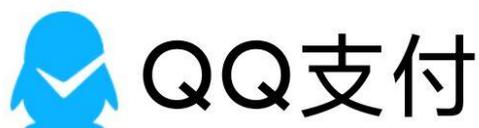


# 哈工大工科数学分析（下）期中复习笔记

## 1.项目初衷

鉴于 (1) 哈工大各类 QQ 群内学习资料多且繁杂，而文件文字太多会导致文件被 tx 屏蔽或者降低 QQ 群信用星级；(2) 校内诚信复印和纸张记忆资料质量较差；(3) 很多营销号在卖资料且售价很高；(4) 学长学姐的自编材料很好，还想分享给下一届；等问题，网盘计划应运而生！哈尔滨工业大学网盘计划**旨在将哈工大的各类学习资料进行归类整理，并且以网盘的形式发出来**，历时一年，现已小成，扫描了上百份试题文档及实验报告，归类整理了近 50 个 G 的学习资料给大家，前期投入高达上千元，现入不敷出，如果您希望网盘计划继续运营下去的话，欢迎通过以下方式进行捐赠。



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常微分方程

一阶方程

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(1) 可分离变量  $f(x)dx = g(y)dy$

(2) 齐次方程  $y' = f(\frac{y}{x})$

设  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ .  $y = ux$ .  $y' = u'x + u$ .

$\therefore u'x + u = f(u)$  分离变量,  $u$  换回  $\frac{y}{x}$ .

(3) 一阶线性微分方程

1. 齐次  $y' + p(x)y = 0$

$\frac{dy}{y} = -p(x)y$ .  $\therefore \int \frac{1}{y} dy = -\int p(x) dx$

$\ln|y| = -\int p(x) dx + \ln c$

$y = ce^{-\int p(x) dx}$

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2. 非齐次  $y' + p(x)y = Q(x)$

$y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} (c + \int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx)$

(4) 伯努利方程 P267.  $y' + p(x)y = Q(x)y^n$  通过变换转为线性方程

两边除以  $y^n$   $y^{-n} y' + p(x) y^{-n} = Q(x)$

$y^{-n}$  是  $y^{1-n}$  的导数 (除以  $1-n$ ) 故可以写成  $\frac{1}{1-n} (y^{1-n})' + p(x) y^{-n} = Q(x)$

\* 设  $u = y^{1-n}$   $\therefore \frac{1}{1-n} u' + p(x) u = Q(x)$   $u' + (1-n)p(x)u = (1-n)Q(x)$

$u = y^{1-n} = e^{-\int p(x) dx} (c + \int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx)$

可降阶方程 P272

(1)  $y^{(n)} = f(x)$ . 一直积分  $n$  次.

$y = \int \dots \int f(x) dx^n + \frac{c_1}{(n-1)!}$

(2)  $y'' = f(x, y')$  型.

令  $u = y'$  则  $y'' = z'$  故方程转为  $z' = f(x, z)$

求出解  $z$  后, 再将  $z$  换回  $y'$ . 两边积分. 求  $y$ .

(3)  $y'' = f(y, y')$  型 P274.

未出现自变量. 令  $z = y'$ . 将  $z$  视为新函数, 将  $y$  视为自变量.

$y'' = \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = z \frac{dz}{dy} \rightarrow (z \text{ 对 } y \text{ 求导})$

方程变为  $z \frac{dz}{dy} = f(y, z)$

解为  $z = \frac{dy}{dx} = f(y, c)$

$$y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) y^{1-n} = Q(x).$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} \cdot \frac{d(y^{1-n})}{dx} + p(x) y^{1-n} = Q(x) \xrightarrow{y^{1-n} = u} \frac{du}{dx} + p(x) u = Q(x).$$

伯努利例：  $y' - \frac{4y}{x} = x\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow Q$

$$n = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{设 } z = y^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{4}{x} z = x$$

$$z' - \frac{2}{x} z = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$P(x) = -\frac{2}{x} \quad Q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x.$$

$$z = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} (c + \int \frac{1}{2} x e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx)$$

$$= x^2 (c + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x|) = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y = x^4 (c + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x|)^2.$$

例2.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{xy + x^2 y^3}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = xy + x^2 y^3$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - yx = y^3 x^2.$$

$$n=2. \quad n=y^{-1}.$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2} u' - y u = y^3$$

$$u' + y u = -y^3.$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - xy = x^2 y^3. \quad \text{以 } y \text{ 为自变量.}$$

$y'' = f(x, y')$  型 例题.

1. 解初值问题  $\begin{cases} (1+x^2)y'' = 2xy' \\ y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 3. \end{cases}$

方程中不含  $y$

设  $y' = z$ .

则方程为  $(1+x^2) \frac{dz}{dx} = 2xz$

分离变量.  $\int \frac{1}{z} dz = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$ .

$$\ln|z| = \ln(1+x^2) + \ln C.$$

$$\therefore z = y' = C(1+x^2).$$

○ 由初值条件.  $x=0$  时.  $y' = 3$ .

$$\therefore 3 = C. \quad \therefore y' = 3(1+x^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y &= 3\left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C'\right) \\ &= 3x + x^3 + C' \end{aligned}$$

○ 由初值条件.  $x=0$  时.  $y=1$  得.  $C_2=1$ .

$$\therefore y = x^3 + 3x + 1$$

2. 解方程  $y^{(5)} - \frac{1}{x}y^{(4)} = 0$ .

令  $z = y^{(4)}$ , 则方程变为  $z' - \frac{1}{x}z = 0$ .

$$\therefore z = y^{(4)} = Cx.$$

依次积分 4 次得

$$y = C_1x^5 + C_2x^4 + C_3x^3 + C_4x + C_5.$$

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## $y'' = f(y, y')$ 型方程 例题

1. 解  $yy'' - (y')^2 - (y')^4 = 0$ .

设  $y' = z$ . 则  $y'' = \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot z$

$\therefore$  原方程为  $y \frac{dz}{dy} z - z^2 - z^4 = 0$ .

$$\int \frac{1}{z(1+z^2)} dz = \int \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$= \int \frac{z}{z^2(1+z^2)} dz = \int z \left( \frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \right) dz$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{z} - \frac{z}{1+z^2} dz$$

$$= \ln|z| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+z^2| = \ln|cy|$$

$$\therefore \frac{z}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} = cy$$

$$\therefore \frac{z^2}{1+z^2} = (cy)^2$$

$$\frac{1+z^2}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} + 1 = (cy)^2 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt{(cy)^2 - 1}$$

高阶微分方程例题 (作业) P.131

1.  $y'' = -(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

两边同乘  $2y'$

$\therefore 2y'y' \frac{dy'}{dx} = -(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2 \frac{dy'}{dx}$

$-\int \frac{dy'^2}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -2 \int 1 dy' \quad \therefore \frac{1}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = y'+C_1 \quad (\because y+C_1 > 0)$   
 $\therefore 1+y'^2 = \frac{1}{(y+C_1)^2} \quad \therefore y'^2 = \frac{1-(y+C_1)^2}{(y+C_1)^2}$

$\therefore y' = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-(y+C_1)^2}{(y+C_1)^2}} = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\therefore \pm \int \sqrt{\frac{(y+C_1)^2}{1-(y+C_1)^2}} dy = \int 1 dx$

不会积分.  $= \pm \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \mp \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} d(1-u^2) = \mp \sqrt{1-(y+C_1)^2}$

$\therefore \mp \sqrt{1-(y+C_1)^2} = x+C_2$

平方.  $\therefore (x+C_2)^2 + (y+C_1)^2 = 1$

故所求曲线族为  $y+C_1 = \sqrt{1-(x+C_2)^2}$ ,

是以  $(-C_2, -C_1)$  为圆心, 1 为半径的上半圆.

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我的作法:

设  $y' = z$ .  $y'' = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot z = -\frac{dz}{dy} \cdot z = -(1+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$  复杂了.

本题没有  $y$ . 所以直接  $z' = \frac{dz}{dy}$

$\therefore \int \frac{z}{(1+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) \cdot (1+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{1+z^2} = -y+C$

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}} = y+C \quad \therefore 1+z^2 = \frac{1}{(y+C)^2}$

$z^2 = \frac{1}{(y+C)^2} - 1 \quad \therefore z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{(y+C)^2} - 1} = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\therefore \pm \int \sqrt{\frac{1}{(y+C)^2} - 1} dy = \int 1 dx$

$\pm \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(y+C)^2 - 1}} d(y+C) = \pm \ln |(y+C) + \sqrt{(y+C)^2 - 1}| = \int 1 dx = x+C_2$

$y' = z \quad y'' = \frac{dz}{dx} = -(1+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$\int + \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz = -\int 1 dx$



△ 找  $y^*$  规律.

① 设  $S(x), P(x)$  的次数为  $P(x), Q(x)$  的最高次数  $m$ .

$$\text{eg: } P(x) = x+1 \quad Q(x) = 2x^2. \quad \text{则设 } \begin{cases} \tilde{S}(x) = a_1x^2 + a_2x + a_3. \\ \tilde{R}(x) = b_1x^2 + b_2x + b_3. \end{cases}$$

② 根据  $f(x)$  判断  $\alpha, \beta$ . 代入  $\alpha + i\beta$ .

#  $\alpha + i\beta$  是特征方程  $k$  重根, 就设  $R(x) = x^k \tilde{R}(x)$

③ 找  $\alpha, \beta$ . 特殊情况.

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = P(x) \cos \beta x + Q(x) \sin \beta x \rightarrow \alpha = 0. \\ f(x) = e^{\alpha x} [P(x)] \rightarrow \beta = 0. \\ f(x) = P(x) \rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0. \end{cases}$$

7.4. 线性微分方程的通解的结构.  
 映射 二维空间  $R^2$  对应  $R$ .

$R \rightarrow R$  函数.

矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 线性形式.

从一个三维向量到另一个三维向量.

线性:  $y = ax$ ;  $y = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 = (a_1, a_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$T =$  线性映射.  $f, g$  自变量

(1)  $T(f+g) = Tf + Tg$

(2)  $T(\lambda f) = \lambda Tf$  ( $\lambda$  为实数).

光滑、 $n$ 次可微的函数  $f \xrightarrow{\text{映射}} f^{(n)} + a_1 f^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} f^{(1)} + a_n$

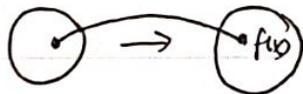
$Q_1 =$  解  $y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = 0$ . 求  $y$ .

线性微分方程.



$Q_2 =$  解

$= f(x)$ .



定义: 已知自变量的  $(n+1)$  个函数.

$a_1(x), a_2(x), \dots, a_n(x), g(x) \rightarrow (*)$

称  $y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(x)y = 0$  为  $n$ 阶齐次线性微分方程

称  $y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(x)y = g(x)$  为  $n$ 阶非齐次线性微分方程.

(一) 齐次微分方程

若  $f$  满足  $(*)$ , 则  $\lambda f$  也满足.

若  $f_1, f_2$  满足  $(*)$ ,  $f_1 + f_2$  也满足.

定理 1

若  $y_1, y_2$  均满足  $(*)$

则  $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$  也是  $(*)$  的解. (叠加定理).

定义: 设  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  是  $R$  上的  $n$  个函数. 若存在  $n$  个实数  $k_1, \dots, k_n$

线性相关: 若  $k_1, \dots, k_n$  不全为零, 使得  $k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2 + \dots + k_n y_n = 0$ .

则称  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  线性相关.  $y_1 = \sin x, y_2 = 2\sin x, k_1 = -2; k_2 = 1$

线性无关:  $\frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)}$  不是常数.

例(1).  $1, x, e^x$  线性无关.

$k_1 + k_2x + k_3e^x = 0$  时, 只能  $k_1 = \dots = k_3 = 0$ .

(2)  $1, \cos 2x, \sin^2 x$

$1 - \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x = 0$ . 相关.

(3)  $y_1$  与  $y_2$  线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow y_1 = ky_2$ . (想到  $y_1, y_2 = 0$ )  
 $y_2 = ky_1$

定理2.  
 <齐次方程通解>

设  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  是 (\*) 的  $n$  个线性无关解.

则  $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + \dots + C_n y_n$  是 (\*) 的通解.

注: ① 若微分方程阶数为  $n$ . 则所有解可由微分方程的  $n$  个特解来线性表示.

eg: 2阶方程. 找2个解即可

(ps.  $n$  阶线性方程只有  $n$  个解).

(二) 非齐次

定理3:

若  $y^*(x)$  是  $y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(x)y' = g(x)$  (\*\*)  
 的一个特解.

$y_1, \dots, y_n$  是 (\*) 的线性无关解.

则 (\*\*) 的通解为  $y = C_1 y_1 + \dots + C_n y_n + y^*$

即: 解非齐次方程:

无系数 (否则不是特解)

先解对应的齐次方程.

再求一个非齐次方程的特解.  $\Delta$  非齐的2个特解之差

若  $\tilde{y}$  满足 (\*\*). 则  $\tilde{y} - y^*$  满足 (\*) 齐次方程. = 齐的解

因此  $\tilde{y} - y^* = C_1 y_1 + \dots + C_n y_n$

定理4.

叠加原理

若  $y_1^*$  满足  $y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = f(x)$

$y_2^*$  满足  $y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = g(x)$ .

则  $y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = f(x) + g(x)$  的一个特解为

$y_1^* + y_2^*$  (  $\sin x + 2e^x$  )

应用: 方程的右侧是2个不同类型函数的线性组合时, 可以拆成2个非齐次方程

# 7.5. 常系数微分方程.

## 7.5.1 二阶常系数·齐次·微分方程

↓  
导数2. 系数为C 右侧为0

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$$AP: \boxed{y'' + py' + qy = 0}$$

基本初等函数  $y = x^a, \sin x / \cos x$  (✓)

$y'', y', y$  都是线性无关, 不可能右侧为0.

$$\underline{e^{\lambda x}} \quad (\checkmark)$$

令  $y = e^{\lambda x}$ , 则  $y'' + py' + qy$

$$= \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + p\lambda e^{\lambda x} + q e^{\lambda x} = (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q) e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

只有  $\lambda$  满足  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$  就可使右侧为0.

二阶常系数微分方程的特征方程为  $\boxed{\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0}$  (一元二次).  $\lambda$  为特征值  
映射

分情况讨论: (1) 若特征方程有两个不同的实根  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ .

则  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$  可以写作  $(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2)$ .

则  $e^{\lambda_1 x}, e^{\lambda_2 x}$  是  $(e^{\lambda})'' + p(e^{\lambda})' + q(e^{\lambda}) = 0$  的解. (★)

(= 阶 → 有 2 个无关解.)  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$  成立之

(★) 的通解为  $\boxed{y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}}$

(2) 若特征方程有 2 个相同实根  $\lambda_0, \lambda_0$ .

即 可以写作  $(\lambda - \lambda_0)^2$

则  $e^{\lambda_0 x}$  是 (★) 的解.  $y = c e^{\lambda_0 x}$  是 (★) 的解.

(差一个无关解 → 补一个解)

常数变易法 令  $y = c(x) e^{\lambda_0 x}$  也是 (★) 的解. 求  $c(x)$ .

$$y' = (c'(x) e^{\lambda_0 x} + \lambda_0 c(x) e^{\lambda_0 x}) e^{\lambda_0 x} ?$$

$$y'' = [c''(x) + \lambda_0 c'(x) + \lambda_0 c'(x) + \lambda_0^2 c(x)] e^{\lambda_0 x}$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{代入}$$

$$\therefore c''(x) + 2\lambda_0 c'(x) + \lambda_0^2 c(x) + p(c'(x) + p\lambda_0 c(x) + q c(x)) = 0$$

$$\therefore c(x) [\lambda_0^2 + p\lambda_0] + c'(x) [2\lambda_0 + p] = 0 \quad \lambda_0 = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$\therefore c''(x) = 0$$

$\therefore$  开两次积分得  $c(x) = c_1 x + c_2$ .  $\therefore e^{\lambda_0 x} (c_1 x + c_2)$  也是解.

因此 (\*) 的两个线性无关解为

$$e^{\lambda_0 x}, x e^{\lambda_0 x} ?$$

通解为  $y = C_1 e^{\lambda_0 x} + C_2 x e^{\lambda_0 x}$

$$(C_1 + C_2 x) e^{\lambda_0 x}$$

(3) 若特征方程没有实根.

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \quad (\Delta)$$

无法写作

<求根公式>  $\lambda = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$

但  $p^2 - 4q < 0$ .

$\sqrt{-1} = i$ .

$\therefore \lambda_1 = \alpha + i\beta, \lambda_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ .

则 ( $\Delta$ ) 有一对共轭复根.

$$\lambda_1 = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\lambda_2 = \alpha - i\beta$$

$\therefore e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x}$  满足 (\*).

$\hookrightarrow = e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{i\beta x}$

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[欧拉公式]  $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$  ( $x$  为实数,  $i$  为虚).

$$= e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x) \quad \text{<解①>}$$

$$= e^{\alpha x} [\cos(-\beta x) + i \sin(-\beta x)]$$

$$= e^{\alpha x} [\cos \beta x - i \sin \beta x] \quad \text{<解②>}$$

①② 仍含  $i$  不理想.

设 ① = A, ② = B.  $\therefore \frac{A+B}{2}$  仍满足 (\*).

$$A+B = 2e^{\alpha x} \cdot \cos \beta x$$

$\therefore \frac{A+B}{2} = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \cos \beta x \rightarrow$  微分方程实函数解 ①.

同时  $\frac{A-B}{2i}$  也满足 (\*).

$$\frac{A-B}{2i} = e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$\therefore \frac{A-B}{2i} = e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \rightarrow$  另一个实函数解 ②.

因此, 原 (\*) 通解为 =

$$y = C_1 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + C_2 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

PS: 映射是求二阶导时.

$$f \xrightarrow{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2} f''$$

若  $f = e^{\lambda x}$   $f'' = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} \rightarrow$  是正特征值的 向量

若  $f = \sin \beta x$   $f'' = -\beta^2 \sin \beta x \rightarrow$  负

三角函数.

题型. 给出解求方程

← 找特征方程. ← 找特征根.

IDEAS COME FROM JIAN

→ 有2不同根.

例1. (1) 求  $y'' - 6y' + 8y = 0$  的通解 → 几阶导就是几的几次方.

解: 特征方程为  $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8 = 0$ .

$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 4$ .

? 默认  $y = e^{\lambda x}$ ?

因此通解为  $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{4x}$ .

(2) 求例(1)关于初值  $y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 0$  的解.

通解.  $\xrightarrow{\text{条件. 找 } c_1, c_2}$  特解.

代入初值条件.  $\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 1. \\ 2c_1 + 4c_2 = 0. \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} c_1 = 2 \\ c_2 = -1. \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  初值解为  $y = 2e^{2x} - e^{4x}$

例2. (1) 求  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$  的通解.

特征方程  $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$  ?

有二重根  $\lambda = 3$ .

$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x}$

(2)

$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x} \quad y|_{x=0} = 1. \therefore c_1 + c_2 = 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$

$y' = 3c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{3x} + 3c_2 x e^{3x}. \quad y'|_{x=0} = 0$

$\therefore 3c_1 + c_2 = 0. \quad \textcircled{2}$

$\therefore c_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad c_2 = \frac{3}{2}$

初值解为  $y = -\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} + \frac{3}{2} x e^{3x}$

例3. (1)

$y'' - 6y' + 10y = 0$ .

$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 10 = 0$

$\lambda = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 40}}{2}$

$\sqrt{-4} = \sqrt{-1 \times 4} = 2\sqrt{-1} = 2i$

$= \frac{6 \pm 2i}{2} = \boxed{3 \pm i}$

$\langle \lambda_1 / \lambda_2 = \alpha \pm i\beta \rangle$

$\therefore \alpha = 3, \quad \beta = 1$

$\therefore y = c_1 e^{3x} \cos x + c_2 e^{3x} \sin x \quad \langle y = c_1 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + c_2 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \rangle$

(2)  $x=0, \quad y=1, \quad y'=0$ .

$x=0$  时  $y = c_1 = 1$ .  $\rightarrow x=0$  时  $y' = 3c_1 + c_2 = 0$ .

$y' = 3c_1 e^{3x} \cos x - c_1 e^{3x} \sin x + 3c_2 e^{3x} \sin x + c_2 e^{3x} \cos x$

$= (3c_1 + c_2) e^{3x} \cos x + (3c_2 - c_1) e^{3x} \sin x$

总结.

一. 看微方程类型. **常系数|齐次**

2 不同根、2 相同根  $c_1 e^{\lambda_0 x} + c_2 x e^{\lambda_0 x}$ 、无实根  $\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$   $c_1 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + c_2 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$

二. 写出特征方程.

$$y'' \rightarrow \lambda^2 \quad y' \rightarrow \lambda \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

三. 判断特征方程解的个数、结构.

(一)

(二)

(三) 无实根, 有两个实根

7.5.1(2) 高阶·常系数·齐次·微分方程.

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0 \quad (*)$$

要找  $n$  个无关解. 套入 = 阶思想.

仍采用  $y = e^{\lambda x}$ . 代入.

$$\text{得 } e^{\lambda x} (\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n) = 0$$

**特征方程**

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0 \quad \langle \text{-元高次} \rangle.$$

解特征方程的根.

代数定理.

$\langle n$  次多项式可以写成  $\dots$  一次/二次多项式的乘积

$$(\lambda^2 + p_1 \lambda + q_1)^{k_1} \dots (\lambda^2 + p_m \lambda + q_m)^{k_m} \times (\lambda - a_1)^{l_1} \dots (\lambda - a_p)^{l_p} = 0$$

$\uparrow$  副根.  $\uparrow$  实根.  
 $\downarrow$  二次不能再分的.

$$= \text{阶} \quad \text{判别式 } \Delta_j = p_j^2 - 4q_j < 0. \quad (1 \leq j \leq m)$$

(\*) 若  $[\frac{d}{dx}]^n + a_1 [\frac{d}{dx}]^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$  其他因式  $(\frac{d}{dx} - a_1)^{l_1} y = 0$   
 比如. 若  $y''' - 4y'' + 5y' - 2 = 0$ . 若  $y$  满足  $y' - 2y = 0$ .  $(\lambda - 2 = 0)$   
 $(\frac{d}{dx} - 1)^2 (y' - 2y) = (\frac{d}{dx})^2 - 2\frac{d}{dx} + 1 = y''' - 4y'' + 5y' - 2 = 0$   
 则  $y$  是 (\*) 的解.  $(\frac{d}{dx})^2 y = (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = y''$   
 只需处理  $l_1$  阶/阶数方程

(1) 解方程  $(\frac{d}{dx} - a_1)^{l_1} y = 0$ .

特征方程  $(\lambda - a_1)^{l_1} = 0$  ?

$e^{a_1 x}, x e^{a_1 x}, x^2 e^{a_1 x}, x^3 e^{a_1 x}, \dots, x^{l_1-1} e^{a_1 x}$ . 共  $l_1$  个.

同理  $(\frac{d}{dx} - a_2)^{l_2} y = 0$ .

$e^{a_2 x}, x e^{a_2 x}, x^2 e^{a_2 x}, \dots, x^{l_2-1} e^{a_2 x}$ . 共  $l_2$  个

(2) 解方程  $(\frac{d}{dx}^2 + p_1 \frac{d}{dx} + q_1)^{k_1} y = 0 \rightarrow 2k_1$  阶

$\rightarrow (\lambda^2 + p_1 \lambda + q_1)^{k_1} = 0$  无实根 (有的话就拆成一次多项式了)

$\lambda = \alpha_1 \pm i\beta_1$   $\leftarrow$  复根为

当  $k_1=1$  时. (2阶时)  $e^{\alpha_1 x} \cos \beta_1 x, e^{\alpha_1 x} \sin \beta_1 x$ .

$k_1=2$  时 (4阶时)  $x e^{\alpha_1 x} \cos \beta_1 x, x e^{\alpha_1 x} \sin \beta_1 x$ .

$\vdots$   
 $k_1=k_1$  时 (2k<sub>1</sub>阶时)  $x^{k_1-1} e^{\alpha_1 x} \cos \beta_1 x, x^{k_1-1} e^{\alpha_1 x} \sin \beta_1 x$

共  $2k_1$  个解

同理

$\therefore n = l_1 + \dots + l_p + 2(k_1 + \dots + k_m)$

$\Delta y$  是  $y^{(n)}$  的阶数.

IDEAS COME FROM JIAN

例: 解  $y^{(5)} + y^{(4)} + 2y^{(3)} + 2y^{(2)} + y^{(1)} + y = 0$

$$\lambda^5 + \lambda^4 + 2\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$= \lambda^4(\lambda+1) + 2\lambda^2(\lambda+1) + \lambda + 1$$

$$= (\lambda+1)(\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda^2+1)^2$$

$$= (\lambda+1)^3$$

方程.  
3次一定可以分解.

Q: 为什么. 3次方程必有实解

$$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$

设  $a > 0$ .  $a = 1$ .

没有实根.  $x \rightarrow +\infty$   $y > 0$ .  
无法继续分解  $x \rightarrow -\infty$   $y < 0$ . (中值)

(1)  $-1$  是  $-1$  重实根.  $\therefore e^{-x}$  必为其中一解.

(2)  $(\lambda^2+1)^2 = 0$  有  $=$  重复根  $i, -i$  ?

$$\pm i = \alpha \pm i\beta.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

$$= (e^{0x} \cos x + e^{0x} \sin x) + (x e^{0x} \cos x + x e^{0x} \sin x)$$

第一对 ?

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x + C_4 x \cos x + C_5 x \sin x$$

7.5.2 常系数·非齐次·

7.5.2 (1) = B阶.

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x) \quad (*) \quad (f(x) \neq 0)$$

齐次方程为:

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0 \quad (\Delta)$$

数值分析 Q群  
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< (\*) 的通解 = (\Delta) 的通解 + (\*) 的特解. >

上面讲了,

找一个满足 (\*) 的 y

< 限定 f(x) 是  $e^{\alpha x} \cdot [P_m(x) \cos \beta x + Q_m(x) \sin \beta x]$  的形式.   
 (  $\alpha, \beta$  是已知常数 ) ( m 为 P(x) 与 Q(x) 的最高次数 )   
 这样多项式求导后. 还是多项式. 三角导后还是三角. >

找  $y_*$  满足  $y_*'' + py_*' + qy_* = f(x)$   $\nearrow$

$$\therefore y_* = e^{\alpha x} [R(x) \cos \beta x + S(x) \sin \beta x]$$

待定系数法求 R(x), S(x)

Q: R(x) 与 S(x) 的次数是多少

k+1 个未知数

$\Delta$  若已知 R, S 次数为 k. 则可设  $R(x) = a_k x^k + a_{k-1} x^{k-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$$S(x) = b_k x^k + \dots + b_0$$

应尽量精简 R, S 的次数.

$\rightarrow$  不可超过 m+2 次. (求导后才能出 m 次.)

求导  $\left\{ \begin{aligned} y_* &= e^{\alpha x} [R(x) \cos \beta x + S(x) \sin \beta x] \end{aligned} \right.$

$$y_*' = \alpha e^{\alpha x} [R(x) \cos \beta x - \beta R(x) \sin \beta x + S'(x) \sin \beta x + \beta S(x) \cos \beta x]$$

$$= e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x [2\beta R(x) + \beta S(x) + R'(x)] + e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x [2S(x) - \beta R(x) + S'(x)]$$

$$y_*'' = e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x [\alpha^2 R(x) + 2\alpha\beta S(x) + \alpha^2 R'(x) + 2\beta S(x) - \beta^2 R(x) + \beta S'(x) + 2R'(x) + \beta S'(x) + R''(x)]$$

$$+ e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x [2\alpha^2 S(x) - 2\alpha\beta R(x) + 2\alpha S'(x) - 2\beta R(x) - \beta^2 S(x) - \beta R'(x) + 2S'(x) - \beta R'(x) + S''(x)]$$

$$\therefore \text{右侧为 } e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x) R(x) \cdot (\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + p\alpha + q) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$+ e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x S(x) (2\alpha\beta + p\beta) + e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x R'(x) (2\alpha + p)$$

$$+ e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x S'(x) (2\beta) + e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x R''(x)$$

结论: 若  $(\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + p\alpha + q)$  和  $(2\alpha\beta + p\beta)$  不同时为零.  $\rightarrow$  等价于

则可设 R 和 S 的最高次数为 m.

即  $R(x) = a_m x^m + \dots + a_0$   $\rightarrow$   $2(m+1)$  个未知数.

$S(x) = b_m x^m + \dots + b_0$

$\alpha + i\beta$  不满足  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$   $\neq 0$

$(\alpha + i\beta)^2 + p(\alpha + i\beta) + q = \alpha^2 - \beta^2 + p\alpha + q + i(2\alpha\beta + p\beta)$

-元二次方程只有一对共轭复根，不会有重根。

(2) 若  $(\alpha+i\beta)^2 + p(\alpha+i\beta) + q = 0$  但  $(2\alpha+p)$  和  $2\beta$  不同时为零。  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha+i\beta$  是一重根，但不是二重根。

设

$R(x) = a_{m+1}x^{m+1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$  有  $2(m+1)$  个未知数。

$S(x) = b_{m+1}x^{m+1} + \dots + b_0$

因为求导后常数项消失，所以可以不设  $a_0, b_0$ 。

设  $R(x) = a_{m+1}x^{m+1} + \dots + a_1x$   
 $= x \tilde{R}_m(x)$  (次数不超过  $m$ )  
 $S(x) = b_{m+1}x^{m+1} + \dots + b_1x$   
 $= x \tilde{S}_m(x)$

有  $2(m+1)$  个未知数。

$\alpha+i\beta$  是一重根， $x$  的次数就为 1。

(3) 若  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + p\alpha + q = 0$ ;  $(2\alpha + p) = 0$ ;  $2\alpha + p, 2\beta = 0$ 。  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha+i\beta$  是  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$  的二重根。

只剩  $e^{2x} \cos \beta x R''(x)$  求 2 阶后  $a_1, b_1, a_0, b_0$  不考虑

设  $R(x) = x^2 \tilde{R}_m(x)$  (次数不超过  $m$ ) 有  $2(m+2+2) = 2(m+1)$  个未知数  
 $S(x) = x^2 \tilde{S}_m(x)$

规律:

①  $\lambda = \alpha + i\beta$  是特征方程的  $k$  重根，就设  $y_* = x^k [e^{\alpha x} [R(x) \cos \beta x + S(x) \sin \beta x]]$

② 设  $R(x) = x^k \tilde{R}(x)$   
 设的  $\tilde{R}(x)$  的次数 =  $f(x)$  中的  $P(x), Q(x)$  的最高次数。

比如:  $f(x) = e^x [(x+1) \cos 2x + (x^2+1) \sin 2x]$

$m = 2$

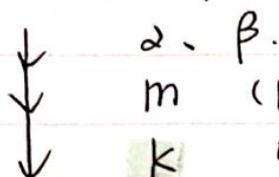
设  $\tilde{R}(x) = a_1x^2 + a_2x + a_3$   
 $\tilde{S}(x) = b_1x^2 + b_2x + b_3$   $\rightarrow$  设的是 2 次多项式

- ③  $f(x) = p(x) \rightarrow \alpha = \beta = 0$ .
- $f(x) = p(x) \cos \beta x + q(x) \sin \beta x \rightarrow \alpha = 0$ .
- $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} p(x) \rightarrow \beta = 0$ .

常系数齐次微分方程 求特解规律:

重点

$$f(x) = e^{\alpha x} [P(x) \cos \beta x + Q(x) \sin \beta x]$$



• 齐次求通解时, 若  $\Delta < 0$  时  
特征方程有一对共轭复根.  
比如  $\lambda_1 = 2 + 3i$   $\lambda_2 = 2 - 3i$   
 $\alpha = 2$   $\beta = 3$   $y_* = e^{2x} [C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x]$   
与这里的  $\alpha, \beta$  不是一个意思

$$y_* \text{ 设为 } = \underbrace{x^k}_{\textcircled{1}} \underbrace{e^{\alpha x}}_{\textcircled{2}} \left[ \underbrace{R(x)}_{\textcircled{3}} \underbrace{\cos \beta x}_{\textcircled{4}} + \underbrace{S(x)}_{\textcircled{3}} \underbrace{\sin \beta x}_{\textcircled{4}} \right] \text{ 共 4 部分.}$$

! 易漏 ① 部分

步骤: (1) | 写出特征方程. 求特征值  
          | 写出齐次通解.

(2) | 根据  $f(x)$  找  $\alpha, \beta, \alpha + i\beta, m, k$ .  
      | 确定  $y = x^k e^{\alpha x} [R(x) \cos \beta x + S(x) \sin \beta x]$   
      | 求  $y', y''$  代入方程  
      | 一一对应.  
      | 找到特解

(3) | 写出非齐次通解.

难点: 设  $y$ . (着重复习).  
      | 叠加原理的使用.

高阶.  $y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = f(x)$ .  
 $\rightarrow \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$

$\alpha + i\beta$  是  $k$  重根. 则令  $y_* = x^k e^{\alpha x} (R_m(x) \cos \beta x + S_m(x) \sin \beta x)$ .  
( $k$  可能大于 2).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = (x+1)e^x \quad \alpha=1, \beta=0, m=1, (k=2) \\ y_* = x^2 e^x (ax+b_1) \\ = e^x (a_1 x^3 + b_1 x^2) \rightarrow y_*' = \end{array} \right.$$

求  $y_*'$ ,  $y_*''$  后, 可以不考虑  $x^3$  与  $x^2$  系数.

只考虑  $x$  系数.

练习:

例 1. 求通解  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = (x+1)e^{4x}$

( $\Delta$ )  $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$  有 2 实根

$\rightarrow$  通:  $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$

求(x)特解:

右 =  $(x+1)e^{4x} = e^{4x} [(x+1)\cos\beta x + \sin\beta x]$  ?

$\therefore d = 4, \beta = 0.$

$P(x) = x+1, Q(x) = 0, m = \text{最高次数} = 1.$

$4 + 0i$  是 的 0 重根.

$y_* = e^{4x} (R(x)\cos 0x + S(x)\sin 0x) = e^{4x} \cdot R(x)$   
 $\rightarrow$  一次.

$= e^{4x} (ax+b)$  求 a, b.

$y_*' = e^{4x} (4ax + 4b + a)$

$y_*'' = e^{4x} (16ax + 16b + 4a + 4a) = e^{4x} (P(x) + P'(x))$   
 $e^x (P(x))$  求导

代入  $y_*'' - 5y_*' + 6y_*$  与  $(x+1)e^{4x}$  比较.

$\therefore e^{4x} (2ax + 3a + 2b) = \uparrow$

$\therefore \begin{cases} 2a = 1 \\ 3a + 2b = 1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  特解为  $y_* = e^{4x} (\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4})$

\* 易错.  $8y \rightarrow 8\lambda(x) \quad 8\lambda \rightarrow 8y'$   
 $\rightarrow 8(v)$

\* 总结.  $f(x) = e^{ax} [P(x)\cos\beta x + Q(x)\sin\beta x]$   
 $\downarrow$  若只有一个

设  $y_*$  时

都不可少.

$y_* = x^k e^{ax} [R(x)\cos\beta x + S(x)\sin\beta x]$

$a + i\beta$  是 k 重根. 次数为 P, Q 的最高次.

**例 2.**  $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = e^x$

特征方程  $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore (\lambda - 1)^3 = 0$

$\therefore$  特征值  $\lambda = 1$  (三重)

$\therefore$  齐次方程通解为:  $y_H = (C_1 + C_2x + C_3x^2)e^x$

因为  $f(x) = e^x = e^{\alpha x} \cdot (P(x)\cos\beta x + Q(x)\sin\beta x)$

$\therefore \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 0 \quad m = 0 \quad \langle P(x) = 1 \text{ 次数为 } 0 \rangle$

$\therefore \alpha + \beta i = 1$  是特征方程的三重根.

$\therefore k = 3$ . 设  $P(x) = a_0$  ( $m=1$ )

$\therefore$  设  $y_* = x^3 \cdot e^x \cdot [P(x) a_0] = x^3 a_0 e^x$

求导得  $y_*' = a_0 e^x (x^3 + 3x^2)$

$y_*'' = a_0 e^x (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x^2 + 6x) = a_0 e^x (x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x)$

代入  $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = e^x$  得

$b_0 = \frac{1}{6}$

$\therefore y_* = \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^x$

所以方程通解为  $y = (C_1 + C_2x + C_3x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3)e^x$

**例 3.**  $y'' - y = \sin x$

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特征方程  $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } 1$

$\therefore y_H = C_1 e^x + C_2$

因为  $f(x) = \sin x \quad \therefore \alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 1 \quad m = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha + \beta i$  是特征根,  $k=0$

$\therefore$  设  $y_* = A \sin x + B \cos x$ . **★ 两个都设.**

$y_*' = A \cos x + (-B) \sin x \quad y_*'' = -A \sin x - B \cos x$

代入  $(A - B) \sin x - (A + B) \cos x = \sin x$

$\therefore \begin{cases} A - B = 1 \\ A + B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \\ B = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\therefore y_* = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \sin x)$

$\therefore$  通解为  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^x + \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \sin x)$

<  $f(x)$  不规则 系列: > EAS COME FROM JIAN

$f(x) = e^{-x} (x \cos x + 3 \sin x)$   
不是叠加。

例3.  $y'' + y = e^x + \cos x$  的通解.

< 叠加定理 >

$- y'' + y = e^x$  ① ;  $y'' + y = \cos x$ . ②

$\alpha=1, \beta=0$        $\alpha=0, \beta=1$ .       $m=0$ .

- 特征方程  $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$        $\lambda = \pm i$        $\alpha=0, \beta=1$ . 通解为  $C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

$y_1^* = A e^x$ ,       $2A e^x = e^x \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore y_1^* = \frac{e^x}{2}$

$y_2^* = x(A \cos x + B \sin x)$ .

$y_2^{*'} = A \cos x + B \sin x + x(-A \sin x + B \cos x)$ .

$y_2^{*''} = -A \sin x + B \cos x - A \sin x + B \cos x + x(-A \cos x - B \sin x)$ .

$y_2^{*''} + y_2^* = 2B \cos x - 2A \sin x = \cos x$

$2B = 1 \quad -2A = 0 \quad \therefore B = \frac{1}{2} \quad A = 0$

$y_2^* = x(\frac{1}{2} \sin x) = \frac{1}{2} x \sin x$ .

$\therefore$  通解为  $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{e^x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x \sin x$ .

例4.

$y'' - y = \sin^2 x$ . < 降次打角 >

$y'' - y = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x)$

拆为  $y'' - y = \frac{1}{2}$  ①       $y'' - y = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$

$\alpha=0, \beta=0$ .

$\alpha=0, \beta=2$ .

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例5.

$y'' + y' = x - 2 + 3e^{2x}$ .

设  $f_1(x) = x - 2$ .       $f_2(x) = 3e^{2x}$ .

$y_* = x(a_1 x + a_2)$

$y_\Delta = b_1 e^{2x}$ .

$\therefore y$  特解 =  $x(a_1 x + a_2) + b_1 e^{2x}$ .

高阶

例1

$y''' - 3y'' + 3y' + y = e^x$ .      欠考虑  $x^0$  系数.

特方:  $(\lambda - 1)^3 = 0$ . ?       $\therefore y_H = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + C_3 x^2 e^x$  (3个  $\rightarrow$  3个无关解).

$y_* = x^3 e^x \cdot A$        $y_*' = A e^x (x^3 + 3x^2)$        $y_*'' = A e^x (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x^2 + 6x)$

$y_*''' = A e^x (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x^2 + 6x + 3x^2 + 6x + 6x + 6)$ .

$6A = 1$  ?

例2

$(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)^3 = 0$ .       $\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$  是3重(虚)根.

共6个根.

自变量变换. <欧拉思想>

2/378 设  $y = y(x) \in C^2[-1, 1]$ .  $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + ay = 0$ . ( $a=1$  或  $-1$ )

作自变量变换  $x = \sin t$ .

求  $y$  作为  $t$  的函数应满足的方程. 求  $y(x)$ .

- 令  $x = \sin t$ .  $\therefore t = \arcsin x$ .  $\therefore \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

-  $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$y'' = \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)' = \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$

- 将  $y'$ ,  $y''$  代入  $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + ay = 0$   $\xrightarrow{x=\sin t}$   $\cos^2 t y'' - \sin t y' + ay = 0$

$\cos^2 t \cdot \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{|\cos t|^3} \right) - \sin t \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{|\cos t|} \right) + ay = 0$

$= \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{\sin t}{|\cos t|} - \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{\sin t}{|\cos t|} + ay = 0$

$= \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + ay = 0$

- 所以特征方程为  $\lambda^2 + a = 0$ . ( $a = \pm 1$ )

①  $a = 1$  时  $\lambda = \pm i$ .

通解为  $y = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t = C_1 \sqrt{1-x^2} + C_2 x$

②  $a = -1$  时  $\lambda = \pm 1$ .

通解为  $y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} = C_1 e^{\arcsin x} + C_2 e^{-\arcsin x}$

高阶

$$\boxed{1313} \quad y''' - 2y'' - 4y' + 8y = 16(e^{-2x} + e^{2x}).$$

$$- \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 8 = 0.$$

$$= \lambda^2(\lambda - 2) - 4(\lambda - 2)$$

$$= (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 4) = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 2) = 0.$$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = 2$  为二重根.  $\lambda = -2$  为一重根.

$$\therefore y_h =$$

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$$- \textcircled{1} \text{ 求 } y''' - 2y'' - 4y' + 8y = 16e^{-2x}. \quad \alpha = -2, \beta = 0, k = 1$$

$$\text{设 } y_* = Ax e^{-2x}$$

$$y_*' = e^{-2x}(A + (-2)Ax).$$

$$y_*'' = e^{-2x}(-2A + 4Ax - 2A) = e^{-2x}(4Ax - 4A).$$

$$y_*''' = e^{-2x}(4A - 8Ax + 4A + 4A) = e^{-2x}(-8Ax + 8A + 4A) \\ = e^{-2x}(-8Ax + 12A).$$

$$\text{求 } x^0 \text{ 系数. } 12A - 2(-4A) - 4(A) = 16.$$

$$\therefore A = 1$$

$$\therefore y_* = x e^{-2x}.$$

$$- \textcircled{2} \text{ 求 } y''' - 2y'' - 4y' + 8y = 16e^{2x}. \quad \alpha = 2, \beta = 0, k = 2.$$

$$y_* = Ax^2 e^{2x}. \quad (\text{不应再设 } A, \text{ 笔误, 可记为 } S).$$

$$y_*' = e^{2x}(2Ax^2 + 2Ax)$$

$$y_*'' = e^{2x}(4Ax^2 + 4Ax + 4Ax + 2A) = e^{2x}(4Ax^2 + 8Ax + 2A).$$

$$y_*''' = e^{2x}(8Ax^2 + 16Ax + 4A + 8Ax + 8A)$$

$$= e^{2x}(8Ax^2 + 24Ax + 12A).$$

$$\text{只看常数项. } 12A - 2(2A) = 16.$$

$$\therefore A = 2. \quad \therefore y_* = 2x^2 e^{2x}.$$

$$\text{相加 } \therefore y = \underline{c_1} e^{-2x} + \underline{c_2} x e^{-2x} + \underline{c_3} e^{-2x} + \underline{2x^2} e^{2x} + x e^{-2x}.$$

齐通解, 可变      是特解, 系数不可变.

新思路

答第 ~~28~~ 册 <sup>(27)</sup> / 134

$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = e^x \sin(2x)$$

## 欧拉方程

$$x^n y^{(n)} + a_1 x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} x y' + a_n y = f(x)$$

① 系数是  $x^n$  幂函数，且次数与  $y$  的阶数相同。

② 可以想到，齐次的欧拉方程有幂函数  $y = x^\lambda$  的解。

eg: 二阶  $x^2 y'' + a_1 x y' + a_2 y = 0$ .

令  $y = x^\lambda$ .

则  $\lambda(\lambda-1)x^2 x^{\lambda-2} + a_1 x (\lambda x^{\lambda-1}) + a_2 x^\lambda = 0$ .

$= \lambda(\lambda-1) x^\lambda + a_1 \lambda x^\lambda + a_2 x^\lambda$ .

$= x^\lambda [\lambda(\lambda-1) + a_1 \lambda + a_2] = 0$

若  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ , 则  $x^\lambda$  就是方程的解。  
 $\rightarrow$  常数  $\hookrightarrow e^{\lambda x}$

$y = x^\lambda$   $y$  的形式不可变. 变  $x = e^t$  则  $y = e^{\lambda t}$

用  $t$  作为自变量后. ( $y$  看作  $t$  的函数).

①  $x y' = x \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx}$  而  $\frac{dt}{dx} = (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

插项法. 使  $y$  对  $t$  求导.

$= x \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{dy}{dt}$

$D = \frac{d}{dt}$  (函数关于  $t$  求导).  $= Dy$

②  $x^2 y'' = x^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$

$= x^2 \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy^2}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \right)$

$= x^2 \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy^2}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)$

$= -\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}$  (正好消去  $x$ .)

$= (D^2 - D)y = D(D-1)y$ .

看作: 矩阵 向量

$\frac{dy}{dt}$  对  $x$  求导.

$f'(g(x))$  对  $x$  求导

$= f''(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

$\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$ .

根据数学归纳法.

假设  $x^n y^{(n)} = D(D-1) \dots [D-(n-1)] y$ .

1°  $n=1$  时成立.

2° 假设  $n=k$  时成立. 则  $x^k y^{(k)} = D(D-1) \dots (D-k+1) y$

则当  $n=k+1$  时  $x^{k+1} y^{(k+1)} = x^{k+1} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^k} D(D-1) \dots (D-k+1) y \right)$

$= x^{k+1} \left( -\frac{k}{x^{k+1}} D(D-1) \dots (D-k+1) y \right)$

$+ \frac{1}{x^k} D D(D-1) \dots (D-k+1) y$

$= -k D(D-1) \dots (D-k+1) y + D D(D-1) \dots (D-k+1) y$

$x < 0$  时设  $-x = e^t$

$x > 0$

$y = x^\lambda \quad x = e^t \quad y = e^{\lambda t}$

$D = \frac{d}{dt}$

$x^2 y^{(3)} + a_1 x y' + a_2 y = 0.$

$\therefore D(D-1)y + a_1 D y + a_2 y = 0.$

$\therefore D^2 - D y + a_1 D y + a_2 y = D^2 y + (a_1 - 1) D y + a_2 y = 0.$

常系数  $\leftarrow$  线性齐次微分方程.

设  $x = e^t$   
 $-x = e^t$ . 则  $x^n y^{(n)} + a_1 x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} x y' + a_n y = 0.$   
 转化为

$\lambda^2 + (a_1 - 1)\lambda + a_2 = 0.$

$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2.$

**回带!!**  $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} = c_1 (e^t)^{\lambda_1} + c_2 (e^t)^{\lambda_2}$   
 $= c_1 x^{\lambda_1} + c_2 x^{\lambda_2}.$

$\langle$ 不定积分思想. 换元回带. $\rangle$

例题.

1.  $x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y'' - 4xy' = 3x^2.$

趁着还简单,  
先把复杂运算做掉.

设  $x = e^t. \quad D = \frac{d}{dt}.$

$D(D-1)(D-2)y + D(D-1)y - 4D = 3e^{2t}$

求几阶. 就是  $\lambda$  取几次方. 不必打开. 原形式.

$\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) + \lambda(\lambda-1) - 4\lambda = 0.$

提公因子  $\lambda[(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) + (\lambda-1) - 4] = 0. \quad \lambda = 0.$

$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0. \quad | \quad -3. \quad \lambda = -1/3.$

$\Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-3) = 0.$

特解  $y_* = A e^{2t}. \quad \checkmark$  形式一式.

①  $D(D+1)(D-3)y = 3e^{2t}$

只消把  $y = A e^{2t}$  代入即可. 否则算3次.  $y'', y', y.$

② 简单运算放最前. 让复杂先做.

$D(D+1)(D-3)y = 3e^{2t}.$

$(D-3)A e^{2t} = (A e^{2t})' - 3(A e^{2t}). \Rightarrow A e^{2t} - 3A e^{2t} = -A e^{2t}$

"0-0"  
注意.

$$t = \ln x.$$

IDEAS COME FROM JIAN

$$(D+1)(-Ae^{2t}) = -2Ae^{2t} - Ae^{2t} = -3Ae^{2t}$$

$$D(-3Ae^{2t}) = -6Ae^{2t}$$

$$-6Ae^{2t} = 3e^{2t} \quad \therefore A = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore y_* = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}$$

$\therefore$  非齐次的通解:  $y = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^0 + c_3 e^{3t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2t}$

③ 回带  $y = c_1/x + c_2 + c_3 x^3 - \frac{1}{2} e^2$

法2).  $x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y'' - 4xy' = 3x^2$ . 借尸还魂. 由  $y_* = e^{2t} \rightarrow y_* = x^2$ . 用  $x^2 A$

$$y_* = Ax^2. \text{ 代入.}$$

$$\langle \text{二次函数三阶导} \rangle 0 + 2Ax^2 - 2Ax \cdot (4x) = 3x^2$$

$$(y_*' = 2Ax \quad y_*'' = 2A.)$$

$$\therefore 2Ax^2 - 8Ax^2 = 3x^2 \quad -6A = 3. \quad A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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总结.

(1) 由欧拉方程得出的常系数齐次线性微分方程的特征方程的求解, 不要打开  $D(D-1)\dots(D+n)$ , 而且尽可能地提取公因子进行因式分解.

(2) 代入特解有两种方法. eg: 若特解设为  $Ae^{2t}$ .

$$\begin{cases} (-) x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y^{(2)} - 4xy' \Rightarrow D(D-1)(D-2)y + D(D-1)y + (4x)Dy \\ = D(D+1)(D-3)y = 0. \\ \text{将 } y = Ae^{2t} \text{ 代入 } y \end{cases} \text{ 最后代回 } e^t = x.$$

$$(+) x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y^{(2)} - 4xy' \Rightarrow \text{设特解形式为 } Ae^{2t} = Ax^2.$$

将  $Ax^2$  代入  $y^{(3)}, y^{(2)}, y'$  中. 对比得  $A$ .

例2.  $\begin{cases} x^2 y'' - xy' + y = x \ln x. \\ y(1) = 1. \quad y'(1) = 1. \end{cases}$

$$\text{设 } x = e^t \quad \text{则 } D(D-1)y - Dy + y = e^t \cdot t.$$

$$D = \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\lambda(\lambda-1) - \lambda + 1 = 0.$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda-1)^2 = 0. \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1.$$

$$\therefore y_H = e^t + x e^t$$

! 设  $y_*$   $\therefore f(t) = e^t \cdot t$  ( $t$ )  $\therefore \alpha=1, \beta=0, m=1$ .  $\alpha + \beta i$  是重根. 以  $t$  为自变量. 设  $y_* = t^2 e^t (At+B)$ .  $y_* = (At^3 + Bt^2)e^t$ .

$$= x^3 (Ax+B) = Ax^4 + Bx^3$$

$$y_*' = 4Ax^3 + 3Bx^2. \quad y_*'' = 12Ax^2 + 6Bx$$

$$\therefore 12Ax^4 + 6Bx^3 - 4Ax^4 - 3Bx^2 + 4Ax^4 + Bx^3 = x \ln x.$$

$$\text{法(一)} \quad (D-1)^2 y_* = t e^t.$$

$$\langle D y_* - y_* \rangle \quad \therefore y_* = \underline{e^t} (A t^3 + B t^2).$$

$$\therefore (D-1) y_* = e^t (A t^3 + B t^2)' = e^t (3A t^2 + 2B t).$$

$$(D-1)(D-1) y_* = e^t (6A t + 2B) = \underline{e^t \cdot t} \quad (f(t))$$

$$\therefore 6A t + 2B = t$$

$$\therefore 6A = 1 \quad B = 0.$$

$$\therefore y_* = \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t$$

$$\therefore \text{非齐次通解为 } y = e^t (C_1 + C_2 t) + \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t$$

$$* = \underline{x(C_1 + C_2 \ln x) + \frac{x}{6} \ln^3 x}.$$

$$\text{法(二)} \quad y_* = e^t (A t^3 + B t^2).$$

$$= x (A \ln^3 x + B \ln^2 x).$$

初值给的是  $x=1$ , 所以将初值条件代入最后的式子.

$$y' = C_1 + C_2 \ln x + x \left( \frac{C_2}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \ln^3 x + \frac{x}{6} \cdot 3 \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= C_1 + C_2 \ln x + C_2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln^3 x + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$$

$$y|_{x=1} = 1 \quad \therefore C_1 = 1.$$

$$y'|_{x=1} = 1 \quad \therefore C_1 + C_2 = 1.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{特解} = y = x + \frac{x}{6} \ln^3 x.$$



故方程自变量换为  $t$ .  $D = \frac{d}{dt}$

得  $D(D-1)\dots(D-n+1)y + a_1 D(D-1)\dots(D-n+2)y + \dots + a_{n-1} D y + a_n y = 0$

例题:

<齐次> 求通解.  $x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y^{(2)} - 4xy^{(1)} = 0$ .

由  $x$  次数 =  $y$  阶数 可知 欧拉. 故用  $x = e^t$  做

解:

设  $e^t = x$ .  $D = \frac{d}{dt}$   $D(D-1)(D-2)y + D(D-1)y - 4Dy = 0$ . 是 3 阶常系数微分方程.

(特征方程为  $[(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) + (\lambda-1) - 4] \lambda = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} D y [(D-1)(D-2+1)] &= y' [(D-1)(D-1)] \\ &= (y'' - y')(D-1) \\ &= (y''' - y'' - y'' + y') \\ &= y''' - 2y'' + y' \end{aligned}$$

特征方程.  $\lambda(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3) = \lambda(\lambda-3)(\lambda+1) = 0$ .

$\therefore$  特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 0$   $\lambda_2 = 3$   $\lambda_3 = -1$

$\therefore$  通解为  $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{3t} + C_3 e^{-t}$   $\rightarrow$  自变量为  $t$ .

$e^t$  换回  $x$ .

(原欧拉微分方程) 通解为  $y = C_1 + C_2 x^3 + C_3 x^{-1}$

Q:  $x < 0$  怎么做.

$x = -e^t$  作代换.

最后通解解结果一样.

<非齐次>  $x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y^{(2)} - 4xy' = 3x^2$ .  $\rightarrow$  可直接写为

先求齐次的通解, 再求非齐次的特解.

解: 令  $x = e^t$ .  $D(D-1)(D-2)y + D(D-1)y - 4Dy = 3e^{2t}$

是 3 阶常系数非齐次方程.

特征方程为  $\lambda(\lambda-3)(\lambda+1) = 0$ .

故齐次通解为  $y_H = C_1 + C_2 e^{3t} + C_3 e^{-t}$

$3e^{2t} = e^{2t} [3 \cos 0x + 0 \sin 0x]$   $\therefore \alpha = 2, \beta = 0, m = 0$ .  $\geq$  不相撞  $k=0$

设  $y_* = A e^{2t}$ . 求  $A$ , 代入  $D(D+1)(D-3)y = 3e^{2t}$

$(D-3) A e^{2t} = 2A e^{2t} - 3A e^{2t} = -A e^{2t}$ .

$(D+1)(-A e^{2t}) = -2A e^{2t} - A e^{2t} = -3A e^{2t}$ .

$$D[(D+1)(D-3)y] = D(-3Ae^{2t}) = -6Ae^{2t} = 3e^{2t}.$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore y_* = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}$$

$$\therefore \text{非齐次通解为 } y = c_1 + c_2 e^{3t} + c_3 e^{-t} + (-\frac{1}{2})e^{2t}.$$

$$\text{代回 } e^t = x. \text{ 则 } y = c_1 + c_2 x^3 + c_3 x^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}x^2.$$

例 3.

$$= 3x^3.$$

$$= 3e^{3t}.$$

$\alpha = 3, \beta = 0$ .  $\lambda$  是三重根.

$$\therefore \text{设 } y_* = A t \cdot e^{3t}$$

$$\text{① } (***) = y''' - 3y'' + 2y' + y'' - y' - 4y' = y''' - 2y'' - 3y' = 3e^{3t}$$

$$y_*' = A(t \cdot e^{3t})' = A[e^{3t} + 3te^{3t}]$$

$$y_*'' = A(3e^{3t} + 9te^{3t})$$

$$y_*''' = A(9e^{3t} + 27te^{3t})$$

$$-3A - 12A + 27A = 3. \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y_* = \frac{1}{4} t e^{3t}.$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 e^{3t} + \frac{1}{4} t e^{3t}.$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 x^{-1} + c_3 x^3 + \frac{1}{4} \ln x \cdot x^3.$$

例题: 课本 P288.

1. 求解方程  $x^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - 4xy' = 3x^2$ .

- 设  $x = e^t$ . 则  $t = \ln x$ . 设  $\frac{d}{dt} = D$ .

- 故方程可化为  $D(D-1)(D-2)y + D(D-1)y - 4Dy = 3e^{2t}$ . (\*)

即  $D(D+1)(D-3)y = 3e^{2t}$  简单运算离y最近

- 特征方程为  $\lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-3) = 0$  尽量因式分解只留一个y. 的根  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 3$ .

故相应的齐次线性方程通解为  $y_H = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{3x}$  (x) 自变量 t.

$$y_H = c_1 + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 e^{3t} \quad \leftarrow$$

- 设方程特解为  $y = A e^{2t}$ .

代入(\*)  $D(D+1)(D-3)y_* = 3e^{2t}$ .

$$(D-3)y_* = 2Ae^{2t} - 3Ae^{2t} = -Ae^{2t}.$$

$$(D+1)[(D-3)y_*] = (D+1)(-Ae^{2t}) = -2Ae^{2t} - Ae^{2t} = -3Ae^{2t}.$$

$$D[(D+1)(D-3)y_*] = (D+1)(-3Ae^{2t}) = -6Ae^{2t}$$

$$\therefore -6Ae^{2t} = 3e^{2t}. \quad \therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad \therefore y_* = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t}.$$

- 方程通解:  $y = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 + c_3 e^{3t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2t}$ .

- 将  $e^t$  换回 x.  $\therefore y = c_1 x^{-1} + c_2 + c_3 x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ .

法2) 用  $f(t) = 3e^{2t}$  设出  $y_* = Ae^{2t} = AX^2$ . 二次开3次导后变为0.  $y^{(3)} = 0$ .

将  $y_* = AX^2$  代入  $x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y^{(2)} - 4xy' = 3x^2$ . 最后结果是  $x^2$ .

$$y_*' = 2AX \cdot y_*' = 2A \quad \therefore x^2 \cdot 2A - 4x \cdot 2AX.$$

$$= 2AX^2 - 8AX^2 = -6AX^2 = 3x^2.$$

$$\therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad \therefore y_* = -\frac{1}{2}X^2$$

$x, x^3$  的系数必为0. 不用管.

注: (1) 由欧拉方程得到的常系数微分方程 (\*) 不要打开  $D(D+1)\dots(D-n+1)$ .

而是尽可能地提取公因子进行因式分解. (求导运算次数少)

(2) 代入特解的待定系数的两种方法.

例2. 解  $\begin{cases} x^2 y'' - xy' + y = x \ln x \\ y(1) = 1, \quad y'(1) = 1. \end{cases}$

— 设  $x = e^t$ .  $D = \frac{d}{dt}$ .

$$D(D-1)y - Dy + y = t \cdot e^t.$$

特征方程为  $\lambda(\lambda-1) - \lambda + 1 = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda-1)^2 = 0$ .

$\lambda = 1$  是二重根.

$\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$ .  $\alpha + i\beta$  是二重根.

—  $\therefore$  设  $y_* = t^2 \cdot (At + B) e^t$ .  
 $= (At^3 + Bt^2) e^t$ .

原方程为  $(D-1)^2 y_* = t e^t$  注:  $[e^t (P(x))]' = e^t (P'(x) + P(x))$  而  $(D-1)$  又减去  $P(x)$

$$(D-1) y_* = e^t (3At^2 + 2Bt).$$

$$(D-1)(D-1) y_* = e^t (6At + 2B).$$

$$= f(x) = t e^t$$

$6At + 2B = t$ .  $A = \frac{1}{6}$ .  $B = 0$ .

—  $\therefore y_* = \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t$

$\therefore$  非齐次方程的通解:  $y = e^t (c_1 + c_2 t) + \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t$ .

— 回带  $y = x (c_1 + c_2 \ln x) + \frac{1}{6} x \ln^3 x$ .

法2).  $y_* = (A \ln^3 x + B \ln^2 x) x$ .

代入不方便.

— 代入初值条件.

$$y' = c_1 + c_2 \ln x + x \frac{c_2}{x} + \frac{1}{6} \ln^3 x + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 \cdot \ln^2 x.$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \ln x + c_2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln^3 x + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x \quad \text{代入 } x=1, \quad y'=1, \quad y=1.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_1 + c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \therefore y = x + \frac{1}{6} x \ln^3 x.$$

习题课.

1.  $y(x)$  是  $y'''+y'=0$  的解 且  $x \rightarrow 0$  时是  $x^2$  的等价无穷小, 则  $y(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

初值条件.  $\leftarrow$

$\alpha=0 \quad \beta=1$

特征方程  $\lambda^3 + \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda(\lambda^2 + 1) = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = i \quad \lambda_3 = -i$

$\therefore y = C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$  通解.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x}{x^2}$  如果有极限, 下面趋于  $\Rightarrow$  上面趋于 0

法1) 等价无穷小.  
代换

$\begin{cases} C_1 \text{ 代换} \\ -C_2 \end{cases} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x = C_1 + C_2 = 0$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-C_2 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x}{x^2}$

一个分式的分母若为 0, 如果极限存在 那么说明分子的极限也为 0.

$C_1 + C_2 \cos 0 + C_3 \sin 0 = C_1 + C_2 = 0$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_2(\cos x - 1)}{x^2} + C_3 \frac{\sin x}{x^2}$

极限存在

高阶无穷小作分母, 应是 0, 无极限. 故  $C_3 = 0$ .

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_2(-\frac{1}{2}x^2)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}C_2 = 1 \quad \therefore C_2 = -2$

$C_2 = -2, \quad C_1 = 2, \quad C_3 = 0 \quad \therefore y = -2 - 2 \cos x$

法2) 洛必达.

$\rightarrow$  分子趋于 0, 极限可能存在  $\Rightarrow C_3 = 0$ .

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-C_2 \sin x + C_3 \cos x}{2x} = -\frac{C_2}{2} = 1 \quad C_2 = -2$

$\rightarrow$  分母趋于 0.

法3) 泰勒展开.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x}{x^2}$

分母  $x^2$ ,  $\therefore C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$  展成  $x^2$  形式.

$= C_1 + C_2(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)) + C_3(x - o(x^2))$

$= -\frac{C_2}{2}x^2 + C_3x + (C_1 + C_2) + o(x^2)$

$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0, \quad C_3 = 0. \\ -\frac{C_2}{2} = 1. \end{cases}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -2 \\ C_3 = 0. \end{cases}$

2. 求  $y'' + a^2 y = \sin x$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的通解.

解 = 特征方程  $\lambda^2 + a^2 = 0$ .  $\lambda = \pm ai$   $\alpha = 0, \beta = a$ .

$f(x) = \sin x$ .  $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$ . 看  $a$  与 1 的关系.

① 若  $a = 1$ . 则  $y_* = X(A \cos x + B \sin x)$ .

法) 或  $y'' + a^2 y = \cos x + i \sin x = e^{ix}$  ?

设  $y_* = X A e^{ix}$ .

$$y_*' = A(e^{ix} + ix e^{ix}) = A e^{ix} (1 + ix)$$

$$y_*'' = A e^{ix} (i + i - X)$$

$$= A e^{ix} (2i - X)$$

$$y'' + a^2 y = A e^{ix} (2i - X) + a^2 X A e^{ix} = 1 e^{ix} \quad (\text{此式中 } a=1)$$

$$\text{得: } 2Ai = 1 \quad A = \frac{1}{2i} = -\frac{i}{2}$$

$$y_* = X \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) (\cos x + i \sin x)$$

$$= \frac{X}{2} \sin x - \left(\frac{X}{2} \cos x\right) i$$

$$y_{*2} = -\frac{1}{2} X \cos x$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \frac{X}{2} \cos x$$

② 若  $a \neq 1$ . 则设  $y_* = A \cos x + B \sin x$ .

$$y_*' = -A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$y_*'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$\therefore y_*'' + a^2 y_* = -A \cos x - B \sin x + a^2 (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

$$= A \cos x (a^2 - 1) + B \sin x (a^2 - 1) = \sin x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A(a^2 - 1) = 0 \\ B(a^2 - 1) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \because a \neq 1, \therefore a^2 - 1 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore A = 0, B = \frac{1}{a^2 - 1}$$

$$y_* = \frac{\sin x}{a^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 \cos ax + C_2 \sin ax + \frac{1}{a^2 - 1} \sin x$$

(常考题型)

3. 设  $y = e^{2x}(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x) + e^{3x}$  是  $\overset{\text{非齐次}}{\text{二阶常系数微分方程}}$  的通解。该方程为\_\_\_\_\_。

有  $C_1, C_2$  式子是齐次的通解。  $e^{3x}$  为特解。

— 由  $e^{2x}(C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$  可知  $\lambda = \alpha \pm \beta i$ .  $\begin{cases} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases} \therefore \lambda = 2 \pm i$

— 由  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  可恢复特征方程

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 4 \quad \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = 5 \quad \text{则 } -\frac{b}{a} = 4 \quad \frac{c}{a} = 5$$

$\therefore$  特征方程为  $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0$ .  $\therefore y'' - 4y' - 5y = 0$ . 为齐次方程。

— 求非齐次的  $f(x)$ .

$\rightarrow$  解  $y_* = e^{3x}$ . 代入  $\lambda$  即可。

$$\therefore 9e^{3x} - 12e^{3x} + 5e^{3x} = 2e^{3x} = f(x)$$

—  $\therefore$  非齐次微分方程为  $y'' - 4y' - 5y = 2e^{3x}$ .

$\begin{matrix} C_1, C_2 \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \\ \uparrow \\ y_H \\ \uparrow \\ 5^{\text{次}} \end{matrix}$   
二阶非齐次解结构:  $y_* = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + y_0$

4. 设二阶常系数微分方程  $y'' + \alpha y' + \beta y = r \cdot e^x$  的一个特解为  $y = e^{2x} + (1+x)e^x$

试确定  $\alpha, \beta, r$ , 并求出该方程的通解。

法1) 特解可分解为  $y = e^{2x} + e^x + xe^x$ . 其中两项是齐次的解。一项为特解。

分析法:  $y = e^{2x}$  是齐次的解.  $\lambda_1 = 2$ .  $xe^x$  两种情况. 1)  $\lambda = 1$  的重根. 但  $\lambda_1 = 2$ .  $x$ .  
 $e^x$  是齐次的另一解.  $\lambda_2 = 1$ .  $\rightarrow$  由  $y_*$  带出来. ( $\alpha = \beta = 0$  是二重根)

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x + xe^x$$

$$\checkmark y_* = e^{2x}(Ax+B)$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\alpha = 3. \quad \alpha = -3. \quad \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{齐次为 } y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0. \quad \therefore \alpha = -3. \quad \beta = 2.$$

$$\text{将 } y_* = xe^x \text{ 代入. } r \cdot e^x = -e^x. \quad r = -1.$$

给出特解 就往里带. 待定系数法

$$\text{法2). } y' = 2e^{2x} + (2+x)e^x, \quad y'' = 4e^{2x} + (3+x)e^x$$

$$y'' + \alpha y' + \beta y = (4 + 2\alpha + \beta)e^{2x} + [(3+x) + \alpha(2+x) + \beta(1+x)]e^x = r e^x$$

于是  $4 + 2\alpha + \beta = 0$ .  $3 + 2\alpha + \beta = r$ .  $1 + \alpha + \beta = 0$ .

$$\therefore \alpha = -3. \quad \beta = 2. \quad r = -1. \quad \therefore \text{方程为 } y'' - 3y' + 2y = -e^x.$$

$$\text{特征方程为 } r^2 - 3r + 2 = (r-1)(r-2) = 0.$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + xe^x$$

5. \*  $y_1 = xe^x + e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2 = xe^x + e^{-x}$ ,  $y_3 = xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}$   
 是某二阶非齐次线性微分方程的三个解, 求此微分方程.

解: 设所求微分方程为  $y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$ . (1)

$\therefore y_1, y_2, y_3$  是 (1) 的解

\*  $\therefore y_1 - y_2, y_1 - y_3 = e^{-x}$  是相应于 (1) 的齐次方程  $y'' + py' + qy = 0$  的特解.  
 $= e^{2x} - e^{-x} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1$  找类似的

\* 故特征方程为  $(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$ . 对照

\*  $\therefore p = -1, q = -2$ . ?

将  $y_1 = xe^x + e^{2x}$  代入 (1) 式.

得  $f(x) = e^x - 2xe^x$

$\therefore$  (1) 式为  $y'' - y' - 2y = e^x - 2xe^x$  即为所求方程.

5.  ~~$y_1 = xe^x + e^{2x}, y_2 = xe^x + e^{-x}, y_3 = xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}$~~

是某二阶非齐次

6. 设  $y = y(x)$  是微分方程  $y'' + by' + cy = 0$  的解. 其中  $b, c$  为正常数.

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

A. 与解的初值  $y(0), y'(0)$  有关, 与  $b, c$  无关.  $\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0$ .

B. 与解的初值  $y(0), y'(0)$  及  $b, c$  无关. 求  $y$  即求通解.

C. 与解的初值  $y(0), y'(0)$  及  $c$  无关, 只与  $b$  有关.  $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

D. 与解的初值  $y(0), y'(0)$  及  $b$  无关, 只与  $c$  有关.

①  $\Delta = b^2 - 4c > 0$  时. 有两个相异的实根  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ .

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -b < 0, \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = c > 0. \therefore \lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$ .

通解:  $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$ .

$\therefore \lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0. \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\lambda_1 x} = 0; \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\lambda_2 x} = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = 0$ .

②  $\Delta = 0$ . 有一个二重根  $\lambda$ .

$$\therefore 2\lambda = -b < 0, \quad \lambda^2 = c > 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{b}{2} < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = c_1 e^{-\frac{b}{2}x} + c_2 x e^{-\frac{b}{2}x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\frac{b}{2}x}} = 0 \quad (e^{\frac{b}{2}x} \text{ 比 } x \text{ 增得快})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = 0$$

②  $\Delta < 0$ . 无实根. 有一对共轭的复特征根.

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \alpha \pm i\beta, \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2\alpha = -b, \quad \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = c.$$

$$\text{通解. } y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x) \xrightarrow{\alpha < 0} \alpha = -\frac{b}{2} < 0.$$

有界量  $\downarrow$  证明.

$$|c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x| \leq |c_1 \cos \beta x| + |c_2 \sin \beta x| \leq c_1 + c_2$$

$$|c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x| = \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} |\cos(\beta x - \varphi)| \leq \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}$$

7. 设二阶常系数线性微分方程  $y'' + by' + y = 0$  的每一个解  $y(x)$  都在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  上有界, 则实数  $b$  的取值范围?

解: ① 由  $b$  可知. 若  $b > 0$  时.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = 0$ . 有界. 成立.

② 若  $b = 0$  时.  $y'' + y = 0$ . 特征方程  $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ .  $\lambda = \pm i$ .  $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$ .

通解为  $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$ .

$$\text{由 } |c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x| \leq \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} |\cos(x - \varphi)| \leq \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} \quad \text{有界}$$

③  $b < 0$  时.  $y'' + by' + y = 0$ .

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4\Delta}}{2}$$

$$1^\circ \Delta > 0. \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -b > 0, \quad \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 1 > 0. \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0.$$

$$\text{通解 } y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} \quad \text{无界.}$$

$$2^\circ \Delta = 0. \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -b, \quad \lambda = -\frac{b}{2} > 0.$$

$$\text{通解. } y = c_1 e^{\lambda x} + c_2 x e^{\lambda x}. \quad \text{极限为 } 0. \text{ 有界.}$$

$$3^\circ \Delta < 0. \quad \alpha \pm i\beta. \quad 2\alpha = -b \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{b}{2}$$

$$\text{通解 } y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x).$$

$$= e^{\alpha x} \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2} \cos(\beta x - \varphi)$$

$$\alpha > 0. \quad \text{振幅越来越大. 无界}$$

8. 求  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^{2x} + \sin 2x$  的通解.

第一部分.  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^{2x}$ .  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = \sin 2x$ .

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0. \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2.$$

$$\text{设 } y_{*1} = Ax^2 e^{2x}$$

$$\text{解得 } A = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore y_{*1} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{2x}.$$

第二部分.  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = \overset{f_2(x)}{\sin 2x}$ .  $\cos 2x + i\sin 2x = e^{i2x}$ .  $2i$  不是特征根

$$\text{设特解 } y_{*2} = Ae^{i2x}.$$

$$y_{*2}' = 2iAe^{i2x}.$$

$$y_{*2}'' = -4Ae^{i2x}$$

$$\therefore y'' - 4y' + 4y = (-4A - 8iA + 4A)e^{i2x} = e^{i2x}.$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{8}i.$$

$$\therefore y_{*2} = \frac{1}{8}i e^{i2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}i (\cos 2x + i\sin 2x).$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}i \cos 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$$

$\therefore f_2(x) = \sin 2x$  是作为  $e^{ix}$  的虚部.

$\therefore y_{*2}$  的虚部  $\frac{1}{8} \cos 2x$ . 即为  $f_2(x)$  对应的特解.

总结. 综上. 方程通解为  $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x$

用复杂方程找通解  
用简单方程找初值

<初值问题>

9. 若函数满足  $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0$  及  $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$ , 则  $f(x) = ?$   
 $f(x) = e^x + 0$ .  $\rightarrow$  写出通解  $\rightarrow$  代入. 求出  $C_1, C_2$ .

10.  $xe^x$  与  $e^x \cos x$  是  $n$  阶常系数齐次线性微分方程的两个解, 则最小的<sup>正</sup>整数  $n = ?$   
 解: 若  $xe^x$  为一个解. 则  $\lambda = 1$  至是二重根.  
 若  $e^x \cos x$  为一个解. 则  $\lambda = 1+i$  至是单根. 随之还有  $\lambda = 1-i$  (成对出现)  
 $2+2 = 4$ .  $\therefore n \geq 4$

11.  $f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt$  其中  $f(x)$  为连续函数 求  $f(x)$   
 变上限积分函数的积分函数中不能包含  $x$ .

$$f(x) = \sin x - x \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) + x f(x)$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x - f(x)$$

$$f''(x) + f(x) = -\sin x$$

解得  $f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$ .

积分方程自带初值  $f(0) = 0$ .  $f'(0) = 1$   $f''(0) = -f(0) = 0$

$$f'(x) = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + (t - \frac{1}{2}) \times \sin x$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 0. \quad f'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

12. 解方程  $y' = \frac{y+x+1}{y-x+5}$ . <自变量、因变量的平移> 消去常数项, 变成齐次式.

$$\begin{cases} x+a=u \\ y+b=v \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y+x+1 = u+v - (a+b) + 1 \\ y-x+5 = v-u - b+a+5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ a-b=-5 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} a=-2 \\ b=3 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{v+u}{v-u} = \frac{\frac{v}{u} + 1}{\frac{v}{u} - 1} \quad \text{设 } p = \frac{v}{u}, \quad v = pu, \quad v' = p'u + pu$$

$$\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{dpu}{du} = p'u + p = p + \frac{dp}{du}u = \frac{p+1}{p-1}$$

$$\therefore u \frac{dp}{du} = \frac{p+1 - p^2 + p}{p-1} = \frac{-p^2 + 2p + 1}{p-1}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{(p-1)}{p^2-2p-1} dp = -\int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\int \frac{z(p-1)}{p^2-2p-1} dp = -\int \frac{z}{u} du.$$

$$= \ln|p^2-2p-1| = -\ln u^2 + \ln C.$$

$$\therefore p^2-2p-1 = c u^{-2} \quad \therefore (p^2-2p-1) u^2 = C.$$

$$p = \frac{v}{u}. \quad \therefore (v^2 - 2uv - u^2) = C.$$

$$u = x+a = x-2. \quad v = y+3$$

$$\therefore (y+3)^2 - 2(x-2)(y+3) - (x-2)^2 = C. (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

13.  $y'' + y' = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$  的通解. <缺y型的二阶微分方程>.

设  $z = y'$  则  $y'' = \frac{dz}{dx}$ .  $\therefore$  方程化为  $\frac{dz}{dx} + z = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$ .

$z' + 1z = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$ . 是一阶线性微分方程.  $p(x)=1$ .  $Q(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$ .

$\therefore$  解为  $z = e^{-\int dx} [c + \int \frac{e^{\int dx}}{1+e^x} dx]$  特解为  $c=0$ .

$$= e^{-\int dx} \left[ \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \right]$$

$$= e^{-x} \ln|1+e^x|.$$

$$\therefore y = \int z dx = \int e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) dx. = -\int \ln(1+e^x) d(e^{-x}).$$

$$= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx.$$

$$= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + x - \ln(1+e^x). \quad \rightarrow \text{特解.}$$

特征方程为  $\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$ .  $\therefore \lambda = 0$  或  $\lambda = -1$ .

$\therefore$  通解为  $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 - e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + x - \ln(1+e^x)$

13. 设  $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内可导,  $g(x) \neq 0$ , 且有  $f'(x) = g(x)$ ,  $g'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f^2(x) \neq g^2(x)$ , 试证方程  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$  有且仅有一个实根.

解:  $f'(x) = g(x)$   $f''(x) = g'(x) = f(x)$ .

$$\therefore f''(x) - f(x) = 0.$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0. \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1.$$

$\therefore f(x)$  通解为  $c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$ .

$$g(x) = f'(x) = c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x}.$$

$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}}{c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x}}$$

$F(x)$  只有一个实根. (零点存在定理).

$$F'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} = \frac{g^2(x) - f^2(x)}{g^2(x)} = 1 - \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]^2 \because f(x) \neq g(x)$$

$\therefore F'(x) \neq 0$ .  $\therefore F(x)$  为连续函数. 不等于 0 的连续函数的符号是确定的.

$\therefore F(x) > 0$  或  $< 0$  恒不变.

$\checkmark \rightarrow$  要么恒正/负

$\therefore F(x)$  单调.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = \frac{c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}}{c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{c_1 e^{-x} + 0}{-c_2 e^{-x} + 0} = -1 < 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{c_1 e^x + 0}{c_1 e^x - 0} = 1 > 0.$$

由连续函数的零点存在定理可知, 必存在  $x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  使得  $F(x_0) = 0$ .

且由  $F(x)$  单调性,  $x_0$  是唯一的.

$\therefore \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$  有唯一解.

$$x=0 \text{ 时 } y''|_{x=0} + p \cdot 0 + q \cdot 0 = 1. \therefore y''|_{x=0} = 1.$$

14.  $y=y(x)$  是二阶常系数线性方程  $y''+py'+qy=e^{3x}$  满足  $y(0)=y'(0)=0$  的特解,  
 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{y(x)}$

$$\text{解: } = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{y(x)} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{y'(x)} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{y''(x)} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y''(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [e^{3x} - py' - qy] = 1 - 0 - 0 = 1.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{y(x)} = 2.$$



# 第八章

## 多元函数的微分学.

映射. 线性.  $\longrightarrow$  线性.

非线性  $\longrightarrow$  

= 元函数.



$$z = x^2 + y^2 \xrightarrow{x=a} z = a^2 + y^2 \text{ 一元.}$$

n维空间. 概念

### 8.1. 基本概念.

#### 8.1.1. 预备知识.

1. n元向量 称n元有序实数组  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  为n元向量.

n维空间  $R^n$   $\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in R \} = R^n$  点集的<sup>n</sup>

$(0, 0, \dots, 0)$  为原点.

2. 距离(度量).  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$   $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$

距离  $d(x, y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$  自乘之和开平方

满足:  $\Delta d(x, x) = 0$ . 故若  $d(x, y) = 0$ . 则  $x = y$

$\Delta d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$  A  $\triangle$  B

3. 邻域  $U_\delta(P_0) = \{ P \in R^n \mid d(P, P_0) < \delta \}$  ( $P_0$ 点以圆心的一个球)

n维空间内到 $P_0$ 距离小于 $\delta$ 的点的集合.   $P_0(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

空心邻域  $\overset{\circ}{U}_\delta(P_0) = U_\delta(P_0) \setminus \{P_0\}$ .

$\downarrow$  集合

4. <sup>(1)</sup>内点  $E \subseteq R^n$   $\exists R_0 \in R^n$ .  $E$ 为n维空间一块区域 若对于 $P_0$ 存在一个邻域 完全包含在E内. 则 $P_0$ 为E的内点. 为E的内点

$\downarrow$  全体内点

内部. <从 $P_0$ 出发, 走 $\delta$ 后仍在E内, 说明完全在里面>

<sup>(3)</sup>边界点  $\forall \delta > 0$   $U_\delta(P_0)$ 中既有E的点, 也有不属于E的点. 则称 $P_0$ 为E的"

<从 $P_0$ 出去 $\delta$ 后要么进入E内, 要么出去E外面>

注: 边界点可能处于E中, 也可能在E外  AB均为边界点, 但B不在E中.

eg:  $\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$   A, B都是边界点. 但B不在E内

边界点不属于内点.

边界点的全体, 记为  $\partial E$

<sup>(2)</sup>外点 若对 $P_0$ , 存在一个邻域完全包含在E的补集中. (与E无任何交集).

$\downarrow$  全体外点

外部 (E)  $\circ$   $P_0$  (外)

开集: 沿边界.

闭集: 含有边界.

$$U_\delta(p_0) = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid 0 < d(p, p_0) < \delta\}$$

有实

$$U_\delta(p_0) = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid d(p, p_0) < \delta\}$$

开球

(边界必须全部为虚线)

### 5. 开集

若E中所有点都是内点, 则E为开集.

$$\text{eg: } B = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid d(x, 0) < 1\}$$

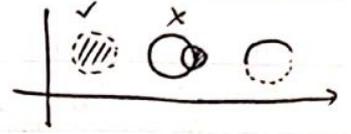
闭集. 释① 若E的补集  $E^c$  为开集, 则E为闭集.

释② 若E包含它的所有边界点, 则E闭集

$$\text{eg: } E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0, y > 0\}$$

$$\text{边界点为 } \begin{cases} (x, 0) : x \geq 0 \\ (0, y) : y > 0 \end{cases} \quad \partial E = \emptyset \Rightarrow \subseteq E$$

$$\bar{E} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0\} \text{ 闭集}$$



$$\bar{U}_\delta(p_0) = \{p \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid d(p, p_0) \leq \delta\}$$

闭球

?

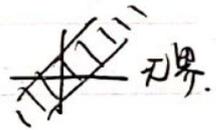
### 6. 有界

若  $\exists M > 0, s.t. E \subseteq U_M(0)$  则称E有界 包含于某个闭球

(以0为圆心, 向外打M, 可以将E包起来)

$$E \text{ 有界} \Leftrightarrow \exists M > 0, s.t. \forall x \in E, d(x, 0) < M.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \exists M > 0, s.t. E \subseteq U_M(x_0)$$



<开集> 例: (=位空间)  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x + y > 0\}$

无界.

找不到  $M > 0$ , 使  $E \subseteq U_M(0)$ .



若  $x_0 + y_0 > 0$ , 则  $\exists \delta > 0$ , 使  $U_\delta(x_0, y_0) \subseteq A$ .

### 7. 连通

E内的任意两点都有E中的(曲线)连接.

则说E是(线)连通集.

则, 子目取到:

开区域

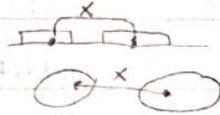
连通的开集.



若AB连通  $[f(A), f(B)]$

闭区域

连通的闭集.



多元函数

多元函数的例子

1. 圆柱体 体积  $V$ . 底面圆半径  $r$ . 高  $h$ .  $V = \pi r^2 h$ .

当  $r, h$  在集合  $\{(r, h) | r > 0, h > 0\}$  内取定一对值  $(r, h)$  时,  $V$  的对应值随之确定.

$R^2 \rightarrow R^1$

定义: 设  $D$  是  $xoy$  平面的点集. 若变量  $z$  与  $D$  中的变量  $x, y$  之间有一个依赖关系, 使得在  $D$  中每取定一个点  $P(x, y)$  时, 按着这个关系有唯一确定的  $z$  与之对应. 则称  $z$  是  $x, y$  的多元函数. 记为  $z = f(x, y)$  或  $z = f(P)$

$f: D \ni (x, y) \mapsto z \in R$ ,  $x, y$  称为自变量,  $z$  称为因变量

点集  $D$  称为函数的定义域

数集  $\{z \in R | z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D\}$  称为值域

<类似地, 可定义多元函数 ( $z$  元及以上)>

$\Delta$  多元函数的定义域

- 实际问题 (应用问题)
- 最大定义域 (纯数学)

例 2.  $z = \ln(x+y)$  的定义域是  $\{(x, y) \in R^2 | x+y > 0\}$ . 在  $oxy$  平面中是直线  $x+y=0$  右上方的半平面 (不含该直线), 是无界开区域.



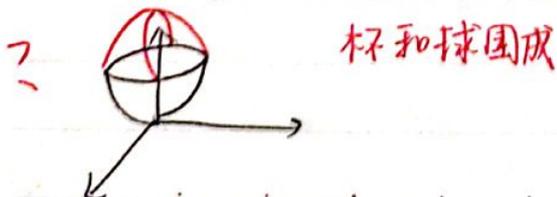
例 3.  $z = \frac{\sqrt{2x-x^2-y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2-1}}$  的定义域是.

$\begin{cases} 2x-x^2-y^2 \geq 0 & x^2+y^2-2x \leq 0 & (x-1)^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ x^2+y^2-1 > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2+y^2 > 1$

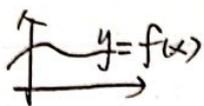


$\{(x, y) \in R^2 | (x-1)^2+y^2 \leq 1 \text{ 且 } x^2+y^2 > 1\}$ . 是  $oxy$  平面中的有界非开非闭区域.

例 4.  $u = \sqrt{z-x^2-y^2} + \arcsin(x^2+y^2+z^2)$  的定义域是  $\{(x, y, z) \in R^3 | x^2+y^2 \leq z \text{ 且 } x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1\}$  是三维欧氏空间中旋转抛物面  $x^2+y^2=z$  与球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  围成的闭区域



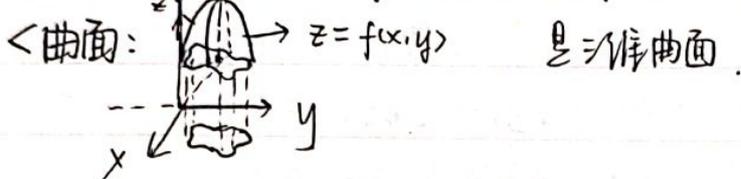
一元  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = f(x), x \in D\}$  是函数  $y = f(x)$  的图像.



$y = f(x)$  的曲线

二元函数图像.  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 则集合  $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D\}$

称为二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的图形, 是  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中的曲面.



再例  $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  : 以  $(0, 0)$  为球心,  $R$  为半径的上半球面.

$z = x^2 + y^2$  : 旋转抛物面

$z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$  : 双曲抛物面.

$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  : 平面.

### 8.1.2. 多元函数.

定义: 设  $D$  是  $oxy$  平面上的点集, 若  $z$  与  $D$  中的点有一个依赖关系, 使得在  $D$  内, 每取一个点  $P(x, y)$ , 都有一个  $z$  与  $P(x, y)$  对应.

则说  $z$  是  $x, y$  的二元函数 / 点函数.

记为  $z = f(x, y)$  或  $z = f(P)$

二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  就是  $oxy$  平面点集  $D$  到  $z$  轴上的映射

$$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$$

ps: 自变量是  $x, y$ . 因变量是  $z$ .

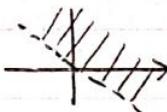
点集  $D$  为定义域. 值域为  $\{z \mid z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D\}$ .

$f(x_0, y_0)$  或  $f(P_0)$  指 = 函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处的函数值

↑ 若自变量为  $\geq 2$  以上  
多元函数.

举例:

①  $z = \ln(x+y)$

定义域  $\{(x, y) \mid x+y > 0\}$ .  无界开区域.

②  $z = [\sin(x^2+y^2)]^2 - 2$ .

定义域  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

值域为  $[0-2, 1-2] = [-2, -1]$ .

③  $u = \sqrt{z-x^2-y^2} + \arcsin(x^2+y^2+z^2)$

定义域为  $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2+y^2 \leq z \text{ 且 } x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1\}$ .



是以原点为球心, 1 为半径的球体内, 旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  上方的部分  
有界、闭区域.

二元函数

义:  $z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$  的图形是三维空间中的曲面.

由空间解析几何可知:  $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  的图形: 以  $(0, 0)$  为球心,  $R$  为半径的上半球面

$z = x^2 + y^2$  旋转抛物面

$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  圆锥面

$z = xy$

双曲抛物面

二元函数:  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  平面.

? ?

8.1.3. 多元函数的极限与连续.

(一) 极限

定义一 = 聚点: 若  $P_0$  的任意邻域, 都与  $E$  有重合区域,  
则称  $P_0$  为  $E$  的聚点.

[ 若  $\forall \delta > 0$ , 都有  $U_\delta(P_0) \cap E \neq \emptyset$  ]  
则  $P_0$  为  $E$  聚点.

ps:  $\textcircled{\otimes}$  集合的内点必是聚点.

边界点可能是聚点, 也可能不是聚点.

定义二. 极限:

若  $P$  是  $D$  区域内的聚点.

[ 任取一个正的  $\varepsilon$ , 都可以找到  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon)$ , 使  $d(P, P_0) < \delta$  时,  
满足  $|f(P) - A| < \varepsilon$ .

即“  $P$  与  $P_0$  要多接近有多接近时, 函数值为  $A$ .”

则称“  $P \rightarrow P_0$  时, 函数  $f(P)$  以  $A$  为极限.”

记作“  $\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = A$ .”

↓ 若  $P$  为  $n$ -维点,  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  时

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

多元函数极限 含义 = 只要  $P$  到  $P_0$  距离  $d \rightarrow 0$ , 就有  $f(P) \rightarrow A$ .

例 1: 证  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2) \sin \frac{1}{xy} = 0$ .

证:  $\because |(x^2+y^2) \frac{1}{\sin xy} - 0| = (x^2+y^2) \left| \frac{1}{\sin xy} \right| \leq x^2+y^2 = d^2(P, P_0)$

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0$ . 取  $\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$ . 则当  $0 < d(P, P_0) < \delta$  时

恒有  $|(x^2+y^2) \frac{1}{\sin xy} - 0| < (\delta)^2 = \varepsilon$ .

法 2).  $\because \sin \frac{1}{xy}$  是有界量  $x^2+y^2$  是无穷小量.  $\therefore$  问题得证.

注意:

1. 若  $\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = A$ , 则  $P$  以任何方式趋于  $P_0$  时, 都会得到极限为  $A$ .

2. 若  $P$  以两种方式趋于  $P_0$  时, 有不同的极限, 则  $\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P)$  不存在.

即  $f$  在  $P_0$  点不存在极限.

eg:  $\rightarrow$

eg:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}$  是否存在.

让 P 分别用不同路径趋于  $P_0$ .

当  $(x,y)$  沿直线  $y=kx$  趋于  $(0,0)$  时.

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

当  $(x,y)$  沿  $x=0$  趋于  $(0,0)$  时,

$$\lim_{(0,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0,y) = 0.$$

↑ 这说明沿任何直线趋于原点时,  $f(x,y)$  极限都为 0.

但  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$  还有许多路径.

当  $(x,y)$  沿抛物线  $x=y^2$  趋于  $(0,0)$  时.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^4}{y^4 + y^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

当  $(x,y)$  沿抛物线  $x=\frac{1}{2}y^2$  趋于  $(0,0)$  时.

$$\text{极限} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

因此极限不存在.

3. 即使用几种方式使  $P \rightarrow P_0$  所得的  $f(P)$  相同,

也不断定  $f(P_0)$  有极限.

4. 如果知道  $f(P)$  在  $P_0$  处有极限, 只需采用一种途径求极限.

5. 辨别好  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y)$  &  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y)]$

同时逼近

先求  $y \rightarrow y_0$  的极限.

\* 极限计算

当确定极限存在时, 可以设出路径, 再让  $x \rightarrow x_0$ .

<计算技巧> 两边夹求极限. 拆成四则运算、特殊极限、无穷小替换.

例 1.  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy^2}$

唯一性、极限点附近的保序性和有界性.

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}$$

例 2.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,\pi)} (1 + \sin xy)^{\frac{y}{x}}$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,\pi)} (1 + \sin xy)^{\frac{y}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin xy)^{\frac{y}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin xy \cdot y}{x}} = e^{\pi^2}$$

例3. 求  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy^2}{x^2+y^2-y^4}$

作变换. 令  $x = \rho \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \theta$ .  $\therefore (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  化为  $\rho \rightarrow 0$ .

又  $\because \left| \frac{2\rho \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{1 - \rho^2 \sin^4 \theta} \right| < \frac{2\rho}{1 - \rho^2} \quad (0 < \rho < 1)$

(PS:  $\frac{2\rho}{1 - \rho^2}$  与  $\theta$  无关.  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\rho}{1 - \rho^2} = 0$ )

由夹挤准则:  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy^2}{x^2+y^2-y^4} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\rho \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{1 - \rho^2 \sin^4 \theta} = 0$

( $\Rightarrow$ ) 连续. & 间断. (定义不存在. 函数值两边极限不相等)

1. 定义:  $\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = f(P_0)$  则  $f(P)$  在  $P_0$  点连续.

$P_0$  为  $f(P)$  的连续点.

$\lim_{d(P, P_0) \rightarrow 0} f(P) - f(P_0) = 0$

<  $P \rightarrow P_0$  时  $f(P)$  与  $f(P_0)$  重合 >

2. 符号:  $f(P) \in C(E)$  指  $f(P)$  在  $E$  内每一点处都连续.

例:  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{1+x^2+y^2}$  处处连续.

$f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{1-x^2-y^2}$  在单位圆  $x^2+y^2=1$  上处处间断.

$f(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}$  仅在  $(0, 0)$  处间断.

图形:  $\Delta E$  为平面区域. 则  $E$  上的二元连续函数  $z = f(x, y)$

图形为在  $E$  上张开的“无孔无缝”的连续曲面.

1.  $\Delta$  多元连续函数的和差积商及复合 仍是连续的.

$\Delta$  多元初等函数 在内点处均连续.

概念: 多元初等函数: 由各个自变量的基本初等函数经有限次

四则运算和复合, 由一个式子表达的函数.

$\Delta$  有界闭区域上的多元连续函数性质:

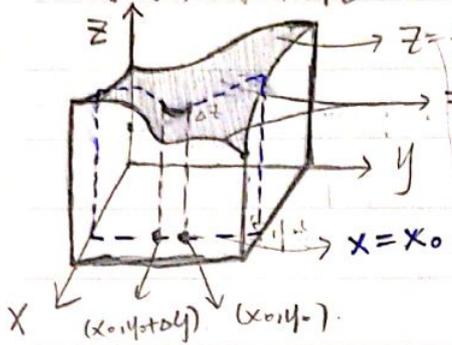
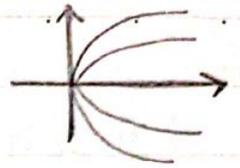
① 必有界.

② 必有最值.

③ 介值定理 (可以取到最小值与最大值之间的任何值)

### 8.2. 偏导数.

求导是取极限的过程. 若平面上的函数有两条曲线



对  $z = f(x_0, y)$  求导

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

变成一元函数

### 8.2. 偏导数.

定义: 若  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  邻域内有定义

则固定  $x = x_0$ , 给  $y_0$  以增量  $\Delta y$

称对应的函数值的增量  $\Delta y z = f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$

称为偏增量.  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  点处关于  $x$  的偏增量

若  $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y z}{\Delta y}$  存在, 则称此极限为  $z$  关于  $y$  的偏导数.

记为  $z_y'$ ;  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

$f_y'$ ;  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ ;  $f_y'(x, y) |_{(x_0, y_0)}$

同理, 固定  $y = y_0$ , 得到  $z$  关于  $x$  的导数.

如果在  $E$  内每一点,  $z$  关于  $x$  的偏导数都存在的话,

那么偏导数为  $(x, y)$  的函数, 称为偏导函数.

偏导函数  $f_x'(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的值  
↓  
 $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处对  $x$  的偏导数

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

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

例 1.  $z = x^2 y + \sin y$ . 求偏导函数和在  $(1, 0)$  处的偏导数.

① 偏导函数将  $y$  看作实数. 作  $x$  的一阶导.

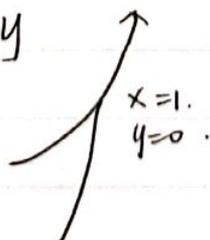
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot 2x + 0 = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + \cos y$$

② 在  $(1, 0)$  处的偏导数.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} |_{(1, 0)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} |_{(1, 0)} = 2$$



\* 多元函数求某自变量的偏导数  
就是把其他变量视为常量,  
考察函数对这个自变量变化的  
变化率

例2.  $f(x, y, z) = z - a^{xy} \sin(\ln x^2)$ .

求其在  $(1, 0, 2)$  处的三个偏导数.

①  $\Delta$  先把其他变量固定住. 则偏导数只与  $x$  一个变量有关. 得出  $f$  关于  $x$  的关系式.

$f(x, 0, 2) = 2 - \sin(\ln x^2)$   $\rightarrow$  对  $x$  求导

$f'_x(x, 0, 2) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, 0, 2)} = 0 - \cos(\ln x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot (x \rightarrow 1)$   
 $= 0 - \cos 1 \cdot 2 = -2.$

②  $f(1, y, 2) = 2 - a^y \sin 0$

$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1, 0, 2)} = 0$   $\downarrow$  对  $y$  求导. 代入  $y=0$ .

③  $f(1, 0, z) = z - 0$

$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right|_{z=2} = 1$

例3.  $z = y^x (y > 0)$ . 求  $\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\ln y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \ln y$  (指数函数求导)

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x y^{x-1}$  (幂函数求导).

$\therefore$  原式  $= y^x + y^x = 2y^x = 2z$

例4.  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$  则  $f(x, y)$  <sup>在  $(0, 0)$</sup>  不连续, 但两个偏导数都存在.

< 不连续: 在该点无极限 / 不等于  $f(x, y_0)$  > .  $\rightarrow$  两不同路径接近. 极限不同

$x=y^2$  时.  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $x=\frac{1}{2}y^2$ .  $f(x, y) = \frac{2}{5}$ . 无极限, 不连续

$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0, 0)} = f(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ 0, & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$   $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0, 0)} = 0.$

$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0, 0)} = 0$   $f(0, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y=1 \\ 0, & y \neq 1. \end{cases}$

左导 = 右导  $\rightarrow$  导数存在?

?  $f'_x, f'_y$  在  $(0, 0)$  附近无界.

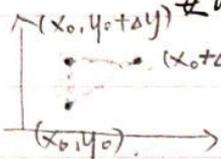
偏导数存在  $\rightarrow$  偏增量存在.

例5. 设  $f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域  $f'_x, f'_y$  存在且有界

证明  $f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续.

证:  $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$  记为  $\Delta z$

要证当  $\Delta x, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\
 &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) \quad \text{固定住 } y_0 + \Delta y \\
 & \quad + f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \quad ? \\
 & \xrightarrow{\text{由拉格朗日}} = \underbrace{f'_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y)}_{\text{有界}} \Delta x \quad (\theta \in (0, 1)) \\
 & \quad + \underbrace{f'_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)}_{\text{有界}} \Delta y \quad \text{有界} \times \text{无穷小} \text{②}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\because f'_x, f'_y$  有界  $\therefore$  当  $\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \rightarrow 0$  时, ①, ②  $\rightarrow 0$ .  $\therefore \Delta z \rightarrow 0$ .  
 $\therefore$  连续.

偏导数存在  $\xrightarrow{x}$  连续性.

加条件:

8.2.2. 高阶偏导数.

<定义>  $z = f(x, y)$  的偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_x(x, y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_y(x, y)$  仍是  $x, y$  的函数  
若  $f'_x(x, y) / f'_y(x, y)$  仍有导, 则称它们的偏导为二阶偏导数.

- <分类>
- ①  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{xx}(x, y) = z''_{xx}$
  - ②  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{xy}(x, y) = z''_{xy}$
  - ③  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f''_{yx}(x, y) = z''_{yx}$
  - ④  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{yy}(x, y) = z''_{yy}$
- ] 混合二阶导.

<定义> 二阶及以上的偏导数统称为高阶偏导数.

例1.  $z = \ln(x^2 + y)$  求四个二阶偏导数.

$$z'_x = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y} \quad z'_y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y} + 2x \cdot (-\frac{2x}{(x^2 + y)^2}) = \frac{2}{x^2 + y} - \frac{4x^2}{(x^2 + y)^2}$$

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

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

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

可见  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$  两个混合二阶偏导数相等.

(1)  $z''_{xy} = z''_{yx}$   
(2)  $z''_{xx} + z''_{yy} = 0$

<定理> 若  $z''_{xy}$  存在  $z'_x, z'_y$  也存在, 且  $z''_{xy}$  在  $(x, y)$  处连续  
则混合偏导数  $z''_{yx}$  在  $(x, y)$  处也存在, 且  $z''_{xy} = z''_{yx}$   
→ 一般地, 多元函数的混合偏导数如果连续, 就与求导次序无关.

例2. 设  $u = xy^2z^3$ .

可得  $u''_{xy} = u''_{yx}$ ;  $u''_{xz} = u''_{zx}$ ;  $u''_{yz} = u''_{zy}$

例3.  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{有理数} \\ 1, & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

则  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y)$  不存在  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} |_{(0,0)}$   $f(x, 0) = D(x)$  不连续 29号

$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = 0$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} |_{(0,0)}$   $f(0, y) = 0$   $f(1, y) = 1$

证: 证明  $z = \ln\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$   $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ . 求导总是0

$$z'_x = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad z''_{xx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

同理, 将  $x \rightarrow y, y \rightarrow x$  得  $z''_{yy} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$  <对称性>

$\therefore z''_{xx} + z''_{yy} = 0$ .

1314(2). 证  $u=r$  满足  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ . 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{r^3 - x \cdot 3r^2 \cdot (\frac{x}{r})}{r^6}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{r^3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \rightarrow y, z \text{ 即可}$$

1314.  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

证明  $f''_{xy}|_{(0,0)} \neq f''_{yx}|_{(0,0)}$

$$f'_x(x,y) = \begin{cases} y \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + yx \frac{2x(x^2+y^2) - (x^2-y^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases} \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{y(x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

是用定义求得  $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 0 \quad (y=0)$

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \text{太复杂 因为求具体点处导数} \\ \text{直接代入} \end{cases}$$

$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ :  $f''_{xy}(0,0) = [f'_x(0,y)]'_y \therefore$  求  $f'_x(0,y)$

$$y \neq 0 \text{ 时}, f'_x(0,y) = \frac{y(-y^4)}{y^4} = -y \quad \therefore f'_x(0,y) = \begin{cases} -y, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  由定义法,  $y \neq 0$  时  $f'_x(0,y) = -y$ , 而  $y=0$  时  $f'_x(0,y) = 0 \therefore f''_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0,y) - f'_x(0,0)}{y} = -1$

$$\text{同理 } f'_y(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x(-4x^2y^2 + x^4 - y^4)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, & x \neq 0 \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & x=0 \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$f'_y(x,0) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot x^4}{x^4} = x, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''_{yx}(x,0) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

定义法 < 分给函数求单个点极限时用定义法做 >

由此可见  $f''_{xy}|_{(0,0)} \neq f''_{yx}|_{(0,0)}$

$\therefore f''_{xy}$  在  $(0,0)$  处必不连续. ?

1315.  $u = e^{xy} \sin z$  求  $u'''_{xxz}$  与  $u'''_{xzx}$

$$u'_x = ye^{xy} \sin z \quad u'_{xx} = y^2 e^{xy} \sin z \quad u'_{xxz} = y^2 e^{xy} \cos z$$

$\therefore u''_{xx}$  存在.  $u''_{xz}$  存在, 且  $u'''_{xxz}$  连续

$\therefore u'''_{xzx}$  存在. 且与  $u'''_{xxz}$  相等.

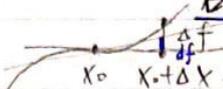
### 8.3. 全微分

<复习> 一元:  $\Delta f = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$  是增量

若  $\Delta f = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$ , 则称  $f$  在  $x_0$  处可微.  $f$  的改变量与自变量增量的近似的线性关系

$f$  在  $x_0$  处的微分  $df = A\Delta x$  ( $A$  为  $x_0$  处斜率)

$df \xrightarrow{+o(\Delta x)} \Delta f$



<几何意义>. 曲面在某点处的切面.

<全微分定义>.

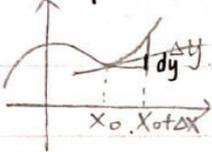
当  $\Delta y = 0$  时变成偏增量  $\Delta x z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$

$\Delta$  全增量:  $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$ . 表示立体距离

$\Delta$  可微: 若  $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$  表示, ( $A, B$  与  $\Delta x, \Delta y$  无关).

则称  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微 / 全微分存在.

$\Delta$  记作: 全微分  $dz = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ .



$\Delta$  可微函数: 若函数在区域  $E$  内每一点都可微, 则称其为区域  $E$  内的可微函数, 也称函数在  $E$  内可微.

<定理1> 多元函数若可微, 必连续. 在  $P_0$  处有极限且与函数值相等, 而可微也是四面八方全面的

但连续不一定可微.

证:  $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$  可微

当  $\Delta x, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$  时.  $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$ . 连续

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

$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \Delta z = 0$  连续  $\left[ \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) = 0 \right]$

<定理2>  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $P(x, y)$  处可微.

$\Rightarrow z$  在  $P$  处的偏导都存在, 且  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = A, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = B$ . 偏导存在, 不一定可微

因此,  $z = f(x, y)$  的全微分可表示为  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ .

注: 因  $x, y$  为自变量. 所以  $\Delta x, \Delta y = dx, dy$ .

<偏微分>  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $P(x, y)$  处的关于  $x, y$  的偏微分

分别是  $f'_x(x, y) dx / \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx$ ;  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$

\*:  $\leftarrow$  偏微分  $\rightarrow$  偏微分

偏增量  $\Delta x z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + o(\Delta x)$

$\Delta x z = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$

偏微分是偏增量的线性主部

<微分的叠加原理>

全微分 = 两偏分之和.

函数的全微分  $\leftarrow dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \rightarrow$  函数的偏微分.

多元  $\rightarrow du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} dv. \quad u = f(x, y, v)$

注: (1) 若  $z = f(x, y)$  可微, 则  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$

其中  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx$  称为  $z$  在  $P$  点处关于  $x$  的偏微分

• 偏微分是偏增量  $\Delta_x z = A \Delta x + o(|\Delta x|)$  的线性主部  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx$

• 全微分是全增量的线性主部.

$$\Delta z = dz + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$$

(2) 各偏导数存在 只是全微分存在的必要条件而非充分条件.

→ 该点函数值极限都无法保证存在 可微必得连续 连续  
并且两个偏导数都存在, 还连续, 也不能保证可微 指  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)}$

△ 若分段函数有分段点都不连续 { 极限不存在 直接不可微  
极限 ≠ 函数值

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

? 求导为何加绝对值

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

∴  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处连续.

(2) 偏导  $f'_x(0,0) = f'_x(x,0) = 0' = 0$  都存在  
 $f'_y(0,0) = f'_y(0,y) = 0' = 0$

(3) 验证不可微:

$$\langle \Delta z = dz + o(\rho) \rangle$$

∵  $f'_x(0,0)$  与  $f'_y(0,0)$  均存在. 则  $\Delta z = f'_x(0,0)\Delta x + f'_y(0,0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$

即  $\Delta z - (f'_x(0,0)\Delta x + f'_y(0,0)\Delta y) = o(\rho)$

→ 若验证不可微, 即  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - (f'_x \Delta x + f'_y \Delta y)}{\rho} \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \Delta z - (f'_x(0,0)\Delta x + f'_y(0,0)\Delta y) &= \Delta z = f(0+\Delta x, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0) \\ &= \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\rho^2} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \quad (\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0)$$

? 任取一特殊路径, 设  $\Delta y = \Delta x$

上式 =  $\frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2\Delta x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ . 在  $(0,0)$  附近 可证  $\Delta z - (f'_x \Delta x + f'_y \Delta y) \neq o(\rho)$

∴  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $P(0,0)$  处不可微.

<定理3> 在  $P(x,y)$  邻域内

= 元函数有 + B.P.R. → 偏

若  $z=f(x,y)$  的偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  均存在, 它们在  $P$  处连续,

则  $z=f(x,y)$  在  $P$  处可微

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

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

$$= f'_x(x+\theta_1\Delta x, y+\Delta y)\Delta x + f'_y(x, y+\theta_2\Delta y)\Delta y$$

$f'_x(x,y)$  与  $f'_y(x,y)$  连续

$$= [f'_x(x,y) + \alpha]\Delta x + [f'_y(x,y) + \beta]\Delta y$$

含义: 自变量增量  $\rightarrow 0$  时

( $\alpha, \beta \rightarrow 0, \rho \rightarrow 0$  时)

函数值增量  $\rightarrow 0$

$$f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y)$$

$$= f(x,y) + \alpha$$

$$(\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0)$$

证②为  $o(\rho)$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha \cdot \Delta x}{\rho} + \frac{\beta \cdot \Delta y}{\rho}$$

(  $\Delta x, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$  )

A, B 与  $\Delta x, \Delta y$  无关

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$$\because |\Delta x| \leq \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = \rho \therefore \frac{|\Delta x|}{\rho} \leq 1 \therefore \frac{\Delta x}{\rho} \text{ 有界}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha \cdot \Delta x}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \alpha \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{\rho} = 0 \cdot \text{有界值} = 0$$

$$\text{同理 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta \cdot \Delta y}{\rho} = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha \cdot \Delta x + \beta \cdot \Delta y = o(\rho) \therefore \Delta z = f'_x \Delta x + f'_y \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

$\therefore$  满足  $f(x,y)$  可微结构

注: 不是只有可偏导且偏导连续才能可微. 以上只是充分条件.

偏导不连续也可能可微.

(偏导不连续一般是分段函数或的情况)

例:  $z=f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

证明  $f(x,y)$  在原点  $(0,0)$  处可微, 但偏导函数不连续.

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) = (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \rho^2 (\text{有界量}) = o(\rho)$$

可见  $z=f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处可微

法2)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$

03.09

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写出偏导函数.

不连续: 在  $(0,0)$  附近找一个路径趋于  $0$ , 证明极限 ≠ 函数值

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'_x(x,0) \text{ 沿 } x \text{ 轴正半轴 } \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 (-\frac{1}{x^2}) \cos \frac{1}{x} = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'_x(x,0)$  无极限  $\Rightarrow f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  不连续

例1: 求  $z = x^4 y^3 + 2x$  在  $(1, 2)$  处的全微分.

由于  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 y^3 + 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x^4 y^2$  都连续

特别地  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,2)} = 34$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,2)} = 12$

$\therefore$  有  $dz|_{(1,2)} = 34dx + 12dy$

例2: 求  $z = \frac{y}{x}$  当  $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=-0.2$  时的全增量和全微分.

① 全增量  $\Delta z = \frac{y+\Delta y}{x+\Delta x} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1+(-0.2)}{2+0.1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{42}$

② 全微分.

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

$dz = -\frac{y}{x^2} \Delta x + \frac{1}{x} \Delta y = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-0.2) = -\frac{1}{8}$

可见  $\Delta z$  与  $dz$  不相等, 但差别很小.

例3: 求  $z = e^{xy}$  当  $x=1, y=1, \Delta x=0.15, \Delta y=0.1$  时的全微分.

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}$

$dz = e \cdot (0.15) + e \cdot (0.1) = 0.25e$

例4: 计算  $1.01^{1.98}$  的近似值.

$\Delta y = f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$

$\therefore \Delta y \approx dy = f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$

$f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x_0) \Delta x$

$f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$

$\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y + o(\rho)$

$\Delta z \approx \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$

$f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y) \approx \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$

$f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y \rightarrow$  近似计算

例  $z = x^y$   $x=1, y=2, \Delta x=0.01, \Delta y=-0.02$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,2)} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,2)} = 0$

$z(1.01, 1.98) \approx z(1, 2) + 2x(0.01) + 0x(-0.02)$

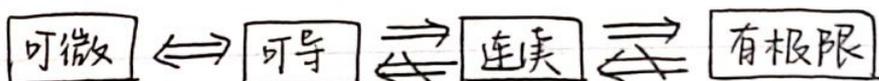
$= 1 + 0.02 = 1.02$

$1.01^{1.98} \approx 1.02$

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对于一元函数, 在一点处



对于多元函数, 在一点处



偏导函数与可微

例1:  $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$  存在,  $f'_y(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  附近存在, 且在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续.

证:  $f$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z &= f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y) = f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y+\Delta y) + f(x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= \underbrace{f'_x(x+\theta_1\Delta x, y)}_{\text{①}} \Delta x + f'_y(x, y+\theta_2\Delta y) \Delta y \\ &\quad \rightarrow \text{连续性} = (f'_y(x, y) + \beta) \Delta y \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f'_x$  只能保证在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处存在.  $\therefore f(x+\Delta x, y) - f(x, y)$  换种形式表示  
由导数定义  $= f'_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$  P15

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8.4. 复合函数求导法.

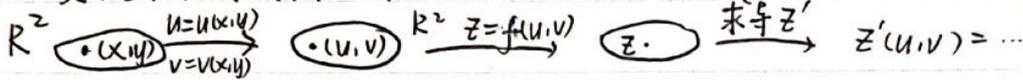
<复习——一阶复合函数求导>

例:  $u = \sin(xy^2)$   $z = \log u$ . 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

$z = \log[\sin(xy^2)]$   $z'_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sin(xy^2)} \cdot \cos(xy^2) \cdot y^2$

$z'_y(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sin(xy^2)} \cdot \cos(xy^2) \cdot 2xy$

<复合函数求导原理>



<定理·链导法则>

若:  $u=U(x,y), v=V(x,y)$  在  $(x,y)$  处对  $x$  的偏导数存在.

且  $z=Z(u,v)$  在  $(x,y)$  的对应点  $(u,v)$  处可微

则: 复合函数  $z=Z(U(x,y), V(x,y))$  在  $(x,y)$  处对  $x$  的偏导数也存在, 且数值上

$z'_x = z'_u \cdot u'_x + z'_v \cdot v'_x$

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

证明:

要证  $z=Z(u(x,y), v(x,y))$  在  $(x,y)$  处偏导数存在 即证  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x}$  与  $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y}$

由  $z=(u,v)$  可微  $\therefore$  全增量  $\Delta z = z'_u \Delta u + z'_v \Delta v + o(\rho)$

证: 由  $z=(u,v)$  可微  $\therefore$  全增量  $\Delta z = z'_u \Delta u + z'_v \Delta v + o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2})$  (1)

$\Delta u = u(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - u(x,y)$  ;  $\Delta v = v(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - v(x,y)$

当  $y$  固定即  $\Delta y=0$  时, 得偏增量  $\Delta_x u, \Delta_x v$  ↓

$\Delta_x u = u(x+\Delta x, y) - u(x,y)$  ;  $\Delta_x v = v(x+\Delta x, y) - v(x,y)$  (2)

$\therefore z$  也受到  $\Delta x$  的影响, 产生  $z$  对  $x$  的偏增量

(1)式变为  $\Delta_x z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Delta_x u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Delta_x v + o(\rho)$

$\therefore z$  对  $x$  的偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x}$

$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\Delta_x v}{\Delta x} + \frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x} \right]$

$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x}$  重点拿出来

$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\rho}{\Delta x}$  ( $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta_x u)^2 + (\Delta_x v)^2}$ )

由(2)知  $\therefore u(x,y)$  与  $v(x,y)$  在  $(x,y)$  附近有偏导  $\therefore y$  固定时  $u(x,y)$  是连续的

$\therefore$  当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时  $u(x+\Delta x, y) - u(x,y) \rightarrow 0$

同理可知  $\Delta_x u \rightarrow 0, \Delta_x v \rightarrow 0$ , 当  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\therefore \rho \rightarrow 0, \Delta x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} =$  无穷小.

$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho}{\Delta x} = \pm \sqrt{(\Delta_x u)^2 + (\Delta_x v)^2} \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2} =$  有界量? (函数单侧有极限, 就单侧局部有界)

$$z = z(u, v), \begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases} \text{EAS COME FROM JIAN}$$

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

同理可得

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

注: (1) 如果  $u(x, y), v(x, y)$  对  $x$  的偏导数  $u'_x, v'_x$  连续,

且  $z(u, v)$  关于  $u, v$  的偏导数  $z'_u, z'_v$  连续

则:  $z$  关于  $x$  的偏导数也连续.  $z'_x$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \text{连续函数} \xrightarrow{\text{四则运算}} \text{仍连续}$$

$z'_x$  存在且连续. 同理  $z'_y$  也连续.

$\therefore z = (u(x, y), v(x, y))$  可微.

$\hookrightarrow$  看作  $x, y$  的二元函数

(2) 多元复合函数: "链式法则"

$$z = z(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n), \quad u_i = u_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l) \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_i} \cdot \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_1} \cdot \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_n} \cdot \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_j}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, l$$

可以用矩阵符号记作

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_l} \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times l} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_n} \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times n} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_l} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_l} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times l}$$

称为雅可比矩阵, 记作  $\frac{\partial(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l)}$

第一行是第1个  $u_i$  求偏导, ... 第  $n$  行是  $u_n$  求偏导.

第一列是关于  $x_1$  求偏导数, ... 第  $l$  列是由于  $x_l$  求偏导数.

特殊 > (3) 全导数公式

(1) 式的  $l=1$  即  $u_i$  均是对同一个自变量的一元函数时,

$$z = (u_1(x), u_2(x), \dots, u_n(x))$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_1} \cdot \frac{du_1}{dx} + \dots + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_n} \cdot \frac{du_n}{dx}$$

为简不写成  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $z, u_i$  是  $x$  的一元函数,  $d$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{du_1}{dx} \\ \frac{du_2}{dx} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{du_n}{dx} \end{bmatrix}$$

求之前验一下：外层是否可微，内层是否有偏导

$$dz = z'_x dx + z'_y dy$$

$$dz = z'_u du + z'_v dv$$

例1.  $z = e^u \sin v$ ,  $u = xy$ ,  $v = x+y$ , 求  $z$  的全微分

链导公式:  $z'_x = z'_u \cdot u'_x + z'_v \cdot v'_x$

列链导公式

求偏导

将中间变量代回

$z$  对  $x$  偏微分:

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

$$= e^u \sin v \cdot y + e^u \cos v \cdot 1$$

$$= e^{xy} (y \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y))$$

$z$  对  $y$  偏微分:

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

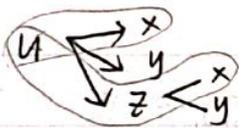
$$= e^u \sin v \cdot x + e^u \cos v \cdot 1$$

$$= e^{xy} (x \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y))$$

$$\therefore dz = e^{xy} (y \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)) dx + e^{xy} (x \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)) dy$$

例2:  $u = f(x, y, z) = e^{x^2+y+z^2}$ , 而  $z = x^2 \sin y$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$u$  是  $x, y$  的二元函数  $\rightarrow$  2个偏导



(1)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

$$= f'_1(x, y, z) + f'_3(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$= e^{x^2+y+z^2} \cdot 2x + e^{x^2+y+z^2} \cdot 2z \cdot 2x \sin y$$

$$= 2x e^{x^2+y+z^2} (1 + 2z \sin y)$$

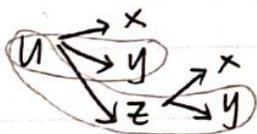
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(2)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_2 + f'_3 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

$$= e^{x^2+y+z^2} + 2z \cdot e^{x^2+y+z^2} \cdot x^2 \cos y$$

$$= e^{x^2+y+z^2} (1 + 2x^2 z \cos y)$$

$$= e^{x^2+y+z^2} (1 + 2x^2 \cdot x^2 \sin y \cos y)$$



例3. 设  $y = (\cos x)^{\sin x}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

幂指型函数  $y = [u(x)]^{v(x)}$ ,  $u(x) > 0$  恒成立.

$$y = e^{v(x) \ln u(x)} \rightarrow \text{求导}$$

法一)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u(x)^{v(x)} [v'(x) \ln u(x) + v(x) \cdot \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}]$

法二)  $\ln y = v(x) \ln u(x)$  两边取导

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = v'(x) \ln u(x) + v(x) \cdot \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u(x)^{v(x)} [v'(x) \ln u(x) + v(x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}]$$

法三)  $y = u^v$   $u = \cos x$ ,  $v = \sin x$ . 全导法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$= v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot u'(x) + u^v \cdot \ln u \cdot v'(x)$$

$$= u(x)^{v(x)} [v(x) \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} + u'(x) \ln u(x)]$$

将  $u, v$  代入

例3.  $u = u(x, y)$  可微.

设  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  证明  $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r})^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta})^2 = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2$

将  $x, y$  看作中间变量,  $\theta, r$  看作自变量.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

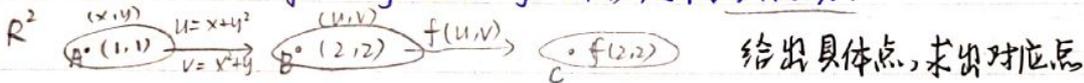
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot (r \cdot \cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r})^2 = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 \cos^2 \theta + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta})^2 = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 \sin^2 \theta + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

例4.  $f(u, v)$  可微.

求  $z = f(x+y^2, x^2+y)$  在  $(x, y) = (1, 1)$  处的全微分.



当  $A(x, y) = (1, 1)$  时,  $B(u, v) = (2, 2)$  代入

$\therefore f(u, v)$  可微.

$\therefore df = f'_u du + f'_v dv$   $f$  是对  $x, y$  的函数. 全微分 = 两偏分之和

$$df = f'_x dx + f'_y dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} f'_x &= f'_u \cdot u'_x + f'_v \cdot v'_x \\ &= f'_u \cdot 1 + f'_v \cdot 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} f'_y &= f'_u \cdot u'_y + f'_v \cdot v'_y \\ &= f'_u \cdot 2y + f'_v \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'_u = f'_u(u, v) = f'_u(2, 2)$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} f'_x(1, 1) = f'_u(2, 2) + f'_v(2, 2) \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} f'_y(1, 1) = f'_u(2, 2) \cdot 2 + f'_v(2, 2)$$

$$\therefore df = [f'_u(2, 2) + 2f'_v(2, 2)] dx + [2f'_u(2, 2) + f'_v(2, 2)] dy$$

例5. 已知  $f(t)$  可微, 证明  $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2-y^2)}$  满足  $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}$

引入中间变量 令  $t = x^2 - y^2$ . 则  $z = \frac{y}{f(t)}$

则  $t, y$  为中间变量,  $x, y$  为自变量.

$$z \begin{matrix} < y \\ < t \\ < x \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = -y \underbrace{\frac{1}{f(t)}}_{f'(t)} \cdot 2x = -\frac{2xy}{f^2(t)} \cdot f'(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{f(t)} + \frac{2y^2 f'(t)}{f^2(t)}$$

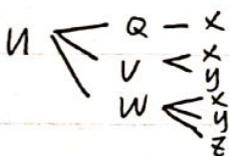
$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{f^2(t)} f'(t) + \frac{1}{y f(t)} + \frac{2y f'(t)}{f^2(t)} = \frac{1}{y f(t)}$$

$$\because z = \frac{y}{f(t)} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{f(t)} = \frac{z}{y} \quad \therefore \text{上式} = \frac{z}{y^2}$$

例6. 设  $u = f(x, xy, xyz)$ , 其中  $f$  可微. 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ .

设  $Q = x, V = xy, W = xyz$ .

则  $u = f(Q, V, W)$ .



$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u'_Q \cdot Q'_x + u'_V \cdot V'_x + u'_W \cdot W'_x = u'_Q \cdot 1 + u'_V \cdot y + u'_W \cdot yz$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u'_W \cdot W'_z = u'_W \cdot xy$$

像上面这样给中间变量设一个记号也可,

但本题中三个变量可简单地用 1, 2, 3 来标记.

如  $f'_i$  表示  $f$  对第一个变量的偏导数.

则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot y + f'_3 \cdot yz$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f'_3 \cdot xy$$

例7. 设  $z = F(x, y)$ ,  $y = \psi(x)$ , 其中  $F, \psi$  都有二阶连续的导数,  
求  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$  ?

$z$  是  $x$  的一元函数.

∴ 由全导数公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dx} &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= F'_x + F'_y \cdot \psi'(x) \quad \text{此为阶导.} \end{aligned}$$

求二阶导时, 务必注意  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$  仍是  $x, y$  的二元函数.

$y$  仍是  $x$  的函数. 再用全导数公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \\ &= F''_{xx}(x, y) + 2F''_{xy}(x, y) \psi'(x) + F''_{yy}(x, y) \psi'^2(x) \\ &\quad + F'_y(x, y) \psi''(x) \end{aligned}$$

例8. 设  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 求函数  $u = f(x, \frac{x}{y})$  的混合二阶偏导数

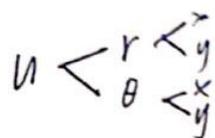
解:  $u = f(x, \frac{x}{y})$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial (\frac{x}{y})}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left[ f'_1(x, \frac{x}{y}) + f'_2(x, \frac{x}{y}) \frac{1}{y} \right]'_y \\ &= f''_{12} \frac{\partial (\frac{x}{y})}{\partial y} + \left( f''_{22} \frac{\partial (\frac{x}{y})}{\partial y} \right) \frac{1}{y} + f'_2(x, \frac{x}{y}) \left( -\frac{1}{y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{y^3} (xy f''_{12} + x f''_{22} - y f'_2) \end{aligned}$$

∴  $f$  有二阶连续偏导数 ∴ 混合偏导数相等.

∴  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$  存在, 且等于上式.



$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$      $\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$

例9. 设  $u = u(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 求

表达式  $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$  在极坐标系中的形式

要消灭  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ ; 代之以  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1) } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{-\frac{y}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \rightarrow \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$[\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}]$

$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta$  ①

$\rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$

$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta$  ②

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$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) - 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{r}\right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{r}$  得 此处  $r$  和  $\theta$  分别是  $x, y$  函数.

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} (-\sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}) \right]$

$= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta \partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\sin \theta}{r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \cdot \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \right) \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \left( \cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) \right] \right]$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} &= \frac{x}{r} = \cos \theta \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} &= \frac{-\sin \theta}{r} \end{aligned} \right] \text{ 代入 } \rightarrow$$

=

例1:  $u = f(x-y) \cdot g(x,y)$

$f(x) \cdot g(x) = e^{g(x)} [\ln f(x)]$

解:  $u = e^{g(x,y) \ln f(x-y)}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{g(x,y) \ln f(x-y)} \cdot \frac{\partial (g(x,y) \ln f(x-y))}{\partial x}$

$= u \cdot \left( \frac{\partial [g(x,y)]}{\partial x} \ln f(x-y) + g(x,y) \frac{\partial \ln f(x-y)}{\partial x} \right)$

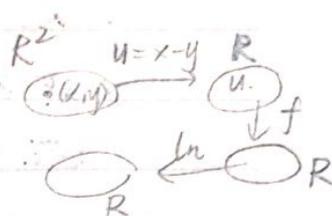
$\frac{\partial (\ln f(x-y))}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{f(x-y)} \cdot f'(x-y) \cdot \frac{\partial (x-y)}{\partial x}$

$= \frac{1}{f(x-y)} \cdot f'(x-y)$

先求  $f$  对  $M$  偏导  $M=x-y$

$= u \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \ln(x-y) + g(x,y) \frac{f'(x-y)}{f(x-y)} \right)$

$z = z(u, v) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (u, v) ??$



$f'(x) \xrightarrow{x=x}$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x^2-y) \\ \frac{\partial f(x^2-y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial u} \end{array} \right.$

例2.  $f(x,y)$  的全微分为  $(axy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 + by \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$

求  $a, b$  及  $f(x,y)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x = axy^3 - y^2 \cos x$

对  $y$  求导  $\rightarrow f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} ay^3 x^2 - y^2 \sin x + c(y)$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad z = c(y)$

而  $f'_y = 3x^2 y^2 + by \sin x + 1$

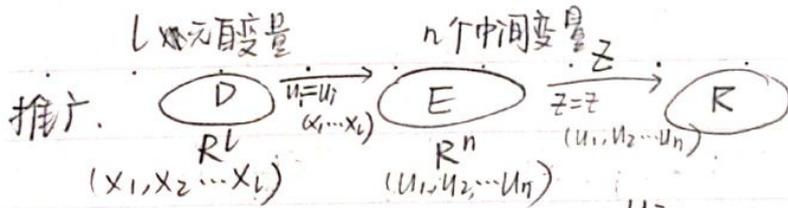
$\therefore \frac{3}{2}a = 3 \quad b = -2 \quad a = 2$

$c'(y) = 1 \quad c(y) = y + C$

$f(x,y) = y^3 x^2 - y^2 \sin x + y + C$

# 8.4.2. Jacobi 矩阵

IDEAS COME FROM JIAN

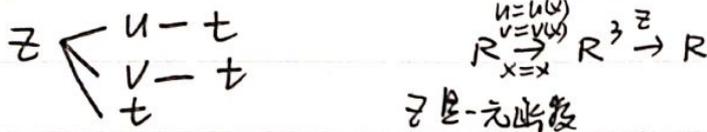


若  $z$  可微, 且每一个中间变量函数  $u_i$  可偏导  
 则  $z = (u_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l), u_2(x_1, \dots, x_l), \dots, u_n(x_1, \dots, x_l))$  可偏导.

$$* \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_1} \cdot \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_2} \cdot \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_n} \cdot \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_j}$$

先对最外层对中间变量求导, 再中间变量对自变量求导

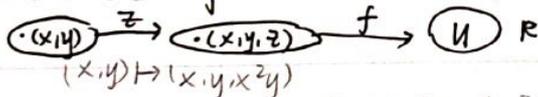
例1.  $z = uv + \sin t$        $u = e^t, v = \cos t$ , 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \text{求各次偏导} \\ &= v \cdot e^t + u \cdot (-\sin t) + \cos t \quad \rightarrow \text{代入 } u, v \\ &= e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t + \cos t \end{aligned}$$

例2.  $u = f(x, y, z) = e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}, z = x^2y$   
 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

自变量是  $x, y$ , 而函数包含  $x, y, z$ .



$\rightarrow$   $f$  对第一个变量的偏导.  $x$  在自变量与中间变量中都有

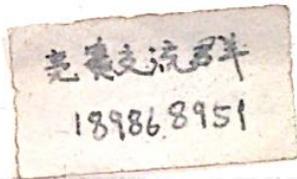
$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + f'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + f'_3 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$\Rightarrow (x, y) \mapsto x$ , 与  $y$  无关, 两个自变量  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy$

$$= 1 \cdot e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot 2x + 2z \cdot e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot 2xy$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + f'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + f'_3 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$= e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot 2y + e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot 2z \cdot x^2$$



是函数 \$z\$ 的偏导

例3. \$u = f(xy)g(yz)\$ 求 \$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial [f(xy)g(yz)]}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(xy)}{\partial x} \cdot g(yz) + f(xy) \cdot \frac{\partial [g(yz)]}{\partial x} \\ &= f'(xy) \cdot \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial x} g(yz) + f(xy) \cdot g'(yz) \cdot \frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial x} = 0 \\ &= f'(xy) \cdot y \cdot g(yz) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial [f(xy)g(yz)]}{\partial y} = f'(xy) \cdot \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial y} g(yz) + f(xy) g'(yz) \cdot z$$

\$f(xy)\$ 是一元, 直接当作 \$f'(u)\$

\*

雅可比矩阵:

对于 \$z = z(u\_1, u\_2, \dots, u\_n)\$, \$u\_i\$ 是 \$l\$ 元函数 \$u\_i(x\_1, x\_2, \dots, x\_l)\$

若 \$z\$ 可微, \$u\_i\$ 偏导存在.

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_i} \cdot \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \quad (j=1, \dots, l) \quad (2)$$

用矩阵符号写作:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_l} \right] = \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_n} \right] \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{n \text{ 条链}} & z \rightarrow u_i \rightarrow x_j \\ \begin{matrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_l} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_l} \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

其中, \$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u\_1}{\partial x\_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial u\_1}{\partial x\_l} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u\_n}{\partial x\_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial u\_n}{\partial x\_l} \end{bmatrix}\$ 称为雅可比矩阵. \$n\$ 行 \$l\$ 列.

记作: \$\frac{\partial(u\_1, u\_2, \dots, u\_n)}{\partial(x\_1, x\_2, \dots, x\_l)} \rightarrow n\$ 行 第 \$i\$ 行是 \$u\_i\$ 对 \$x\_i\$ 的偏导.  
\$\rightarrow l\$ 列. 第 \$j\$ 列是 \$x\_j\$ 的偏导.

\* 特别的. \$u\_1 \sim u\_n\$ 是 \$x\$ 的一元函数.

$$\text{即 } z = z(u_1(x), u_2(x), \dots, u_n(x)), \text{ 则 } \frac{dz}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_i} \frac{du_i}{dx}$$

记作: \$\frac{\partial(u\_1, u\_2, \dots, u\_n)}{\partial x}\$ 称为 \$z\$ 的 全导数.

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u_n} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{du_1}{dx} \\ \frac{du_2}{dx} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{du_n}{dx} \end{bmatrix}$$

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\* (1)(2) 式可写为

$$\frac{\partial(z)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_l)} = \left( \frac{\partial(z)}{\partial(u_1, \dots, u_n)} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial(u_1, \dots, u_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_l)} \right)$$

### 8.4.3. 全微分形式不变性

IDEAS COME FROM JIAN

设  $z = z(u, v)$ ,  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$ . 均可微.

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = du$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$

可见, 当  $z$  是  $u, v$  的函数时, 不论  $u, v$  是自变量还是中间变量,

$z$  的全微分形式不变  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$

这有利于计算全微分、求偏导数.

证明方法2).  $z = z(u, v)$   $u$  与  $v$  均是  $(x, y)$  的函数.

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$$

由链式法则  $\left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\partial z(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$$

$$dz = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = du$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$

\* 全微分的四则运算法则.

①  $d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv$

②  $d(uv) = vdu + u dv$

③  $d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{vdu - u dv}{v^2}$  ( $v \neq 0$ )

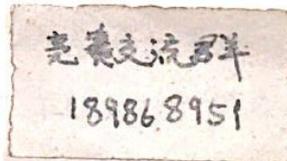
④  $d(cu) = c du$  ( $c \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$z = uv$   $z'_x = u'_x v + u v'_x$

证  $d(uv) = \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y} dy = (v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) dx + (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) dy$

$$= v \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + u \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right)$$

$$= v du + u dv$$



8.4.4. 高阶导数.

$z = f(u, v) \quad u = u(x, y) \quad v = v(x, y)$

①  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

①  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$   
 $= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$  是以  $u, v$  为自变量.

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (u, v) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( f'_1(u, v) \right) = f''_{11}(u, v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f''_{12}(u, v) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$   
 $= \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \right)$

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

例1.  $z = F(x, y) \quad y = f(x)$  求  $z$  关于  $x$  的二阶导数.

$z \begin{cases} x \\ y-x \end{cases} \quad z'_x = F'_1(x, y) + F'_2(x, y) \cdot f'(x)$  \*写清楚

$(z'_x)' = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [F''_{11}(x, y) + F''_{12}(x, y) \cdot f'(x)] + [(F'_2(x, y))'_x f'(x) + F'_2(x, y) \cdot f''(x)]$   
 $= F''_{11} + F''_{12} \cdot f' + F'_2 \cdot f'' + f' [F''_{21}(x, y) + F''_{22}(x, y) \cdot f']$   
 $= F''_{11} + F''_{12} f' + F'_2 \cdot f'' + f' F''_{21} + (f')^2 F''_{22}$

但此时  $F''_{12}(x, y)$

例2.  $u = f(x, \frac{x}{y})$  求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$

①  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)'_x = f'_1 \left( x, \frac{x}{y} \right) + f'_2 \left( x, \frac{x}{y} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = f''_{11} \left( x, \frac{x}{y} \right) + f''_{12} \left( x, \frac{x}{y} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} [f''_{21} \left( x, \frac{x}{y} \right) + f''_{22} \left( x, \frac{x}{y} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{y}]$   
 $= f''_{11} + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + f''_{21} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + f''_{22} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{y} \right)^2$

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

↓

$$z = (x, y) \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$= f''_{11}(x, \frac{x}{y}) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + f''_{12}(x, \frac{x}{y}) \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f'_2(x, \frac{x}{y})) \cdot \frac{1}{y} + f'_2(x, \frac{x}{y}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{y^2})$$

$$= f''_{12}(x, \frac{x}{y}) \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) - f'_2(x, \frac{x}{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} + f''_{22}(x, \frac{x}{y}) \cdot \frac{\partial(\frac{x}{y})}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

例3.  $u = f(r) \quad r = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  满足  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$   
求  $f(r)$

解:  $u = f(r) = f(\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \cdot \frac{\partial(\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\partial x} = f'(\ln \sqrt{\quad}) \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$\rightarrow -\lambda??$   $(\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})'_x = \dots$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( f'(r) \right) \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f'(r)) = f''(r) \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \quad ???$$

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

$x, y, z$  在  $r$  中地位对称.

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{-y^2 + x^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{-z^2 + x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot f''(r) + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} f'(r)$$

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

两边约去, 得  $f''(r) + f'(r) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\because r = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \therefore (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^r \quad \therefore f''(r) + f'(r) = e^{-r}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0. \quad \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } -1. \quad y_H = c_1 + c_2 e^{-r}$$

$$f(r) = e^{-r} \quad \alpha = -1, \beta = 0. \quad \therefore \text{设 } y_* = A r e^{-r}$$

$$A = 1. \quad \therefore f(r) = -r e^{-r} + c_1 + c_2 e^{-r}$$

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各看作中间变量1,2,3

- = B阶导也连

例4.  $z = f(x, 2x-y, xy)$ ,  $f$  三阶连续可导. 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  -  $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial^2 x \partial y}$

例5. <通过偏微分方程得常微分方程>. 已知  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ . 有形如  $u = g(\frac{y}{x})$  的解. 求  $g$ .

### 8.5 隐函数求导法.

\* 隐函数存在定理及求导公式.

(一)  $F(x, y)$ ,  $y=f(x)$  情况.

设  $F(x, y) = 0$ .  $(x_0, y_0)$  为  $F(x, y) = 0$  上一点. 若在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的邻域内,  $F'_x$  和  $F'_y$  都存在且连续.  $F'_y \neq 0$

则 ① 有唯一确定的  $y=f(x)$  满足  $F(x, y) = 0$ .

②  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  附近的导函数  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$

且导函数连续

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证明 ①:

隐函数存在  $\Leftrightarrow$  对于任意的  $x_1$ , 有唯一的  $y_1$  使得  $F(x_1, y_1) = 0$ .

现假定  $(x_1, y_1), (x_1, y_2)$  使得  $F(x, y) = 0 \rightarrow$  意指指: 对于  $x$ ,  $F(x, y) = 0$  求出的  $y$  不唯一.

$$F(x_1, y_2) - F(x_1, y_1) = F'_y(x_1, \xi) \cdot (y_2 - y_1)$$

偏增量  $\Delta y F$

中值定理 (有限增量公式)

又  $\because (x_1, y_1)$  和  $(x_1, y_2)$  满足  $F(x, y) = 0$ .

$\therefore$  左侧  $= 0$ . 右侧中  $y_2 - y_1 \neq 0 \therefore F'_y(x_1, \xi) = 0$ .

$\therefore$  结论: 若存在不唯一的  $y$ , 使  $F(x, y) = 0$ . 则  $F'_y(x, \xi) = 0$ .

$\rightarrow$  逆否可得: 若  $F'_y(x, y) \neq 0$ , 则对于任意的  $x$ , 仅有唯一的  $y$  使得  $F(x, y) = 0$

即: 隐函数存在.

证明 ②:

$F(x, y) = 0$  两边求导

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(x, y) = 0 \\ y = f(x) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{则 } F \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} x \\ f(x) - x \end{array} \quad \therefore \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{dF}{dx} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$$

例 =  $x \sin y - e^x + e^y = 0$  经过  $(0, 0)$  求  $y'_x$  在  $x=0$  处的值

法1)  $F(x, y) = x \sin y - e^x + e^y = 0$ .  $F'_x = \sin y - e^x$   $F'_y = x \cos y + e^y$   
 $y'_x = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y} = -\frac{\sin y - e^x}{x \cos y + e^y}$  将  $y$  看作  $F$  的一个自变量, 求偏导.

法2) 两边求导  $\sin y + x \cos y \cdot y' - e^x + e^y \cdot y' = 0$   
 $y' = \frac{e^x - \sin y}{x \cos y + e^y}$

推导:

(二)

① 隐函数存在定理:

设  $F(x, y, z)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某邻域内有连续的偏导数

且  $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$      $F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$

则方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某邻域内 **唯一确定一个  $z = f(x, y)$**

**使其满足  $F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0$      $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$**

② 隐函数求偏导公式:

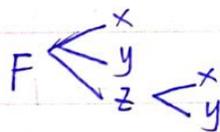
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x(x, y, z)}{F'_z(x, y, z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y(x, y, z)}{F'_z(x, y, z)}$$

分子是  $F$  对某变量的偏导  
分母是  $F$  对因变量的偏导

证明偏导公式  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ :

将  $F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0$  两边同时关于  $x$  求导



$$F'_x(x, y, z) + F'_z(x, y, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\therefore F'_x + F'_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$\because F'_z$  连续且  $F'_z \neq 0$

$\therefore$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某邻域内,  $F'_z(x, y, z) \neq 0$

若  $F(x, y, u, v)$  求出的  $z$  是二元函数

$$\therefore \text{有 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}$$

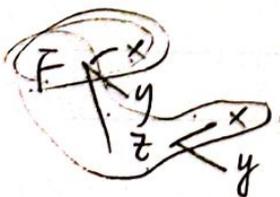
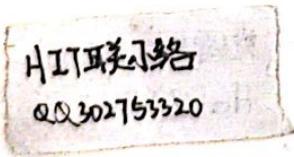
\* 一个方程求出一个函数, 因此求出的函数只能是二元函数

\* 对方程  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$  有类似的隐函数存在定理,

要有一点  $(x_{10}, \dots, x_{n0})$  满足方程, 在该点处, 函数  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  对那个变量的偏导不等于零, 就能把哪个变量作为因变量表示为其余变量的函数.

(不具有排他性.  $F'_x, F'_y, F'_z$  可能有多不为零的.)

因此所得到的隐函数是不唯一的.  $z = z(x, y)$ , 也可能是  $x = x(y, z)$



$$F'_1 = \frac{\partial (z^3 - 3xy^2 - 1)}{\partial x}$$

例1.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ . 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  及  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

法1)  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ .

注:  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2z}{c^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  (这里z看作F的第3个自变量).

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x(x, y, z)}{F'_z(x, y, z)} = -\frac{\frac{2x}{a^2}}{\frac{2z}{c^2}} = -\frac{c^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y(x, y, z)}{F'_z(x, y, z)} = -\frac{\frac{2y}{b^2}}{\frac{2z}{c^2}} = -\frac{c^2}{b^2} \frac{y}{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{c^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{z} \right) \\ &= \frac{c^2 x}{a^2 z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{c^2 x}{a^2 z^2} \left( -\frac{c^2}{b^2} \frac{y}{z} \right) \\ &= -\frac{c^4}{a^2 b^2} \frac{xy}{z^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

法2) 将z看作(x, y)的函数. 则复合函数求导.

对x求偏导  $\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2z}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{2x}{a^2}}{\frac{2z}{c^2}} = -\frac{c^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{z}$

同理  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{c^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{y}{z}$

下面求混合偏导数  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  同方法一.

或直接  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2z}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 0$ .

$$= 0 + \frac{2}{c^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{z} \quad \text{代入} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{c^2}{b^2} \frac{y}{z} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{c^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{z} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{c^4 xy}{a^2 b^2 z^3}$$

$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$ ??

例2.  $z^3 - 3xyz = 10$ . 求  $y'_x$  和  $z'_y$

怎么确定 y 不是 x 的函数, 而是与 z 有关?

$F(x, y, z) = z^3 - 3xyz - 10 = 0 \quad z = f(x, y)$

因为 F 的因变量

法1)  $F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = F'_1 + F'_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = F'_1 + F'_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$

$F'_1(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial (z^3 - 3xyz - 10)}{\partial x} = -3yz$  将 x, y, z 均看作自变量.  $= -3yz + (3z^2 - 3xy) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ .

$\frac{\partial xy}{\partial x} = yz$  (此时 y 看作常数).  $\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}$

法2)  $F'_x(x, y, z) = -3yz$  < F 对 x 的偏导数 >.

$F'_z = 3z^2 - 3xy \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-3yz}{3z^2 - 3xy} = \frac{yz}{xy - z^2}$

法3) 全微分法处理隐函数.

$F(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \therefore dF = 0$ .

$F'_1 = \frac{\partial (z^3 - 3xyz - 10)}{\partial x} = -3yz$

$d(z^3 - 3xyz - 10) = F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy + F'_3 dz = 0$   
 $\rightarrow = d z^3 - 3 dx y z - d(10)$   
 $= 3z^2 dz - 3(yz dx + xz dy + xy dz) \quad \therefore (3z^2 - 3xy) dz = 3yz dx + 3xz dy \quad \therefore dz = \frac{yz}{xy - z^2} dx + \frac{xz}{xy - z^2} dy$

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例2.  $F(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2)=0$  由此方程确定的  $z=f(x,y)$  的偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

法一: 求  $F'_x$  和  $F'_z$  套公式求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

设  $G(x,y,z) = F(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2)$  则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{G'_x}{G'_z}$

$$G'_x = F'_1 \cdot \frac{\partial(x+y+z)}{\partial x} + F'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{\partial x} \rightarrow z \text{ 看作 } G \text{ 的自变量.}$$

$$= F'_1 \cdot 1 + F'_2 \cdot 2x.$$

$$G'_y = F'_1 \cdot 1 + F'_2 \cdot 2y$$

$$G'_z = F'_1 \cdot 1 + F'_2 \cdot 2z.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot 2z}{F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot 2x} \rightarrow \text{写反了.}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - \frac{F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot 2y}{F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot 2z} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

高阶  $z$  满足合微分形式不变性?

$$\begin{cases} F(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) = 0 \\ z = f(x,y) \end{cases} \quad \text{设 } u = x+y+z, \quad v = x^2+y^2+z^2 \therefore F(u,v) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$$

$$= F'_1(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_2(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot (2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [ F'_1(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_2(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) (2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) ]$$

$$= (F''_{11} \frac{\partial(x+y+z)}{\partial y} + F''_{12} \frac{\partial(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{\partial y}) (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_1 [ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) ]$$

$$+ (F''_{21} \frac{\partial(x+y+z)}{\partial y} + F''_{22} \frac{\partial(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{\partial y}) (2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_2 [ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) ]$$

$$= [ F''_{11} (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + F''_{12} (2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) ] (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + F'_1 ( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} )$$

$$+ (F''_{21} (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) + F''_{22} (2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) ) (2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + 2F'_2 ( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} )$$

其中  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  已经由  $\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}$  求得

$= 0$

且有  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  是未知的, 摘出来即可

例3.

设有隐函数  $F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$ . 其中  $F$  的偏导数连续.求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 

法1) 由隐函数, 复合函数求导法得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} \quad F'_x = F'_1(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) \cdot \frac{\partial(\frac{x}{z})}{\partial x} = F'_1 \cdot \frac{1}{z}$$

$$F'_y = F'_2(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) \cdot \frac{\partial(\frac{y}{z})}{\partial y} = F'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z}$$

$$F'_z = F'_1 \cdot (x \cdot (-\frac{1}{z^2})) + F'_2 \cdot (y \cdot (-\frac{1}{z^2}))$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z \cdot \frac{-F'_1}{x F'_1 + y F'_2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \end{cases}$$

法2) 全微分法. 两边求全微分.

$$\begin{aligned} dF(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) &= F'_1(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) d(\frac{x}{z}) + F'_2(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) d(\frac{y}{z}) \\ &= F'_1(\frac{1}{z} dx + (-\frac{x}{z^2}) dz) + F'_2(\frac{1}{z} dy - \frac{y}{z^2} dz) = 0 \\ &= F'_1 \frac{z dx - x dz}{z^2} + F'_2 \frac{z dy - y dz}{z^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore z F'_1 dx + z F'_2 dy - (x F'_1 + y F'_2) dz = 0$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{1}{x F'_1 + y F'_2} ((z F'_1) dx + (z F'_2) dy)$$

dx, dy 的系数即为偏导数.

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例4.  $x = x(y, z), y = y(x, z), z = z(x, y)$  都由  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  确定

证明:  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$

先求  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$ .

两边对  $y$  求偏导

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F(x, y, z)}{\partial y} &= 0. && \text{为何是0?} \\ &= F_1' \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + F_2' \cdot 1 + F_3' \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} && (x = x(y, z)) \\ &= F_1' \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + F_2' + 0 = 0. \\ \therefore \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} &= -\frac{F_2'}{F_1'} \end{aligned}$$

同理求  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$ .

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ y = y(x, z) \end{cases} \quad \text{两边对 } z \text{ 求导}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_1' \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + F_2' \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + F_3' \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \\ = 0 + F_2' \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + F_3' = 0. \quad \therefore \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_3'}{F_2'} \end{aligned}$$

总之, 谁作自变量, 就让两边对谁求偏导.

法2)  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$  代公式?

$F_1'$

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\* 方程组的情况: (隐函数由联立的方程组所确定, 对这样的函数求导)

设由方程组  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$  (5) 确定  $z$  个二元函数  $u = u(x, y)$   
 $v = v(x, y)$

将式  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 0 \end{cases}$  两边关于  $x$  求偏导.

由链式法则, 得到  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$

解这个以  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  为未知量的代数方程组,

当系数行列式  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$  时

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解得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}}$

(6)

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}}$

雅可比行列式 记  $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)} / \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$   
 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = - \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)} / \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$

如果方程组中不出现  $y$ , 即  $\begin{cases} F(x, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$  则  $u, v$  是  $x$  的一元函数.

则(6)式就是其导数公式

若出现  $y$ , 则同理有

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)} / \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$        $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, y)} / \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$

\* 二元方程组存在的条件:

令  $A = \begin{bmatrix} F'_3 & F'_4 \\ G'_3 & G'_4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$  (雅可比)

若  $A$  的行列式  $|A| \neq 0$ . 则  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{vmatrix} F'_1 & F'_4 \\ G'_1 & G'_4 \end{vmatrix} = - \frac{|\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)}|}{|A|}$

例1. 
$$\begin{cases} 2x - u^2 + v^2 = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ y - uv = 0 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$
 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

法1. 套  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  (前页) 公式  $\begin{cases} F(x, u, v) = 2x - u^2 + v^2 = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = y - uv = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} = 2v \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} = -u \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} = -v \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = -2u \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$= - \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2v \\ 0 & -u \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} -2u & 2v \\ -v & -u \end{pmatrix}} \quad ? \text{ then}$$

法2) 对  $\textcircled{1}$  式两边对  $x$  求偏导.  $u = u(x, y) \quad v = v(x, y)$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 0 - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -1 & \textcircled{3} \\ v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

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$\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4} \quad (u+v) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + (v-u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -1$

$\therefore \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{v}{u^2 + v^2} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}$

例2. 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 50 \\ x + 2y + 3z = 4 \end{cases}$$
 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}; \frac{dz}{dx}$

方程组中有3个变量.  $y, z$  均为  $x$  的函数. 要求  $y'(x), z'(x)$ .

法2) 对  $\textcircled{2}$  式求  $x$  偏导.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \cdot y' + 2z \cdot z' = 0 \\ 1 + 2y' + 3z' = 0 \end{cases}$$

法1) 令  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 50 \\ G(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z - 4 \end{cases}$

$P=26$

由  $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} =$

$$A = \frac{\partial(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} (F_1)'_{y_1} & \dots & (F_1)'_{y_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ (F_n)'_{y_1} & \dots & (F_n)'_{y_n} \end{vmatrix} \quad ?$$

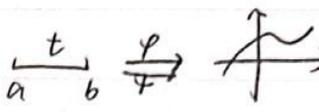
若  $A \neq 0$  则  $\frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, x_j, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_n)} \cdot \frac{1}{|A|}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (F_1)'_{y_1} & \dots & (F_1)'_{y_k} & \dots & (F_1)'_{y_n} \\ (F_2)'_{y_1} & \dots & (F_2)'_{y_k} & \dots & (F_2)'_{y_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (F_n)'_{y_1} & \dots & (F_n)'_{y_k} & \dots & (F_n)'_{y_n} \end{vmatrix} \quad ?$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (F_1)'_{x_j} \\ (F_2)'_{x_j} \\ \vdots \\ (F_n)'_{x_j} \end{vmatrix}$$

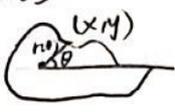
### 8.6. 偏导数的几何应用.

#### 一. 8.6.1 空间曲线的切线.

\* 二维空间内的曲线:  $\begin{cases} X = \varphi(t) \\ Y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [a, b]$  

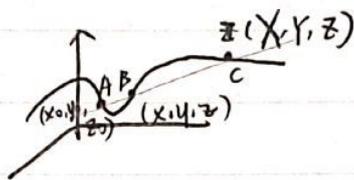
例1.  $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$

例2.  $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = f(x) \end{cases} \quad x \in [a, b]$

例3. 极坐标  $r = r(\theta)$ .   $\begin{cases} x = r(\theta) \cos \theta \\ y = r(\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$

#### \* 三维空间内的曲线.

(参数式)  $\begin{cases} X = X(t) \\ Y = Y(t) \\ Z = Z(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [a, b]$



割线向量可以是  $\vec{AB} = (x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0)$  也可以是  $\vec{AC} = (X-X_0, Y-Y_0, Z-Z_0)$ .  $\vec{AB} \parallel \vec{AC}$

$\therefore$  割线方程为  $\frac{x-x_0}{X-X_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{Y-Y_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{Z-Z_0}$

#### \* 切线: 割线的极限位置.

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\Delta x} = \frac{y-y_0}{\Delta y} = \frac{z-z_0}{\Delta z}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}} = \frac{y-y_0}{\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}} = \frac{z-z_0}{\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t}}$$

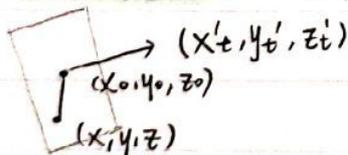
当  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$  时, 切线方程为  $\boxed{\frac{x-x_0}{x'_t} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'_t} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'_t}}$  平行

#### \* 切向量 (切线的方向向量).

$(x'_t, y'_t, z'_t)$

$(x'_t, y'_t, z'_t)$  为直线方向向量

#### \* 法平面: 过 $P_0$ 点, 且垂直切线.



内 积  $\boxed{x'_t(x-x_0) + y'_t(y-y_0) + z'_t(z-z_0) = 0}$

$(x'_t, y'_t, z'_t)$  为法向量.

例1.  $\begin{cases} x = \cos t - \sin t \\ y = \sin t (1 + \cos t) \\ z = \cos t \end{cases}$  求其在  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处的切线及法平面.

$x'_t = -\sin t + \cos t = -1$

$y'_t = \cos t (1 + \cos t) + \sin t (\sin t) = 1$

$z'_t = -\sin t = -1$ .  $\therefore$  切向量为  $(-1, 1, -1)$ .  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 1, 0)$ .

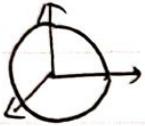
法平面:  $x-1 + (y-1) - z = 0$ . 切线为  $\frac{x-1}{-1} = y-1 = -z$

例1 (2) 
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos 2t + \sin 2t \\ y = \sin 2t (1 - \cos 2t) \\ z = \cos 2t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

求  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  切线的法平面.

例2. 设  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$  在任一点处的法平面过原点

证明此曲线在以原点为圆心的球面上.



$$x'(t)(x - x(t)) + y'(t)(y - y(t)) + z'(t)(z - z(t)) = 0$$

$$\text{过原点 } x'(t)x(t) - y'(t)y(t) - z'(t)z(t) = 0$$

若曲线在球面上, 则其上一点  $(x(t), y(t), z(t))$  与  $(0, 0, 0)$  距离为一定数

$$\text{即 } d^2 = x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 + z(t)^2 = C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由上知 } x'(t) \cdot x(t) + y'(t)y(t) + z'(t)z(t) &= 0 \\ &= [x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 + z(t)^2]' = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 + z(t)^2)' = 0$$

$$\therefore x(t)^2 + y(t)^2 + z(t)^2 = C \quad \text{故得证.}$$

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例3.  $y = 6x^2, z = 12x^2$

求  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  对应点处的切线方程.

$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = 6x^2 \\ z = 12x^2 \end{cases} \quad (\text{将 } x \text{ 看作 } t)$$

$$\text{分别求导 } \begin{matrix} x'_x = 1 & y'_x = 12x & z'_x = 24x \\ & = 6 & = 12 \end{matrix}$$

切线向量  $(1, 6, 12)$ .

$$\text{切线为 } \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})}{1} = \frac{(y - \frac{3}{2})}{6} = \frac{(z - 3)}{12}$$

例4.  $x = y^2, z = x^2$  在  $y = 1$  处切线方程.

2个曲面  $\begin{cases} x = y^2 \\ y = y \\ z = y^4 \end{cases}$  将  $y$  看作  $t$ .

或者  $t = x \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \sqrt{x} \\ z = x^2 \end{cases}$  求在  $x = 1$  处的切线即可.

(二) 曲线表示: 隐函数方程组.

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x} \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad \text{定义 } y, z \text{ 为 } x \text{ 的一元函数.} \quad \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$$

例:  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$  求其在  $(1, -2, 1)$  处的切线.  
 $\hookrightarrow$  平面  $\downarrow t = x$ .

将  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$  看作隐函数.  $y, z$  为  $x$  函数.

求  $(1, y', z')$ . 切向量, 则需要  $y', z'$ . 由前面所学, 隐函数方程组中

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \cdot y' + 2z \cdot z' = 0 \\ 1 + y' + z' = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, z)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y' = \frac{2z - 2x}{2y - 2z} = 0 \\ z' = \frac{2x - 2y}{2y - 2z} = -1 \end{cases}$$

切向量为  $(1, 0, -1)$

切线  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 = 1-z \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$

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$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{A} \begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_z \\ G'_x & G'_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$z' = -\frac{1}{A} \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_x \\ G'_y & G'_x \end{vmatrix}$$

切向量  $(x', y', z') = (1, -\frac{1}{A} \begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_z \\ G'_x & G'_z \end{vmatrix}, -\frac{1}{A} \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_x \\ G'_y & G'_x \end{vmatrix})$ .  $\rightarrow$  同乘  $A$ .

$x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z$

$$= \left( \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix}, -\begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_z \\ G'_x & G'_z \end{vmatrix}, -\begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_x \\ G'_y & G'_x \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$\vec{t} = \left\{ \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right\}$$

二. 空间曲面  $\Pi: F(x, y, z) = 0$ .

在  $\Pi$  上任取  $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \Pi$ .

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [a, b]$$

$\gamma$  的切线为  $\frac{x-x_0}{x'(t)} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(t)} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'(t)}$

切向量  $(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))$ .

$\because \gamma$  在  $\Pi$  上  $\therefore F(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0$ .

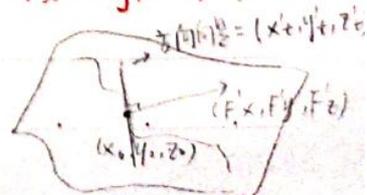
$$F'_x \cdot x'_t + F'_y \cdot y'_t + F'_z \cdot z'_t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x'_t, y'_t, z'_t) \perp (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)$$

$(F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)$  垂直于  $\Pi$  在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面.

则称  $(F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)$  为法向量

$\gamma$  是  $\Pi$  的



曲面的第二种表示方法.

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0. & (y, z \text{ 为 } x \text{ 的隐函数}). \\ G(x, y, z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

切向量  $( \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} )$

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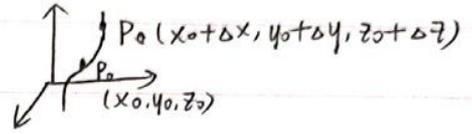
\* 曲线有2种表示方法.  
 (1) 参数式:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = x(t) \\ x_2 = x_2(t) \end{cases}$   $\rightarrow$  曲面  
 (2) 方程组式:  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$  (交线)  
 \* 曲线只有1个变量, 是一维的.

### 8.6 偏导数的几何应用.

1. 曲线  $\begin{cases} \text{切线} \\ \text{法平面} \end{cases}$

#### (1) 切向量.

曲线  $l$  用参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} (t \in I)$   
 $l$  上有  $P_0$  和  $P$



$$P(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$$

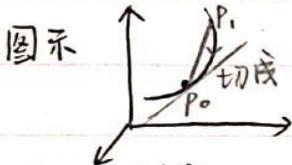
$P_0$  对应的参数为  $t_0$ ,  $P$  对应的是  $t_0 + \Delta t$ .

于是割线  $P_0P$  的方向向量为  $\{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z\}$ .

向量元素同乘  $\frac{1}{\Delta t}$  变成  $\left\{ \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}, \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t} \right\}$ .

让  $P$  沿  $l$  趋于  $P_0$  (即  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ ) 此时割线的极限位置为曲线  $l$  在  $P_0$  处的切线. 而向量极限为  $\{x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\}$ .

则切线的方向向量为  $\vec{\tau} = \{x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\}$ , 称为  $l$  在  $P_0$  处的切向量  $\vec{\tau}$ .



设  $M(x, y, z)$  为切线上一点.

$\vec{P_0M}$  与切向量  $\vec{\tau}$  平行, 故得出方程:

#### (2) 切线

$$\frac{x - x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(t_0)}$$

其中,  $\begin{cases} (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 为定点 } P_0 \\ \vec{\tau}(x', y', z')|_{t_0} \text{ 为方向向量} \end{cases}$

#### (3) 法平面.

法平面是过  $P_0$  且与切向量  $\vec{\tau}$  垂直的平面.

故  $\vec{\tau}$  相当于它的法向量.

$$x'(t_0)(x - x_0) + y'(t_0)(y - y_0) + z'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

若曲线  $l$  用方程组表示

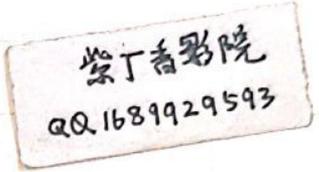
$$l: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \quad P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in l$$

因为该方程组可求出  $y$  对  $x$  的函数  $y(x)$  和  $z(x)$ . 同时  $x = x$ .

$$\text{故可得 } \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$$

方向向量为  $\left\{ x', \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right\}$ . 由隐函数求导法则.

$$\left\{ 1, -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}, -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}} \right\}. \text{ 将分母提出去, 后两项互换位置 } \rightarrow$$



方向向量为  $\vec{t} = \left\{ \frac{|\partial(F, g)|}{|\partial(y, z)|}, \frac{|\partial(F, g)|}{|\partial(z, x)|}, \frac{|\partial(F, g)|}{|\partial(x, y)|} \right\}$ .

例：求曲线  $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 9 \\ z^2 = 3x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$  上点  $P_0(1, -1, 2)$  处的切线方程与法平面方程。

设  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = & = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = & = 0 \end{cases}$

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$\vec{t} = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} 6y & 2z \\ 2y & -2z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 4x \\ -2z & 6x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 4x & 6y \\ 6x & 2y \end{vmatrix} \right\}$ .

$= \{-16yz, 20zx, -28xy\}$

$\vec{t}|_{(1, -1, 2)} = \{32, 40, 28\} = \{8, 10, 7\}$

切线： $\frac{x-1}{8} = \frac{y+1}{10} = \frac{z-2}{7}$

法平面： $8(x-1) + 10(y+1) + 7(z-2) = 0$

~~3~~  
66

“线线, 面面”

{ 切平面  
法线

2. 曲面.

(一) 设曲面  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$ . 上有  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

$F$  在  $P_0$  处可微.  $\Sigma$  上任意一条过  $P_0$  的光滑曲线  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$

即  $F(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0$ .  $\rightarrow$  求  $t$  导数.

$$F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) x'(t_0) + F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) y'(t_0) + F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) z'(t_0) = 0. \quad (*)$$

$\Delta$  切向量  $= \vec{t} = \{x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\}$  为曲线的切线向量.

$\Delta$  这些切线均都在同一平面上, 经过  $P_0$ , 称为“曲面在  $P_0$  处的切平面.”

$\Delta$  法向量:  $\vec{n} = \{F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\}$

由方程 (\*) 可知,  $\vec{n}$  与切平面上的切线们垂直. 则  $\vec{n}$  为切平面的法向量

\* 切平面方程:

$$F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

$\rightarrow$  法向量为  $(F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)$ .

\* 法线方程:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$

$\rightarrow$  方向向量为  $(F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)$

\* 切向量求法.

$$\vec{t} = \vec{n}_F \times \vec{n}_G = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F'_x & F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_x & G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_z \\ G'_x & G'_z \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_y \\ G'_x & G'_y \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

切向量同时垂直于 { 曲面  $F(x, y, z)$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_F = \{F'_x, F'_y, F'_z\}$ .

曲面  $G(x, y, z)$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_G = \{G'_x, G'_y, G'_z\}$ .

左右对换

$$\vec{t} = \left\{ \left| \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|, \left| \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|, \left| \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right| \right\}$$

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(显函数)

(二) 曲面表达式 = : 由  $z = f(x, y)$  给出

<仍然化为隐函数求>

令  $F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z = 0$

则  $\vec{n} = \{ F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \}$   
 $= \{ f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0), -1 \}$

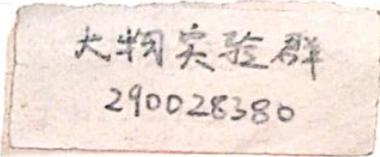
所以切平面方程

$f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + (-1)(z - z_0) = 0$

即  $z - z_0 = f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$

法线方程

$\frac{x - x_0}{f'_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{f'_y} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$



(三) 曲面表达式 = : 由二维参数方程给出

$x = x(u, v); y = y(u, v); z = z(u, v)$

求  $(u_0, v_0)$  所对应的点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的法向量

固定  $v = v_0$ , 得到曲面上一条曲线  $l_1 = x = x(u, v_0); y = y(u, v_0); z = z(u, v_0)$

沿对  $u$  求导,  $l_1$  的切向量为  $(x'_u, y'_u, z'_u) = \vec{t}_u$

同理, 固定  $u = u_0$ , 得曲线  $l_2$ .

曲线  $l_2$  的切向量为  $(x'_v, y'_v, z'_v) = \vec{t}_v$

因此, 切平面的垂线法线为  $\vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x'_u & y'_u & z'_u \\ x'_v & y'_v & z'_v \end{vmatrix}$

例 8.

\* 简化算法

例6.  $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{12} + \frac{z^2}{27} = 1$  上点  $P_0(1, 2, 3)$  处的切平面和法线方程.

设  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{12} + \frac{z^2}{27} - 1$

$F'_x = \frac{2}{3}x$     $F'_y = \frac{1}{6}y$     $F'_z = \frac{2}{27}z$     $\vec{n}|_{P_0(1,2,3)} = \{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{9}\} = \frac{1}{9}\{6, 3, 2\}$

$\therefore$  法向量为  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{9})$

$\therefore$  切平面为  $\frac{2}{3}(x-1) + \frac{1}{3}(y-2) + \frac{2}{9}(z-3) = 0$ .

$6(x-1) + 2(y-2) + 2(z-3) = 0$ .

即  $6x + 2y + 2z = 16$ .

法线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{y-2}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{z-3}{\frac{2}{9}}$    变成分母  $\frac{x-1}{6} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{2}$

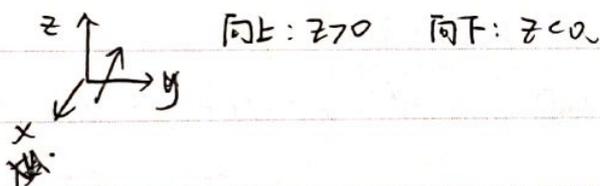
~~$\frac{3(x-1)}{2} = 3(y-2) = 2(z-3)$~~

例7.  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 1$  在任意点  $P(x, y, z)$  处向上的法向量.

设  $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$ .

$\vec{n} = \{f'_x, f'_y, -1\} = (2x, 2y, -1)$

$\vec{n}_z = \{-2x, -2y, 1\}$  是向上的法向量



例8. 求  $x = u + v, y = u - v, z = u \cdot v$  上在  $\begin{cases} u=1 \\ v=1 \end{cases}$  对应的点  $P_0$  处的切面方程.

解:  $P_0(2, 0, 1)$

$\vec{t}_u = (x'_u, y'_u, z'_u) = (1, 1, v)$

$\therefore \vec{t}_u|_{P_0} = (1, 1, 1)$

$\vec{t}_v = (x'_v, y'_v, z'_v) = (1, -1, u)$

$\therefore \vec{t}_v|_{P_0} = (1, -1, 1)$

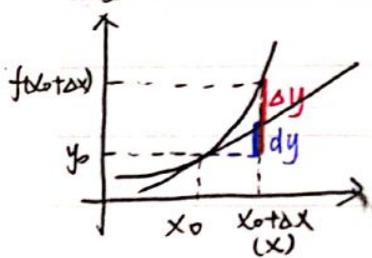
$\vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + (-2)\vec{k} = \{2, 0, -2\} = \{1, 0, -1\}$

切平面  $1 \cdot (x-2) + 0 \cdot (y-0) + (-1) \cdot (z-1) = 0$ .

$\therefore x - z - 1 = 0$ .

### 8.6.3 二元函数全微分的几何意义.

<复习>一元:



切线方程  $y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0) = y' dx = dy \quad \therefore dy = y - y_0$

微分  $dy$ : 切线上  $X$  处的值与原函数在  $x_0$  处的值之间的差.

可微  $\Leftrightarrow$  在  $P_0(x=x_0)$  处有切线, 且切线不平行于  $y$  轴.

二元:

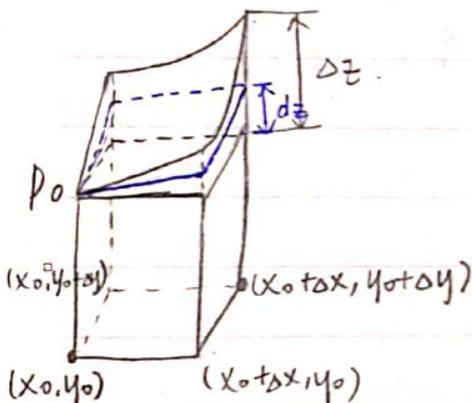
$z = f(x, y)$

切平面方程:  $z - z_0 = f'_x(x - x_0) + f'_y(y - y_0)$

$= f'_x dx + f'_y dy = dz$  全微分.

$\therefore dz = z - z_0$

$\hookrightarrow$  当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$



$\Delta_1$ : 二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的全微分  
对于 **其切平面竖坐标的增量**.

< 切平面方程设为  $G(x, y)$  则  $dz = G(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)$    
 ( $f(x_0, y_0) = G(x_0, y_0)$ ) >

$\Delta_2$ :  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  处可微, 几何上表现为: **曲面  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处在切平面, 且切平面不平行于  $z$  轴**

8.7. 多元函数的一阶泰勒公式与极值.

8.7.1 多元函数的一阶泰勒公式.

<复习> 一元: 极值:

P点为极值  $\Rightarrow f'(p)=0$ . [费马引理]

充分条件  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ① \\ ② \end{array} \right.$

条件①.  $f(x)$  在  $p$  的邻域内可导, 且  $f'(x)$  在  $p$  左右符号相反. (单调性原理).

②  $f'(p)=0$   $f''(p) \neq 0$ .

( $f''(p) > 0$  极小值. 反之极大值).

<引申> 但对于多元函数 (eg. 二元) 不强调单调性. 条件①用不了.

故多元函数极值第一充分条件为“条件②”思想.

<定理> 若二元函数  $z=f(x,y)$  在  $X_0$  的某邻域  $U(X_0)$  内有二阶连续偏导数,  $\rightarrow H(X^*)$  为对称矩阵

则对  $U(X_0)$  内任一点  $X(x,y)$  存在数  $\theta \in (0,1)$ , 使得

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + [f'_x, f'_y] \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{bmatrix} + R$$

其中  $R = \frac{1}{2!} [\Delta x, \Delta y] \begin{bmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{bmatrix} X^* \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{bmatrix}$ , 称为拉格朗日型余

$X^* = (x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y)$

<黑塞矩阵>  $H(X) = \begin{bmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{bmatrix} X$

对照: 一元函数泰勒公式:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0 + \theta \Delta x)(x-x_0)^2$$

对照:  $\downarrow$  固定点处函数值.  $\downarrow$  dy 微分.  $\downarrow$   $\xi = x_0 + \theta \Delta x \because \theta \in (0,1) \therefore \xi \in (x_0, x)$   
 $\frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi) \Delta x^2$  其实也是二次型  $[\Delta x] f''(\xi) [\Delta x]$

证明: 设  $p(t) = f(x_0 + t\Delta x, y_0 + t\Delta y)$ . 变成一元.

$p(0) = f(x_0, y_0)$   $p(1) = f(x, y)$

$p(t) = p(0) + p'(0)t + \frac{1}{2} p''(\theta) t^2$

$p'(t) = f'_x(x_0 + t\Delta x, y_0 + t\Delta y)\Delta x + f'_y(x_0 + t\Delta x, y_0 + t\Delta y)\Delta y$ .  $t=0$  时:

$p'(0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y$

$p''(t) = f''_{xx}(\Delta x)^2 + f''_{xy}(\Delta x \Delta y) + f''_{yx}(\Delta y \Delta x) + f''_{yy}(\Delta y)^2$

$= [\Delta x, \Delta y] \begin{bmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{bmatrix}$

$$p(1) = \cancel{f(x,y)} = p(0) +$$
$$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + [f'_x, f'_y] \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{bmatrix} +$$

## 第九章 多元函数积分学.

## 9.1.1 黎曼积分的概念.

1. 为了解决非均匀分布在某区间上的量的总量的问题.
2. 要素: 被积函数、积分区间.
3. 思想: 整体由局部构成, 局部线性化, 近似中求精确.  
“分割、作积、求和、取极限”
4. 分布区间: 几何形体  $\Omega$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一/三维有界闭域} \\ \text{空间曲线段或曲面片} \end{array} \right.$

定义: 设  $f(x)$  是几何形体  $\Omega$  上有定义的点函数, 将  $\Omega$  分割为几个小的几何形体.

$\Delta\Omega_1, \Delta\Omega_2, \dots, \Delta\Omega_n$ , 同时用它们表示其度量 (面积、体积或弧长)

称数  $d_i = \sup_{P_1, P_2 \in \Delta\Omega_i} \{d(P_1, P_2)\}$  为  $\Delta\Omega_i$  的直径.

记  $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{d_i\}$

任取点  $P_i \in \Delta\Omega_i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ), 作乘积的和式

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(P_i) \Delta\Omega_i$$

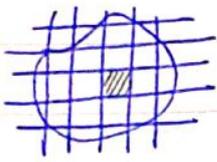
大物实验群

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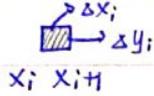
9.2. 二重积分的计算.

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x,y) d\sigma$$

$\sigma$  为平面上某区域. 积分存在  $\Rightarrow$  任意划分区域均可  $\rightarrow$  规则划分.



每个积分区域为小矩形



$$\Delta\sigma_i = \Delta x_i \cdot \Delta y_i$$

9.2.1. 直角坐标系.

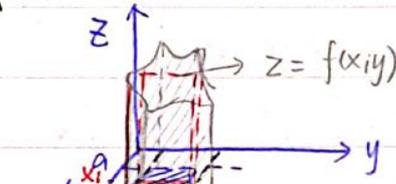
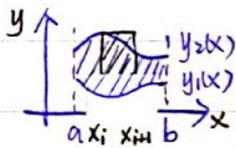
$$d\sigma = dx dy$$

二重积分化为  $\iint_{\sigma} f(x,y) dx dy$

关注  $\sigma$

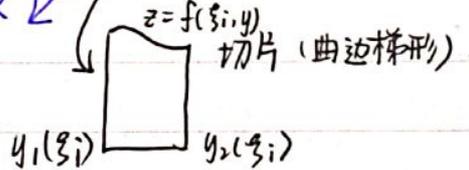
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(1)  $\sigma$  为 X-型曲域.



求柱体体积.  
切片.

取  $\xi_i \in (x_i, x_{i+1})$



曲边梯形面积  $S: \int_{y_1(\xi_i)}^{y_2(\xi_i)} f(\xi_i, y) dy$

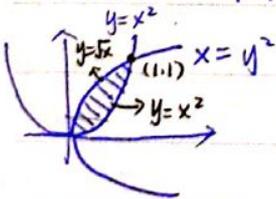
$$= \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

切片(薄片)体积.  $S dx \xrightarrow{\text{积分}} \sum S dx \xrightarrow{\text{极限}} \int_a^b (S) dx$

$$\sigma = \begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b \\ y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore V = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

例1. 计算  $I = \iint_{\sigma} xy dx dy$ .  $D: y=x^2$  和  $x=y^2$  围成.



首先确定 X-型. 确定 x 的范围  $[0, 1]$  确定上底边、下底边.

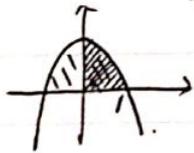
解:  $D \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x} \end{cases}$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \quad x = y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} xy dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^2 \Big|_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^5 \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

例12. 计算  $\iint_D 3x^2y^2 d\sigma$

$D$ : 由  $x$  轴、 $y$  轴和  $y=1-x^2$  围成.



$$x \in [0, 1] \quad y_1(x) = 0 \quad y_2(x) = 1 - x^2 \quad D \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

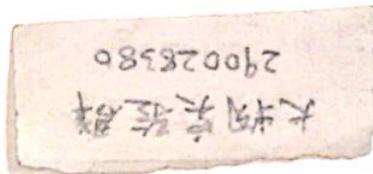
$$\int_0^1 dx \left[ \int_0^{1-x^2} 3x^2y^2 dy \right]$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \cancel{6x^2y} \Big|_0^{1-x^2} \right] dx$$

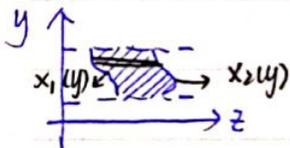
$$= \int_0^1 (6x^2(1-x^2)) dx$$

step 1: 写出区域.

step 2: 将二重积分写作累次积分形式.



(2)  $\sigma$  为  $y$ -型区域.

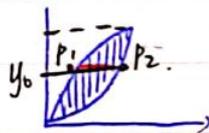


$$\sigma: \begin{cases} a \leq y \leq b \\ x_1(y) \leq x \leq x_2(y) \end{cases}$$

对于每个固定的  $y$ .

$$I = \iint_{\sigma} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x,y) dx$$

例1.



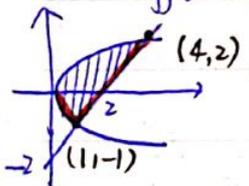
$P_1(y^2, y)$   $P_2(\sqrt{y}, y)$

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ y^2 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y} \end{cases} \quad I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} xy dx$$

例2. (既是  $x$ -型, 又是  $y$ -型, 自己判断)

$\iint_D xy d\sigma$

$D$ :  $y^2 = x$  与  $y = x - 2$  围成.



$$x\text{-型: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 4 \\ y_1(x) \leq y \leq \sqrt{x} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1(x) = \dots, 0 < x < 1 \\ y_2(x) = \dots, x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y\text{-型: } \begin{cases} -1 \leq y \leq 2 \\ y^2 \leq x \leq y+2 \end{cases} \quad y^2 \rightarrow y+2$$

$$\iint_D xy d\sigma = \int_{-1}^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx = \int_{-1}^2 dy \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \right) \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2}$$

例1 求  $\iint_S f(x^2+y^2+z^2) dS$ , 其中  $S$  为球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$ .

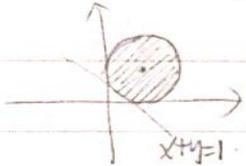


$$f(x^2+y^2+z^2) = f(R^2) \quad \iint_S f(x^2+y^2+z^2) dS = f(R^2) \cdot |S| \xrightarrow{|S| \text{ 为球面面积}} \\ = f(R^2) \cdot 4\pi R^2.$$

常值

例2. (1) 比较  $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$  和  $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$  其中  $D: (x-2)^2+(y-2)^2 \leq 4$

(2) 比较  $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$  和  $\iint_D xy d\sigma$  其中  $D$  由  $x$  轴,  $y$  轴,  $x+y=1$ ,  $x+y=2$  围成



被积函数均为  $(x+y)$  积分限制在  $D$  区域

只需看  $1$  和  $(x+y)$  的关系. 比较圆与  $x+y=1$  的位置关系

例3.  $f(x,y,z)$  连续,  $f(0,0,0) \neq 0$ ,  $V_t$  是以原点为圆心半径为  $t$  的球形域.

求  $t \rightarrow 0$  时, 下列积分是  $t$  的几阶无穷小量.

(1)  $\iiint_{V_t} f(x,y,z) dV$

(2)  $\iint_{S_t} f(x,y,z) dS$ ,  $S_t$  为  $V_t$  表面

(3)  $\int_{C_t} f(x,y,z) ds$ .

$C_t$  为  $S_t$  与  $x+y+z=0$  的交线.

$$\iiint_{V_t} f(x,y,z) dV \xrightarrow{t^3} t^3$$

$$= |V_t| \cdot f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \quad \text{当 } t \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \rightarrow f(0,0,0)$$

例4. 求  $I = \iint_S (xe^z + x^2 \sin y) ds$ .

其中  $S: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z \geq 0 \end{cases}$

关于x轴/y轴对称

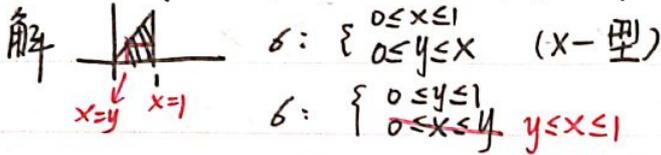
$I = e^z \iint_S x ds + \iint_S x^2 \sin y ds$

奇

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例5.  $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$  记作I.

$D: y=x; x=1; x$ 轴围成的区域



x-型  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy$  被积函数中没有y, 对dy来说是常数, 提出去.

y-型  $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 ye^{x^2} dx$

注:  $\int e^{x^2} dx$  求不出. 虽连续且光滑  $\rightarrow$  原函数存在

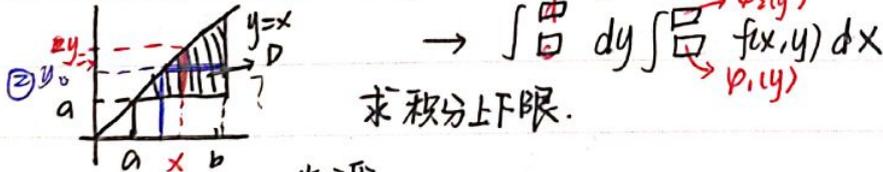
所以用x-型方法来做  $e^{x^2}$  型函数

有时

\* 累次积分的换序问题

$\int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y) dy$

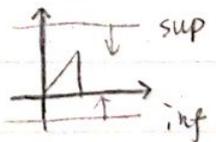
具体问题: 变换次序  $\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x,y) dy$



步骤.

① 确定所有可能的y的取值

$c = \inf \{ y : (x,y) \in D \}$      $d = \sup \{ y : (x,y) \in D \}$



② 取定y, 确定x的取值范围

$\varphi_1(y) \leq x \leq \varphi_2(y)$

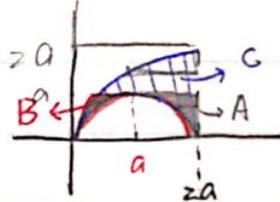
这里  $y \leq x \leq b$ .

故  $\rightarrow \int_c^d dy \int_y^b f(x,y) dx$

例2. 交换积分顺序

$$\int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x,y) dy$$

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2a \\ \sqrt{2ax-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{2ax} \end{cases}$$



$$0 \leq y \leq 2a$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2a}y^2 \leq x \leq 2a, & a \leq y \leq 2a \\ \frac{1}{2a}y^2 \leq x & 0 \leq y \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$\Rightarrow$  同时满足  $\begin{cases} y \geq \sqrt{2ax-x^2} \\ y \leq \sqrt{2ax} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 \geq 2ax-x^2 \Rightarrow x \geq a + \sqrt{a^2-y^2}$  或  $x \leq a - \sqrt{a^2-y^2}$  ?

比较  $\frac{1}{2a}y^2$  与  $a + \sqrt{a^2-y^2}$

A区域  $y \leq a$  时  $\frac{1}{2a}y^2 \leq a + \sqrt{a^2-y^2} \Rightarrow x \geq a + \sqrt{a^2-y^2}$  且  $x \leq 2a$

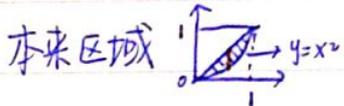
在这一段对应的积分  $\int_0^a dy \int_{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{2a} f(x,y) dx$

B区间  $y \leq a$  时  $\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1}{2a}y^2 \\ x \leq a - \sqrt{a^2-y^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2a}y^2 \leq x \leq a - \sqrt{a^2-y^2}$

$$B = \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{1}{2a}y^2}^{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$

C区间  $y > a$  时  $2a \geq x \geq \frac{y^2}{2a}$

例3. 交换积分次序有帮助  $\rightarrow$  计算  $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$   $\rightarrow$  算不出来



本来区域  $y=x^2$  换序  $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2 \leq y \leq x \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow$  确定范围  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{图像法} \\ \text{不等式法} \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \left[ \frac{\sin x}{x} (x - x^2) \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 (\sin x - x \sin x) dx \\ & \quad \text{分部积分} \end{aligned}$$

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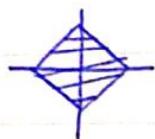
$|x| \quad |f(x,y)| = [f(x,y)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$  IDEAS COME FROM JIAN

例4: 求  $\iint_D (|x|+y) d\sigma$

$D: |x|+|y| \leq 1$

积分区域 在第一象限中  同理

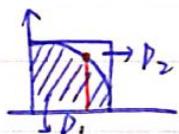
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$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D (|x|+y) d\sigma \\ &= \iint_D |x| d\sigma + \iint_D y d\sigma \\ & \quad |x|=|x| \text{ 偶} \quad \rightarrow \text{奇函数, 积分为0.} \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_1} |x| d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} x d\sigma \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^x x dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \left( \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

△ 通过讨论x的区域: 将绝对值去掉.

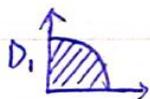
例5. 求  $\iint_D |x^2+y^2-1| dx dy$  ;  $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$



△ 为了牵就积分函数.

将积分区域分成2块. 在  $D_1$  内为负.

$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{cases}$      $\iint_{D_1} |x^2+y^2-1| dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2-y^2) dy$      $D_1$  内  $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$

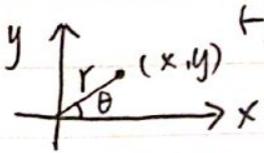


$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 dx \left[ y(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot (1-x^2) dx \end{aligned}$$

9.2. = 重积分.

9.2.2.

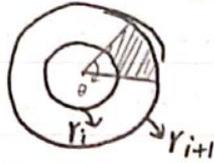
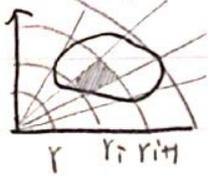
(一) 两坐标系对应关系:



$x = r \cos \theta$      $y = r \sin \theta$      $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \text{ 为 } (x, y) \text{ 与原点的距离.} \end{array} \right.$

由直角坐标

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \rightarrow \iint_{\square} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$



$$S = \pi (r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2) \cdot \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \rightarrow \text{采用弧度制}$$

$\downarrow \theta = \theta_{i+1} - \theta_i$

$$S = \pi (r_{i+1}^2 - r_i^2) \cdot \frac{\theta_{i+1} - \theta_i}{2\pi}$$

$$\Delta \sigma = \pi [(r_i + \Delta r)^2 - r_i^2] \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi}$$

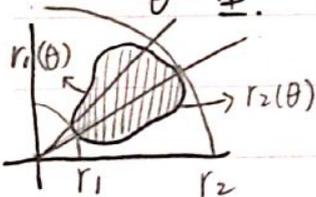
$$d\sigma = \lim_{\Delta r \rightarrow 0} [\pi (\Delta r)^2 + \pi \cdot 2\Delta r \cdot r_i] \cdot \frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi} =$$

$$d\sigma = 2\pi r_i dr \cdot \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} = r dr d\theta \quad * \quad \text{二手机士功 Q 群 731429909}$$

(二) 确定积分区域.

道理同 x-y.

$\theta$ -型. 先找一条  $\theta$  固定的线. 找 r 的边界  $r_1(\theta) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta)$

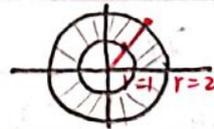


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} d\theta \int_{r_1(\theta)}^{r_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

例1. 将二重积分  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$  表示成极坐标下的累次积分

$$D = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases} \text{ 中间的圆环.}$$



$$D = \begin{cases} \end{cases}$$

解:  $\iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$

$$D = \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 1 \leq r \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

例2.  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$  计算  $\iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$

解:  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ d\sigma = r dr d\theta \end{cases} \rightarrow \iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxy = \iint_D e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$

$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \end{cases}$

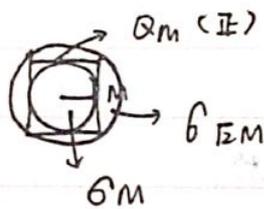
$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_0^a$   
 $= 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-a^2} \right)$

例3. 计算反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$

$I_M = \int_0^M e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^M e^{-y^2} dy$

$I_M^2 = \int_0^M e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^M e^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^M e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^M e^{-y^2} dy$   
 $= \iint_{D_M} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$

$4I_M^2 = \iint_{Q_M} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$   
 $\geq \iint_{\sigma_M} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$   
 $= \pi(1 - e^{-M^2})$



当  $M \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $I_M = ?$  呢?

$4I_M^2 \leq \pi(1 - e^{-(M^2)}) \therefore \pi(1 - e^{-M^2}) \leq 4I_M^2 \leq \pi(1 - e^{-(M^2)})$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  极限为  $\pi$

$\therefore 4I_M^2$  极限为  $\pi$ .

$I_M \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

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例4. 计算  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy$



解:  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \therefore \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = r$  处理被积函数

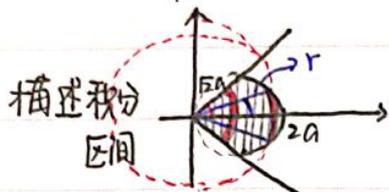
$\frac{1}{r} = \cos \theta$   
 $r = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

$I = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} r r dr d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 \theta} d\theta$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta} d \sin \theta$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{3} r^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} = \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 \theta}$

例5. 在极坐标系下变换累次积分顺序

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} f(r, \theta) r dr$$



$$\theta=0 \text{ 时 } 2a\cos\theta=2a; \theta=\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 时 } 2a\cos\theta=\sqrt{2}a$$

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要写成  $\int_{\square} dr \int_{\square} f(r, \theta) r d\theta$

确定  $\theta$  取值范围

将  $r$  固定 (以原点为圆心画个圆)

① 当  $r < \sqrt{2}a$  时  $= \int_0^{2a} dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(r, \theta) r d\theta$

② 当  $\sqrt{2}a < r < 2a$  时

$\therefore$  这一段上的点是  $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=r^2 \\ (x-a)^2+y^2=a^2 \end{cases}$  的交点

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{r^2}{2a} \\ y = \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4a^2}} \end{cases}$$

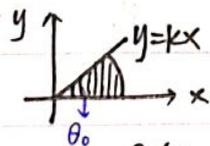
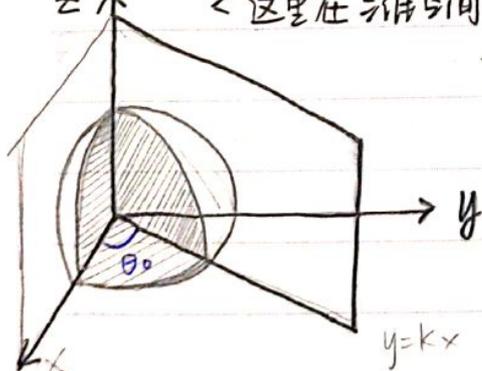
$$(x, y) \rightarrow \theta = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{则 } \theta_1 = \arctan \frac{2a\sqrt{r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4a^2}}}{r^2} \quad \theta_2 = -$$

$$\therefore = \int_0^{2a} dr \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(r, \theta) r d\theta$$

例6. 求  $y=0$   $y=kx$  ( $k>0$ ) 和  $z=\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$  在第一象限围成的体积.

$z \uparrow$  < 这里在三维空间中,  $y=0$  与  $y=kx$  均为平面 >  $z$  是一个球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$



$$\tan\theta_0 = k$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \\ y = \end{cases} \rightarrow \sqrt{R^2-r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\theta_0} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2-r^2} r dr$$

$$\theta_0 = \arctan k$$

例1. 求球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=4a^2$

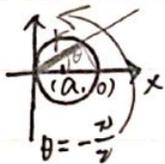
被圆柱面  $x^2+y^2=2ax$  包围的体积.



(这里仅画出一半. 所以  $\times 2$  倍.)  
被积函数  $z = \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ .

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$$2 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$



$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} r dr \\ &= 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} r dr \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{对称性}$$

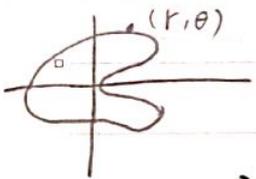
例2. 求曲线  $(x^2+y^2)^3 = x^4+y^4$  围成的面积.  $\rightarrow \iint_G 1 dx dy = |G|$

令  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ .

曲线为:  $r^6 = r^4 (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)$

即:  $r^2 = \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta$

$G: r^2 \leq \cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta$  ?  $\therefore \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} \end{cases}$

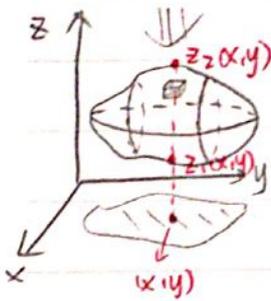


曲线关于x, y轴对称

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_G dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta}} r dr \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta}} r dr \end{aligned}$$

### 9.3. 三重积分的计算.

#### 9.3.1. 直角坐标系下三重积分的计算.



$\Delta V_i = \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$  体积微元  $\rightarrow dV = dx dy dz$

$$\iiint_V f(P) dV = \iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

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#### 1. 投影法.

$xoy$ 面取定  $(x, y)$  找出相应线上  $z$  的上下界  $\int_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz$

$$\iint_{\delta_{xy}} dx dy \int_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz$$

积掉  $z$  得与  $x, y$  有关函数  
再到二重积分中算



$\Omega_1$  取型  $\iint_{\delta} dx dy$        $\Omega_2 \Rightarrow \iint_{\delta_{yz}} dy dz \int_{x_1(y,z)}^{x_2(y,z)} f(x, y, z) dx$

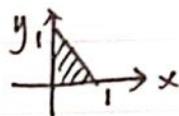
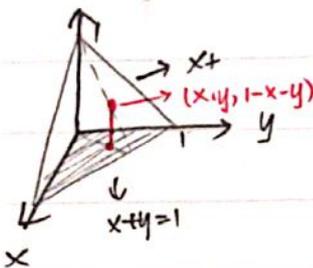
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \theta_i) \Delta x_i \Delta y_i \Delta z_i$$

$\downarrow \Delta z_i \rightarrow 0$

$$= \int_{z_1(\xi_i, \eta_i)}^{z_2(\xi_i, \eta_i)} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \theta_i) \Delta x_i \Delta y_i dz$$

$$\hookrightarrow \iint_{\delta_{xy}} \int_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy$$

例1. 求  $\iiint_V \frac{dV}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$ . 其中  $V$  由  $x+y+z=1$  与坐标平面围成的区域



$z_{min}=0$        $z_{max}=1-x-y$

$$I = \iint_{\delta_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \frac{-1}{2(1+x+y+z)^2} \right|_0^{1-x-y}$$

$$= \iint_{\delta_{xy}} \left( -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2(x+y+1)^2} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left( -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2(x+y+1)^2} \right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} |S_{\delta_{xy}}| = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{1}{2(x+y+1)^2} dy - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

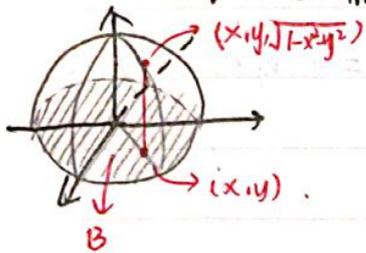
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \left( -\frac{1}{x+1} \right) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1-x} - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 \right) - \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

例2.  $I = \iiint_V (1-x+y^3)z \, dV$

$V = z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$  与  $z=0$  围成的上半球.



$$\iint_{B_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} (1-x+y^3)z \, dz$$

若区域关于  $x=0$  对称, 且  $f(x,y,z) = -f(x,y,z)$ !

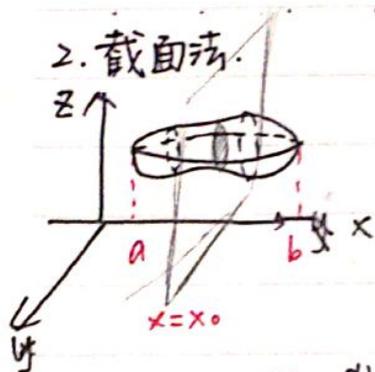
则  $\int_D f(x,y,z) = 0$

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$$I = \int \cancel{dx dy} = \iiint_V (z - xz - y^3z) \, dV$$

$$= \iint_{B_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z \, dz = \iint_{B_{xy}} \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2-y^2) \, dx dy$$

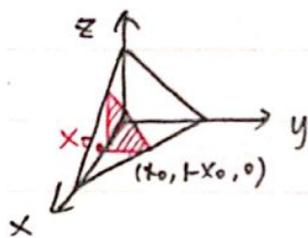
2. 截面法.



$$\iiint_V f(P) dV = \int_a^b dx \iint_{G_x} f(x,y,z) dy dz$$

先确定x范围. 在每个x平面上, 找截面面积.

例1: 求  $I = \iiint_V \frac{dV}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$ , 其中V 由  $x+y+z=1$  与  $xy$  坐标平面围成.

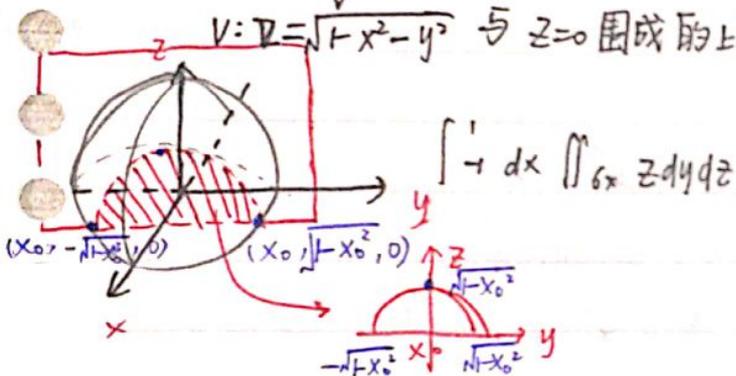


$$V: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ (y,z) \in G_x \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \iint_{G_x} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dy dz$$

例2.  $I = \iiint_V (1-x+y^3) z dV$

$V: z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$  与  $z=0$  围成的上半球.



$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \iint_{G_x} z dy dz$$

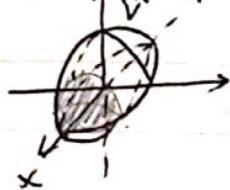
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例3.  $I = \iiint_V z dV$   $V: z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$  与平面  $z=0$  围成的上半球体.

$$I = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{G_z} z dx dy = \frac{2\pi}{4}$$

例4. 椭球体  $V: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$  内点  $(x,y,z)$  处质量的体密度  $\rho = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$  求椭球的质量.

$$m = \iiint_V \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx dy dz$$



$$= \iiint_V \frac{x^2}{a^2} dx dy dz + \iiint_V \frac{y^2}{b^2} dx dy dz + \iiint_V \frac{z^2}{c^2} dx dy dz$$

$$\iiint_V \frac{x^2}{a^2} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{-a}^a dx \iint_{G_x} \frac{x^2}{a^2} dy dz = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{-a}^a x |G_x| dy dz$$

求  $G_x$  面积: 椭圆:  $\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}$

$$= \frac{2bc}{a^2} \int_{-a}^a \left( x^2 - \frac{x^4}{a^2} \right) dx = \frac{4\pi abc}{15}$$

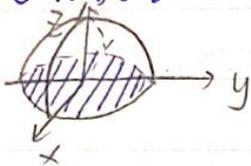
同理可得  $\iiint_V \frac{y^2}{b^2} dx dy dz = \iiint_V \frac{z^2}{c^2} dx dy dz = \frac{4\pi abc}{15}$

投影法与截面法比较:

(1)

例:  $I = \iiint_V z \, dV$   $V$  为  $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$  与  $z=0$  围成的半圆球

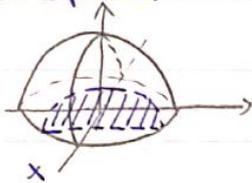
① 投影法:



$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z \, dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

② 截面法:



$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \iint_{\delta_x} z \, dz$$

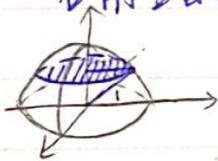
$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} z \, dz$$

显然, 求  $\iint_{\delta_x} z \, dz$  比上法困难.

(2) 当  $f(x,y,z)$  仅与  $x$  有关时, 用垂直于  $x$  轴的平面做截面法, 算起来较易.

例1. 用截面法计算  $\iiint z \, dV$ .

若用垂直于  $z$  轴的平面截



$$\int_0^1 dz \iint_{\delta_z} z \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 z \, dz \iint_{\delta_z} 1 \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 z |\delta_z| \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 z \cdot \pi(1-z^2) \, dz$$

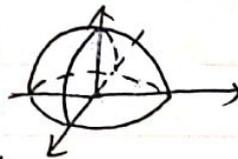
$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

例3.  $\iiint f(z) \, dV$ .  $V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1$

$$\iiint_V f(z) \, dV = \int_{-1}^1 dz \iint_{\delta_z} f(z) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 f(z) |\delta_z| \, dz$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 f(z) \pi(1-z^2) \, dz$$



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例4. 椭球体  $V: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ . 质量密度为  $\rho = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$

求质量.  $m = \rho V$

$$m = \iiint_V \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dV$$

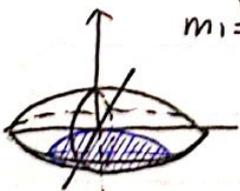
$$m_1 = \frac{1}{a^2} \iiint_V x^2 \, dV \quad m_2 = \frac{1}{b^2} \iiint_V y^2 \, dV \quad m_3 = \frac{1}{c^2} \iiint_V z^2 \, dV$$

$$m_1 = \int_{-a}^a dx \iint_{\delta_x} \frac{x^2}{a^2} \, dy \, dz = \int_{-a}^a \frac{x^2}{a^2} |\delta_x| \, dx$$

$$|\delta_x| = \pi AB \quad \because \text{椭球上 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad \therefore \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{y^2}{b^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} + \frac{z^2}{c^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} = 1. \quad \therefore A = \sqrt{b^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} \quad B = \sqrt{c^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})}$$

$$\therefore m_1 = \int_{-a}^a \frac{x^2}{a^2} \pi \sqrt{b^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} \sqrt{c^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} \, dx$$



9.3.2. 柱坐标系下三重积分的运算.

1. 柱坐标 / 柱面坐标: 若  $P(x, y, z)$  在坐标面  $xoy$  上的投影点  $M$  的极坐标为  $(r, \theta)$  则  $(r, \theta, z)$  为  $P$  的柱坐标.

2.  $r$  表示  $P$  到  $z$  轴的距离.  $r \geq 0$ .

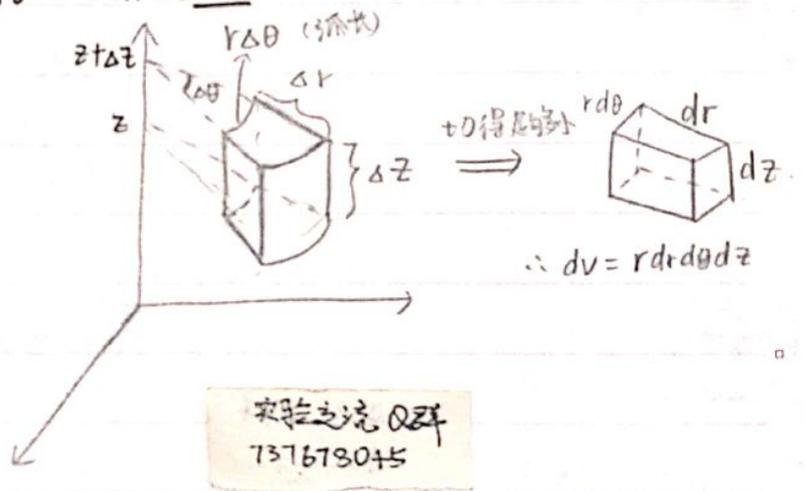
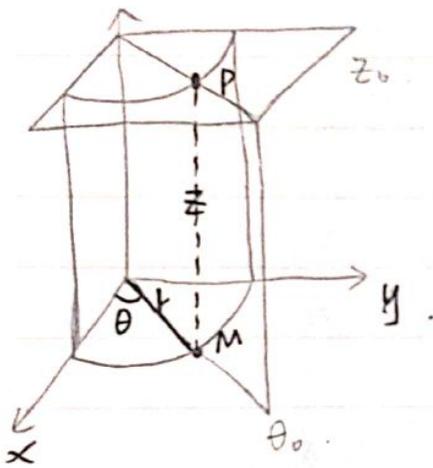
$\theta$  表示  $Ozx$  的  $x > 0$  半平面绕  $z$  轴正向逆时针转到  $P$  的转角.  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

$z$  表示  $P$  的竖坐标  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ .

3.  $(r, \theta, z) \mapsto (x, y, z)$ :

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad (x, y \text{ 的极坐标化}).$$

柱坐标系下的体积微元  $dV = r dr d\theta dz$

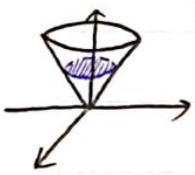


截面法. (用  $z=z_0$  截得  $G_{z_0}$ .)

$$V: \begin{cases} a \leq z \leq b \\ (x,y) \in G_z \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{柱坐标}} \begin{cases} a \leq z \leq b \\ \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta(z) \\ r_1(\theta, z) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta, z) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V f(x,y,z) dV \\ &= \iiint_V f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) dV \\ &= \int_a^b dz \int_{\alpha(z)}^{\beta(z)} d\theta \int_{r_1(\theta, z)}^{r_2(\theta, z)} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) dr \end{aligned}$$

例: 计算  $\iiint_V (x^2+y^2) dV$ .  $V: z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  与  $z=1$  围成



$V: \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ (x,y) \in G_z \end{cases}$  分析  $G_z$ : 半径为  $r=z$  ( $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  在  $yoz$  平面上  $x=0$ )

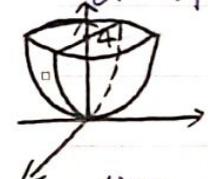
$$V: \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z r^2 \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left( \frac{1}{4} z^4 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \int_0^{2\pi} dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot 2\pi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{20} = \frac{\pi}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Q: 计算  $\iiint_V (x^2+y^2) dV$

$V: z = x^2+y^2$  与  $z=4$  围成的.

旋转抛物面. 让  $x=0, z=y^2; y=0, z=x^2$

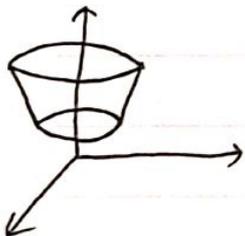


例3.  $\iiint_V \frac{e^{z^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dV$

$V: z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z=1, z=2$  围成.

柱坐标. 处理  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

锥台.



投影法:  $\begin{cases} (x,y) \in G_{xy} \\ z_1(x,y) \leq z \leq z_2(x,y) \end{cases}$

$$\iint_{G_{xy}} dr d\theta \int_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} \frac{e^{z^2}}{r} \cdot r dz \quad \text{这里算不出.}$$

截面法.  $\begin{cases} 1 \leq z \leq 2 \\ (x,y) \in G_z \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq z \end{cases} \quad (1,z)/(z,z)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z \frac{e^{z^2}}{r} \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_1^2 dz \quad = e^{z^2} (z-0) \\ &= \int_1^2 ze^{z^2} dz \cdot (2\pi) \end{aligned}$$

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