nabla f = 0$ ($x = x_0$)

$H_f > 0$ (正定)

x_0 为极小值点

本题 Hint:

$$f(x) = Ax \Rightarrow J_f = A$$

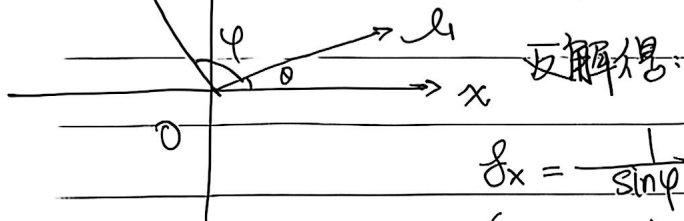
$H_f < 0$ (负定) x_0 为极大值点

$$\|Ax - b\|^2 = (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)$$



Q6: 解: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} = f_x \cos \theta + f_y \sin \theta$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} = f_x \cos(\theta + \varphi) + f_y \sin(\theta + \varphi)$



反解得:

$f_x = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \sin(\theta + \varphi) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \sin \theta \right)$

$f_y = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \cos(\theta + \varphi) \right)$

$f_x^2 + f_y^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \cos \varphi \right]$

$\leq \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \right)^2 + 2 \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \right| \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \right| \right]$

$\leq \frac{2}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial l_2} \right)^2 \right]$

Q7: (1) 由 $y_x = f_x + f_t t_x$ 聯立即得
和 $F_x + F_y y_x + F_t t_x = 0$

(2) 課本習題. 略.

Q8: $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18$

$F_x = 2x - 6y$ $F_y = -6x + 20y - 2z$ $F_z = -2y - 2z$

$z_x = \frac{-x - 3y}{y + z}$ $z_y = \frac{-3x + 10y - z}{y + z}$ 求得駐點 (9, 3), (-9, -3)

$$Z_{xx} = \frac{(y+z) - (x-3y)Z_x}{(y+z)^2}$$

$$Z_{xy} = \frac{-3(y+z) - (x-3y)Z_y}{(y+z)^2}$$

$$Z_{yy} = \frac{(10-Z_y)(y+z) - (-3x+10y-z)(1+Z_y)}{(y+z)^2}$$

在 (9,3). $Ac-B^2 > 0$. $(-9,-3)$ $Ac-B^2 < 0$.

极小值 3.

极大值 -3.

Q9: (1) 设 $L(x, y, \lambda) = xy - \lambda [(x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1]$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = y - 2\lambda(x-1) = 0 \\ L_y = x - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

可疑极值点为

$$\Rightarrow (0,0), (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$f_{\max} = \max \{ f(0,0), f(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), f(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \} = f(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$f_{\min} = \min \{ \dots \} = f(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

容易知道 (0,0) 不是极值点.

注: 本题求解可

(2) 考虑一般形 $\min_x f(x)$

s.t. $g(x) \leq 0$. 问题.

参考周志华《机器学习》
支持向量机一章.

① $g(x) < 0$. 转化为无条件极值.

② $g(x) = 0$ 时. $L(x, \lambda) = f(x) - \lambda g(x)$

$$\Rightarrow L_x = \nabla f(x) - \lambda \nabla g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = \nabla g(x) \lambda$$

$$L_\lambda = g(x) = 0.$$

由(*)式. 因为 $\nabla g(x)$ 指向 $g(x)$ 增大方向 ($\{x | g(x) \leq 0\}$ 的外部). 而 ∇f 应指向区域内. $\Rightarrow \lambda \leq 0$. 由在①情况下, $L(x, \lambda)$ 中 λ 可取 0. 从而有:

1) $\lambda \leq 0$ 2) $\lambda g(x) = 0$ 3) $g(x) \leq 0$ 4) $\nabla f(x) = \nabla g(x) \lambda$ 合称 KKT 条件.



Q0: $F(nx-lz, ny-mz)=0 = f(x,y,z)$

切平面法向量为 $(F_x \cdot n, F_y \cdot n, -lF_z - mF_z)$

显然与 (l, m, n) 正交, (进而直线与平面平行).

Q1: 切点记为 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

对 $f_1(x,y,z) = xyz - \lambda$ $f_2(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$

可得切平面

$\Pi_1: y_0 z_0 (x-x_0) + x_0 z_0 (y-y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z-z_0) = 0$

$\Pi_2: \frac{2x_0}{a^2} (x-x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{b^2} (y-y_0) + \frac{2z_0}{c^2} (z-z_0) = 0$

切平面相同: 首先 $x_0, y_0, z_0 \neq 0$ ($\lambda > 0$)

从而 $\frac{\frac{2x_0}{a^2}}{y_0 z_0} = \frac{\frac{2y_0}{b^2}}{x_0 z_0} = \frac{\frac{2z_0}{c^2}}{x_0 y_0}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{abc}{\sqrt{3}}$

Q12: (1) $\Rightarrow f(tx, ty) = A^k f(x, y)$. 关于 t 求导:

$x f_x(tx, ty) + y f_y(tx, ty) = k t^{k-1} f(x, y) \triangleq t=1$

$\Rightarrow x f_x(x, y) + y f_y(x, y) = k f(x, y)$

$$\Leftarrow: x f_x(x, y) + y f_y(x, y) = k f(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow t x f_x(tx, ty) + t y f_y(tx, ty) = k f(tx, ty)$$

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx, ty)}{t^k} \quad F'(t) = \frac{[x f_x(tx, ty) + y f_y(tx, ty)] t^k - k t^{k-1} f(tx, ty)}{t^{2k}} = 0.$$

$$F(t) = F(1) = f(x, y)$$

$$(2) \text{ 切平面方程为 } F_x^{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}(x - x_0) + F_y^{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}(y - y_0) + F_z^{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}(z - z_0) = 0 \quad \dots (*)$$

$$\text{而 } x F_x + y F_y + z F_z = n F(x, y, z)$$

$$(*) \text{ 可化为: } F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)x + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)y + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)z = n F(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$