

25考研 | 题型通法12笔记



第五章 多元函数微分学

题型考点 多元微分的概念

1. 多元函数的极限

(1) 利用一元函数极限的性质和结论

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

☆ (2) 取特殊路径判定极限不存在

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \stackrel{y=kx}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{(1+k^2)x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}, \text{ 不存在}$$

$y=x, x \neq 0: y=0$
 $y=-x, x \neq 0: y=0$

(3) 利用夹逼准则判定极限为 0

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) \stackrel{y=kx}{=} 0, \quad 0 \leq |f(x,y)| \leq \square \rightarrow 0$$

$$|z| = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2+y^2} \stackrel{y=kx}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^3}{(1+k^2)x^2} = 0 \quad \text{大概率为0}$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \begin{cases} \left| \frac{x^2 y}{2xy} \right| = \frac{|x|}{2} \rightarrow 0 \\ \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2} \right| = |y| \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 偏导数

$$(1) f'_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0} \quad \text{可以代入 } y=y_0$$

$$(2) f'_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0} \quad \text{可以代入 } x=x_0$$

$$\text{例: } z = (x+y)^{2+xy} \cdot e^{y \arctan x}, \text{ 求 } z'_x(1,0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

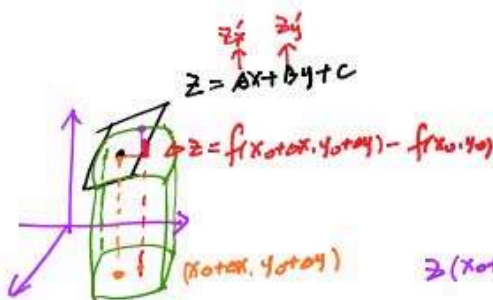
$$\text{解: } z(x,0) = x^2 \cdot e^0 = x^2 \quad z'_{xy}(1,0)$$

$$\therefore z'_x(1,0) = \left. \frac{dz(x,0)}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = 2x \Big|_{x=1} = 2.$$

3. 全微分

(3分) (1) 可微的定义

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - (A\Delta x + B\Delta y)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{[f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)] - [A\Delta x + B\Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0 = \frac{[A(x_0 + \Delta x) + B(y_0 + \Delta y) + C] - [Ax_0 + By_0 + C]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

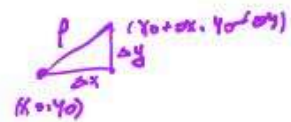
$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{[f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)] - [A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0)]}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}} = 0 = \frac{Ax + By}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}}$$

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta z - (A\Delta x + B\Delta y) = o(\rho)$

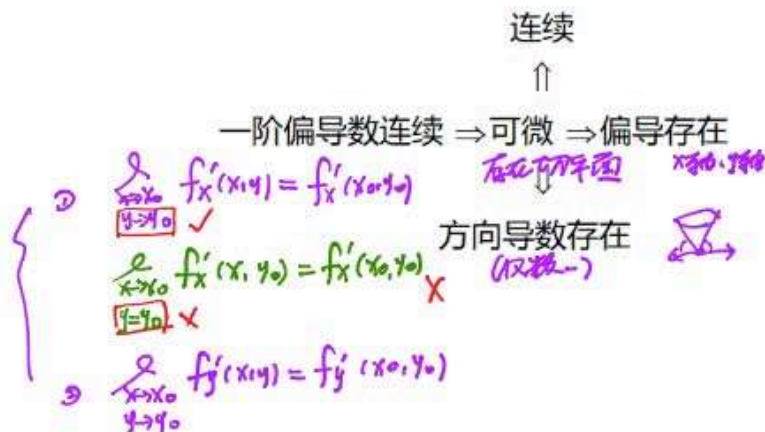
☆(2) 全微分的计算: $dz = A dx + B dy$.

【注】 $A = f'_x(x_0, y_0), B = f'_y(x_0, y_0)$.

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4.关系



【试题 157】 (12-2.5) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 且对任意的 x, y 都有 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} > 0$,

$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} < 0$, 则使不等式 $f(x_1, y_1) < f(x_2, y_2)$ 成立的一个充分条件是

- (A) $x_1 > x_2, y_1 < y_2$ (B) $x_1 > x_2, y_1 > y_2$
- (C) $x_1 < x_2, y_1 < y_2$ (D) $x_1 < x_2, y_1 > y_2$

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.791, 数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题。

【试题 158】 (12-1.3) 如果函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 那么下列命题正确的是

(A) 若极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$ 存在, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微 $\rightarrow$ 特殊: 特例

(B) 若极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$ 存在, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微 $\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, 0)}{x^2} = 0$

(C) 若 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 则极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$ 存在

(D) 若 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 则极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$ 存在

【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.304, 数学二、数学三的考生也应掌握此题。

特例 1: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - [A(x-0) + B(y-0)]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \dots = 0$

① $A = f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0)}{x^2} \cdot x = 0$

同理 $B = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad I = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{可不做.}$$

证法2: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2}$ 存在, 设为 k

$\therefore (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 时, $\frac{f(x,y)}{x^2+y^2} = k + o$ $\therefore f(x,y) = k(x^2+y^2) + o \cdot (x^2+y^2)$

① $\because f(x,y)$ 连续 $\therefore f(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} [k(x^2+y^2) + o \cdot (x^2+y^2)] = 0$

② $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2 + o \cdot x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (kx + o \cdot x) = 0$

同理 $B = f'_y(0,0) = 0$.

$\therefore z = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(x,y) - f(0,0)] - [Ax + By]}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{k(x^2+y^2) + o \cdot (x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$

【试题 159】 (12-3.11)

设连续函数 $z = f(x,y)$ 满足 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{f(x,y) - 2x + y - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = 0$ 则

$dz|_{(0,1)} = \underline{2dx - dy}$

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.388, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

证法1: 特例: $f(x,y) = 2x - y + 2$ $\therefore dz = 2dx - dy$

证法2: $f(0,1) = ?$, 证法2, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 1} [f(x,y) - 2x + y - 2] = f(0,1) - 1 = 0$

$\therefore f(0,1) = 1$

$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{[f(x,y) - f(0,1)] - [Ax + B(y-1)]}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = 0$

$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{[f(x,y) - 1] - [2x - (y-1)]}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = 0$

$\therefore A = 2, B = -1$

$\therefore dz = 2dx + Bdy$
 $= 2dx - dy$

证法3: $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x,y) - 2x + y - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x,y) - 2x + y - 2}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}} = 0 + o$

$\therefore f(x,y) = 2x - y + 2 + o \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2}$

$\therefore A = f'_x(0,1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,1) - f(0,1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[2x + 1 + o \cdot |x|] - 1}{x}$

$= 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} o \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} = 2 + 0 = 2$

$$B = f_y'(0,1) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,1)}{y-1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{(-y+2+\alpha_1(y-1)) - 1}{y-1} = -1 + \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \alpha_1 \cdot \frac{(y-1)}{y-1} = -1$$

$$\therefore dz = 2dx - dy$$

5. 偏积分

(1) 对 x 积分时，要加 $C(y)$ ；

(2) 凑全微分 $f'_x dx + f'_y dy = df(x, y)$ ，则 $z = f(x, y) + C$ 。

【试题 160】 (15-2.17 改)已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 满足

$$f''_{xy}(x, y) = 2(y+1)e^x, f'_x(x, 0) = (x+1)e^x, f(0, y) = y^2 + 2y,$$

则 $f(x, y) =$ _____.

解: $\because f''_{xy} = 2(y+1)e^x$

$\therefore$ 对 y 偏积分得: $f'_x = (y+1)^2 e^x + C_1(x)$

$\because f'_x(x, 0) = e^x + C_1(x) = (x+1)e^x \quad \therefore C_1(x) = xe^x$

$\therefore f'_x = (y+1)^2 e^x + xe^x$

对 x 偏积分得: $f(x, y) = (y+1)^2 e^x + (x-1)e^x + C_2(y)$

$\because f(0, y) = (y+1)^2 - 1 + C_2(y) = y^2 + 2y \quad \therefore C_2(y) = 0$

$\therefore f(x, y) = (y+1)^2 e^x + (x-1)e^x = e^x(y^2 + 2y + x)$

题型考点 多元复合函数求偏导**1. 选择题**

- (1) 根据链式法则求导;
- (2) 举特例, 将抽象函数具体化.

2. 填空题、解答题

- (1) 画出复合关系, 从外层往内层, 一层层求导;
- (2) 函数不会混淆的可以简写, 不写自变量, 会混淆的不要简写.

【试题 161】 (09-3.10)设 $z = (x + e^y)^x$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} =$ _____.**【难度】** 本题的数学三难度值为 0.579, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.**【解析】**

方法 1: $z = (x + e^y)^x = e^{x \ln(x + e^y)}$,

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = e^{x \ln(x + e^y)} \cdot \left[\ln(x + e^y) + \frac{x}{x + e^y} \right] \bigg|_{(1,0)} = 1 + 2 \ln 2.$$



方法 2: $z(x, 0) = (x+1)^x = e^{x \ln(x+1)}$,

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = \left. \frac{dz(x, 0)}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = e^{x \ln(x+1)} \cdot \left[\ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1} \right] \bigg|_{x=1} = 1 + 2 \ln 2.$$

【试题 162】 (09-1.9)

设函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $z = f(x, xy)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$z = f \begin{cases} 1-x \\ 2-y \end{cases} \begin{matrix} f' \\ f' \end{matrix}$$

【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.495，数学二、数学三的考生也应掌握此题。

【解析】

根据复合函数的链式求导法则，得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot y.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{12} \cdot x + f'_2 + y f''_{22} \cdot x = x f''_{12} + f'_2 + x y f''_{22}.$$

【试题 163】 (09-2.17)

设 $z = f(x+y, x-y, xy)$ ，其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数，

求 dz 与 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= f'_1 d(x+y) + f'_2 d(x-y) + f'_3 d(xy) \\ &= f'_1 (dx+dy) + f'_2 (dx-dy) + f'_3 (ydx+xdy) \end{aligned}$$



【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.694，数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题。

【解析】

根据复合函数的链式求导法则，得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3 \cdot y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 - f'_2 + f'_3 \cdot x.$$

所以，

$$dz = (f'_1 + f'_2 + y f'_3) dx + (f'_1 - f'_2 + x f'_3) dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f''_{11} \cdot 1 + f''_{12} \cdot (-1) + f''_{13} \cdot x + f''_{21} \cdot 1 + f''_{22} \cdot (-1) + f''_{23} \cdot x \\ &\quad + y[f''_{31} \cdot 1 + f''_{32} \cdot (-1) + f''_{33} \cdot x] + f'_3 \\ &= f''_{11} - f''_{22} + x y f''_{33} + (x+y) f''_{13} + (x-y) f''_{23} + f'_3 \end{aligned}$$

【试题 164】 (10-2.19)

设函数 $u = f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数，且满足等式

$$u = f(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u = u(\xi, \eta) \\ \xi = x + ay \\ \eta = x + by \end{cases}$$

$$4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

变形题。

确定 a, b 的值，使等式在变换 $\xi = x + ay, \eta = x + by$ 下简化为 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$ 。

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.331，数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此

题。

【解析】

方法 1: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$

记 $u = u(\xi, \eta)$ ，则

$$u'_x = u'_\xi \cdot 1 + u'_\eta \cdot 1$$

$$u''_{xx} = u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot 1 + u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot 1 + u''_{\eta\xi} \cdot 1 + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot 1 \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + (a+b) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} + b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

将以上各式代入原等式，得

$$\underbrace{(5a^2+12a+4)}_{=0} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \underbrace{[10ab+12(a+b)+8]}_{=0} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} + \underbrace{(5b^2+12b+4)}_{=0} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0.$$

所以

$$\begin{cases} 5a^2+12a+4=0, \\ 5b^2+12b+4=0. \\ 10ab+12(a+b)+8 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} a=-2, \\ b=-\frac{2}{5}; \end{cases} \begin{cases} a=-\frac{2}{5}, \\ b=-2; \end{cases} \begin{cases} a=-2, \\ b=-2; \end{cases} \begin{cases} a=-\frac{2}{5}, \\ b=-\frac{2}{5}. \end{cases}$$

由 $10ab+12(a+b)+8 \neq 0$, 舍去 $\begin{cases} a=-2, \\ b=-2; \end{cases} \begin{cases} a=-\frac{2}{5}, \\ b=-\frac{2}{5}. \end{cases}$

故 $a=-2, b=-\frac{2}{5}$ 或 $a=-\frac{2}{5}, b=-2$.

方法 2: 由题可知 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{a\eta - b\zeta}{a-b}, \\ y = \frac{\zeta - \eta}{a-b}. \end{cases}$ 所以 $\begin{cases} u = f(x, y) \\ x = \dots \\ y = \dots \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow u = u(\xi, \eta)$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{-b}{a-b} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{a-b} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} = \frac{-ab}{(a-b)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{a+b}{(a-b)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{-1}{(a-b)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

由 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} = 0$ 与 $4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 相比较可得

$$\frac{-ab}{4} = \frac{a+b}{12} = \frac{-1}{5}.$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} a=-2, \\ b=-\frac{2}{5}; \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a=-\frac{2}{5}, \\ b=-2. \end{cases}$$

【试题 165】 (11-3.10)

设函数 $z = \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}}$, 则 $dz|_{(1,1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.475, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

【解析】

两边取对数得

$$\ln z = \frac{x}{y} \ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{y} \right),$$

故

$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{y} \right) + \frac{x}{x+y} \right],$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{x}{y} \right) + \frac{x}{x+y} \right].$$

令 $x=1, y=1$ 得

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 1 + 2 \ln 2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = -(1 + 2 \ln 2),$$

从而 $dz|_{(1,1)} = (1 + 2 \ln 2)(dx - dy)$.

【试题 166】 (11-1.11) 设函数 $F(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.658, 数学二、数学三的考生也应掌握此题.

【解析】

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y \frac{\sin(xy)}{1+x^2 y^2},$$

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

故 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = 4.$

★ **【试题 167】 (11-1.16;2.17)** 设函数 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$, 其中函数 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 函数 $g(x)$ 可导, 且在 $x=1$ 处取得极值 $g(1)=1$. 求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}}$.

$z = f \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$g'(1) = 0$

【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.696, 数学二难度值为 0.685, 数学三的考生也应

掌握此题.

【解析】

方法 1: 因为 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$, 所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + y g'(x) f'_2, \quad \text{用不到 } x^3, x \text{ 可代入}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y [x f''_{11} + g(x) f''_{12}] + g'(x) f'_2 + y g'(x) [x f''_{21} + g(x) f''_{22}].$$

由题可知 $g(1)=1, g'(1)=0$, 所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = f'_1(1,1) + f''_{11}(1,1) + f''_{12}(1,1).$$

★ 解法 2: 由题可知 $g(1)=1, g'(1)=0$.

因为 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$, 所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + yg'(x)f_2'$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{x=1} = yf_1'(y, y)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\bigg|_{y=1} &= \left\{ f_1'(y, y) + y[f_{11}''(y, y) + f_{12}''(y, y)] \right\}\bigg|_{y=1} \\ &= f_1'(1, 1) + f_{11}''(1, 1) + f_{12}''(1, 1).\end{aligned}$$



★【试题 168】(11-3.16) 已知函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有连续的二阶偏导数, $f(1, 1) = 2$ 是

$f(u, v)$ 的极值, $z = f(x+y, f(x, y))$. 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)}$

∴ $f'_1(1,1)=0, f'_2(1,1)=0$

$z = f \begin{cases} 1 < x \\ 2 < y \end{cases} = f \begin{cases} 1-x \\ 2-y \end{cases}$ 不能简化

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.341, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

【解析】

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= f'_1(x+y, f(x, y)) + f'_2(x+y, f(x, y)) \cdot f'_1(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f''_{11}(x+y, f(x, y)) + f''_{12}(x+y, f(x, y)) \cdot f'_2(x, y) + f''_{12}(x, y) \cdot f'_2(x+y, f(x, y)) \\ &\quad + f''_{21}(x+y, f(x, y)) + f''_{22}(x+y, f(x, y)) \cdot f'_2(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

由题意知

$$f'_1(1, 1) = 0, \quad f'_2(1, 1) = 0,$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = f''_{11}(2, 2) + f'_2(2, 2) f''_{12}(1, 1).$$

【试题 168】(11-3.16) 已知函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有连续的二阶偏导数, $f(1, 1) = 2$ 是

$f(u, v)$ 的极值, $z = f(x+y, f(x, y))$. 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)}$

$z = f \begin{cases} 1 < x \\ 2 < y \end{cases} = f \begin{cases} 1-x \\ 2-y \end{cases}$

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.341, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

$$\text{解: } z'_x = f'_1(x+y, f(x, y)) + f'_2(x+y, f(x, y)) \cdot f'_1(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z''_{xy} &= f''_{11}(x+y, f(x, y)) + f''_{12}(x+y, f(x, y)) \cdot f'_2(x, y) \\ &\quad + [f''_{21}(x+y, f(x, y)) + f''_{22}(x+y, f(x, y)) \cdot f'_2(x, y)] f'_1(x, y) \\ &\quad + f''_{12}(x, y) \cdot f'_2(x+y, f(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

∵ $f(1, 1) = 2$ 是 $f(u, v)$ 的极值

$$\therefore f'_1(1, 1) = 0, \quad f'_2(1, 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore z''_{xy} \Big|_{x=1, y=1} = f''_{11}(2, 2) + f''_{12}(1, 1) f'_2(2, 2)$$

【试题 169】(12-2.11) 设 $z = f(\ln x + \frac{1}{y})$, 其中函数 $f(u)$ 可微, 则

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.829, 数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题.

【解析】

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right), \quad \text{所以 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' - f' = 0.$$

【试题 170】 (13-2.5)

设 $z = \frac{y}{x} f(xy)$, 其中函数 f 可微, 则 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$

- (A) ☒ $2yf'(xy)$ (B) ☒ $-2yf'(xy)$ (C) ☒ $\frac{2}{x} f(xy)$ (D) ☒ $-\frac{2}{x} f(xy)$
- ① f(u)=1 z=y/x, z'_x=-y/x^2, z'_y=1/x*
② f(u)=u z=y^2, z'_x=0, z'_y=xy

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.903, 数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题.

【解析】

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} f'(xy) \cdot y = -\frac{y}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y^2}{x} f'(xy),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} f'(xy) \cdot x = \frac{1}{x} f(xy) + y f'(xy),$$

则

$$\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{x} f(xy) + y f'(xy) + \frac{1}{x} f(xy) + y f'(xy) = 2y f'(xy),$$

故选 (A) .

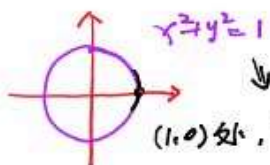
题型考点 多元隐函数求偏导

1. 隐函数存在定理: $F(x, y, z) = 0$

(1) 若 $F'_x \neq 0$, 则 $x = x(y, z)$;

(2) 若 $F'_y \neq 0$, 则 $y = y(x, z)$;

(3) 若 $F'_z \neq 0$, 则 $z = z(x, y)$.



$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= x^2 y^2 \\ f'_x(1, 0) &= 2x|_{(1, 0)} = 2 \\ f'_y(1, 0) &= 2y|_{(1, 0)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. 求偏导数

(1) 直接求, 把 z 看作 x, y 的函数;

(2) 公式法: $z'_x = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}, z'_y = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$;

(3) 全微分法 (一阶微分形式不变性)

【试题 171】 (10-1.2;2.5)

设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$ 确定, 其中 F

为可微函数, 且 $F'_z \neq 0$, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$

(A) x .

(C) $-x$.

(B) z .

(D) $-z$.

$$\text{取: } F(u, v) = u - v$$

$$\therefore F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{z}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore z = y$$

$$\therefore z'_x = 0, z'_y = 1$$

$$\therefore x z'_x + y z'_y = y = z$$

【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.688, 数学二难度值为 0.610, 数学三的考生也应

掌握此题.

【解析】

方法 1: 等式 $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$ 两端对 x 求偏导, 得

$$\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$$

$$-\frac{y}{x^2} F_1' + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{1}{x} - z \frac{1}{x^2} \right) F_2' = 0, \quad (1)$$

等式 $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$ 两端对 y 求偏导, 得

$$\frac{1}{x} F_1' + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} F_2' = 0. \quad (2)$$

① $\times x^2 + ② \times xy$ 得

$$\left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) F_2' = z F_2',$$

所以 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$.即正确选项为 (B) .

方法 2: 取特例 $F(u, v) = u - v$, 则 $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{z}{x} = 0$, 即 $z = y$.

故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$, 所以 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y = z$,

排除选项 (A)、(C)、(D) , 应选 (B) .

【试题 172】 (13-3.10)

设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $(z + y)^x = xy$ 确定, 则

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.453, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

【解析】

将点 $(1, 2)$ 代入方程得, $z(1, 2) = 0$.

对方程两边关于 x 求导, 得

$$e^{x \ln(z+y)} \left[\ln(z+y) + \frac{xz'_x}{z+y} \right] = y,$$

将 $z(1, 2) = 0$ 代入, 得

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = 2(1 - \ln 2).$$

【试题 173】 (14-2.11)

设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$ 确定的函数,

$$\text{则 } dz \Big|_{\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$e^{2yz} \cdot 2z dy + e^{2yz} \cdot 2y dz + dx + 2y dy + dz = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = 0 \text{ 代入}$$

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.466, 数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题.

【解析】

由一阶微分形式不变性可知

$$e^{2yz}d(2yz)+dx+2ydy+dz=0,$$

即

$$2e^{2yz}(ydz+zd y)+dx+2ydy+dz=0,$$

解出

$$dz=-\frac{dx+2ydy+2e^{2yz}zdy}{2ye^{2yz}+1},$$

代入 $x=\frac{1}{2}, y=\frac{1}{2}, z=0$ 得 $dz|_{\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)}=-\frac{1}{2}(dx+dy).$

