

第2讲: 偏导数与全微分

(2023.3.8)

(一) 二元函数的偏导数 (partial derivative)

在二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D$ 中, 设 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$, $M_1(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)$, $M_2(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$. 则 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 是固定 y , 仅让 x 发生变化而使得 z 产生的增量, 而 $f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 则是固定 x , 只由 y 变动, 从而使得 z 产生的增量.

记 $\Delta z_x = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$, $\Delta z_y = f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$.

分别称为因变量 z 关于 x , y 的偏增量. 并求极限:

$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$, $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$ 分别为

因变量 z 关于 x , y 的偏导数 (在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的), 记作:

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} = f'_x(M_0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \left(f(x, y) \right)_{x=x_0}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} = f'_y(M_0) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \left(f(x_0, y) \right)_{y=y_0}$$

$f'_x(M_0)$, $f'_y(M_0)$ 实际上就是在点 M_0 处, 因变量 z 分别关于 x , y 的相对瞬时变化率.

(1)



即:

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y)}{dx} \right|_{x_0}, \quad f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y)}{dy} \right|_{y_0}$$

同理, 设 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在 $U(M_0, \delta)$ 中有定义, 则

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y, z)}{dx} \right|_{x_0}, \quad f'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y, z)}{dy} \right|_{y_0},$$

$$f'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left. \frac{df(x, y, z)}{dz} \right|_{z_0}, \quad \text{余类推。}$$

总之, 多元函数的偏导数, 就是将多元函数中其余的自变量固定, 只把因变量对一自变量求导的结果。

例1. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, (1) 证明 $f(x, y)$

在 $O(0, 0)$ 处不连续; (2) 证明 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0 = f'_y(0, 0)$, 即

$f(x, y)$ 在 $O(0, 0)$ 处可偏导; (3) 求 $f'_x(1, 1), f'_y(2, 1)$.

例2. 设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 证明: (1) $f(x, y)$ 在 $O(0, 0)$ 处连续;

(2) $f(x, y)$ 在 $O(0, 0)$ 处偏导数 $f'_x(0, 0), f'_y(0, 0)$ 不存在; 即 $f(x, y)$

在 $O(0, 0)$ 处不可偏导。

(2)



证例1/1. $\because \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y)$ 不存在 (见书137), $\therefore f(x,y) \in O(0,0)$ 处

不连续;

证例1/2: 证法: $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - 0}{\Delta x}$
 $= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot 0}{(\Delta x)^4 + 0^2} / \Delta x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$, 同理 $f'_y(0,0) = 0$.

证法2: $f'_x(0,0) = (f(x,0))'_x|_{x=0} = \left(\frac{x^2 \cdot 0}{x^4 + 0^2} \right)'_x|_{x=0} = (0)'_x|_{x=0} = 0$.

$f'_y(0,0) = (f(0,y))'_y|_{y=0} = \left(\frac{0^2 y}{0^4 + y^2} \right)'_y|_{y=0} = (0)'_y|_{y=0} = 0$.

证例1/3: $f'_x(1,1) = (f(x,1))'_x|_{x=1} = \left(\frac{x^2 \cdot 1}{x^4 + 1^2} \right)'_x|_{x=1} = \frac{2x(x^4+1) - 4x^3 \cdot x^2}{(x^4+1)^2} \Big|_{x=1}$
 $= 0$; $f'_y(2,1) = (f(2,y))'_y|_{y=1} = \left(\frac{2^2 y}{2^4 + y^2} \right)'_y|_{y=1} = \frac{4(16+y^2) - 2y(4y)}{(16+y^2)^2} \Big|_{y=1} = \frac{60}{17^2}$

证例2/1. $\because \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$, $\therefore f(x,y) \in O(0,0)$

处连续;

证例2/2: $\because f'_x(0,0) = (f(x,0))'_x|_{x=0} = (\sqrt{x^2 + 0^2})'_x|_{x=0} = (x)'_x|_{x=0}$

不存在, 由对称性知, $f'_y(0,0)$ 也不存在. $\therefore f(x,y) \in O(0,0)$

处不可偏导. 从证例1、例2可知, 二元函数的连续性与可偏导性之间没有关系.

(3)



(二) 三元函数全微分 (total differential) 与可微性:

设 $z = f(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, D 是区域, $M_0(x_0, y_0)$, $M(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$. 若存在常数 A, B , 使 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 M_0 处的增量可表示为:

$$\Delta z = f(M) - f(M_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = (A\Delta x + B\Delta y) + o(\rho).$$

其中, $\rho = \rho(M, M_0) = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, 则称 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 是可微的, 并称 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 的线性函数: $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 为 $f(x, y)$ 在 M_0 处的全微分. 记作 $dz|_{M_0} = A\Delta x + B\Delta y = A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0)$.

即在 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微的充要条件是:

$$\Delta z = dz|_{M_0} + o(\rho) = A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + o(\rho) \quad (A)$$

同理, 若三元函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的增量可表示为:

$$\Delta u = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z) - f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z + o(\rho)$$

其中, A, B, C 为常数, $\rho = \rho(M, M_0) = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}$,

则称 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在点 M_0 处可微, 且 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z$

(A)



将 $f(x, y, z)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处可微分, 记作

$$du|_{M_0} = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z \quad \text{即}$$

$$\Delta u = du|_{M_0} + o(\rho) = A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) + o(\rho) \quad (4)$$

因此以上两式函数在可微点处可微分是定义。

若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 中每一点可微, 则称 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上可微。

Th1: 若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在 M_0 处必连续, 但反之未必。即连续是可微的必要条件。

Th2: 若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微, 则 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$, $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 必存在。且 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = A$, $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = B$ 。即可偏导是可微的必要条件。

证 Th1: (1) 若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微, 则有:

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \text{当 } \begin{cases} \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \text{ 时,}$$

$$A\Delta x + B\Delta y \rightarrow 0, \quad \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow o(\rho) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{从而} \quad (5)$$



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

$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$, 即 $f(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处 C ;

(2). 反例: 函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $z_0(0,0)$ 处 C , 但在 $z_0(0,0)$ 处不可微. (若可微, 则 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \in M_0(0,0)$ 处可偏导, 矛盾!)

• 证法 2: (1) 已知 $z = f(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可微, 从而

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}.$$

$\Delta y = 0$, 则 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) = \Delta z_x = A\Delta x + o(|\Delta x|) \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = A + \frac{o(|\Delta x|)}{\Delta x} = A + \frac{o(|\Delta x|)}{|\Delta x|} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} \xrightarrow{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} A$$

• 即 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 存在且 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = A$.

同理 $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 存在, 且 $f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = B$.

(2). 反例: 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $z_0(0,0)$ 处可偏导.

且 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 但 $f(x, y) \in M_0(0,0)$ 处不可微.

(理由: $f(x, y) \in M_0(0,0)$ 处不连续, 从而不可微).

(6)



例3. 证明: $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $O(0,0)$ 处

连续且可偏导, 但 $f(x,y)$ 在 $O(0,0)$ 处不可微。(ex 9.2/16)

证(1): $\because f(0,0) = 0, x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|x||y| \Rightarrow 0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = \frac{|x|^2 |y|}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{|x|}{2}$

且 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} 0 = 0 = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{2}|x| \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} =$

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0), \therefore f(x,y)$ 在 $O(0,0)$ 处 C;

证(2): $\because f_x(0,0) = (f(x,0))'_x|_{x=0} = (0)'_x|_{x=0} = 0, f_y(0,0) = (f(0,y))'_y|_{y=0} = (0)'_y|_{y=0} = 0, \therefore f(x,y)$ 在 $O(0,0)$ 处可偏导.

证(3). 反证法: 若 $f(x,y)$ 在 $O(0,0)$ 处可微, 则增量

$f(0+\Delta x, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$

即 $f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - 0 = a\Delta x + b\Delta y + o(\rho) = o(\rho)$, 即

$\frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = o(\rho) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0 \\ (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 = \rho^2}} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} = 0$

即 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 0$. 但 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ 不存在.

(7)



理由如下. 若令 $\Delta y = k\Delta x$, $k \neq 0$, k 为常数.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{kx^2 \Delta y}{(x^2 + ky^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2 k\Delta x}{(x^2 + k^2 x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\Delta x \rightarrow 0}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k}{(1+k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

与极值的定义不相符合! 故 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2 \Delta y}{(x^2 + ky^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \neq 0$

即 $f(x,y)$ 在 $O(0,0)$ 处不可微。

例) 例: ex 9.2

2/2, 5, 8; 3; 4; 6; 13/4, 6; 16.

思考题:

$$\text{设 } u = f(x, y, z) = x^y z + x^a z + a^y z + x^y a + a^a z \quad (a > 0, \text{ 常数})$$

求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$, 且 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $M(1, 1, 1)$ 处的全微分。

注: 思考题可不放在作业本上, 可发表在课程群中。

