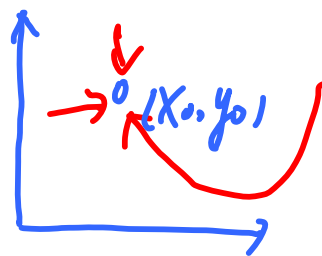


二. 求二元初等函数的极限

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



$\Leftrightarrow$ 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ 时, $f(x, y) \rightarrow A$

★ 除洛必达法则, 单调有界准则外, 其余求一元函数极限的方法都适用于二元函数.

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) \Leftrightarrow f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续. (代入)

【例 13】 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (1, 2)} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \frac{2}{3}$

【例 15】 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{y \ln(1+2x)}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1} = \frac{0}{0}$

$\ln(1+2x) \sim 2x$

$(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}xy$

【例 16】 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (2, 0)} (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{y}} = 1^\infty$

解: $e^{\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{y} \ln(1+xy)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x} = e^2$ ✓

【例 17】 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{0}{0}$

证: $0 \leq \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ 极限 = 0

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

$\left| \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq 1$

【例 14】讨论极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y}$ 的存在性.

$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0^+$ $\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\frac{1}{y} \rightarrow 0^-$ $\frac{1}{y} \rightarrow -\infty$
 " $\infty - \infty$ "

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x}} = 0 \quad \text{X}$$

记 $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x+y}$

$$\frac{xy}{x+y} = 1 \Rightarrow xy = x+y \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{x-1} \rightarrow 0$$

取 $y=x$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x} = 0 \rightarrow$
 取 $y = \frac{x}{x-1}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, \frac{x}{x-1}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 \rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$ 极限不存在.

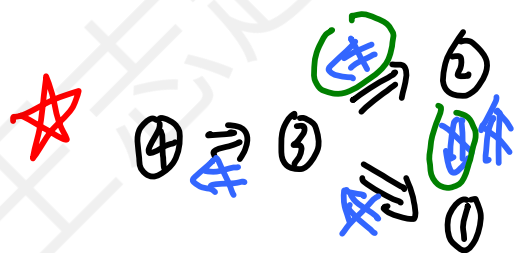
三. "四句话"的相关问题

① 二元函数连续

② 偏导数存在

③ 二元函数可微

④ 偏导数连续



一元: 导数连续 $\Rightarrow$ 可微 $\Rightarrow$ 函数连续 (早)

1. 二元函数连续与偏导数存在

【例 18】二元函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处 (C)

(A) 连续, 偏导数存在.

(B) 连续, 偏导数不存在.

(C) 不连续, 偏导数存在.

(D) 不连续, 偏导数不存在.

偏导数性质.

$$\text{法一: } f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$\text{法二: } f(x,0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad f'_x(0,0) = \left. \frac{d}{dx} f(x,0) \right|_{x=0} = 0.$$

连续性 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) \neq 0$

$$\text{法一: } \begin{cases} \text{取 } y=x, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^4+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2+1} = 0 \\ \text{取 } y=x^2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,x^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$\text{法二: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{不连续.}$$

2. 二元函数可微 $f(x_0+\Delta x, y_0+\Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$

对于 $y = f(x)$.

$$\Delta y = f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)$$

可写成 $A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 在 x 处可微. 且

$$dy = A\Delta x = f'(x)dx$$

对于 $z = f(x, y)$. $= o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$

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

可写成 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 处可微. 且

$$dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy$$

例 ☆ $f(x,y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可微

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) - f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x - f'_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0.$$

$$f(0,1) - 2 \cdot 0 + (-2) \cdot 0 = 0$$

【例 19】(2012 年考研题) 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 $dz|_{(0,1)} = \underline{2dx - dy}$. ✓

法一: 取 $f(x, y) = 2x - y + 2$, 则 $f'_x(0,1) = 2, f'_y(0,1) = -1$

法二: 令 $x = \Delta x, y - 1 = \Delta y$.
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 1 + \Delta y) - f(0,1) - 2\Delta x + \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$$

☆ $f(x,y)$ 连续, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow b}} \frac{f(x,y) + Ax + By + C}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_x(a,b) = -A \\ f'_y(a,b) = -B \end{cases}$
 $dz|_{(a,b)} = -A dx - B dy$

【例 20】证明二元函数

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

在点 $(0,0)$ 处的偏导数存在, 但不可微.

$$f(x,0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f'_x(0,0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,0)|_{x=0} = 0, f'_y(0,0) = \frac{d}{dy} f(0,y)|_{y=0} = 0.$$

$$\text{证 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - 0 - 0 \cdot \Delta x - 0 \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x (\Delta y)^2}{(\Delta x^2 + (\Delta y)^2)^{3/2}} \neq 0$$

3次 / 2.5次

故 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不可微. ✗

3. 偏导数连续

$$f'_x(x,y), f'_y(x,y) \text{ 在 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 处连续} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0, y \rightarrow y_0} f'_x(x,y) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0, y \rightarrow y_0} f'_y(x,y) = f'_y(x_0, y_0) \end{cases} \checkmark$$

【例 21】 设函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 试判断 $f_x(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处的连续性。

$$f(x,0) = \begin{cases} x, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} = x \quad f'_x(0,0) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x,0) \Big|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$\text{当 } x \text{ 和 } y \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'_x(x,y) = \frac{3x^2(x^2+y^2) - 2x(x^3-y^3)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 + 3x^2y^2 + 2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\text{对 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + 3x^2y^2 + 2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \quad \checkmark \quad \begin{matrix} 4 \text{ 次} \\ 4 \text{ 次} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{取 } y=kx, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 + 3k^2x^4 + 2k^3x^4}{(x^2 + k^2x^2)^2} = \frac{1 + 3k^2 + 2k^3}{(1 + k^2)^2},$$

随着 k 的变化而变化, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} f'_x(x,y)$ 不存在, 从而 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不连续。

四. 已知偏导数求函数表达式

1. 已知偏导数 两端积分

【例 29】 已知函数 $z = f(x,y)$ 的全微分为 $dz = (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$, 且 $f(0,0) = 1$, 则 $f(x,y) =$ _____.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x+y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x-y$$

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$$f(x,y) = \int (x+y) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + xy + \varphi(y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\varphi(y) = -\frac{y^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \int (x-y) dy = \underline{xy} - \frac{y^2}{2} + \underline{\varphi(x)}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2$$

$$\text{故 } f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + C$$

$$\text{由 } f(0,0)=1 \Rightarrow C=1 \quad \text{故 } f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + 1.$$

2. 已知含偏导数的等式 转化为微分方程.

【例 28】 设函数 $\varphi(u)$ 可导且 $\varphi(0)=1$, 二元函数 $z=\varphi(x+y)e^{xy}$ 满足 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 则 $\varphi(u) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. ✓

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x+y)e^{xy} + \varphi(x+y)ye^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi'(x+y)e^{xy} + \varphi(x+y)xe^{xy}$$

$$2\varphi'(x+y)\cancel{e^{xy}} + \cancel{e^{xy}}(x+y)\varphi(x+y) = 0$$

$$\text{记 } x+y=u, \varphi(u)=p. \text{ 则 } 2\frac{dp}{du} + up = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dp}{p} = -\int \frac{1}{2}u du \Rightarrow \ln p = -\frac{1}{4}u^2 + \ln C$$

$$\Rightarrow p = C e^{-\frac{1}{4}u^2}$$

$$\text{由 } \varphi(0)=1 \Rightarrow C=1 \quad \text{故 } \varphi(u) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}u^2}. \quad \times$$

五. 多元函数的极值与最值

1. 无条件极值

(1) 必要条件

设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的一阶偏导数存在, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处取极值, 则 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$.

(2) 充分条件

设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的某一邻域内连续且有一阶及二阶连续偏导数, 又 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 令 $A = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0), B = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0), C = f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$, 则

① 当 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 时有极值, 且当 $A < 0$ 时有极大值, 当 $A > 0$ 时有极小值;

② 当 $AC - B^2 < 0$ 时无极值;

③ 当 $AC - B^2 = 0$ 时可能有极值, 也可能无极值, 需另做讨论.

(定义)

(23-2) 求函数 $f(x, y) = xe^{\cos y} + \frac{x^2}{2}$ 的极值.

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = e^{\cos y} + x = 0 \\ f'_y = x e^{\cos y} (-\sin y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -e^{\cos y} = -e^{(-1)^k} \\ y = k\pi \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$A = 1, B = -\sin y e^{\cos y}, C = x e^{\cos y} (\sin^2 y - \cos y)$$

在 $(-e^{(-1)^k}, k\pi)$ 处, $B = 0, C = \underline{e^{(-1)^k}} \underline{(-1)^k}$

若 k 为奇数, $AC - B^2 < 0$, 故不是极值点.

若 k 为偶数, $AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$, 故 $f(x, y)$ 有极小值

$$f(-e^{(-1)^k}, k\pi) = -\frac{e^2}{2}.$$

✕