



Chapter IX 多元函数微分学

1. 重极限与累次极限: (补充) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y)$ 与 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y)$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y)$

Example: $f(x,y) = \frac{x-y+x^2+y^2}{x+y}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1+x = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -1+y = -1$$

Theorem: 若重极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y)$ 存在, 则累次极限皆存在且相等

反之: 累次极限不存在或存在但不相等, 则重极限不存在

Skill: 计算重极限适时选用恰当标化单次极限.

2. 多元偏导数 (方向导数) 与全微分

线性拟合:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + o(|x-x_0|)$$

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + [f_x, f_y] \begin{bmatrix} x-x_0 \\ y-y_0 \end{bmatrix} + o(\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2})$$

待确认

双偏导存在 \Rightarrow 全微分. 反之可行.

因: 双偏导数仅两个方向线性拟合, 而全微分指整个邻域线性拟合

思考: 每个方向方向导数皆存在 (Gateaux可微)

是否可知全微分? (Fréchet可微)

Answer: 不可以

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

取 $y=kx$, 验证方向导数皆存在.

取 $y=x^{3/2}$ 验证不可全微分.

另一个例子:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \right]^2 & y \neq 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{可自己验证.}$$



Chapter X: 二重积分及更高维. 原则: 化归多次一重积分.

关键: (1) 积分域把握到位

(2) 换元方法熟练 (影响积分域)

(3) 积分换序熟练 (不改变积分域) \rightarrow 注意积分限改变

注意: (i) 积分换元时, 注意 Jacobian 行列式: $(x, y) \rightarrow (u, v)$

$$\text{则 } dx dy = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

(ii) 适时调用 极坐标, 球坐标, 柱坐标.

$N=2$ 时: 当区域呈放射状时, 常用极坐标: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}, \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \right| = r$

$N=3$ 时: 当区域呈轴放射状时, 常用柱坐标 $(r, \theta, z), \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} \right| = r$

当区域呈点放射状时, 常用球坐标 $(r, \theta, \varphi), \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, \varphi)} \right| = r^2 \sin \varphi$

(iii) 注意对称性, 可减少不必要计算.

(iv) 积分域分析时, 往往有 z 轴旋转体区域: (出现 x^2+y^2 形式)

如 $\Omega: z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z=2$ 所围.

不妨令 $z=r$, 得到 z 关于某极径“环”面形状, 再旋转一圈

如: $\Omega: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z=1, z=2$ 所围.

$\Omega: z = 2 - (x^2 + y^2)$ 与 $z=0$ 所围.





例: 讨论极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4 y^4}{(x^2 + y^4)^2}$ 存在性.

解: 取 $y=x$ 直接拍走

反设 $z = f(u, v)$ 有二阶连续偏导数, $u = x+y, v = x \sin y$

计算: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f_u(x+y, x \sin y) + \sin y f_v(x+y, x \sin y)$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 计算: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = f_u(u, v) + f_v(u, v) \cdot x \cos y$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + f_v(u, v) \cos y + x \cos y \left(\frac{\partial f_u}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_u}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= f_{uu}(x+y, x \sin y) + f_{uv}(x+y, x \sin y) \sin y + f_v(x+y, x \sin y) \cos y$$

$$+ f_{vu}(x+y, x \sin y) \cdot x \cos y + f_{vv}(x+y, x \sin y) \cdot x \sin y \cos y$$

$$= f_{uu}(u, v) + (x \cos y + \sin y) \cdot f_{uv}(u, v) + x \sin y \cos y f_{vv}(u, v) + \cos y f_v(u, v)$$

例: $z = z(x, y)$ 由 $x^2 - 2z = f(y^2 - 2z)$ 所定隐函数, 其中 f 可微, 求证: $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$.

Proof: 对 x 偏导 $2x - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(y^2 - 2z) \cdot (-2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) \dots ①$

对 y 偏导: $-2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(y^2 - 2z) \cdot (2y - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) \dots ②$

① $\times y$ + ② $\times x$ 得 $2xy - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(y^2 - 2z) [2xy - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}]$, $\forall xy \in \mathbb{R}$

所以或 $xy - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

或 $f'(y^2 - 2z) \equiv 1$, 这时: $x^2 - 2z = y^2 - 2z + C$, 无法确定 $z = z(x, y)$

验证 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy$.

来自 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2z - f(y^2 - 2z)$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$, 无法确定隐函数



74 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2-y^2)}$, 其中 f 可微, 证明: $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}$

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

则 $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2yf'}{f^2} + \frac{yf' + 2yf}{f^2} = \frac{1}{yf} = \frac{z}{y^2}$

75. 齐次函数 Euler 定理: $F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是 n 元函数, $F(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = t^k F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 称 k 次齐次函数.

验证 $x_1 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} + \dots + x_n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n} = kF$

Proof: 对 $F(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = t^k F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 中的 t 求导,

$x_1 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) + \dots + x_n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n}(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = k t^{k-1} F(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

取 $t=1$ 直接得证.

76 行列式函数求导: $D(t) = \det(a_{ij}(t))_{n \times n}$, $a_{ij}(t)$ 皆可微, $D'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & \dots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1}(t) & \dots & a_{in}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & \dots & a_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}$

Proof: 令 $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_n = t$, 有 $\frac{dt_i}{dt} = 1, i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

$D(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t_1) & \dots & a_{1n}(t_1) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1}(t_i) & \dots & a_{in}(t_i) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t_n) & \dots & a_{nn}(t_n) \end{vmatrix}$

则 $\frac{dD(t)}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial D(t_1, \dots, t_n)}{\partial t_i} \cdot \frac{dt_i}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial D(t_1, \dots, t_n)}{\partial t_i}$

而 Laplace 展开得: $D(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t_i) A_{ij}(t_1, \dots, t_i, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_n)$

有 $\frac{\partial D}{\partial t_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(t_i) A_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t_i) & \dots & a_{1n}(t_i) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1}(t_i) & \dots & a_{in}(t_i) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t_i) & \dots & a_{nn}(t_i) \end{vmatrix}$





T2 设 $D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0\}$, 计算 $\iint_D \frac{1+xy}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$

放射状

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \frac{1+r^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta}{1+r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \left[1 + \frac{r^2(\cos\theta \sin\theta - 1)}{1+r^2} \right] r dr d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^4 \frac{r}{1+r} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta - 1 \right) dr d\theta \quad r=r^2$$

$$= 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 \frac{r}{1+r} dr \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin\theta - \frac{1}{2} \right) d\theta \quad \theta=2\theta$$

$$= 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} [4 - \ln 5] [-\pi] = \frac{\ln 5}{2} \pi$$

T1 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D (\cos x + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) : 1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4\}$.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 r^2 dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} \pi$$

放射状

$\cos x$ 对称性直接抬走

T4 计算 $\iint_D xy dx dy$, 其中 D 由双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ 及 $y=0, y=1$ 所围. 非放射状, 且直线特征明显

解: 被积关于 x 偶函数, 仅积一侧.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y^2+1}} xy dx dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (y^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} y dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (y+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} dy = \frac{2}{15} [2^{\frac{5}{2}} - 1] \\ &= \frac{2}{15} [4\sqrt{2} - 1] \end{aligned}$$

skill: 为方便计算, 选择合理的积分顺序, 原则: 尽量少分类讨论.



75: $f(x,y)$ 连续, $f(x,y) = f(y,x)$, 证明 $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy dx$ (换元, 换序实例)

$$\text{Proof: } \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y) dy dx \stackrel{x=1-x}{=} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} f(1-x, y) dy dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{换序}}{=} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(1-x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(y, 1-x) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{y=1-y}{=} \int_0^1 \int_0^y f(1-y, 1-x) dx dy \stackrel{\text{记号}}{=} \int_0^1 \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy dx$$

73: 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, 其中 $D = 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2}, 1 \leq x \leq 2$ $x^2-2x+1+y^2 \leq 1$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{1}{1+\cos 2\theta}}^{r(\theta)} \frac{1}{r} r dr d\theta, \quad \text{放射状} \quad r(\theta) = \sqrt{(1+\cos 2\theta)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta} = \sqrt{2+2\cos 2\theta} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2\cos^2 \theta} = 2\cos \theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(2\cos \theta - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1-\sin 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}} \right)$$





T1 $\iiint_V \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dx dy dz$, V 是由 $x+y+z=1$ 与三个坐标面所围. 明显很“直”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. 原式} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1+x+y+z} \right]_{z=0}^{z=1-x-y} dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2(1+x+y)^2} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{8} [1-x-0] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\ &= -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16} \end{aligned}$$

T2 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z dV$, 其中 Ω 由 $x+y+z=1$ 及坐标平面围成.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} z dz dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \frac{1}{2} (1-x-y)^2 dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} [0 - (x-1)^3] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

T3. Ω : $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z=2$ 围成. 计算: $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV = \iint_{B(0,2)} \int_r^2 z^2 dz dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3} [8-r^3] \cdot r dr d\theta$
 以 z 轴为射线, $z=r^2$
 $= 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{16}{3} - \frac{32}{15} \right] = \frac{32}{5} \pi$

T4. 设 Ω : $z=2-(x^2+y^2)$ 与 $z=0$ 所围, 求解: $\iiint_{\Omega} \min\{z, 1\} dx dy dz$
 以 z 轴为射线, $z=2-r^2$
 $= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2-z}} \min\{z, 1\} \cdot r dr d\theta dz$
 $= \pi \int_0^2 \min\{z, 1\} (2-z) dz$
 $= \pi \left[\int_0^1 (2-z) dz + \int_1^2 z(2-z) dz \right]$
 $= \pi \left(2 - \frac{3}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{7}{6} \pi$



75 设 $F(t) = \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq t^2, 0 \leq z \leq t} f(x^2+y^2) dx dy dz$, $f(u)$ 连续可微, 求 $F'(t)$

$0 \leq z \leq t \rightarrow$ 又是 z 轴旋转, 基本圆柱体

解:
$$F(t) = \int_0^t \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^t f(r^2) \cdot r dr d\theta dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t dz \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^t f(r) dr$$

$$= \pi \cdot t \cdot \int_0^t f(r) dr$$

求导公式: $F(t) = \int_{b(t)}^{a(t)} f(u, t) du$

则 $F'(t) = f(a(t), t) \cdot a'(t) - f(b(t), t) \cdot b'(t) + \int_{b(t)}^{a(t)} f'_t(u, t) du$

Remark: 也可直接写 $\int_0^t f(r) \cdot r dr$ 对 t 求导.

76 设 $f(u)$ 连续, Ω 由 $0 \leq z \leq 1, x^2+y^2 \leq t^2$ 所围, $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} [z^2 + f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})] dV$, 求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2}$

又是圆柱体

解:
$$F(t) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^t [z^2 + f(r)] \cdot r dr d\theta dz$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2\pi \cdot 1 \cdot \int_0^t f(r) \cdot r dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} t^2 + 2\pi \int_0^t f(r) \cdot r dr$$

且 $f(0) = 0$

则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi \cdot t \cdot f(t)}{2t} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

77 设 Ω 由 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2$ 与 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2Rz$ 所定, 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$. (两球夹出, 柱坐标)

解: 原式 = $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{R-\sqrt{R^2-r^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} z^2 \cdot r dz dr d\theta$

$$= \frac{59}{480} \pi$$

78. 求: $z \geq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \cot \beta$ 与 $x^2+y^2+(z-a)^2 \leq a^2$ 所定立体体积, β 是常数.

解: 体积 $V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\beta} \int_0^{2a \cos \varphi} r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\beta} \frac{8}{3} a^3 \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 (1 - \cos^4 \beta)$$





例 设 Ω 由 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 与 $z=0$ 所围, 将 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x+y) dV$ 分别写成球, 柱积分

解: 球: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(r \cos \varphi) \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi \cdot dr d\varphi d\theta$

柱: $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} f(r^2) \cdot r \cdot dz dr d\theta$

例 设 Ω 由曲面 $x = \sqrt{y-z^2}$, $x = \frac{1}{2}y$ 与 $y=1$ 所围, 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} (2+z) \cdot dV$

解 分析积分域情况一.

原式 = $\int_0^1 \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}} \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} (2-r \cos \theta) \cdot r \cdot dr d\theta dy$

分析积分域情况二.

原式 = $\int_0^1 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} (2-r \cos \theta) \cdot r \cdot dr d\theta dy + \int_0^1 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} (2-r \cos \theta) \cdot r \cdot dr d\theta dy + \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} (2-r \cos \theta) \cdot r \cdot dr d\theta dy$

