

第7讲: 偏导数与全微分 (total differential)

(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 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 是因 x 仅从 x_0 发生变化而使 z 产生的增量, 而 $f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 是因 y 仅从 y_0 发生变化而使 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 Δz_x 与 Δz_y 为 z 关于 x 、 y 的偏增量. 并分别记:

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

z 关于 x 、 y 的偏导数 (在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处), 记作:

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

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

$f'_x(M_0)$, $f'_y(M_0)$ 实际上就是在 M_0 处, z 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 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, (1) 证明 $f(x, y)$

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

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 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 $(0, 0)$ 处连续;

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

在 $(0, 0)$ 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1讲), $\therefore f(x,y) \in (0,0)$ 处

不连续;

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

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

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

$$\text{证例1/3: } f'_x(1,1) = (f(x,1))'_x \Big|_{x=1} = \left(\frac{x^2 \cdot 1}{x^2 + 1^2} \right)'_x \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{2x(x+1) - 1x^2 \cdot 1}{(x^2+1)^2} \Big|_{x=1}$$

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

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

处连续;

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

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

处不可偏导. 由证例1、例2可知, 多元函数的连续性与可偏导性之间没有关系. (3)



三) 二元函数全微分 (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 $z = f(x, y) \in M_0$ 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 $z = f(x, y) \in M_0$

是可微的, 并称 $\Delta x, \Delta y$ 的线性函数 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 为 $f(x, y) \in M_0$

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 $z = f(x, y) \in M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微的邻域中, 有

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

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

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

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

(A)



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

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

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

• 以及以上的二元函数可微 P 生可类似地定义。

• 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 $f'_x(x_0,y_0)=A$, $f'_y(x_0,y_0)=B$ 。即可微是可微的必要条件。

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

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

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



• $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$, 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 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处 C , 但在 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处不可微. (若可微, 则 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $(0, 0, 0)$ 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

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

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

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

• 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 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处不可微.

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

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

(6)



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

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

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

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

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0), \therefore f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 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 $(0,0,0)$ 处可偏导.

证(3). 反证法: 若 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0,0)$ 处可微, 则 ρ 为增量

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

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

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

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.

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

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

即 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不可微。

E) 个(也): $0, 1, 2$

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

思考题:

$$\text{设 } u = f(x, y, z) = x^y z^3 + x^a z^3 + a^y z^3 + x^y a^a + a^a z^3 \quad (a > 0, \text{ 常数})$$

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

注: 思考题可不做为作业来上, 可发表到课程群中。

(8)

