

微积分 A (2)

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第 7 讲

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第 6 讲回顾: 向量值函数的微分

- 线性映射与矩阵的关系.
- $\vec{f}(X) = \vec{o}(|g(X)|) = |g(X)|\vec{o}(1) \ (X \rightarrow X_0).$
- **定义:** 微分, Jacobi 矩阵, Jacobi 行列式.
- 微分的唯一性. 可微性蕴含连续性.
- 向量值函数的微分与其各分量函数的微分之间的关系.

回顾: 复合向量值函数的微分与求导

- 矩阵的范数, 微分的链式法则 (矩阵表示):

$$d(\vec{f} \circ \vec{g})(X_0) = d\vec{f}(\vec{g}(X_0)) \circ d\vec{g}(X_0),$$

$$J_{\vec{f} \circ \vec{g}}(X_0) = J_{\vec{f}}(\vec{g}(X_0)) \cdot J_{\vec{g}}(X_0),$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i(g_1, \dots, g_m)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_1} (*) \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_2} (*) \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_m} (*) \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_j}.$$

回顾: 隐函数定理

- 隐函数定理 (两个变量的方程):

设函数 $F(x, y)$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类使得 $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$. 则方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在局部上有 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类的解 $y = f(x)$, 并且

$$f'(x) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, f(x))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, f(x))}.$$

- 隐函数定理 (多个变量的方程):

假设函数 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y)$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类使得

$F(X_0, y_0) = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(X_0, y_0) \neq 0$. 则方程

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y) = 0$$

局部上有 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类解 $y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 且

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(X) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(X, f(X))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(X, f(X))}.$$

• **隐函数定理** (多个变量的方程组):

假设 $F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$)
为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类使得 $F_i(X_0, Y_0) = 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$),
 $\frac{D(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{D(y_1, \dots, y_m)}(X_0, Y_0) \neq 0$. 则方程组

$$F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = 0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq m)$$

在局部上有 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类解

$$y_i = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad (1 \leq i \leq m),$$

$$J_{\vec{f}}(X) = - \left(\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)}(X, \vec{f}(X)) \right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(X, \vec{f}(X)).$$

第 7 讲

反函数定理

问题: 向量值函数 $\vec{g} : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 是否能有反函数 \vec{g}^{-1} ? 这等价于问方程 $X = \vec{g}(Y)$ 是否有解 $Y = \vec{g}^{-1}(X)$, 也即方程

$$F(X, Y) := \vec{g}(Y) - X = \vec{0}$$

是否有隐函数解 $Y = \vec{g}^{-1}(X)$?

定理 4. 设 $k \geq 1$ 为整数, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为非空开集, $Y_0 \in \Omega$, $\vec{g}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(k)}$ 类使得 $J_{\vec{g}}(Y_0)$ 可逆. 令 $X_0 = \vec{g}(Y_0)$. 则 $\exists \delta, \eta > 0$ 使得 $B(Y_0, \eta) \subset \Omega$, 且存在 $\vec{f}: B(X_0, \delta) \rightarrow B(Y_0, \eta)$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(k)}$ 类使得 $\forall X \in B(X_0, \delta), \forall Y \in B(Y_0, \eta)$, 等式 $X = \vec{g}(Y)$ 成立当且仅当 $Y = \vec{f}(X)$. 另外, $\forall X \in B(X_0, \delta)$,

$$J_{\vec{f}}(X) = (J_{\vec{g}}(\vec{f}(X)))^{-1}.$$

注: 该定理意味着 \vec{g} 在点 Y_0 处“局部可逆”.

证明: 选取 $r > 0$ 使得 $B((X_0, Y_0); r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \Omega$.

$\forall (X, Y) \in B((X_0, Y_0); r)$, 定义

$$\vec{F}(X, Y) = \vec{g}(Y) - X.$$

则 \vec{F} 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(k)}$ 类. 记 $\vec{F} = (F_1, \dots, F_n)^T$, 那么

$$\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)}(X_0, Y_0) = J_{\vec{g}}(Y_0)$$

为可逆矩阵. 由隐函数定理知, $\exists \delta, \eta > 0$ 使得

$$B(X_0, \delta) \times B(Y_0, \eta) \subset B((X_0, Y_0); r),$$

且 $\forall X \in B(X_0, \delta)$, $\exists Y \in B(Y_0, \eta)$ 使得我们有 $\vec{F}(X, Y) = 0$. 令 $\vec{f}(X) = Y$, 那么 $\vec{g}(\vec{f}(X)) = X$, 并且 $\vec{f}: B(X_0, \delta) \rightarrow B(Y_0, \eta)$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(k)}$ 类向量值函数使得 $\forall X \in B(X_0, \delta)$, 我们均有

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\vec{f}}(X) &= - \left(\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)}(X, \vec{f}(X)) \right)^{-1} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(X, \vec{f}(X)) \\ &= \left(J_{\vec{g}}(\vec{f}(X)) \right)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

评注

- 上述定理意味着, $\forall X \in B(X_0, \delta)$, 我们均有 $Y = \vec{f}(X) \in B(Y_0, \eta)$, 且满足 $\vec{g}(\vec{f}(X)) = X$. 反过来, $\forall Y \in B(Y_0, \eta)$, 我们并不知道是否也有 $X = \vec{g}(Y) \in B(X_0, \delta)$, 故 \vec{f} 并不一定是 \vec{g} 真正的反函数.

- 若定义 $U = B(X_0, \delta)$, $V = \vec{f}(B(X_0, \delta))$, 那么
 $\vec{f}: U \rightarrow V$, $\vec{g}: V \rightarrow U$ 互为逆映射:

$\forall X \in U$, 均有 $\vec{f}(X) \in V$ 并且 $\vec{g}(\vec{f}(X)) = X$.

又 $\forall Y \in V$, $\exists X \in B(X_0, \delta)$ 使得 $Y = \vec{f}(X)$,

从而 $Y \in B(Y_0, \eta)$, 且 $\vec{g}(Y) = \vec{g}(\vec{f}(X)) = X$,

于是我们有 $\vec{f}(\vec{g}(Y)) = \vec{f}(X) = Y$.

例 4. (极坐标变换) 令 $D = (0, +\infty) \times (-\pi, \pi)$.

$\forall (\rho, \varphi) \in D$, 定义

$$\vec{f}(\rho, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \varphi \\ \rho \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

则 \vec{f} 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(\infty)}$ 类向量值函数且

$$J_{\vec{f}}(\rho, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\rho \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \rho \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix},$$

从而 Jacobi 行列式 $\det J_{\vec{f}}(\rho, \varphi) = \rho > 0$. 于是 \vec{f} 为局部可逆, 其逆映射 \vec{f}^{-1} 也为 $\mathcal{C}^{(\infty)}$ 类且

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\vec{f}^{-1}}(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\rho \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \rho \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \varphi & \rho \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

作业题: 第 1.6 节第 66 页第 9 题第 (1) 小题.

例 5. 已知函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = u \cos v \\ y = u \sin v \\ z = uv \end{cases}$$

确定, 其中 $u > 0$. 试求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 由于 $\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos v & -u \sin v \\ \sin v & u \cos v \end{vmatrix} = u > 0$, 因此

存在反函数, 可将 u, v 看成是 x, y 的函数并且

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos v & -u \sin v \\ \sin v & u \cos v \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{u} \begin{pmatrix} u \cos v & u \sin v \\ -\sin v & \cos v \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= v \cos v + u \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{u} \sin v \right) \\ &= v \cos v - \sin v, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= v \sin v + u \cdot \left(\frac{1}{u} \cos v \right) \\ &= v \sin v + \cos v.\end{aligned}$$

例 6. 设隐函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z, t) \\ g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

确定, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

解: 由题设可知, 利用方程组 $\begin{cases} g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$
可将 z, t 确定为 y 的函数, 由此可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z, t).$$

由隐函数定理可知

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{dz}{dy} \\ \frac{dt}{dy} \end{pmatrix} &= - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= - \left(\left| \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \right| \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} & -\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

于是 $\frac{dz}{dy} = - \frac{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\left| \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \right|}$, $\frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\left| \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \right|}$, 进而可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\left| \frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(z, t)} \right|}{\left| \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \right|} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}.$$

§7. 曲面与曲线的表示法 切平面与法线

回顾: 三维空间中的直线与平面

取 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. 设 $\vec{e} = (a, b, c)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 为非零向量. 过 P_0 沿方向 \vec{e} 的直线 Γ 的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + at, \\ y = y_0 + bt, \\ z = z_0 + ct. \end{cases}$$

该直线也可以表示成

$$\frac{x - x_0}{a} = \frac{y - y_0}{b} = \frac{z - z_0}{c}.$$

过 P_0 并且与 Γ 垂直的平面 S 称为 Γ 过 P_0 的

法平面, 它的方程为 $\begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ z - z_0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0,$

也就是说 $a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + c(z - z_0) = 0$.

我们称 \vec{e} 为平面 S 的法向量, Γ 为 S 的法线.

设过点 P_0 的平面 S 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + a_1u + b_1v, \\ y = y_0 + a_2u + b_2v, \\ z = z_0 + a_3u + b_3v, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 线性无关,}$$

也即 $\begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 & a_1 & b_1 \\ y - y_0 & a_2 & b_2 \\ z - z_0 & a_3 & b_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$, 进而可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} (x - x_0) + \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} (y - y_0) \\ & + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} (z - z_0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是该平面的法向量为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}.$$

从而平面 S 过点 P_0 的法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{y - y_0}{\begin{vmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{z - z_0}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}.$$

曲面及其切平面和法线

(1) 曲面的显函数表示法: 曲面 $S: z = f(x, y)$, 其中 $(x, y) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. 假设 f 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微. 令 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$. 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ 时,

$$f(x, y) - z_0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + o(\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}).$$

则曲面 S 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程为

$$z - z_0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0).$$

于是该切平面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

相应的法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}.$$

(2) 曲面的参数表示法:

考虑曲面 S :
$$\begin{cases} x = f_1(u, v), \\ y = f_2(u, v), \\ z = f_3(u, v), \end{cases} \quad (u, v) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2.$$

设 $(u_0, v_0) \in D$, f_1, f_2, f_3 在点 (u_0, v_0) 可微. 令

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(u_0, v_0) \\ f_2(u_0, v_0) \\ f_3(u_0, v_0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $(u, v) \rightarrow (u_0, v_0)$ 时, 我们有

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1(u, v) - x_0 \\ f_2(u, v) - y_0 \\ f_3(u, v) - z_0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial(f_1, f_2, f_3)}{\partial(u, v)}(u_0, v_0) \begin{pmatrix} u - u_0 \\ v - v_0 \end{pmatrix} + o(\sqrt{(u - u_0)^2 + (v - v_0)^2}).$$

当矩阵 $\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2, f_3)}{\partial(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)$ 的秩等于 2 时, 曲面 S 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处有切平面

$$\begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ z - z_0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial(f_1, f_2, f_3)}{\partial(u, v)}(u_0, v_0) \begin{pmatrix} u - u_0 \\ v - v_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

该切平面也可以表示成

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D(f_2, f_3)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{D(f_3, f_1)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)(y - y_0) \\ & + \frac{D(f_1, f_2)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)(z - z_0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

从而曲面 S 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{D(f_2, f_3)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{D(f_3, f_1)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{D(f_1, f_2)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)}.$$

(3) 曲面的隐函数表示法: 考虑 $S: F(x, y, z) = 0$.

设 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$, 而 F 在点 P_0 处可微. 则
当 $S \ni P(x, y, z) \rightarrow P_0$ 时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= F(x, y, z) - F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0)(y - y_0) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)(z - z_0) + o(\|P - P_0\|). \end{aligned}$$

从而当 $J_F(P_0) \neq \vec{0}$ 时, 曲面在点 P_0 有切平面

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0)(y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)(z - z_0) = 0.$$

于是曲面 S 在点 P_0 处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0) \end{pmatrix} = \text{grad}F(P_0),$$

相应的法线方程为 $\frac{x-x_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)}.$

换一种视点来处理上述情形. 设 F 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0) \neq 0$. 由隐函数定理知, 局部上我们有 $z = f(x, y)$. 于是在点 P_0 处的切平面方程为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0.$$

$$-\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)}(x - x_0) - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)}(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0)(y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)(z - z_0) = 0.$$

谢谢大家!