

基础班微积分辅导第 11 讲

多元函数微分学 I

11.1 多元函数的概念

定义11.1 设 Ω 是 R^n 的一个子集, 如果按照某种确定的法则 f , 使得每个 $\bar{x} \in \Omega$, 唯一地对应于一个实数 u , 则称 f 为定义在 Ω 上的一个 (n 元) 函数, 记成: $f: \Omega \rightarrow R$

其中 $\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \Omega$ 是自变量, Ω 是这个函数的定义域.

实数 u 称为 \bar{x} 所对应的函数值. 记成 $u = f(\bar{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ($\bar{x} \in \Omega$).

定义11.2 区域的定义, 闭区域的定义.

开区域: 非空连通开集.

闭区域: 开区域的闭包.

例如, $D = \{(x, y) | a, x < b, c < y < d\}$ 是 R^2 上的开区域; $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ 是

R^3 上的闭区域.

11.2 多元函数的表示

显式表示的函数: $z = f(x, y)$;

隐函数: 用方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 表示的函数 $z = z(x, y)$;

用参数表示的函数: 用参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(x, y) \end{cases}$$
, 表示的函数 $z = z(x, y)$.

三元函数: $u = f(x, y, z)$

11.3 常见多元函数的几何意义

$z = f(x, y)$: \mathfrak{R}^3 中的曲面的显函数表示;

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(x, y) \end{cases}$$
: \mathfrak{R}^3 中的曲面的参数表示;

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t): \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ 中的曲线的参数表示。} \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$$

例如: $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 是空间球面;

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = R \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = R \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 是空间球面; } \begin{cases} x = R \cos \varphi \\ y = R \sin \varphi \\ z = a \varphi \end{cases} \text{ 是空间螺旋线。}$$

11.4 多元函数的极限和连续的概念

定义11.3 R^n 中距离的定义: 距离是 $d(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \|\vec{y} - \vec{x}\|$ 。

定义11.4 多元函数的极限定义:

设 $f: D \subset R^n \rightarrow R$, $a \in R$, $\vec{x}_0 \in R^n$, $\lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} f(\vec{x}) = a \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 使得

$\forall \vec{x} \in D$, 且 $0 < d(\vec{x}, \vec{x}_0) < \delta$, 都有 $|f(\vec{x}) - a| < \varepsilon$ 。

定理11.1 多元函数的极限如果存在, 则是唯一的。

定理11.2 $\lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} [\alpha f(\vec{x}) + \beta g(\vec{x})] = \alpha \lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} f(\vec{x}) + \beta \lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} g(\vec{x})$

定理11.3 $\lim_{\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0} f(\vec{x}) = A: f(\vec{x}) = A + o(1)$, 当 $\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0$

- **多样性:** 自变量变化趋势的多样性, 引起多元函数极限形式的多样性

例11.1 求 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(y-x)x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

【解】 $\left| \frac{(y-x)x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 2|x| \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(y-x)x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$

例11.2 求 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2}$

【解】 $\left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$

例11.3 求 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}$

$$\text{【解】 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} = e$$

例11.4 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|}$ ($(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$), 研究极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 的存在性.

【解】 对于任意的 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, 有 $0 < x^2 + y^2 \leq (|x| + |y|)^2$. 所以

$$0 \leq |f(x, y) - 0| = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} \leq |x| + |y| \leq 0$$

因此由极限定义得到 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$.

例11.5 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ (不存在); $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$ (不存在)

【解】 沿 $y = kx$ 趋于零, $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{(1 + k^2)x^2} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$

不同的 k 值, 即限不同, 故极限不存在.

沿 $y = kx^2$ 趋于零, $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^4}{(1 + k^2)x^4} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$

不同的 k 值, 即限不同, 故极限不存在.

例11.6 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } y = x^2 \\ 0, & \text{if } y \neq x^2 \end{cases}$, 研究极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 的存在性.

【解】 显然有: 当 (x, y) 沿 x 轴或者 y 轴趋向于原点 $(0, 0)$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 趋向于零, 而且当

(x, y) 沿从原点出发的任意一条射线趋向于原点时, 都有 $f(x, y)$ 趋向于零. 即

$\forall a, b \in \mathbf{R}, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(at, bt) = 0$; 但是, 当 (x, y) 沿抛物线 $y = x^2 (x > 0)$ 从原点趋向于原点

时, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 \neq 0$. 证明了极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

● 上面的例子说明, 多元函数的极限问题要比一元函数的情形复杂得多. 必须要考察动点 (x, y) 以各种不同方式趋向于定点 (x_0, y_0) 时, 函数的变化趋势.

● 当 \vec{x} 沿两条不同的路径趋于 \vec{x}_0 时, 函数有两个不同的极限, 则函数的极限不存在

- 累次极限 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \varphi(y)$ 与重极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y)$

$$\text{例11.7} \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{y} + y \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \cdot y \neq 0 \\ 0, & x \cdot y = 0 \end{cases}$$

两个二次极限都不存在, 但二重极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$

$$\text{例11.8} \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3xy}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

【解】 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = 0$, 而二重极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

- 重极限与累次极限没有关系

定理11.4 重极限 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$ 与累次极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y)$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y)$ 均

存在, 则有: $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y)$

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y)$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y)$ 均存在但不等, 则 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在

定义11.5 连续: $f(x)$ 在 \bar{x}_0 点连续 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{x}_0} f(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}_0)$

定理11.5 $f(\bar{x})$ 在 \bar{x}_0 点连续 $\Leftrightarrow f(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}_0) + o(1)$, 当 $\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{x}_0$

$$\text{例11.9} \quad \text{考察函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(xy)}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的连续性.}$$

【解】 在 (x_0, y_0) 点, 若 $x_0 \neq 0$, 函数连续;

若 $x_0 = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} \cdot y = y_0$

当 $y_0 \neq 0$ 时, 不连续; 当 $y_0 = 0$ 时, 连续

定理11.6 连续函数的运算性质:

(1) 四则运算的连续性: 如果 $f, g \in C(\Omega)$, 那么对于任意的常数 α, β ,

函数 $\alpha f + \beta g \in C(\Omega)$; $f \cdot g \in C(\Omega)$; $g \neq 0$ 的点处, $f/g \in C(\Omega)$

(2) 复合运算: 设函数 $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 都在区域 Ω 上连续, 函数 $f(u, v)$ 在区域 Ω_1 上连续,

并且当 $(x, y) \in \Omega$ 时有 $(u(x, y), v(x, y)) \in \Omega_1$, 则复合函数 $f(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ 也在 Ω 上连续.

(3) 多元初等函数在它们的定义区域内部是处处连续的。

11.5 有界闭区域上多元连续函数的性质

定理11.7 有界闭区域上多元连续函数的最大最小值定理 设 $\Omega \subseteq R^n$ 是有界闭区

域, $f \in C(\Omega)$, 则 f 在 Ω 上有界. 且存在 $P_1 \in \Omega, P_2 \in \Omega$, 使得 $f(P_1) = \min_{P \in \Omega} f(P)$,

$$f(P_2) = \max_{P \in \Omega} f(P).$$

定理11.8 有界闭区域上多元连续函数的介值定理 设 $\Omega \subseteq R^n$ 是有界闭区域(连通

的), $f \in C(\Omega)$. 则对介于 $m = \min_{P \in \Omega} f(P)$ 和 $M = \max_{P \in \Omega} f(P)$ 之间的每个实数 μ , 都存在

$P \in \Omega$, 满足 $f(P) = \mu$.

定理11.9 推论: 零点定理: 设 $\Omega \subseteq R^n$ 是连通域, $f \in C(\Omega)$. 若存在两点, $P, Q \in \Omega$, 使

得 $f(P) \cdot f(Q) \leq 0$, 则存在 $P_\xi \in \Omega$, $f(P_\xi) = 0$;

特别是, 当 Ω 为凸集(即: $\forall P, Q \in \Omega \Rightarrow \overline{PQ} \subset \Omega$) 时, 则存在 $P_\xi \in \overline{PQ} \subset \Omega$,

$$f(P_\xi) = 0$$

例 11.10. $f(\vec{x})$ 在 R^n 上连续, 且 (1) $\vec{x} \neq 0$ 时, $f(\vec{x}) > 0$; (2) $\forall c > 0$, $f(c\vec{x}) = cf(\vec{x})$

证明: 存在 $a > 0, b > 0$, 使 $a\|\vec{x}\| \leq f(\vec{x}) \leq b\|\vec{x}\|$.

【证明】 $f\left(\frac{\vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|}\right)$ 有界. $a \leq f\left(\frac{\vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|}\right) \leq b$

例 11.11. 若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 R^2 上连续, 且 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} f(x, y) = +\infty$, 证明 函数 f 在 R^2 上一定有

最小值点。

【证明】 任取 $P \in R^2$, 设 $f(P) = M$;

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} f(x, y) = +\infty \Rightarrow \exists d > 0, \forall \rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} > d: f(u, v) > M$;

存在 $Q \in B = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq d^2\}: f(Q) = \min_{(x, y) \in B} f(x, y)$.

显然, $f(Q) = \min_{(x, y) \in R^2} f(x, y)$.

11.6 多元函数偏导数和全微分

定义11.6
$$\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$$

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

记号: $\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x}$, 或 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$; $\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y}$, 或 $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$

例11.12. $z = \frac{y}{x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$; $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = z$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2}$,

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

11.6 全微分存在的必要条件和充分条件

定义11.7 若 f 在 $U_\delta(P_0) \subset D$ 有定义, 且存在不依赖 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 的 A, B , 使多元函数在

$P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 点的增量

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

$\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$, 则称 f 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 点可微, 并称线性函数 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 为在点的全微分, 记成 $df(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$

分, 记成 $df(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$

- 必要条件: 可微, 偏导数必存在。

证明: $\Delta f(x_0, y_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$;

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

$$\frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \frac{B\Delta y + o(\Delta y)}{\Delta y} \xrightarrow{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} B$$

- 充分条件: $f'_x(x, y)$ 和 $f'_y(x, y)$ 连续。

【证明】 $\Delta f(x_0, y_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) =$

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

$$= f'_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_1 \Delta y) \Delta y + f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (f'_y(x_0, y_0) + o(1))\Delta y + f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x) \\
&= (f'_y(x_0, y_0) + o(1))\Delta y + f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x) \\
&= f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y + o(1)\Delta y + o(1)\Delta x. \\
&= f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y + o(\rho)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } 0 \leq \left| \frac{o(\Delta x) + o(1)\Delta y}{\rho} \right| = \frac{|o(\Delta x) + o(1)\Delta y|}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \leq \left| \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} \right| + \left| \frac{o(1)\Delta y}{\Delta y} \right| \xrightarrow{\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

例 11.13. 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点的偏导数为什

么? 在 $(0, 0)$ 是否可微?

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0,$$

$$f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) \cdot x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) \cdot y \right] = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

函数可微, 两个偏导数均为 0.

例 11.14. 讨论 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点的连续性与偏导数的存在性.

答案: 不连续, 但偏导数存在.

例 11.15. 设 $f(x, y) = (x + y)\varphi(x, y)$ 其中 $\varphi(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续, 则

$$df(x, y) = [\varphi(x, y) + (x + y)\varphi_x(x, y)]dx + [\varphi(x, y) + (x + y)\varphi_y(x, y)]dy$$

$$\text{令 } x = 0, y = 0, \quad df(0, 0) = \varphi(0, 0)(dx + dy).$$

(1) 指出错误

(2) 写出正确的解法.

$$\text{【解】 } \Delta f(0, 0) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = (\Delta x + \Delta y)\varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y)$$

因为 $\varphi(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 即 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \varphi(0, 0)$, 其中 $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$.

所以 $\varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \varphi(0, 0) + \alpha(\rho)$, 其中 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\rho) = 0$.

$$\Delta f(0,0) = \varphi(0,0)\Delta x + \varphi(0,0)\Delta y + \alpha(\rho)\Delta x + \alpha(\rho)\Delta y$$

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点处可微。

$$df(x, y)|_{(0,0)} = \varphi(0,0)dx + \varphi(0,0)dy$$

例 11.16. 设 $z(x, y)$ 定义在矩形区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$ 上的函数。证明:

$$(1) z(x, y) = f(y) \Leftrightarrow \forall (x, y) \in D, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \equiv 0 ;$$

$$(2) z(x, y) = f(y) + g(y) \Leftrightarrow \forall (x, y) \in D, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv 0$$

【证明】 (1) \Rightarrow : 显然.

$$\Leftarrow: z(x, y) - z(x_0, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(\xi, y)(x - x_0) = 0,$$

$$z(x, y) = z(x_0, y), \quad z(x, y) = f(y) \text{ 与 } x \text{ 无关.}$$

(2) \Rightarrow : 显然.

$$\Leftarrow: \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = h(x) \text{ 与 } y \text{ 无关.}$$

$$z(x, y) = \int h(x)dx + g(y) = f(y) + g(y)$$

例 11.17. $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点可微, 且全微分 $df = 0$ 的充分条件是 (D) .

(A) 在点 (x_0, y_0) 两个偏导数 $f'_x = 0, f'_y = 0$

(B) $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$,

(C) $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = \frac{\sin(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$

(D) $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$

解题思路 用两个条件判断: (1) $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$;

$$(2) \frac{\Delta f(x_0, y_0) - df(x_0, y_0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \frac{\Delta f(x_0, y_0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad (1)$$

条件(1)都成立, 只有 D 中条件(2)成立, 故选 D .

例 11.18. 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微的一个充分条件是 (C)。

(A) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} [f(x, y) - f(0,0)] = 0$

(B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$, 且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0$

(C) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$

(D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f'_x(x, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)] = 0$, 且 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [f'_y(0, y) - f'_y(0, 0)] = 0$

例 11.19. 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处 (C)

- A. 连续且偏导数存在 B. 不连续但偏导数存在
C. 连续但偏导数不存在 D. 不连续且偏导数不存在

解题思路 由于当 $x = 0$ 或者 $y = 0$ 时, $f(x, y) \equiv 0$, 所以

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - 0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y - 0} = 0$$

例 11.20 设 $z = \arcsin \frac{x}{y}$, 求 dz

例 11.21 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}$ (A)

- A. 0 B. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. 1 D. 不存在

例 11.22 已知 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 试讨论:

- (1) $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性;
- (2) $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的两个偏导数是否存在;
- (3) $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性。

【解】(1) 首先由不等式: $|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = |f(x, y)| = \sqrt{|xy|} \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$.

于是由 $0 \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} |f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} = 0$,

得到 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续。

(2) 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(0, 0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|x \cdot 0|}}{x} = 0$ 可知 $\sqrt{|xy|}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的对 x 的偏导数存在;

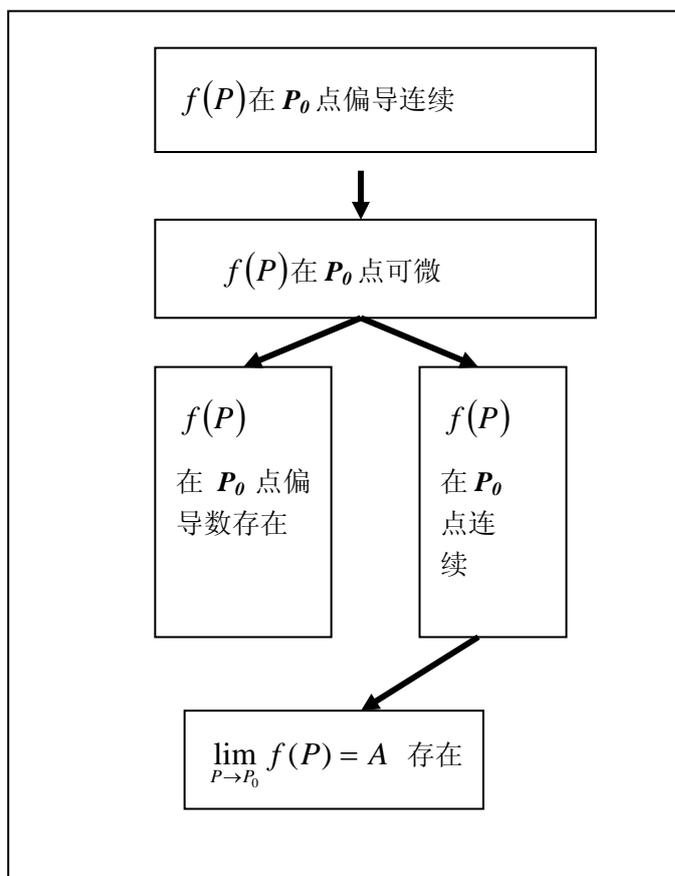
同理, 可以证明他在 $(0, 0)$ 处的对 y 的偏导数存在。

(3) 假设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 则有 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时,

$$f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} \cdot x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} \cdot y \right) = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$$

但是, 如果设 $x = y$, 并令 $x \rightarrow 0$, 有 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 。矛盾。

于是 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微。



11.7 多元复合函数、隐函数的求导法

(1) 多元复合函数

定理 11.10 设二元函数 $z = f(u, v)$ 在点 (u_0, v_0) 处偏导数连续, 二元函数

$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处偏导数连续, 并且

$$u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0),$$

则复合函数 $z = f(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} &= \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} \\ \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} &= \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

例 11.23 已知 $y = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

【解】 考虑二元函数 $y = u^v$, $u = \frac{1}{x}, v = -\frac{1}{x}$, 应用推论得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx} = vu^{v-1} \frac{-1}{x^2} + (\ln u)u^v \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2-\frac{1}{x}} (1 - \ln x).$$

例 11.24 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y})$, f 二阶连续可微, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

【解】 记 $u = xy, v = \frac{x}{y}$; $f'_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, f'_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$,

$$f''_{11} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}, f''_{22} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}, f''_{12} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}, f''_{21} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = y \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x},$$

因为 $f'_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, f'_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ 都是以 u, v 为中间变量, 以 x, y 为自

变量的函数; 所以 $\frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} = f''_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f''_{12} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f''_{11} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{12}$

$$\frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x} = f''_{21} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f''_{22} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f''_{21} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{22}$$

将以上两式代入前式得: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 f''_{11} + 2 f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22}$.

注意: (1) $f'_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, f'_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ 都是以 u, v 为中间变量, 以 x, y 为自变量的函数;

(2) 记号 $f'_1 = \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial u}, f'_2 = \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial v}$ 的规定与使用。

例 11.25 设 $f(u, v)$ 是二元可微函数, $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{x}{y}\right)$, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____。

例 11.26 设 $u = f(x, y), x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, f 可微, 证明:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

例 11.27 设 f 可微, 求偏导数: $z = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$

(2) 隐函数

定义 11.8 设 F 是一个二元函数, 对于方程 $F(x, y) = 0$, 如果在区间 (a, b) 中的所有的 x , 都存在唯一的 y , 使得 (x, y) 满足上述方程, 即 $F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0 (\forall x \in (a, b))$. 则称由方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 确定了 (a, b) 上的一个隐函数 $y = f(x)$ 。

例如考察圆周 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 显然, 整个圆周既不能表示为 $y = f(x)$, 也不能表示为 $x = x(y)$. 但是在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某个邻域中的那部分曲线可以表示为 $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$; 在点 $(1, 0)$ 的某个邻域中的那部分曲线可以表示为 $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$.

定理 11.11 隐函数存在性定理: 设 $F(x, y)$ 是 $C^{(1)}$ 类函数, 即 $F(x, y)$ 的两个偏导数都连续, $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, 则存在 $\eta, \delta > 0$, 使得 $\forall x \in (x_0 - \eta, x_0 + \eta)$, 存

在唯一的 $y \in (y_0 - \delta, y_0 + \delta)$ 满足 $F(x, y) = 0$. 这样定义的隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 连续可微,

$$\text{且 } y'(x) = -\frac{F'_x(x, y(x))}{F'_y(x, y(x))}.$$

● 隐函数的另一种求导法: 若函数 $y = y(x)$, 由方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 确定, 求导之函数?

按隐函数定义有恒等式:

$$F(x, y(x)) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} F(x, y(x)) = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow F'_x(x, y(x)) + F'_y(x, y(x)) \cdot y'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow y'(x) = -\frac{F'_x(x, y(x))}{F'_y(x, y(x))}.$$

从这是可见: 函数 $y = y(x)$ 可导有一个必要条件是, $F'_y(x, y) \neq 0$.

例 11.28 已知函数 $y = f(x)$ 由方程 $ax + by = f(x^2 + y^2)$, a, b 是常数, 求导函数。

【解】 方程 $ax + by = f(x^2 + y^2)$ 两边对 x 求导,

$$a + b \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x^2 + y^2) \left(2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xf'(x^2 + y^2) - a}{b - 2yf'(x^2 + y^2)}$$

一般来说, 若函数 $y = y(\vec{x})$, 由方程 $F(\vec{x}, y) = 0$ 确定, 求导之函数?

将 y 看作是 x_1, \dots, x_n 的函数 $y = y(\vec{x}) = y(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 对于方程

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

两端分别关于 x_i 求偏导数得到, 并解 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$, 可得到公式: $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{F'_{x_i}(\vec{x}, y)}{F'_y(\vec{x}, y)}$

例 11.29 设函数 $x = x(z)$, $y = y(z)$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定, 求

$$\frac{dx}{dz}, \frac{dy}{dz}.$$

【解】 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = -z^2 + 1 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = z^2 + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x \frac{dz}{dx} + 2y \frac{dz}{dy} = -2z \\ 2x \frac{dz}{dx} + 4y \frac{dz}{dy} = 2z \end{cases}$ 解方程得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{dx}{dz} \\ \frac{dy}{dz} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4xy} \begin{bmatrix} 4y & -2y \\ -2x & 2x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2z \\ -2z \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4xy} \begin{bmatrix} 12yz \\ -8xz \end{bmatrix}$$

由此得到 $\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{3z}{x}, \frac{dy}{dz} = -\frac{2z}{y}.$

例 11.30 已知函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由参数方程:
$$\begin{cases} x = u \cos v \\ y = u \sin v \\ z = uv \end{cases}$$
 给定, 试求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

【解】 这个问题涉及到复合函数微分法与隐函数微分法. x, y 是自变量, u, v 是中间变量 (u, v 是 x, y 的函数), 先由 $z = uv$ 得到

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

u, v 是由方程 $\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$ 的 x, y 的隐函数, 在这两个等式两端分别关于 x, y 求偏导数,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 1 = \cos v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = \sin v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} 0 = \cos v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = \sin v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得到} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-\sin v}{u}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos v}{u}$$

将这个结果代入前面的式子, 得到

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \cos v - \sin v$$

$$\text{与} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \sin v + \cos v$$

例 11.31 隐函数函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 由方程 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y, z, t) \\ g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

【解】 函数关系分析: 5 (变量) - 3 (方程) = 2 (自变量);

一函 (u), 二自 (x, y), 二中 (z, t)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}.$$

例 11.32 设函数 $x = x(z)$, $y = y(z)$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定, 求 $\frac{dx}{dz}$, $\frac{dy}{dz}$.

【解】 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$, 两边对 x 求导,

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 2x + 4y \frac{dy}{dz} - 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解线性方程,}$$

得 $\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{3z}{x}$, $\frac{dy}{dz} = -\frac{2z}{y}$

11.8 二阶偏导数:

例 11.33 求 $f(x, y, z) = x^{y^z}$ 的二阶偏导

【解】 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^z \cdot x^{y^z-1}$,

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

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

例 11.34 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的二阶偏导是否存在?

【解】 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时,

$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$ 是初等函数, 二阶偏导存在;

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0, \text{ 当 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{x}, \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$\text{例 11.35. } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial y \partial x} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$$

定理 11.12 若二阶混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ 连续, 则与求导次序无关,

$$\text{即: } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

例 11.36 已知 $\frac{(x+ay)dx + ydy}{(x+y)^2}$ 为某个二元函数的全微分, 则 $a = (D \quad)$

A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. 2

解题思路 令 $P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$, 为某个二元函数 $f(x,y)$ 的全微分的必要条件是

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}. \text{ 可以按照这个条件确定 } a.$$

例 11.37 $z = z(x,y)$ 由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 决定, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\text{【解】 } 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

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

例 11.38 $g(x) = f(x, \varphi(x^2, x^2))$, 其中

函数 f 于 φ 的二阶偏导数连续, 求 $\frac{d^2 g(x)}{dx^2}$

例 11.39 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y})$, f 二阶连续可微, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

$$\text{【解】 记 } u = xy, v = \frac{x}{y}; \quad f'_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, f'_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$$

$$f''_{11} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}, f''_{22} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}, f''_{12} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}, f''_{21} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = y \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x}$$

因为 $f'_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, f'_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ 都是以 u, v 为中间变量, 以 x, y 为自变量的函数, 所以

$$\frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} = f''_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f''_{12} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f''_{11} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x} = f''_{21} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f''_{22} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f''_{21} + \frac{1}{y} f''_{22}$$

$$\text{将以上两式代入前式得: } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 f''_{11} + 2 f''_{12} + \frac{1}{y^2} f''_{22}.$$

11.9 综合例题

例 11.40 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 二阶连续可微, 并且满足方程

$$A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \text{若令 } \begin{cases} u = x + \alpha y \\ v = x + \beta y \end{cases}$$

试确定 α, β 为何值时能变原方程为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

【解】 将 x, y 看成自变量, u, v 看成中间变量, 利用链式法则得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \left(\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\alpha\beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \left(\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right)^2 z$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) \left(\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \right) z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由此可得, } 0 &= A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \\ &= (A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2(A + B(\alpha + \beta) + C\alpha\beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{只要选取 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 使得 } \begin{cases} A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2 = 0 \\ A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 可得 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

问题成为方程 $A + 2Bt + Ct^2 = 0$ 有两不同实根, 即要求: $B^2 - AC > 0$.

令 $\alpha = -B + \sqrt{B^2 - AC}$, $\beta = -B - \sqrt{B^2 - AC}$, 即可。

$$\text{此时, } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \varphi(v) \Rightarrow z = \int \varphi(v) dv + f(u).$$

$$z = f(u) + g(v) = f(x + \alpha y) + g(x + \beta y).$$

例 11.41 设 $u(x, y) \in C^2$, 又 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$,

$$u(x, 2x) = x, \quad u'_1(x, 2x) = x^2, \text{ 求 } u''_{11}(x, 2x), \quad u''_{12}(x, 2x) \quad u''_{yy}(x, 2x)$$

【解】 $u'_1(x, 2x) = x^2$, 两边对 x 求导,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = 2x. \quad (1)$$

$u(x, 2x) = x$, 两边对 x 求导,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{1 - x^2}{2}.$$

$$\text{两再边对 } x \text{ 求导, } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = -x. \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由已知 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = 0, \quad (3)$$

(1), (2), (3) 联立可解得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x$$

例 11.42 设函数 $u(x, y) = \varphi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) + \int_{x-y}^{x+y} \psi(t) dt$

其中函数 φ 具有二阶导数 ψ 具有一阶导数, 则必有

- (A) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ (B) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$
 (C) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ (D) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ [B]

例 11.43 设有三元方程 $xy - z \ln y + e^{xz} = 1$, 根据隐函数存在定理, 存在点(0,1,1)的一个邻域, 在此邻域内该方程

- (A) 只能确定一个具有连续偏导数的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$.
 (B) 可确定两个具有连续偏导数的隐函数 $y = y(x, z)$ 和 $z = z(x, y)$.
 (C) 可确定两个具有连续偏导数的隐函数 $x = x(y, z)$ 和 $z = z(x, y)$.
 (D) 可确定两个具有连续偏导数的隐函数 $x = x(y, z)$ 和 $y = y(x, z)$. [D]

例 11.44 设二元函数 $z = xe^{x+y} + (x+1)\ln(1+y)$, 则 $dz|_{(1,0)} = \underline{2edx + (e+2)dy}$ 。

例 11.45 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $y = 1 - xe^y$ 确定, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} = \underline{-e}$

【解】当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 1$, 又方程每一项对 x 求导, $y' = -e^y - xe^y y'$

$$y'(1 + xe^y) = -e^y \quad y'|_{x=0} = -\frac{e^y}{1 + xe^y} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -e$$

例 11.46 设函数 $f(u)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内具有二阶导数,

且 $Z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ 满足等式 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 。

(I) 验证 $f''(u) + \frac{f'(u)}{u} = 0$ 。

(II) 若 $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1$ 求函数 $f(u)$ 的表达式。

例 11.47 设函数 $f(u)$ 可微, 且 $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $z = f(4x^2 - y^2)$

在点 (1,2) 处的全微分 $dz|_{(1,2)} = \underline{4dx - 2dy}$ 。

【解】利用一阶全微分形式不变性直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= f'(u)du = f'(4x^2 - y^2) \cdot d(4x^2 - y^2) \\ &= f'(4x^2 - y^2) \cdot (8xdx - 2ydy) \\ &= 2f'(4x^2 - y^2) \cdot (4xdx - ydy) \end{aligned}$$

于是 $dz|_{(1,2)} = 2f'(0)(4dx - 2dy) = 4dx - 2dy$.

例 11.48 已知函数 $f(u)$ 具有二阶导数, 且 $f'(0) = 1$,

函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $y - xe^{y-1} = 1$ 所确定,

$$\text{设 } z = f(\ln y - \sin x), \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{dz}{dx} \right|_{x=0}, \left. \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0}.$$