第二节 偏导数

一、偏导数的定义及其计算法

二、高阶偏导数

三、小结 思考题



上页 下页 返回 结束

一、偏导数的定义及其计算法

- 1. 【偏导数的定义】
- (1)【二元函数在一点处的偏导数】

【定义】设z = f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某一邻域内有定义, 当 y 固定在 y_0 而x在 x_0 处有增量 Δx 时,相应地函数有增量 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$,

若

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

存在,

则称之为z = f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 处对x的偏导数,记为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}, \quad z_x\bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}} \stackrel{\text{ph}}{\Rightarrow} f_x(x_0, y_0).$$

同理可定义z = f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 处对y的偏导数为

$$\lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y},$$

记为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$, $z_y\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$ 或 $f_y(x_0,y_0)$.



(2)【二元函数在区域内的偏导数】

如果函数z = f(x,y)在区域D内任一点(x,y)处对x的偏导数都存在,那么这个偏导数就是x、y的函数,它就称为函数z = f(x,y)对自变量x的偏导数,

记作
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, z_x 或 $f_x(x,y)$.

同理可以定义函数z = f(x,y)对自变量y的偏导数,记作 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$, z_y 或 $f_y(x,y)$.



(3)【多元函数的偏导数】

偏导数的概念可以推广到二元以上函数

$$f_x(x,y,z) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)}{\Delta x},$$

$$f_{y}(x,y,z) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x,y+\Delta y,z) - f(x,y,z)}{\Delta y},$$

$$f_z(x,y,z) = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{f(x,y,z+\Delta z) - f(x,y,z)}{\Delta z}.$$



【教材例 1】 求 $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ 在点(1,2)处的偏导数.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=2}} = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 = 8, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=2}} = 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 7$$

另解
$$z|_{y=2} = x^2 + 6x + 4$$
, $\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{\substack{x=1\\y=2}} = (2x+6)|_{\substack{x=1\\x=1}} = 8$

$$z\big|_{x=1} = 1 + 3y + y^2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=1 \ y=2}} = (3+2y)\Big|_{\substack{y=2}} = 7$$



【教材例 2】设
$$z = x^y (x > 0, x \neq 1)$$
,
求证 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x, \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x}{y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\ln x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y}yx^{y-1} + \frac{1}{\ln x}x^y \ln x$$

$$= x^y + x^y = 2z$$
. 原结论成立. 【证完】



例3 求
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
 的偏导数.

注: 若对调函数中某两个自变量后仍为原函数表达

式,则称函数关于这两个自变量具有对称性.



1. 求分界点和不连续点她的偏导数用定义计算

例4 设
$$z = f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$
, 求 $f_x(0,0)$, $f_y(0,0)$.

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$=\lim_{\Delta x\to 0}\frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x\cdot 0|}-0}{\Delta x}=\lim_{\Delta x\to 0}\frac{0}{\Delta x}=0,$$

同理,得

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0$$
(对称性).



- 2. 【有关偏导数的几点说明】
- (1) 偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 是一个整体记号,不能拆分;
- (2) 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}$ 的方法:
 - ① 先求出偏导函数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, 再代值;
 - ② 求分界点、不连续点(?)处的偏导数要用定义求;
 - ③ 先求 $z = f(x, y_0)$ 对 x 的导数 $\frac{df(x, y_0)}{dx}$, 再代入 $x = x_0$.



(3). 【偏导数存在与连续的关系】

一元函数中在某点可导 - 连续,

多元函数中在某点偏导数存在 🛟 连续,

【教材例4】设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

求f(x,y)的偏导数.

【解】 当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时,

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{y(x^2 + y^2) - xy \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

12/27

$$f_{y}(x,y) = \frac{x(.)}{f(x,y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

当(x,y) = (0,0)时, 按定义可知:

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$



$$f_{y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(x^{2} - y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

但函数在原点处并不连续(由上节知极限不存在,故不连续).

偏导数存在 → 连续.

【思考题】连续 → 偏导数存在.

举例说明(见小结之后思考题)

【结论】 偏导存在 💢 连续



(4). 【偏导数的几何意义】

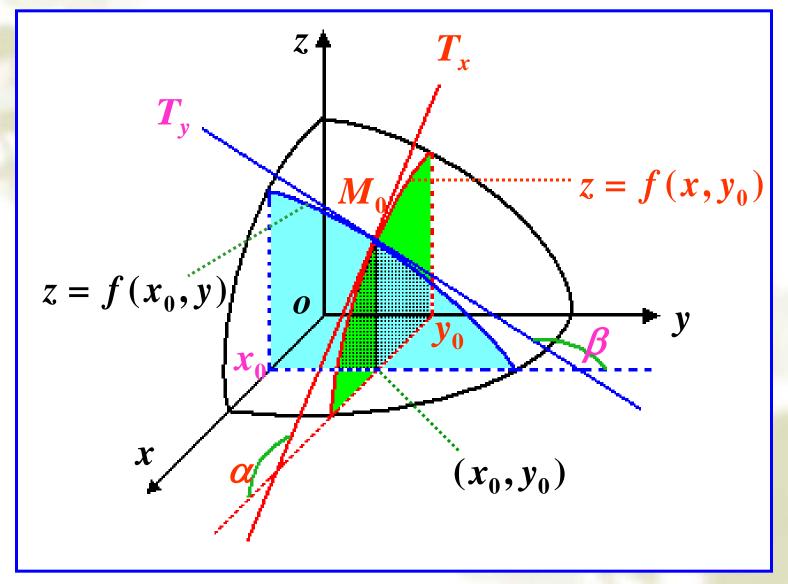
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}x} f(x, y_0) \bigg|_{x=x_0}$$
 是曲线
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$$

在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_x 对 x 轴的斜率.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}y} f(x_0, y) \bigg|_{y=y_0}$$
 是曲线
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_y 对 y 轴的斜率.





【几何意义】

偏导数 $f_x(x_0,y_0)$ 就是曲面被平面 $y=y_0$ 所截的曲线 在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_x 对x轴的斜率 $\tan \alpha$.

偏导数 $f_y(x_0,y_0)$ 就是曲面被平面 $x=x_0$ 所載得的曲线在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_y 对y轴的斜率 $\tan \beta$.



【练习1】课本P71, 习题9-2 第5题

【练习2】

曲面 $z = x^2 + xy$ 与平面 y = 1 的交线在(-1, 1, 0)处的

切线与 x 轴正向所成的角度为_____.

$$z_x'\Big|_{(-1,1,0)}=\tan\alpha$$



二、高阶偏导数

1. 【高阶偏导数的定义】

(1) 若
$$z = f(x, y)$$
的一阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x(x, y)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_y(x, y)$ 的

偏导数仍存在,则称它们是函数z = f(x,y)的二阶偏导数.

函数z = f(x,y)的二阶偏导数按变量的不同分为以下两类:

① [二阶纯偏导数]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y)$$

② [二阶混合偏导数]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y)$$

【定义式】

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f_x(x + \Delta x, y) - f_x(x, y)}{\Delta x}$$

- (2) 同样可得: 三阶、四阶、···、以及n 阶偏导数.
- (3) 【定义】二阶及二阶以上的偏导数统称为高阶偏导数.



【教材例 5】 验证函数 $u(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 满足拉普 20/27

拉斯方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
.

【解】
$$:: \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0.$$
 [证完]



【教材例 6】设 $z = x^3y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$,求二阶偏导数及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$.

【解】
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y^2 - 3y^3 - y$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^3y - 9xy^2 - x$;

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} = 6y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2x^3 - 18xy;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 6x^2y - 9y^2 - 1.$$



【例 7】设 $u = e^{ax} \cos by$,求二阶偏导数.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ae^{ax}$$

[解]
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ae^{ax}\cos by$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -be^{ax}\sin by$;

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 e^{ax} \cos by,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 e^{ax} \cos by, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -b^2 e^{ax} \cos by,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -abe^{ax} \sin by, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -abe^{ax} \sin by.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -abe^{ax} \sin by.$$



2. 【混合偏导数相等的条件】

(1)【问题】混合偏导数都相等吗?

【例8】设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3y}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

求f(x,y)在点(0,0)的二阶混合偏导数.

【解】 当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时,

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{3x^2y(x^2+y^2)-x^3y\cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x^4y}{(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x^3y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$



当
$$(x,y) = (0,0)$$
时, $f_x(x,y) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x,y)}{\Delta x}$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$f_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{0}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f_x(0,\Delta y) - f_x(0,0)}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f_y(\Delta x,0) - f_y(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 1.$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f_x f(x,y) + \Delta y}{\Delta y} f(0x0y)$$



(2)【问题】具备怎样的条件才能使混合偏导数相等?

即混合偏导数与求导次序无关.

【定理】若z = f(x,y)的两个二阶混合偏导数

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$$
及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

在 Σ 域 D 内连续,则在 D 内这两个二阶混合偏导数必相等。



三、小结

偏导数的定义: (偏增量比的极限)

偏导数的计算、偏导数的几何意义

可偏导与连续的关系: 可偏导 文 连续



【思考题】

若函数f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 连续,能否断定 f(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的偏导数必定存在?

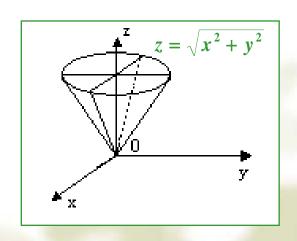
【思考题解答】不能.

如图 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,

在(0,0)处显然连续,

但 $f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$ 不存在.

(可用偏导数定义判断)



返回

