

高等学校用书
GAODENG XUEXIAO YONGSHU

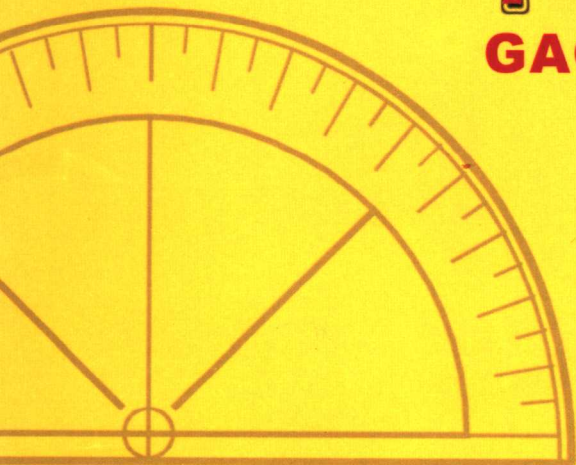


高等数学

GAODENG SHUXUE (第二册)

■ 周作旭 李金平 编

 中国劳动社会保障出版社



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序

数学是研究物质、物质运动数与形的学科，堪称科学之母，它的产生和发展是人类文明进步的重要标志。

数学使人类对物质世界的认识从定性进入定量，是对物质世界认识的重大飞跃，它揭开了现代社会文明的序幕。

数学素质是人应该具有的重要素质之一，在知识经济时代尤其是这样。人的数学素质是指人应熟练掌握的一定数学知识、理论和运算技巧，及在数学演绎运算过程中形成的一种严谨的逻辑思维习惯。

高等数学是研究物质、物质运动的变数和变形的学科。世界是物质的，运动和变化是物质的基本属性，因此，对变数的研究具有重大的现实意义和哲学意义。

在自然界，变数存在的基本形式是函数，函数也是掌握变数性质和变化规律的重要途径，所以，也可以说高等数学是以函数为其研究对象。

本书以研究变数的概念、性质、变化规律以及寻求变数间关系为其主要内容。极限是研究变量的基本工具，几乎变量数学的所有概念都是通过极限来定义的，极限像一根红线贯穿在本书的始终。

作 者

2006 年 2 月

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第五章 多元函数的微分

§ 5.1 二元函数、二元函数的极限与连续性

一、多元函数的概念

如果一个变量和两个或两个以上的变量存在着某种关系,则称该变量是多元函数.例如,某农产品的价格 z ,在不同的地方、不同的时间是不同的,不同的地方可以用平面上的 (x,y) 点表示,时间可以用 t 来表示,则该农产品的价格便是 x,y,t 的函数,可以写成 $z=f(x,y,t)$,又例如,一个西瓜,它的密度 ρ 对瓜皮、瓜子、瓜瓢是各不相同的,所以,它是空间坐标 x,y,z 的函数;西瓜水分的蒸发和温度有关,会影响到其密度,故其密度又是温度 T 的函数;西瓜放的时间愈长,水分散发得也愈多,其密度还是时间 t 的函数,故西瓜的密度 ρ 可写成 x,y,z,T,t 的函数,记作 $\rho=f(x,y,z,T,t)$.

在多元函数中,最简单的就是二元函数,它有两个独立的变量,例如,一根导热杆上的温度 T ,对于杆的不同位置(记作 x),不同时刻 t 是不同的,则该杆的温度 T 便是坐标位置 x 和时刻 t 的函数,记作: $T=f(x,t)$.二元函数的许多概念、性质和规律可以推广、扩展到 n ($n>2$)元函数.

二、二元函数的定义

对于变量 (x,y) 的每一组允许的值,变量 z 有一个确定的值与之对应,则称变量 z 是变量 (x,y) 的函数,记作:

$$z = f(x,y).$$

如果 (x,y) 是确立在 xOy 平面上的一个点[它可用一组数 (x,y) 来表示],则函数 $z=f(x,y)$ 便是确立了 xOy 平面上的一个点与数轴 z 上的点之间的一一对应关系.变量 (x,y) 的允许取值范围,称为二元函数的定义域,其几何意义是 xOy 平面上的某一区域.例如, $z=\frac{1}{x+y}$,其定义域为 $x+y\neq 0$,它是不包含 $y=-x$ 的直线上点的 xOy 平面上所有的点.

又例如, $z=\frac{4}{xy}$,其定义域为 $xy\neq 0$,它是不包含数轴 x 和 y 的 xOy 平面上的所有的点.上述两个例子中的定义域是单纯从数学表达式本身的数学意义上说的,实际上函数的定义域还须考虑函数表达式的自然条件.

三、二元函数的极限

定义:对于事先给定的任意已知正数 ε ,总能找到一个正数 δ ,使得凡满足不等式 $0<\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2}<\delta$ 的 (x,y) ,有不等式 $|f(x,y)-A|<\varepsilon$ 成立,则称 A 为 $f(x,y)$

当 $M(x, y) \rightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 时的极限, 记作:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = A \text{ (或 } \lim_{M(x, y) \rightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = A). \quad (5.1.1)$$

该定义表明当 $M(x, y)$ 点以任何方式落入以 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 为中心、 δ 为半径的圆域中, 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 就一定落入以 A 为中心的 ϵ 邻域 $(A - \epsilon, A + \epsilon)$ 中, 即 $|f(x, y) - A| < \epsilon$. 二元函数极限的定义比一元函数极限的定义要复杂得多, 一元函数极限存在的充要条件是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$, 但对于二元函数来说其极限存在的充要条件则是要求 $M(x, y)$ 点按任意

方式趋于 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 点时, $f(x, y)$ 的极限都是 A . 例如, $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其在 $(0, 0)$ 点,

当 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$, 但 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = kx}} f(x, y) = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$, 显然

该极限和 k 有关, 当 $k = 0$ (即 $y \equiv 0$) 或 $k \rightarrow \infty$ (即 $x \equiv 0$) 时, $\frac{k}{1 + k^2} = 0$, 但当 $k \neq 0$ (常数) 时为 $\frac{k}{1 + k^2}$, 则随 k 之不同而不同, 如 $k = 1$, 则 $\frac{k}{1 + k^2} = \frac{1}{2}$. 即 $M(x, y)$ 趋于 $M_0(0, 0)$

的方式不同, 其极限也就不同, 故 $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点的极限不存在.

例 1 已知函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x}$ 在 $(1, 2)$ 点的极限存在, 求 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x}$.

解: 令 $y - 2 = k(x - 1)$, 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + [2 + k(x - 1)]^2}{x} = 5$.

其值与 k 无关, 即与趋于 $(1, 2)$ 点的方式无关, 可以证明该函数的极限为 5.

值得注意的是 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y)$ 与 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y))$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} (\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y))$ 间

并不存在数学逻辑关系, 前者称为二重极限, 后二者称为二次极限. 读者应注意到二次极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y))$ 所表述的是图

(5.1.1) 所示的自变量在 xOy 平面上的移动途径.

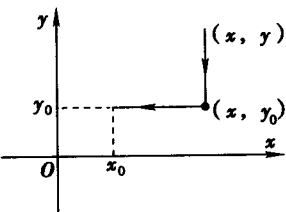


图 5.1.1

四、二元函数的连续性

定义: 对于事先给定的任意已知正数 ϵ , 总能找到一个正数 δ , 使得凡满足不等式 $\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} < \delta$ 的 $M(x, y)$, 有不等式 $|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \epsilon$ 恒成立, 则称函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点连续, 记作:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0). \quad (5.1.2)$$

由于二元函数的极限比一元函数的极限要复杂得多, 所以二元函数的连续性比一元函数的连续性也要复杂得多, 只有当 $M(x, y)$ 沿任意方式趋于 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 时的极限都存在且相等, 并等于该点的函数值 $f(x_0, y_0)$, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 才在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 点连续. 如果

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y = y_0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y = y_0}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$ 则可以称 $f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 沿 x 方向线连续.

如果 $\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow y_0 \\ x = x_0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow y_0 \\ x = x_0}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$, 则称 $f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 点沿 y 方向线连续.

例 2 讨论函数

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

的连续性.

解: 因为 $\frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{x^2 + y^2} > \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0$, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) = 0$.

所以 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$, 又因为 $f(0, 0) = 0$.

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续.

当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 是初等函数, $f(x, y)$ 是连续的.

习题 5.1

1. 确定下列函数的定义域, 并画图.

(1) $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y-1}} + \frac{1}{xy+1}$;

(2) $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y+z-1}}$;

(3) $z = 1/\ln(1-y+x)$;

(4) $u = \frac{1}{\ln(z-x^2-y^2)}$.

2. 求下列各函数的极限:

(1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sin x}$;

(2) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x+2y}{x+y}$;

(3) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$;

(4) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{(x+xy)^2}{x^2 + y^2}$.

3. 判断二元函数

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

的连续性.

§ 5.2 二元函数的偏导数、全微分

一、偏导数

1. 偏导数的概念

二元函数对其某一自变量的瞬时变化率称为该二元函数对这一自变量的偏导数.

2. 偏导数的定义

如果二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点沿 x 方向线连续, 且极限

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

存在, 则定义该极限为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点对 x 的偏导数, 记作:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ 或 } f_x(x_0, y_0). \quad (5.2.1)$$

同理, 如果二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点沿 y 方向线连续, 且极限

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

存在, 则定义该极限为函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点对 y 的偏导数, 记作:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ 或 } f_y(x_0, y_0). \quad (5.2.1')$$

3. 偏导数的几何意义

如图 5.2.1 所示, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 是 $y = y_0$ 的平面和曲面 $z = f(x, y)$

的交线在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 点的切线斜率; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 是 $x = x_0$ 的平面和曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 的交线在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 点的切线斜率.

二、偏导数的计算

1. 按定义计算偏导数

按定义, 计算二元函数的偏导数时, 如求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 只需将 $z = f(x, y)$ 中的 y 看成常量对 x 按照一元函数的求导法则求导, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 只需将 $z = f(x, y)$ 中的 x 当作常量, 按一元函数的求导法则对 y 求导.

例 3 已知 $f(x, y) = e^{xy + \frac{x}{y} + x + y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$.

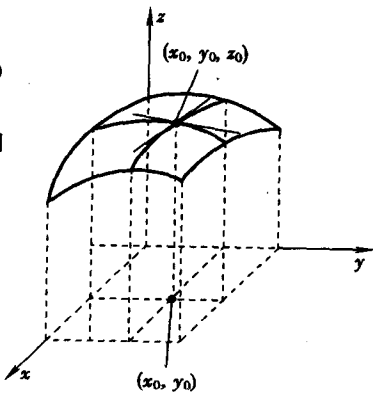


图 5.2.1

解:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{xy + \frac{x}{y} + x + y} \left(y + \frac{1}{y} + 1 \right);$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{xy + \frac{x}{y} + x + y} \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2} + 1 \right).$$

2. 复合函数的偏导数

如果 $z = f[u, v, x, y]$, $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$,

则

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

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

例 4 已知 $z = e^{xy + \frac{x}{y} + x + y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.解: 令 $u = xy$, $v = \frac{x}{y}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= e^{u+v+x+y} y + e^{u+v+x+y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + e^{u+v+x+y} \\ &= e^{xy + \frac{x}{y} + x + y} \left(y + \frac{1}{y} + 1 \right); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= e^{u+v+x+y} \cdot x + e^{u+v+x+y} \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) + e^{u+v+x+y} \\ &= e^{xy + \frac{x}{y} + x + y} \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2} + 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

例 5 $z = f\left(\sin \frac{y}{x}, \cos \frac{x}{y}\right)$ 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.解: 令 $u = \sin \frac{y}{x}$, $v = \cos \frac{x}{y}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{x}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y}. \end{aligned}$$

例 6 证明函数 $u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 满足拉普拉斯方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

证:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3x^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}};$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3y^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{-1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{-3}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = 0.$$

3. 隐函数的偏导数

(1) 若 $f(u, x, y) = 0$, $u = u(x, y)$, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \neq 0$, 则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}}.$$

事实上, 对于方程 $f(u, x, y) = 0$, 如果认定 u 是 x 和 y 的函数, 对方程两边按复合函数求导, 则有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0,$$

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}}.$$

例 7 在方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ 中, 如果 $z = z(x, y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

解:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}} = - \frac{\frac{2x}{a^2}}{\frac{2z}{c^2}} = - \frac{xc^2}{za^2}.$$

(2) 若 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$, 则对方程组

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(u, v, x, y) = 0, \\ g(u, v, x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

恒等式两边分别按复合函数对 x 求导, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 0. \end{cases}$$

从中可解出 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$. 如果 $\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(x, v)}}{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(u, v)}};$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(u, x)}}{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(u, v)}};$$

同理, 可得到

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(y, v)}}{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(u, v)}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(u, y)}}{\frac{\partial(\varphi, g)}{\partial(u, v)}}.$$

4. 高阶偏导数

(1) 二元函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 的高阶偏导数的类型

二阶有: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}.$

三阶有: $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^2 \partial x}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3}.$

.....

如果高阶偏导数存在且连续, 则高阶混合偏导数与对各变量的求导顺序无关. 例如, 如果二元函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 的三阶偏导存在且连续, 则:

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x}.$$

(2) 高阶偏导数的计算

下面分三种情况进行讨论:

1) 一般简单二元函数的高阶偏导数只需连续直接求导即可. 例如, 对于二元函数 $z=\sin(x+y)$ 而言, 其二阶偏导数的计算如下:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\sin(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} = -\cos(x+y);$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\sin(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3} = -\cos(x+y);$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = -\sin(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\sin(x+y).$$

2) 二元复合函数的高阶导数. 若 $z=f(u, v, x, y)$, $u=u(x, y)$, $v=v(x, y)$, 显然

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

值得注意的是, 上式中 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 仍然是 u, v, x, y 的函数, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \\ &\quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right); \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} + \\ &\quad \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \right). \end{aligned}$$

同理可求得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

例 8 如果 $u = \frac{1}{r}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 试证拉普拉斯方程: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$.

证:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{3x}{r^4} \cdot \frac{x}{r} - \frac{1}{r^3} \\ &= \frac{3x^2}{r^5} - \frac{1}{r^3}. \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{3y^2}{r^5} - \frac{1}{r^3}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= \frac{3z^2}{r^5} - \frac{1}{r^3}. \end{aligned}$$

有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} - \frac{3}{r^3} = 0.$$

例 9 已知 $z=f\left(x, y, xy, \frac{y}{x}\right)$, f 的二阶偏导数存在且连续, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

解: 令 $u=xy$, $v=\frac{y}{x}$, 则

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right), \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} y + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial x} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) + \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} y + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right] y + \\
&\quad \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} y + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right] \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{2y}{x^3}, \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u} - \frac{2y}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial v} - \frac{2y^2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2y}{x^3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \\
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f \partial u}{\partial u \partial y} + \frac{\partial f \partial v}{\partial v \partial y} \\
&= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{1}{x}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial y} x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial y} \frac{1}{x} + \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{1}{x} \right] x + \\
&\quad \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \frac{1}{x} \right] \frac{1}{x} \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + 2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial y} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial v} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial x} \frac{1}{x} + \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \\
&\quad \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \frac{1}{x} \right] \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial x} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial u} + xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \\
&\quad \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial v} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{y}{x^3} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}.
\end{aligned}$$

3) 隐函数的高阶偏导数. 若 $f(u, x, y) = 0$, $u = u(x, y)$, 确定 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$.

在 $f(u, x, y) = 0$ 中, 认定 u 是 x, y 的函数, 按复合函数的求导法则对方程求偏导, 有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0,$$

对上式再求关于 x 的偏导数, 应当注意的是, 上式中 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 仍是 u, x, y 的函数, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \neq 0$,

f 的二阶偏导连续, 则有

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = - \frac{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}},$$

上式还可以对 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}}$ 直接对 x 求偏导得出

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u}\right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\right)^2} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}};\end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}}.\end{aligned}$$

例 10 已知方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$, 设 $z = \varphi(x, y)$, 试用隐函数求导法则求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解: 令 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$, 有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}} = -\frac{c^2 x}{a^2 z}.$$

对上式再求 x 的偏导数, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

因为

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{a^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2}{c^2},$$

所以

$$\frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{c^4 x^2}{a^4 z^2} + \frac{2z}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{c^2}{z} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{c^2 x^2}{a^4 z^2} \right).$$

三、全微分

1. 全微分定义

二元函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点存在且连续, 则称

$$dz = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} \Delta y \quad (5.2.2)$$

为 $z=f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点的全微分, 其中 $\Delta x = x - x_0$, $\Delta y = y - y_0$.

由定义知, 如果 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点全微分存在则 $z=f(x, y)$ 的在 (x_0, y_0) 点的偏导数 $\left. \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = f_x(x_0, y_0)$, $\left. \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 必定存在.

证明: 如果 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点的全微分存在. 即有

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y$$

其中, $\alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y$ 是 $\Delta z = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ 的高阶无穷小.

当 $\Delta y = 0$ 时有 $\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x} = f_x(x_0, y_0) + \alpha$, $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0$,

即 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = 0}} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x} = f_x(x_0, y_0)$;

当 $\Delta x = 0$ 时有 $\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta y} = f_y(x_0, y_0) + \beta$, $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \beta = 0$,

即 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta y \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x = 0}} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta y} = f_y(x_0, y_0)$.

而反过来, 如果函数 $z=f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$, $f_y(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点存在且连续, 则函数在该点可全微分.

证明: 因 $f_x(x, y)$, $f_y(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点存在且连续, 即有 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f_x(x, y) = f_x(x_0, y_0)$,

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f_y(x, y) = f_y(x_0, y_0)$, 又可写成:

$$f_x(x, y) = f_x(x_0, y_0) + \alpha, \quad f_y(x, y) = f_y(x_0, y_0) + \beta, \quad (1)$$

其中 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0$, $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \beta = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) + \\ &\quad f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0), \end{aligned}$$

设 ξ 在 x_0 与 $x_0 + \Delta x$ 之间, η 在 y_0 与 $y_0 + \Delta y$ 之间, 则

$$\Delta z = f'_x(\xi, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, \eta) \Delta y,$$

由 (1) 式得

$$\Delta z = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y.$$

显然, $\alpha \Delta x + \beta \Delta y$ 是 $\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ 的高阶无穷小, $f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y$ 是 Δz 的线性主部, 所以其是 $z=f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点的全微分, 记作:

$$dz \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y.$$

全微分式 (5.2.2) 的几何意义是曲面 $z=f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点的切平面 $f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y - \Delta z = 0$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点的增量, $dz = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y$.