

多元函數的微分

單元九

+ Outline

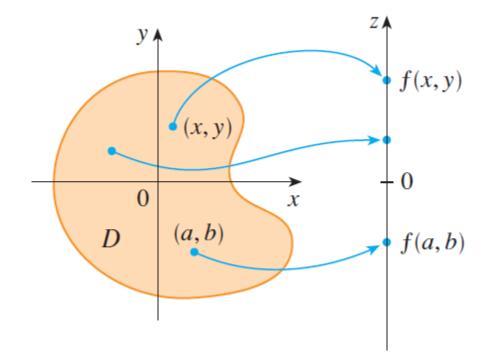
- ●多元函數
- ■偏導數
- 鏈式法則
- ■最大值最小值
- 拉格朗日乘數法

+ 雙變量函數 (Functions of Two Variables) 12.1

■ 一個雙變量函數f是對集合D中的每個數(x, y)指定一個實數z,記作z = f(x, y)。其中集合D稱為函數f的定義域,f的值域則為所有f(x, y)的集合。

◆ 自變量: *x*, *y*

◆ 因變量: z



■ 求以下函數的定義域及ƒ(3,2):

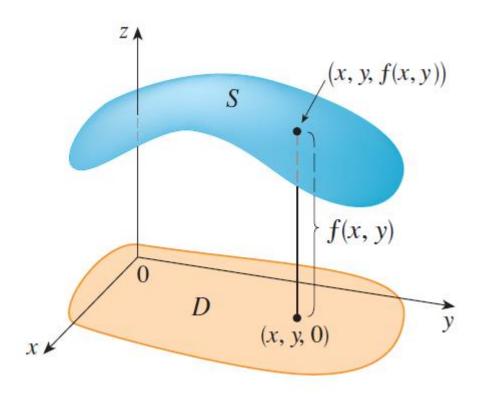
$$f(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{x+y+1}}{x-1}$$

Solution:

$$f(3,2) = \frac{\sqrt{3+2+1}}{3-1} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

+ 雙變量函數的圖象

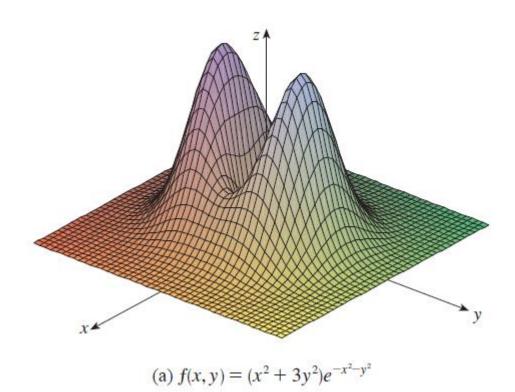
- 若 D 為一個雙變量函數 f 的定義域,則 f 的圖象即為 \mathbf{R}^3 中的所有點 (x, y, z) 形成的集合。
 - 其中 z = f(x, y)

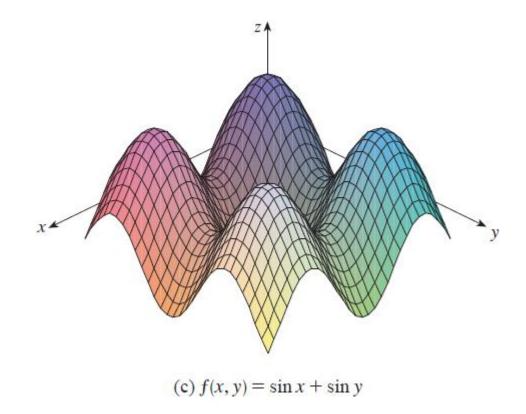


+ 例2

■ 試作出函數 f(x,y) = 6 - 3x - 2y 的圖象。

+ 範例

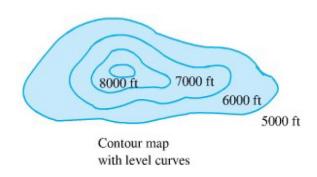


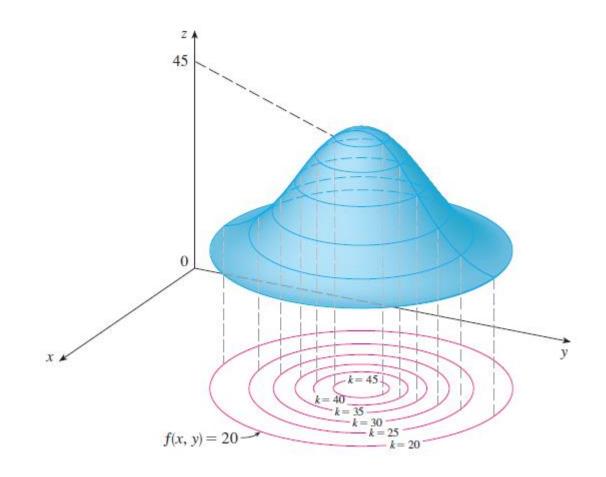


+ 等位線 (Level Curves)

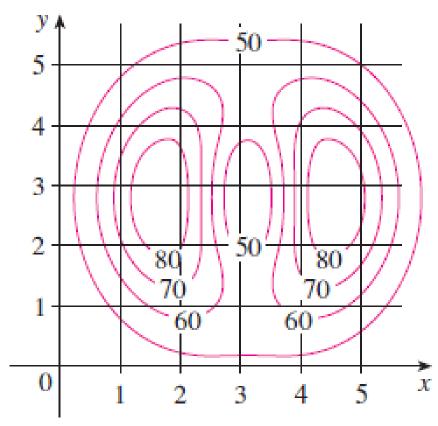
■ 一個雙變量函數f的**等位線**為平面上滿足方程式f(x, y) = k 之所有點的集合 (k) 為常數(x, y)

帶等位線的等高線圖:





■ 右圖為函數f的等高線圖試估計f(1,3)與f(4,5)的值。

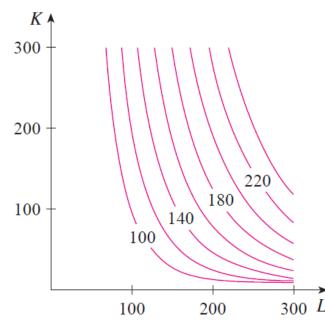


+應用範例

■ 柯布-道格拉斯(Cobb-Douglas)生產函數模型: $P(L,K) = bL^aK^{1-a}$

■ 其中 L 是勞動力,K 是資本量,b 是技術水平系數,a 是勞動力的產出彈性系數。b 與 a (0 < a < 1),由企業的具體情形決定,P(L, K) 為產出。

例: $P(L,K) = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$

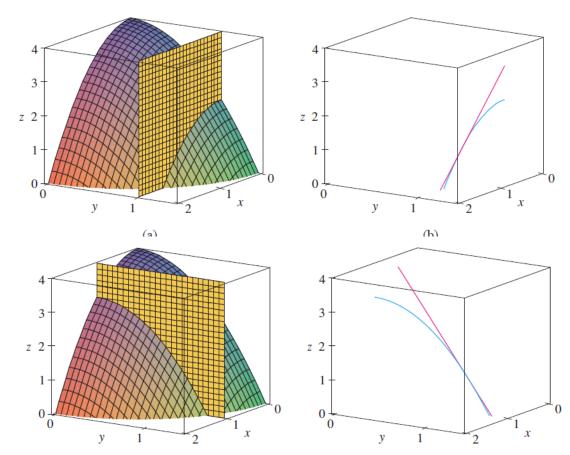


+ 偏導數 (Partial Derivatives) 12.2

■ 若f 為雙變數函數 z = f(x, y), 它的偏導數 f_x 和 f_y 定義如下:

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

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



- 計算方式:當對變數x作偏微分時,將變數y視作常數。(反之亦然)
- \blacksquare 而 n 個變數函數的偏導數,只需將對應變數以外的視作常數計算即可。

+ 偏導數 (Partial Derivatives)

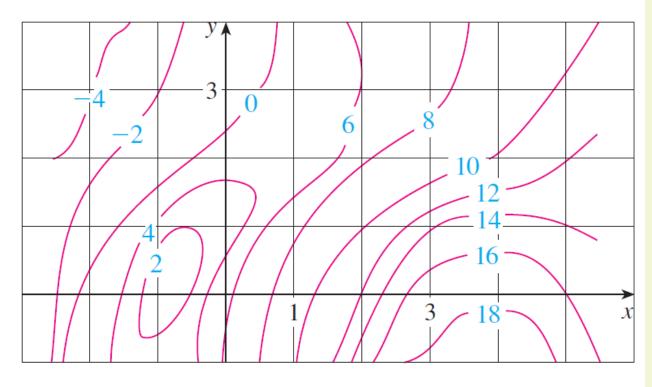
- 讀作'偏z偏x'或'partial z partial x'
- 記法:

$$f_{x}(x,y) = f_{x} = z_{x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y)$$

$$f_y(x,y) = f_y = z_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y)$$

下圖為函數f的等高線圖試估計 $f_x(2,1)$ 與 $f_y(2,1)$ 的

值。



Solutions:

Given $f(2,1) \approx 10$:

$$f(2.6,1) \approx 12, f(1.2,1) \approx 8$$

$$m_1 = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \approx \frac{12 - 10}{2.6 - 2} = \frac{2}{0.6} = \frac{10}{3} \approx 3.3$$

$$m_2 = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \approx \frac{10 - 8}{2 - 1.2} = \frac{2}{0.8} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

$$f_{\chi}(2,1) \approx \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} = 2.9$$

$$f(2,0) \approx 12, f(2,1.8) \approx 8$$

$$m_3 = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta y} \approx \frac{8-10}{1.8-1} = \frac{-2}{0.8} = -\frac{5}{2} \approx -2.5$$

$$m_4 = \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta y} \approx \frac{10-12}{1-0} = -2$$

$$f_y(2,1) \approx \frac{m_3 + m_4}{2} = -2.3$$

- - A. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \not = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$
 - B. $f_x(2,1)$ 和 $f_y(2,1)$

Solutions:

A.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 2xy^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^2 - 4y$$

B.

$$f_x(2,1) = 3(2)^2 + 2(2)(1)^3 = 16$$

$$f_y(2,1) = 3(2)^2(1)^2 - 4(1) = 8$$

■ 求下列函數的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$:

A.
$$z = \sin\left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right)$$

B.
$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 6xyz = 1$$

Solutions:

A.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos\left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos\left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right) \cdot \frac{-x}{(1+y)^2}$$

В.

$$3x^{2} + 0 + 3z^{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 6yz + 6xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{3x^{2} + 6yz}{3z^{2} + 6xy}$$

$$0 + 3y^{2} + 3z^{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 6xz + 6xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{3y^{2} + 6xz}{3z^{2} + 6xy}$$

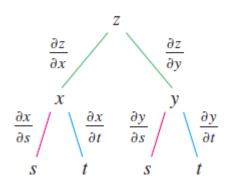
+ 鍵式法則(Chain Rule)

形式1: 若 z = f(x,y) 為變數 x 和 y 的可微分函數,且 x = g(t), y = h(t) 為變數 t 的可微分函數,則

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

■ 形式2: 若 z = f(x,y)為變數 x 和 y 的可微分函數,且 x = g(s,t), y = h(s,t)為變數 s 和 t 的可微分函數,則

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$



已知 $u = x^4y + y^2z^3$,其中 $x = rse^t$ 、 $y = rs^2e^{-t}$ 、 $z = r^2s\sin t$ 。求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}$ 於 r = 2、s = 1、 t = 0 時的值。

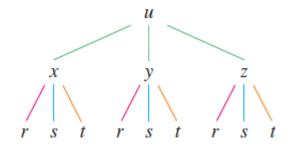
Solution:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$$
$$= 4x^3 y \cdot re^t + (x^4 + 2yz^3) \cdot 2rse^{-t} + 3y^2 z^2 \cdot r^2 \sin t$$

 \therefore When $r = 2 \cdot s = 1 \cdot t = 0$,

$$x = 2, y = 2, z = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right|_{r=2, s=1, t=0} = 4(2)^3(2) \cdot (2) + (2^4 + 0) \cdot 2(2) + 0 \cdot 0 = 192$$



+二階偏導數

■ 給定函數 z = f(x, y), 它的二階偏導數定義如下:

= 若 $f_{xy}(x,y)$ 與 $f_{yx}(x,y)$ 在 D 內連續,則 $f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y)$ 。

+ 例8

■ 求函數 $z = x^3 + x^2y^3 - 2y^2$ 的二階偏導數。

Solution:

$$\because \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 2xy^3, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^2 - 4y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2 + 2xy^3) = 6x + 2y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2 + 2xy^3) = 6xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2y^2 - 4y) = 6xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2y^2 - 4y) = 6x^2y - 4.$$

+ 雙變量的極值

■ 設函數 z = f(x,y) 在點 (x_0,y_0) 的某鄰域內有定義,如果對於該鄰域內的任何點(x,y)恒有 $f(x,y) \le f(x_0,y_0)$,則稱函數 z於點 (x_0,y_0) 處有極大值 $f(x_0,y_0)$ 。

(河理, $f(x,y) \ge f(x_0,y_0)$ 時有極小值)

函數 z = f(x,y) 在點 (x_0,y_0) 處有偏導數,若 $f_x(x_0,y_0) = 0$, $f_y(x_0,y_0) = 0$

則 (x_0,y_0) 為穩定點。

+ 二階偏導檢驗法 (12.8C)

- - ◆ D > 0 且 $f_{xx} > 0$ 時 f 有極小值。
 - ◆ D > 0 且 $f_{xx} < 0$ 時 f 有極大值。
 - ◆ D < 0 時 (x_0, y_0) 處為f的鞍點 (非最大值或最小值)。
 - ◆ D = 0,檢驗法無效。

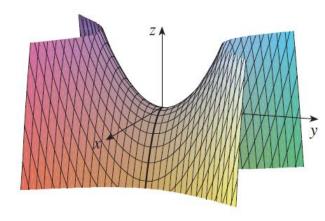
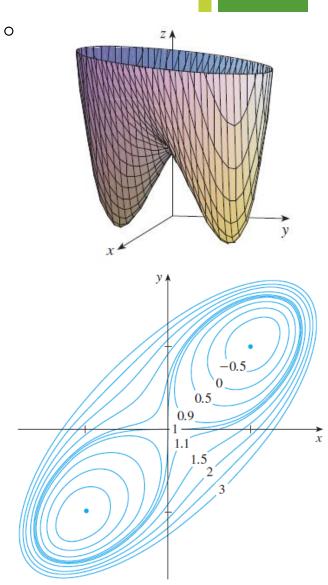


FIGURE 3 $z = y^2 - x^2$

+ 例9

■ 求函數 $f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy + 1$ 的極值。



+條件極值

在討論極值時,除定義域外無其他限制時,這類極值問題稱為無條件極值問題;若受到其他附加約束條件的限制,則稱為條件極值問題。

■ 一個無蓋長方形盒子是由 12 平方米的材料製造而成。求此長方形盒子的最大容積。

Solution:

優化: V = xyz;

約束:
$$2xz + 2yz + xy = 12$$
. $\Rightarrow z = \frac{12 - xy}{2x + 2y}$

$$V = xyz = xy \cdot \frac{12 - xy}{2x + 2y} = \frac{12xy - x^2y^2}{2x + 2y}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2(12 - x^2 - 2xy)}{2(x+y)^2} = 0 \cdots 1, \qquad \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2(12 - y^2 - 2xy)}{2(x+y)^2} = 0 \cdots 2$$

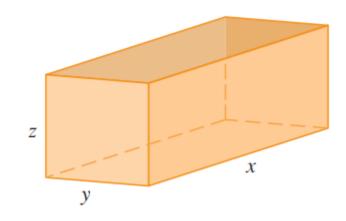
$$\int 12 - x^2 - 2xy = 0 \cdots \boxed{1}$$

$$12 - y^2 - 2xy = 0 \cdots 2$$

$$(1) - (2): x = y$$

把
$$x = y$$
 代入①: $x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2$, $z = 1$

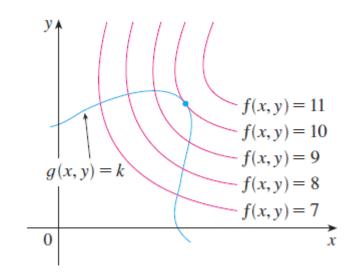
$$V_{max}(2,2,1) = 4$$



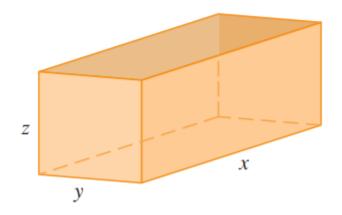
+ 拉格朗日乘數法 (Method of Lagrange Multipliers)

- 設函數 f(x,y) 與 $\varphi(x,y)$ 具有連續的偏導數,則欲求函數 f(x,y) 在約束條件 $\varphi(x,y) = 0$ 下的極值點其步驟如下:
 - 1. 作拉格朗日函數 $Z(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y)$
 - 2. 求 $Z(x,y,\lambda)$ 可能的極值點,即:

$$\begin{cases} Z_x(x, y, \lambda) = 0 \\ Z_y(x, y, \lambda) = 0 \\ Z_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = 0 \end{cases}$$



+例10(拉格朗日乘數法)



早年 東企業生產兩種商品的日產量為x和y(件),總成本函數C(x,y) = $8x^2 - xy + 12y^2$ (元),商品的限額為x + y = 42,求最小成本。

Solution:

優化:
$$C(x,y) = 8x^2 - xy + 12y^2$$

約束: $x + y = 42$ $\Rightarrow \varphi(x,y) = x + y - 42 = 0$

$$Z(x,y,\lambda) = C(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y)$$

$$= 8x^2 - xy + 12y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 42)$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_x(x,y,\lambda) = 16x - y + \lambda &= 0 \\ Z_y(x,y,\lambda) = -x + 24y + \lambda &= 0 \\ Z_\lambda(x,y,\lambda) = x + y - 42 &= 0 \end{cases}$$

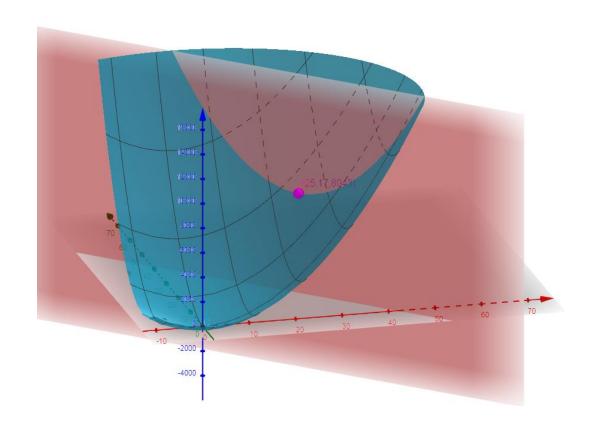
$$\vdots \begin{cases} x = 25 \\ y = 17 \end{cases}$$

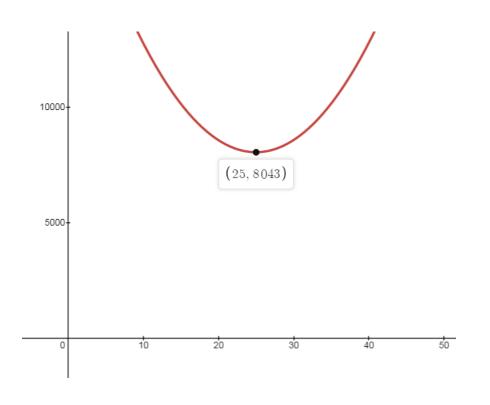
$$C_{min}(25,17) = 8043$$

* 換元 vs 拉格朗日乘數法 (例11)

- 優化: $C(x,y) = 8x^2 xy + 12y^2$
- 約束:x + y = 42

$$C(x) = 8x^2 - x(42 - x) + 12(42 - x)^2$$





+ 教材對應閱讀章節及練習

- 12.1, 12.2, 12.6(~例4), 12.8, 12.9
- 對應習題:(可視個人情況定量)
 - **◆** 12.1: 1-4
 - **◆** 12.2: 1-16
 - **◆** 12.6: 1-17
 - **◆** 12.8: 1-6
 - **◆** 12.9: 1-7