

第3讲: 多元函数微分学习题课(I) 2023.3.10.

例1. 设三元函数 $u = x^{y^3} + x^{x^3} + a^{y^3}$, ($x > 0, y > 0, a > 0$ (常数))

求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 及全微分 du 及 $u'_x(1,1,1), u'_y(1,2,1)$.

解(1). $\because u = e^{y^3 \ln x} + e^{x^3 \ln x} + e^{y^3 \ln a}$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{y^3 \ln x} \cdot \frac{y^3}{x} + e^{x^3 \ln x} (3x^2 \ln x + \frac{x^3}{x}) + 0$$

$$= x^{y^3-1} \cdot y^3 + x^{x^3} (3x^2 \ln x + x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{y^3 \ln x} (3y^2 \ln x) + 0 + e^{y^3 \ln a} (3y^2 \ln a) = x^{y^3} 3y^2 \ln x + a^{y^3} 3y^2 \ln a.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= e^{y^3 \ln x} (y^3 \ln y \ln x) + e^{x^3 \ln x} (x^3 \ln x)^2 + e^{y^3 \ln a} (y^3 \ln y \ln a) \\ &= x^{y^3} (y^3 \ln y \ln x) + x^{x^3} (x^3 \ln x)^2 + a^{y^3} (y^3 \ln y \ln a) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$

$$= (x^{y^3-1} y^3 + x^{x^3} (3x^2 \ln x + x^2)) dx + (x^{y^3} 3y^2 \ln x + a^{y^3} 3y^2 \ln a) dy +$$

$$(x^{y^3} y^3 \ln y \ln x + x^{x^3} (x^3 \ln x)^2 + a^{y^3} y^3 \ln y \ln a) dz.$$

$$(3) u'_x(1,1,1) = \frac{d(u(x,1,1))}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{d(x + x^x + a)}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = (1 + x^x (\ln x + 1)) \Big|_{x=1} = 2.$$

$$u'_y(1,2,1) = \frac{d(u(1,y,1))}{dy} \Big|_{y=2} = \frac{d(1 + 1 + a^{y^3})}{dy} \Big|_{y=2} = (a^{y^3} \ln a) \Big|_{y=2} = a^8 \ln a. \quad (1).$$

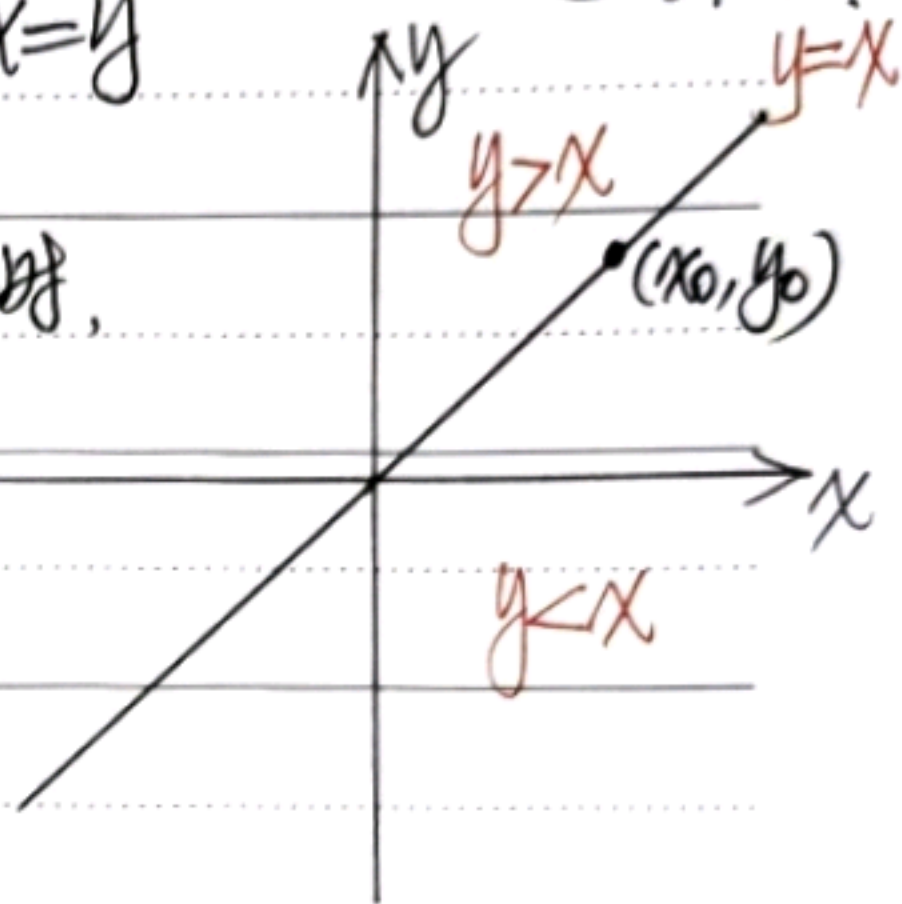
例2. 讨论 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x-y}, & x \neq y \\ 0, & x = y \end{cases}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的连续性.

① 当 $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 且 $y > x$ 或 $y < x$ 中之一时,

因 $xy, x-y \in y > x, y < x$ 中 $\forall C$, 且

$x-y \neq 0$, 故 $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x-y} \in \mathbb{R}$ 或

$y > x$ 及 $y < x$ 中 $\forall C$.



② 当 $y = x \neq 0$ 时, $\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{x-y}{xy} = \frac{x_0 - y_0}{x_0 y_0} = \frac{x_0 - x_0}{x_0^2} = 0$,

$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{xy}{x-y} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = \infty \neq f(x_0, y_0) = f(x_0, x_0) = 0$.

即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处不连续, $(x_0 = y_0 \neq 0)$;

③ 当 $y_0 = x_0 = 0$ 时, $f(0, 0) = f(x_0, x_0) = 0$, 而 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x-y}$
若取 $y = x - kx^2$, $k \neq 0$, 常数, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x - kx^2)}{kx^2} = \frac{1}{k}$ 即 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

即 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) \neq f(0, 0) = 0$, $\therefore f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处也不连续.

即 $f(x, y)$ 在直线 $y = x$ 上处处间断, 在 $y > x, y < x$ 上连续.

(2).

例3. 二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 可微的条件: $(x, y) \in D$, $M(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 区域

(1). $f(x, y)$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微的必要条件(I): $f(x, y)$ 在 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续; $f(x, y)$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微的必要条件(II): $f(x, y)$ 在 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处可偏导: $f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 均存在。

(2). $f(x, y)$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微的充分条件: $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续

(3). $f(x, y)$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微的充分条件:

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x - f'_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y}{\rho} = 0, \quad \Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0).$$

证(2): $\because \Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$
微分中值定理

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

$$= f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)\Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y)\Delta y, \quad 0 < \theta_1 < 1, 0 < \theta_2 < 1.$$

$\because f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y) \in M(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续,

$\therefore f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) + \epsilon_1 \quad (\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ 当 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0)$
 $f'_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) + \epsilon_2 \quad (\epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ 当 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0)$

$$\Delta z = (f'_x(M_0) + \varepsilon_1) \Delta x + (f'_y(M_0) + \varepsilon_2) \Delta y$$

$$= (f'_x(M_0) \Delta x + f'_y(M_0) \Delta y) + (\varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y)$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y|}{\rho} \leq |\varepsilon_1| \cdot 1 + |\varepsilon_2| \cdot 1 \rightarrow 0, (\rho \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y)}{\rho} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y = o(\rho) \text{ 即}$$

$$\Delta z = (f'_x(M_0) \Delta x + f'_y(M_0) \Delta y) + o(\rho).$$

故 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微。

(注: $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微时, 未必有 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续. 见例 9, = 第 17 题. 因此, 偏导函数 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续仅是 $f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微的充分条件.)

证: $\because z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微的充分条件是

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f'_x(M_0) \Delta x + f'_y(M_0) \Delta y + o(\rho), \text{ 即}$$

$$\Delta z - (f'_x(M_0) \Delta x + f'_y(M_0) \Delta y) = o(\rho) \text{ 即}$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - (f'_x(M_0) \Delta x + f'_y(M_0) \Delta y)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} = 0.$$

例4. 设 $f(x,y)$ 在区域 D 中有定义, 若 $f'_x(x,y), f'_y(x,y)$ 在 D 中存在且有界, 则 $f(x,y)$ 在 D 中必连续。

证: 设 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 为 D 中任意一点, 且 $M(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$.

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

$$[f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)] \xrightarrow{\text{微分中值定理}} f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x +$$

$$f'_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y, \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1.$$

$$\text{已知, } \exists M > 0 \text{ 使 } |f'_x(x,y)| \leq M, |f'_y(x,y)| \leq M, \forall (x,y) \in D.$$

$$\text{于是 } |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \leq |f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)| |\Delta x| +$$

$$|f'_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y)| |\Delta y| \leq M(|\Delta x| + |\Delta y|) \text{ 且}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} 0 = 0 = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} M(|\Delta x| + |\Delta y|), \text{ 由夹逼定理,}$$

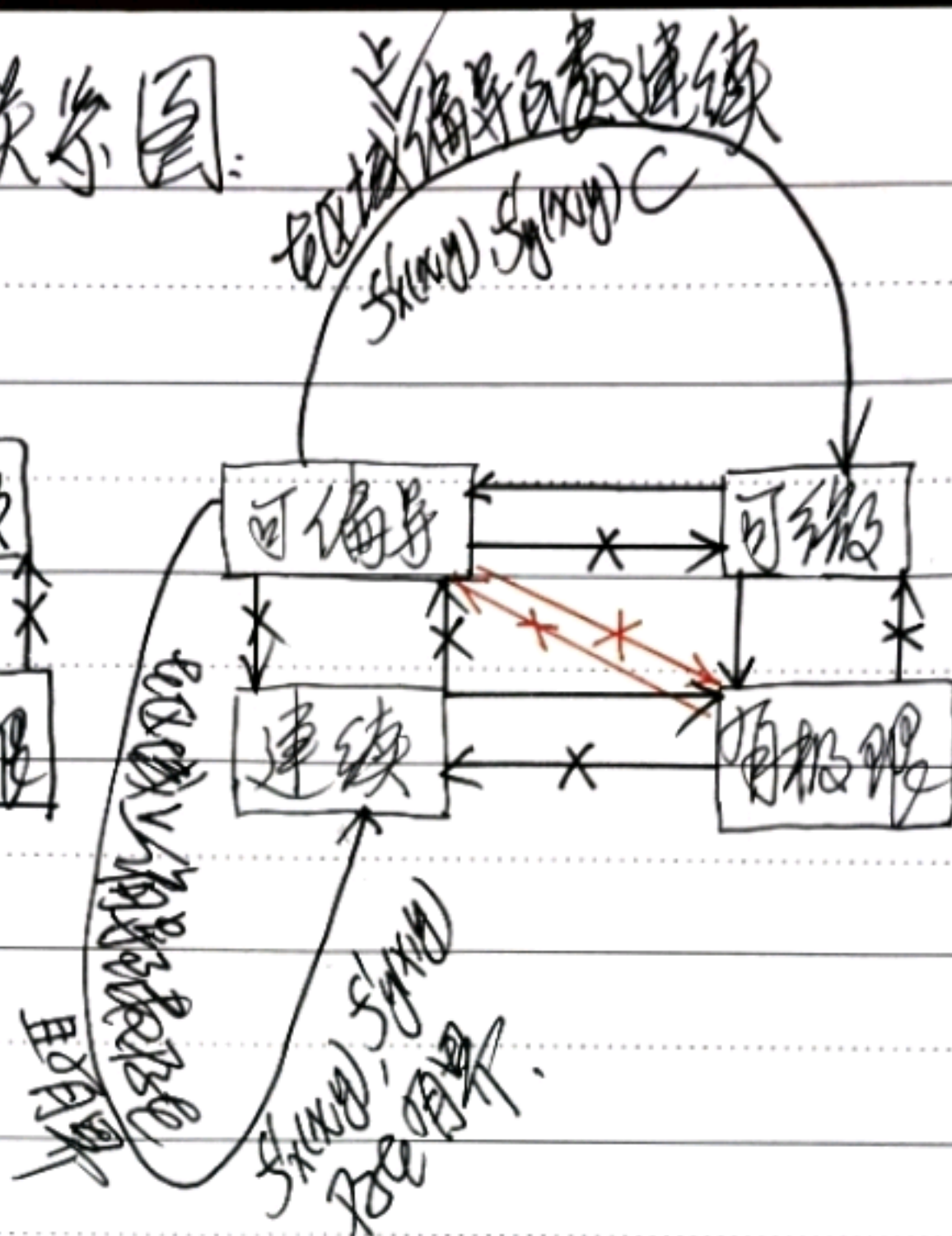
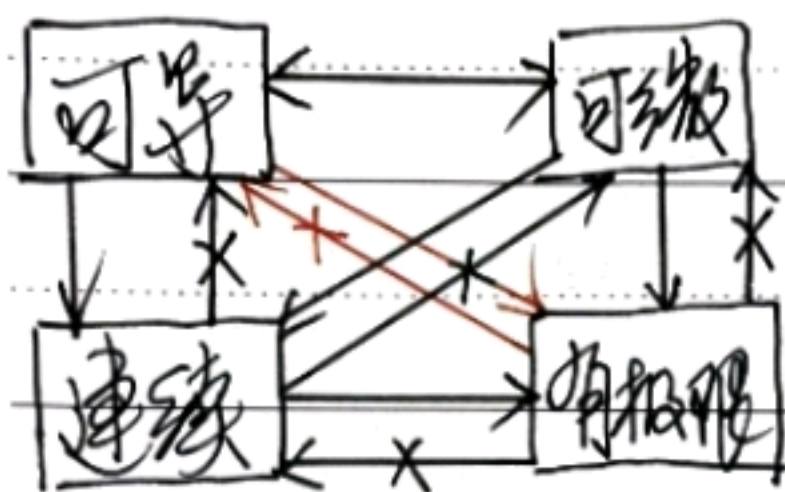
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0)$$

即 $f(x,y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续, 由 $M_0 \in D$ 中任意性知.

$f(x,y)$ 在 D 中连续。

例5. 微分关系图:

一元函数



例6. 若 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y))$ 或 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y))$ 均 $f(x,y) \in$

为 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的累次极限, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = f(x,y)$

为 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的二重极限.

(1) 设 $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$, $(x^2 + y^2 > 0)$ 且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)) = 0$

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

(2) 设 $f(x,y) = (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}$, $(xy \neq 0)$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$,

且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y))$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y))$ 都不存在.

(b).

证 (1)/(1°): 当 $y \rightarrow 0$ 时, $y \neq 0$, 此时 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \frac{0^2 y}{0^4 + y^2} = 0$

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

证 (1)/(2°): 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x \neq 0$, 此时, $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{x^2 \cdot 0}{x^4 + 0^2} = 0,$

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

证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} \xrightarrow{y = kx^2} \frac{1}{k \neq 0, \text{常数}, 1 + k^2}, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}.$

证 (2)/(1°): $\because 0 \leq |f(x, y)| = |(x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}| \leq |x+y|$

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x+y|, \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = 0.$

证 (2)/(2°): 当 $y \rightarrow 0$ 时 $y \neq 0$, 证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}$
 $= \sin \frac{1}{y} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x} = \sin \frac{1}{y} (y \sin 0) \text{ 不存在}.$

故 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)) \text{ 不存在, 由对称性知}.$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)) \text{ 也不存在}.$

例 6 告诉我们: 上述事情是个累次极限与重极限

之间无必然的关系。

例7. 设 $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n, \dots$ 是一列开集, 则

(1). 开集的任意并 $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$, 有限交 $\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 仍是开集;

(2) 闭集的任意交, 有限并仍是闭集。

证(1)/(i). 令 $F = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$, 设 $x_0 \in F$, 则 $\exists i_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使 $x_0 \in E_{i_0}$.

由 E_{i_0} 是开集知, $\exists \delta_0 > 0$, 使 $U(x_0, \delta_0) \subset E_{i_0} \Rightarrow U(x_0, \delta_0) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i = F$.

$\therefore F$ 是开集.

证(1)/(ii). 令 $H = \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i$, 设 $x_0 \in H$, 则 $x_0 \in E_i, i=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$.

$\because E_i$ 是开集, $\therefore \exists \delta_i > 0$ 使 $U(x_0, \delta_i) \subset E_i, i=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$.

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m\}$, 则 $U(x_0, \delta) \subset E_i, i=1, 2, 3, \dots, m \Rightarrow$

$U(x_0, \delta) \subset \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i = H$. 即 H 是开集.

证(2)/(i). 由 De Morgan 律: $F^c = (\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i^c, H^c = (\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i)^c$

$= \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i^c$ 因 E_i^c 是闭集列, 且闭集的任意交, 有限并仍是

闭集。

例8. 德·摩根律 (De Morgan Law):

$$(1) (\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i^c, \quad (\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i^c, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$(2) (\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i^c, \quad (\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i^c, \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

证(1): 设 $x_0 \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i)^c$, 则 $x_0 \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i \Rightarrow x_0 \notin E_i, i=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$\Rightarrow x_0 \in E_i^c, i=1, 2, 3, \dots \Rightarrow x_0 \in \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i^c, \therefore (\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i)^c \subset \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i^c$, 逆

推, 即得 $\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i^c \subset (\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i)^c$, 故 $(\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i^c$.

证(2): ~~设 $x_0 \notin (\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i)^c$, 则 $x_0 \in \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^* \Rightarrow x_0 \in E_i, i=1, 2, 3, \dots$~~

对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 设 $x_0 \in \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i^c$ 则 $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*, 1 \leq n_0 \leq m$, 使 $x_0 \in E_{n_0}^c \Rightarrow$

$x_0 \notin E_{n_0} \Rightarrow x_0 \notin \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i \Rightarrow x_0 \in (\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i)^c$, 逆推得 $(\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i^c$.

同理, 证: $(\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i^c, (\bigcap_{i=1}^m E_i)^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i^c, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

例9. 1) 证: ex 9.1: 17/2; ex 9.2: 1/3; 2) 13/2; 14;

15; 17.