

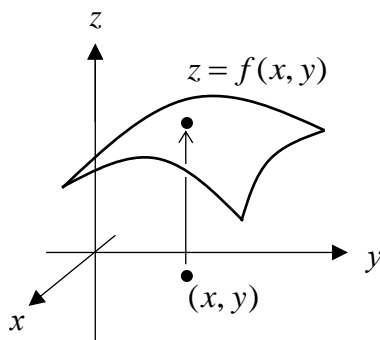
# 第二章 多變數函數的微積分

- 更多的變數，更多的方向

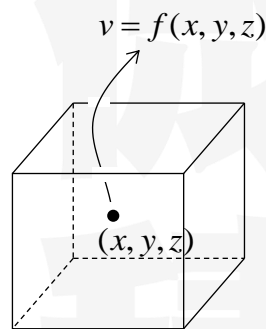
## 重點一 多變數函數

### 1. 多變數函數的定義

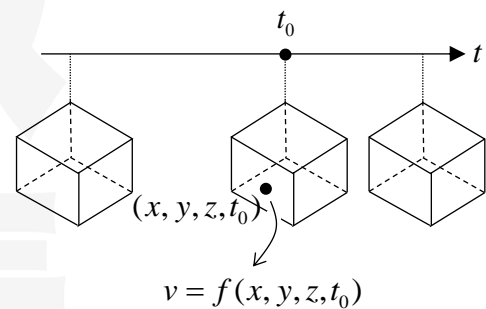
- (1) 型如  $y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$  的函數稱為多變數函數 (function of several variables)
- (2)  $z = f(x, y)$  是一個二變數函數，其函數值的意義可想像成在平面上任一點的高度，故其函數圖形構成一個曲面
- (3)  $v = f(x, y, z)$  是一個三變數函數，其函數值意義可想像成在一立體範圍上任一點的溫度
- (4)  $v = f(x, y, z, t)$  是一個四變數函數，其函數值意義可想像成在一時空範圍上任一點所對應到的數值，如在地球上某一點某一瞬間的溫度



二變數函數圖形



三變數函數示意圖

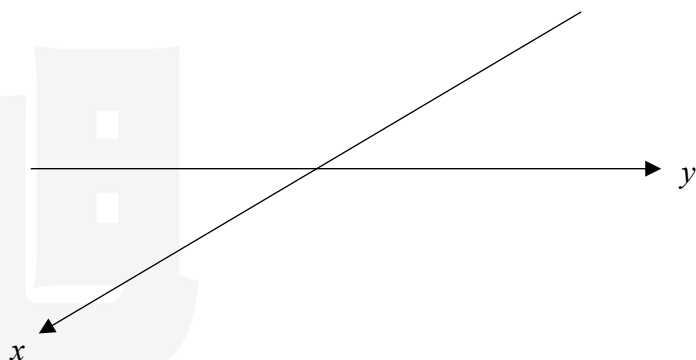


四變數函數示意圖

例題 1.

Sketch the graph of  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  for  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

**解**

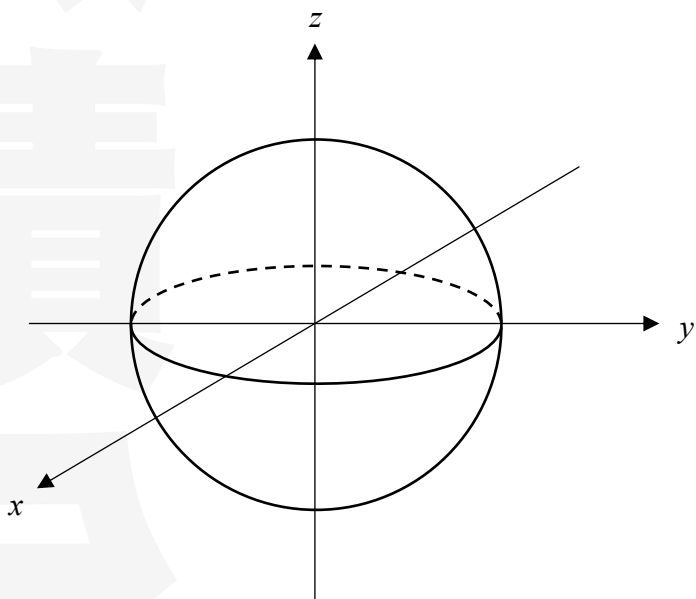


例題 2. (精選範例 1-1)

Suppose that there is a sphere centered at the origin of radius  $r$  cm. If the temperature of the center is  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , and the temperature drops  $5^\circ\text{C}$  per  $\frac{r}{10}$  cm from the origin. Find the temperature at

$(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{r}{2}, \frac{r}{2})$ .

**解**



## 重點二 二變數函數的極限

### 1. 二變數函數極限的直觀觀念

- (1)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = L \Leftrightarrow$  在座標平面上  $(x,y)$  以 \_\_\_\_\_ 逼近  $(a,b)$  時， $f(x,y)$  會逼近  $L$
- (2) 當極限存在時，不論  $(x,y)$  由哪條路徑逼近  $(a,b)$ ， $f(x,y)$  都會逼近同一個  $L$
- (3) 反過來說，若  $(x,y)$  經由某兩條路徑逼近  $(a,b)$  時， $f(x,y)$  逼近不同實數的話，就表示  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y)$  不存在

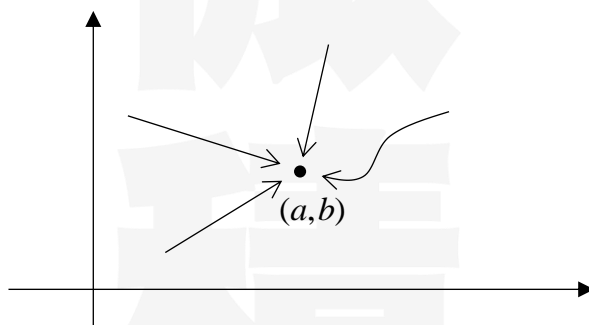
#### 說例

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

當  $(x,y)$  沿著  $y=0$  逼近  $(0,0)$  時， $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,0) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$

當  $(x,y)$  沿著  $x=0$  逼近  $(0,0)$  時， $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(0,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-y^2}{y^2} = -1$

故  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$  不存在



### 2. 二變數函數極限的嚴格定義

(1) 複習： $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  such that, if  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$ ,  $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$

(2)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = L$

$\Leftrightarrow$

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例題 1.

Show that  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$  by definition.

**解**

例題 2. (精選範例 2-1)

Show that  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} (2x + y^2) = 6$  by definition.

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 例題 3. (精選範例 2-2)

Determine whether  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin x + \cos y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  exists or not. If it exists, find it.

**解**

## 例題 4. (精選範例 2-3)

Determine whether  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$  exists or not. If it exists, find it.

**解**

例題 5. (精選範例 2-4)

Determine whether  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$  exists or not. If it exists, find it.

**解**

例題 6. (精選範例 2-5)

Determine whether  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}$  exists or not. If it exists, find it.

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點三 二變數函數極限特殊求法

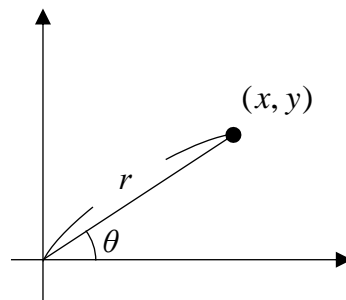
## 1. 化極座標求極限

$$(1) \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}, \text{ 則 } \begin{cases} r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \tan \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令極座標以後, } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (r,\alpha)} f(r,\theta),$$

故若後者極限存在則前者極限也存在，且兩者極限相等；若後者極限不存在則前者極限也不存在

- (3) 原點沒有極座標，但極限可趨近原點，只要路徑避開原點即可；另外，令極座標以後， $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$  等價於  $r \rightarrow 0$



說例

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}, \text{ 則 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \theta \sin \theta = 0$$

## 2. 變數分離題型求極限

若  $f(x,y)$  可變數分離成每一項僅有單一變數，則可當成單變數極限問題運算

說例

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} (2x + y^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x) + \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} y^2 = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$(2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,1)} (3xy - 2x + 3y - 2) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,1)} (x+1)(3y-2) \\ = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+1) \right] \left[ \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} (3y-2) \right] \\ = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$$

[另解]

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,1)} (3xy - 2x + 3y - 2) = 3(\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x)(\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} y) - 2(\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x) + 3(\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} y) - 2 \\ = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1 - 2 \\ = 4$$

## 3. 夾擠定理求極限

說例

求  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \sin(x+y)$  時

因  $0 \leq |x \sin(x+y)| \leq |x|$  且  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |x| = 0$

故  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |x \sin(x+y)| = 0$  從而  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \sin(x+y) = 0$

#### 4. 利用 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ 求極限

說例

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

#### 5. 去零因子求極限

說例

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

#### 例題 1. (精選範例 3-1)

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

解



例題 2. (精選範例 3-2)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = ?$$

**解**

例題 3. (精選範例 3-3)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} (2x^2y^3 + 3x^3y^2 + 3x + 2y) = ?$$

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 4. (精選範例 3-4)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(2x+y)}{2x^2+2x+xy+y} = ?$$

**解**

例題 5. (精選範例 3-5)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} [x+y] = ? \quad [x] \text{ is the largest integer that is less than or equal to } x.$$

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 6. (精選範例 3-6)

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

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點四 二變數函數極限運算定理

### 1. 四則運算

設  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = L$  且  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} g(x,y) = M$  ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  , 則 :

(1)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} [c \cdot f(x,y)] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(2)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} [f(x,y) + g(x,y)] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(3)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} [f(x,y) \cdot g(x,y)] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(4) 若  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} g(x,y) \neq 0$  , 則  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)} = \frac{L}{M}$

### 2. 合成運算

設  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = L$  且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow L} g(x) = M$

則 :  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} g(f(x,y)) = g(L)$

### 例題 1.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^{x^2+y^2} = ?$$

**解**

## 重點五 二變數函數的連續

### 1. 二變數函數連續的定義

- (1) 複習： $f(x)$  在  $x=a$  上連續  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} f(a) \text{ 存在} \\ \textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \text{ 存在} \\ \textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a) \end{cases}$
- (2)  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  上連續  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} f(a, b) \text{ 存在} \\ \textcircled{2} \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) \text{ 存在} \\ \textcircled{3} \text{_____} \end{cases}$

### 2. 二變數連續函數的運算定理

(1) 四則運算：

設  $f(x, y)$  和  $g(x, y)$  均在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  上連續， $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ，則：

- ①  $c \cdot f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  上必連續
- ②  $f(x, y) + g(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  上必連續
- ③  $f(x, y) \cdot g(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  上必連續
- ④ 若  $g(a, b) \neq 0$ ，則  $\frac{f(x, y)}{g(x, y)}$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  上必連續

(2) 合成運算：

設  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  連續且  $g(t)$  在  $t = f(a, b)$  上連續  
則  $g(f(x, y))$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  上連續

例題 1.

Find  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  so that  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} y \sin \frac{1}{xy} & , \text{ if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ a & , \text{ if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$  is continuous everywhere.

**解**

例題 2. (精選範例 5-1)

Find  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  so that  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & , \text{ if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ a & , \text{ if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$  is continuous everywhere.

**解**

## 重點六 二變數函數的偏微分

## 1. 二變數函數偏微分的定義：

(1) 若  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a, b)}{h} = L \in \mathbb{R}$ ，則：

① 稱  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  可對  $x$  偏微分

② 記此  $L = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)$  或  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(a, b)}$

(2) 若 \_\_\_\_\_  $= L \in \mathbb{R}$ ，則：

① 稱  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) = (a, b)$  可對  $y$  偏微分

② 記此  $L =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 或  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(a, b)}$

## 說例

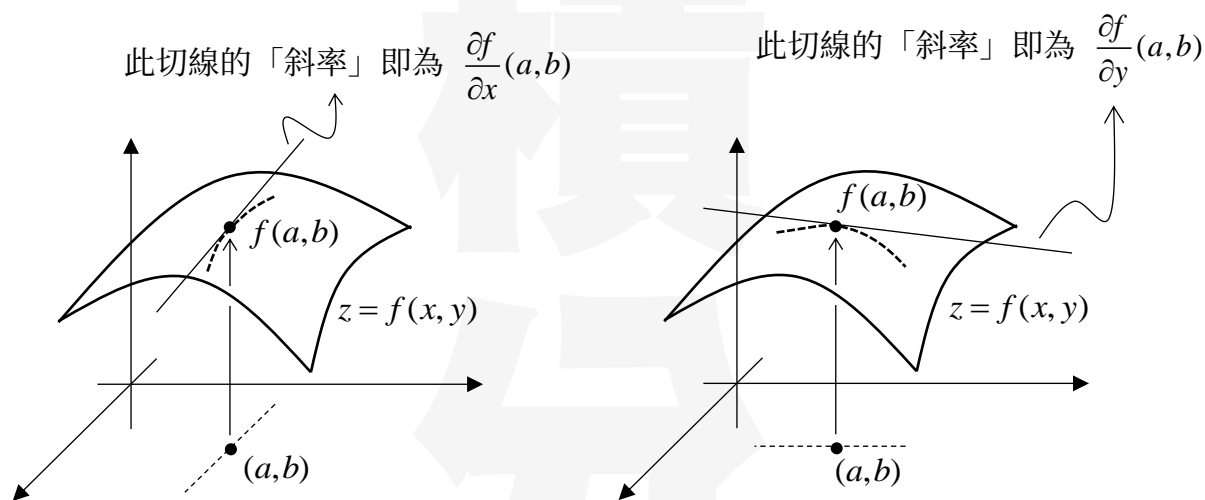
令  $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$

$$\therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h \sin 0 - e^0 \sin 0}{h} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+k) - f(0, 0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^0 \sin k - e^0 \sin 0}{k} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 1$$



## 2. 二變數函數的偏導函數：

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

$$(2) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+k) - f(x, y)}{k}$$

說例

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^x \sin y = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} \sin y - e^x \sin y}{h} = (\sin y) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = e^x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^x \sin y = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin(y+k) - e^x \sin y}{k} = (e^x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(y+k) - \sin y}{k} = e^x \cos y$$

(3) 計算  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$  時，可將與  $y$  相關的項視為常數，然後對  $x$  微分

(4) 計算  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$  時，可將與 \_\_\_\_\_ 相關的項視為常數，然後對 \_\_\_\_\_ 微分

## 3. 多變數函數的偏導函數：

說例

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x e^y \sin z = e^y \sin z$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} x e^y \sin z = x e^y \sin z$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} x e^y \sin z = x e^y \cos z$$

## 4. 二變數函數偏微分的等價計算式：

$$(1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a, b)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x, b) - f(a, b)}{x - a}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a, b+k) - f(a, b)}{k} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



例題 1. (精選範例 6-1)

Let  $f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(xy)}{y + e^x}$ , find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$

**解**

例題 2. (精選範例 6-2)

Let  $f(x, y) = x^2 y$ , calculate  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1)$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 1)$  by definition, and then check it by getting

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$  first.

**解**

例題 3. (精選範例 6-3)

Let  $f(x, y) = \int_x^y e^{-t^2} dt$ , find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$ .

**解**

例題 4. (精選範例 6-4)

Let  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & , \text{ if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & , \text{ if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ , find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)$ , and check the continuity

of the function at the origin.

**解**

## 重點七 高階偏微分

## 1. 高階偏微分運算法則：

$$(1) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right); \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right); \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(3) 方便起見，有時會簡寫微分符號：

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \partial_x f, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \partial_y f, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \partial_{xx} f, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \partial_{yy} f, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \partial_{xy} f, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \partial_{yx} f$$

或者

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{yx}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## 說例

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} y \sin x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y \sin x \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y \cos x) = -y \sin x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \partial_{xyx} e^x (2y+5) = \partial_x \{ \partial_y [ \partial_x e^x (2y+5) ] \} = \partial_x [ \partial_y e^x (2y+5) ] = \partial_x (2e^x) = 2e^x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 設 } f(x, y, z) = xe^y \sin z,$$

$$\text{則 } f_{xyz} = \partial_z [ \partial_y ( \partial_x xe^y \sin z ) ] = \partial_z ( \partial_y e^y \sin z ) = \partial_z ( e^y \sin z ) = e^y \cos z$$

## 2. 偏微分次序不一定能交換：

## 說例

$$\text{設 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y - xy^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

當  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  時，

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{(3x^2 y - y^3)(x^2 + y^2) - (x^3 y - xy^3)(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 y + 4x^2 y^3 - y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{(x^3 - 3xy^2)(x^2 + y^2) - (x^3 y - xy^3)(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^5 - 4x^3 y^2 - xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

當  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  時

$$f_x(x, y) = f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_y(x, y) = f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, k) - f(0, 0)}{k} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{k} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } f_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 y + 4x^2 y^3 - y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } f_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 - 4x^3 y^2 - xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_{xy}(0, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0, k) - f_x(0, 0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-k^5}{k^4} - 0}{k} = -1$$

$$\text{且 } f_{yx}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(h, 0) - f_y(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^5}{h^4} - 0}{h} = 1$$

因此，此例中， $f_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f_{yx}(0, 0)$

◎ 何時  $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$  ?

Ans : 當  $f, f_x, f_y, f_{xy}$  和  $f_{yx}$  均連續時，則  $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

例題 1. (精選範例 7-1)

Let  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ , find  $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$ .

**解**

例題 2. (精選範例 7-2)

Let  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x + y + z}$ , find  $f_{xyxz}(1, 1, 1)$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點八 偏微分運算律

### 1. 四則運算：(僅列出對 $x$ 偏微，對其他變數偏微亦然)

- (1)  $(cf)_x = cf_x$ ，其中  $c$  為常數
- (2)  $(f + g)_x = f_x + g_x$
- (3)  $(f \cdot g)_x = f_x g + g_x f$
- (4) 當  $g \neq 0$  時， $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)_x = \frac{f_x g - g_x f}{g^2}$

### 2. 合成運算 (連鎖律)：

(1) 設  $z = f(x, y)$ ，其中  $x = x(t)$  且  $y = y(t)$ ，則：

- ①  $z = z(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$
- ②  $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \end{pmatrix}$

#### 說例

設  $f(x, y) = 2x + y^2$ ，其中  $x = x(t) = \sin t$  且  $y = y(t) = e^t$

則  $f(x(t), y(t)) = 2(\sin t) + (e^t)^2 = 2\sin t + e^{2t}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = 2\cos t + 2e^{2t}$$

而由連鎖律： $\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = (2)(\cos t) + (2y)(e^t) = 2\cos t + 2e^{2t}$

(2) 設  $v = f(x, y, z)$ ，其中  $x = x(t)$ 、 $y = y(t)$  且  $z = z(t)$ ，則：

- ①  $v = v(t) = f(x(t), y(t), z(t))$

- ②  $\frac{dv}{dt} = \underline{\hspace{10em}} = \left( \begin{matrix} \hspace{10em} \\ \hspace{10em} \end{matrix} \right)$

(3) 設  $z = f(x, y)$ ，其中  $x = x(s, t)$  且  $y = y(s, t)$ ，則：

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z = z(s, t) = f(x(s, t), y(s, t))$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix}$$

### 說例

設  $f(x, y) = x + y$ ，其中  $x = x(s, t) = e^s \sin t$  且  $y = y(s, t) = t \ln s$

則  $f(x(s, t), y(s, t)) = e^s \sin t + t \ln s$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = e^s \sin t + \frac{t}{s} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = e^s \cos t + \ln s \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而由連鎖律：} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = (1)(e^s \sin t) + (1)(t \cdot \frac{1}{s}) = e^s \sin t + \frac{t}{s} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = (1)(e^s \cos t) + (1)(\ln s) = e^s \cos t + \ln s \end{cases}$$

(4) 設  $v = f(x, y, z)$ ，其中  $x = x(s, t)$ 、 $y = y(s, t)$  且  $z = z(s, t)$ ，則：

$$\textcircled{1} \quad v = v(s, t) = f(x(s, t), y(s, t), z(s, t))$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \hspace{4cm} \\ \hspace{4cm} \end{pmatrix}$$

(5) 設  $z = f(x, y)$ ，其中  $x = x(s, t)$  且  $y = y(t)$  則：

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad z &= z(s, t) = f(x(s, t), y(t)) \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \\ \textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{ds} \\ \textcircled{4} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \\ 0 & \frac{dy}{dt} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

**說例**

設  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 3y$ ，其中  $x = x(s, t) = e^s \sin t$  且  $y = y(t) = \ln t$

則  $f(x(s, t), y(t)) = (e^s \sin t)^2 + 3(\ln t) = e^{2s} \sin^2 t + 3 \ln t$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = 2e^{2s} \sin^2 t \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 2e^{2s} (\sin t)(\cos t) + \frac{3}{t} = e^{2s} \sin(2t) + \frac{3}{t} \end{cases}$$

而由連鎖律：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = (2x)(e^s \sin t) = 2e^{2s} \sin^2 t \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = (2x)(e^s \cos t) + (3)\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = 2e^{2s} \sin(2t) + \frac{3}{t} \end{cases}$$

(6) 設  $z = f(x, y)$ ，其中  $x = x(s, t)$  且  $y = y(t, u)$  則：

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad z &= z(s, t, u) = f(x(s, t), y(t, u)) \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} &= \underline{\hspace{10em}} \\ \textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} &= \underline{\hspace{10em}} \\ \textcircled{4} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} &= \underline{\hspace{10em}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \quad \quad \quad \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 多變數向量值函數的微分與連鎖律：

(1) 設  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)$ ，則：

① 對任意  $1 \leq k \leq m$ ， $y_k = y_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad Df = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{稱為 } f \text{ 的導函數 (derivative)}$$

③ 對任意  $1 \leq k \leq m$ ， $Dy_k = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad Df = \begin{pmatrix} Dy_1 \\ Dy_2 \\ \vdots \\ Dy_m \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 說例

設  $f(x, y, z) = (3x + y, e^x \sin z)$

$$\text{則 } Df(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ e^x \sin z & 0 & e^x \cos z \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 若  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  在  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  可微且  $g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$  在  $f(\mathbf{x})$  可微，則：

①  $g \circ f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$  在  $\mathbf{x}$  可微

②  $D(g \circ f) = Dg(f(\mathbf{x}))Df(\mathbf{x})$

#### 說例

設  $f(x, y, z) = 3xyz$ ，其中  $x = 3s + t$ 、 $y = t \sin u$  且  $z = 2u^2 + 1$

則  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

令  $g(s, t, u) = (3s + t, t \sin u, 2u^2 + 1) = (g_1(s, t, u), g_2(s, t, u), g_3(s, t, u))$

則  $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

且  $f(x, y, z) = f(g(s, t, u)) = (f \circ g)(s, t, u)$

$\Rightarrow D(f \circ g) = Df(g(s, t, u))Dg(s, t, u)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (3yz \quad 3xz \quad 3xy) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin u & t \cos u \\ 0 & 0 & 4u \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (9yz \quad 3yz + 3xz \sin u \quad 3xzt \cos u + 12xzu) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 9(t \sin u)(2u^2 + 1) \\ 3(t \sin u)(2u^2 + 1) + 3(3s + t)(2u^2 + 1) \sin u \\ 3(3s + t)(2u^2 + 1)t \cos u + 12(3s + t)(2u^2 + 1)u \end{pmatrix}^T \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 9t(\sin u)(2u^2 + 1) \\ 3(\sin u)(2t + 3s)(2u^2 + 1) \\ 2(t \cos u + 4u)(3s + t)(2u^2 + 1) \end{pmatrix}^T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } D(f \circ g) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial s} \\ \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial s} = 9t(\sin u)(2u^2 + 1) \\ \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial t} = 3(\sin u)(2t + 3s)(2u^2 + 1) \\ \frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial u} = 2(t \cos u + 4u)(3s + t)(2u^2 + 1) \end{cases}$$

## 例題 1. (精選範例 8-1)

Let  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ , where  $x = t + 2s$ ,  $y = s^2 + \sin t$  and  $z = e^{2t}$ . Find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ .

**解**

## 例題 2. (精選範例 8-2)

Let  $z = e^{x^2} \cos y$ , where  $x = u + 2v$ ,  $y = v - 2u$ . Find  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$  at  $(u, v) = (1, 0)$ .

**解**

例題 3. (精選範例 8-3)

Suppose that  $u = u(x, y)$  and  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ . Let  $x = r\cos\theta$  and  $y = r\sin\theta$ , write the equation in terms of  $u_r, u_\theta, u_{rr}$  and  $u_{\theta\theta}$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 4. (精選範例 8-4)

Suppose that  $u = u(x, y, z)$  and  $v = v(x, y, z)$ , and  $\begin{cases} u^3 + v^3 + x^3 - 3y = 0 \\ u^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x = 0 \end{cases}$ . Find  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 5. (精選範例 8-5)

Suppose that  $z, u$  and  $v$  are functions of  $(x, y)$ , and  $\begin{cases} z = uv \\ u^2 - v + x = 0 \\ u + v^2 - y = 0 \end{cases}$ . Find  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點九 多變數函數的微分量 (全微分)

## 1. 多變數函數的微分量

(1) 複習：若  $y = f(x)$ ，則：

- ①  $dy = f'(x)dx$
- ②  $dy$  稱為微分量 (或全微分) (total differential or total derivative)
- ③ 微分量可用來估計函數值，  

$$f(x_0 + dx) \approx f(x_0) + dy|_{x=x_0} = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)dx$$

說例

設  $y = f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

則  $dy = f'(x)dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{25.01} \approx \sqrt{25} + dy|_{x=25} = \sqrt{25} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \cdot 0.01 = 5.002$$

(2) 若  $z = f(x, y)$ ，則：

- ①  $dz = f_x dx + f_y dy$
- ②  $dz$  稱為微分量 (或全微分)
- ③ 微分量可用來估計函數值，  

$$f(x_0 + dx, y_0 + dy) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + dz|_{x=x_0}$$

$$= f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)dx + f_y(x_0, y_0)dy$$

說例

設  $z = \sqrt{x+y}$

則  $dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}}dx + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}}dy$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sqrt{25.0101} &= \sqrt{(25+0.01) + (0+0.0001)} \\ &\approx \sqrt{25+0} + dz|_{(x,y)=(25,0)} \\ &= \sqrt{25} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \cdot 0.01 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \cdot 0.0001 \\ &= 5.00202 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 若  $v = f(x, y, z)$ ，則：

①  $dv =$  \_\_\_\_\_

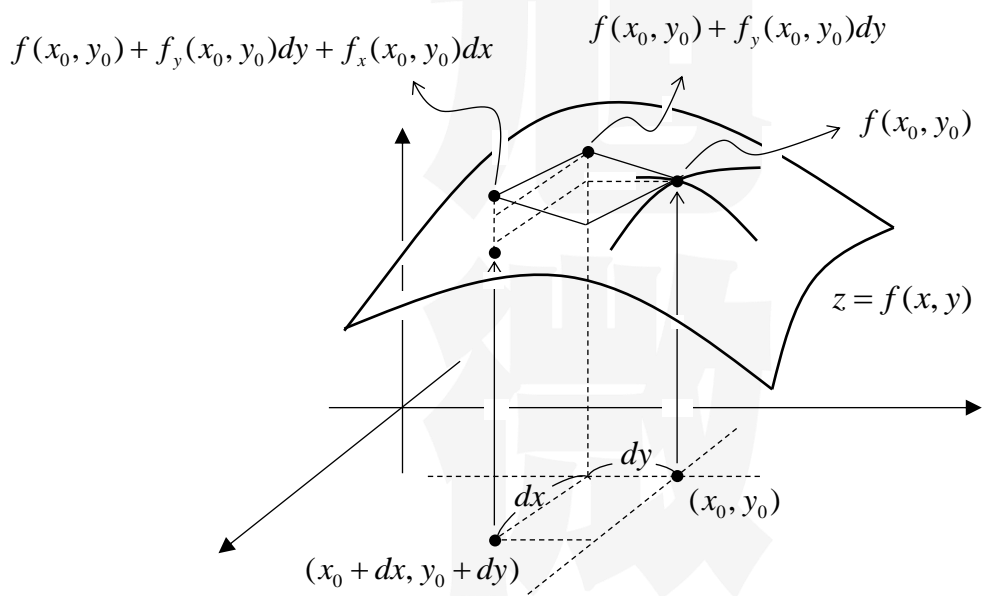
②  $dv$  稱為微分量 (或全微分)

③ 微分量可用來估計函數值，

$$f(x_0 + dx, y_0 + dy, z_0 + dz) \approx$$

=

2. 二變數函數微分量的幾何意義：



例題 1. (精選範例 9-1)

Find the linearization of  $f(x, y) = xe^{xy}$  at  $(1, 0)$ .

**解**



例題 2. (精選範例 9-2)

Let  $u = \frac{e^x \tan y + z}{x + y}$ , find the total differential of  $u$ .

**解**

例題 3. (精選範例 9-3)

Estimate  $\sqrt[4]{16.2} \sqrt{24.98}$ .

**解**

## 重點十 方向導數

### 1. 方向導數的定義：(以二變數函數為例)

設  $z = f(x, y)$ ，則：

(1)  $D_{\vec{u}}f(a, b)$  表  $f(x, y)$  在  $(a, b)$  沿  $\vec{u}$  方向所產生的切線的「斜率」

(2)  $D_{\vec{u}}f(a, b) = \frac{f(a+h, b+k) - f(a, b)}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}}$ ，其中  $(h, k)$  是和  $\vec{u}$  平行的單位向量

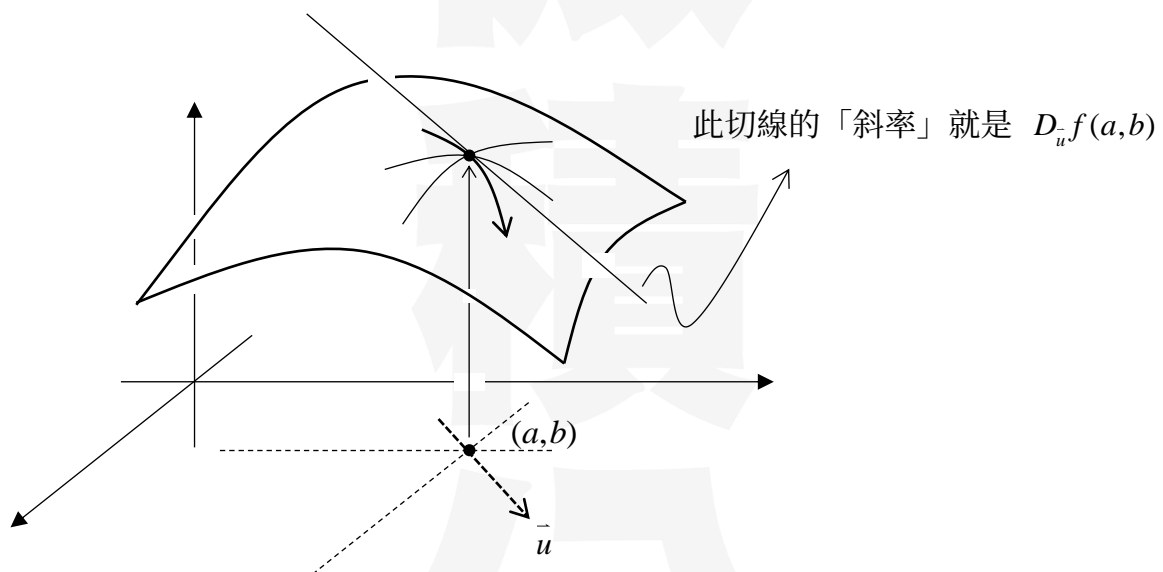
#### 說例

設  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y^2 + 1}$ ， $\vec{u} = (1, 2)$

$$\text{則 } D_{\vec{u}}f(0, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}}, 0 + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}}) - f(0, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\frac{t}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{4t^2}{5} + 1}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4t^2 + 5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

(3) 不同的寫法： $D_{\vec{u}}f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$

### 2. 方向導數的幾何意義：(以二變數函數為例)



例題 1. (精選範例 10-1)

Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy$  at  $(1, 2)$  along  $(1, 1)$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

**重點十一 梯度與等高線**

**1. 梯度 (gradient) 的定義：**

- (1)  $f(x, y)$  在  $(a, b)$  的梯度定為  $\nabla f(a, b) = (f_x(a, b), f_y(a, b))$
- (2)  $f(x, y, z)$  在  $(a, b, c)$  的梯度定為  $\nabla f(a, b, c) = (f_x(a, b, c), f_y(a, b, c), f_z(a, b, c))$
- (3)  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在  $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  的梯度定為

$\nabla f(\mathbf{a}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**說例**

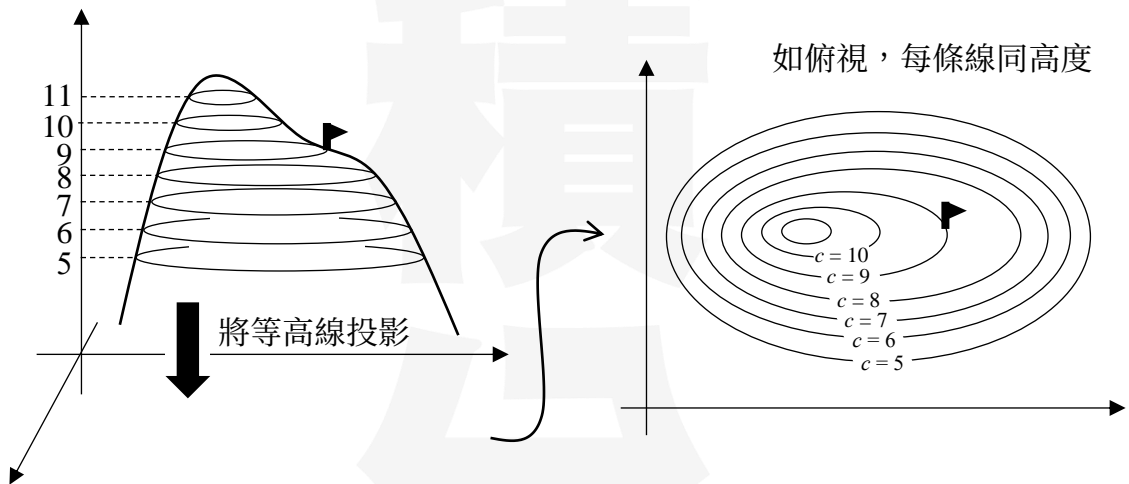
設  $f(x, y) = x^2 \sin y$ ，則  $\nabla f(x, y) = (f_x, f_y) = (2x \sin y, x^2 \cos y)$

**2. 梯度 v.s. 多變數函數的導函數：**

- (1)  $Df(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & f_y \end{pmatrix}$  ;  $\nabla f(x, y) = (f_x, f_y)$
- (2)  $Df(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & f_y & f_z \end{pmatrix}$  ;  $\nabla f(x, y, z) = (f_x, f_y, f_z)$
- (3)  $Df(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{x_1} & f_{x_2} & \dots & f_{x_n} \end{pmatrix}$  ;  $\nabla f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (f_{x_1}, f_{x_2}, \dots, f_{x_n})$
- (4) 梯度和導函數的本質一樣，只是表達上一個為矩陣，另外一個為向量

**3. 等高線與梯度的幾何意義：(以二變數函數為例)**

- (1) 針對  $z = f(x, y)$ ，固定一個實數  $c$ ， $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid f(x, y) = c\}$  稱為  $f(x, y)$  在高度為  $c$  的等高集 (level set)，若此集和恰為一曲線，則稱為等高線 (level curve)



- (2) 梯度  $\nabla f(a, b)$  是一個二維向量，將此向量起點放到  $(a, b)$  上以後，所指的方向會是在該點附近高度變化最大的方向，而該向量的長度就是  $z = f(x, y)$  在

$(a, b, f(a, b))$  上沿著高度變化最大方向的切線的「切線斜率」，意即，該向量的長度就是  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(a, b)$  上沿著高度變化最大方向的 \_\_\_\_\_。事實上， $D_{\vec{u}}f =$  \_\_\_\_\_

說明

For any unit vector  $\vec{u} = (h, k)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore D_{\vec{u}}f &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+th, y+tk) - f(x, y)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+th, y+tk) - f(x, y+tk) + f(x, y+tk) - f(x, y)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{f(x+th, y+tk) - f(x, y+tk)}{th} \cdot h + \frac{f(x, y+tk) - f(x, y)}{tk} \cdot k \right] \\ &= f_x \cdot h + f_y \cdot k \\ &= (f_x, f_y) \cdot (h, k) \\ &= \nabla f \cdot \vec{u} \\ &= |\nabla f| \cdot |\vec{u}| \cdot \cos \theta, \text{ where } \theta \text{ is the angle between } \nabla f \text{ and } \vec{u} \\ &= |\nabla f| \cdot \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |D_{\vec{u}}f| = |\nabla f| \cdot |\cos \theta| \leq |\nabla f|$$

So  $|\nabla f|$  is the maximum of  $|D_{\vec{u}}f|$  for all unit vector  $\vec{u}$

(3) 梯度的方向會 \_\_\_\_\_ 等高線的切線方向

說明

Let the level curve of  $f(x, y) = c$  at  $(x, y)$  be parameterized by  $g(t) = (x(t), y(t))$

Note that  $(f \circ g)(t) = f(g(t)) = f(x(t), y(t)) = c$

$$\Rightarrow D(f \circ g)(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore D(f \circ g)(t) = Df(g(t))Dg(t)$$

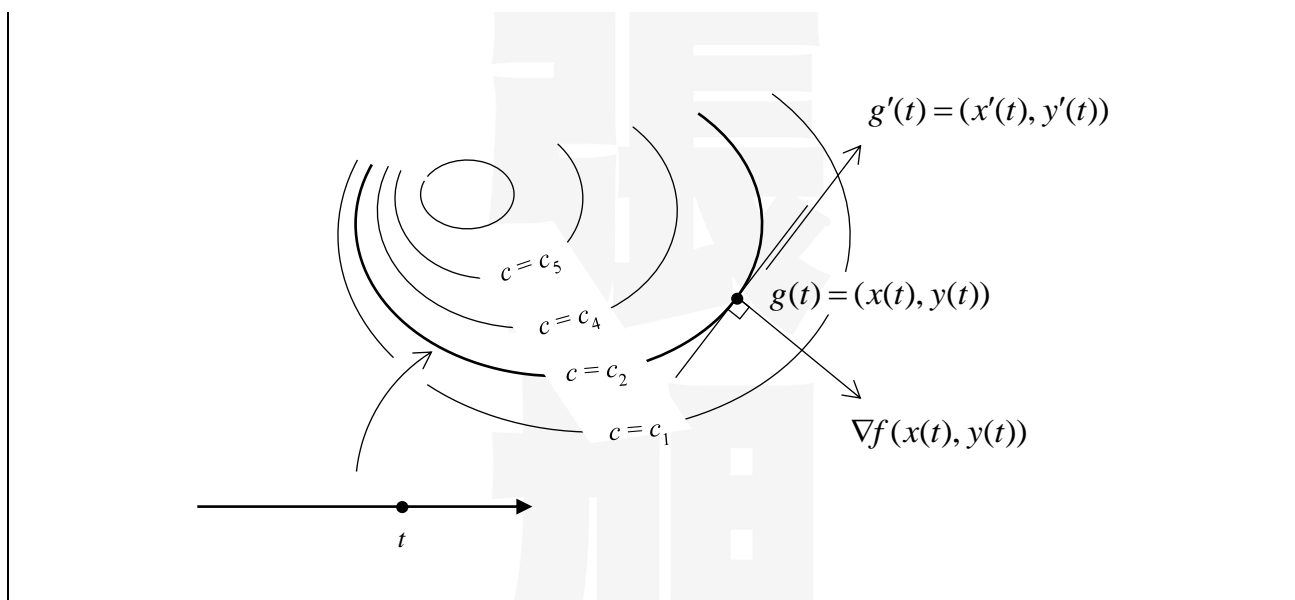
$$= \begin{pmatrix} f_x(g(t)) & f_y(g(t)) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_t(t) \\ y_t(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} f_x(g(t)) & f_y(g(t)) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_t(t) \\ y_t(t) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (f_x, f_y) \cdot (x_t, y_t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f \cdot (x_t, y_t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f \perp (x_t, y_t)$$



例題 1. (精選範例 11-1)

Let  $f(x, y) = xe^y$ .

- (1) Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y)$  at  $(2, 0)$  along  $(1, 2)$ .
- (2) Find the direction of steepest ascent for  $f(x, y)$  at  $(2, 0)$ .

**解**

## 例題 2. (精選範例 11-2)

The derivative of  $f(x, y)$  at  $(1, 2)$  in the direction  $(1, 1)$  is  $2\sqrt{2}$  and in the direction  $(0, -2)$  is  $-3$ . Find the derivative of  $f(x, y)$  at  $(1, 2)$  in the direction  $(-1, -2)$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點十二 等值面與切平面

### 1. 等值面與切平面

設  $v = f(x, y, z)$ ，則：

(1)  $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid f(x, y, z) = c\}$  稱為  $f(x, y, z)$  在函數值等於  $c$  的一個等值集 (level set)，若該集合形成一個曲面，則稱其為等值面 (level surface)

(2) 梯度的方向會 \_\_\_\_\_ 等值面的切平面

(3)  $v = f(x, y, z)$  在  $(a, b, c)$  的切平面方程式： \_\_\_\_\_

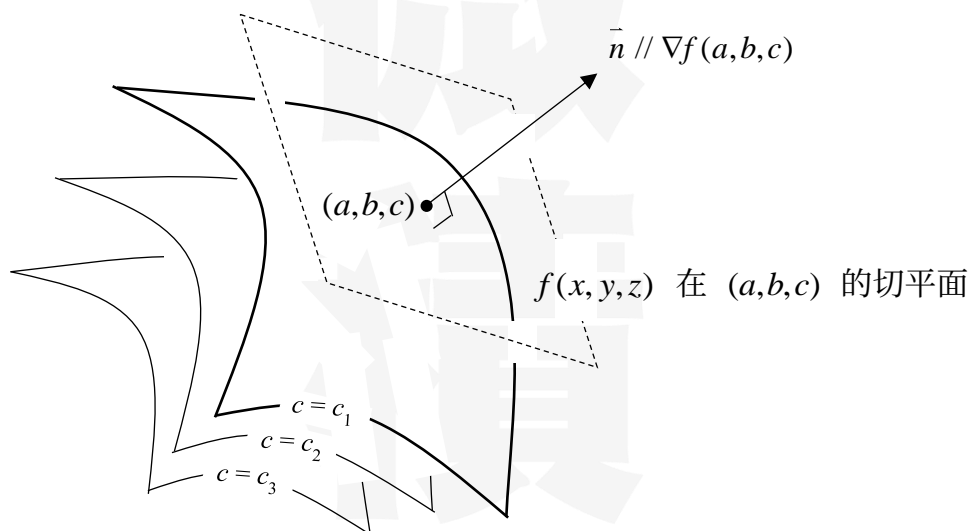
#### 說明

Let  $\vec{n}$  be a vector perpendicular to the level surface  $f(x, y, z) = c$  with starting point  $(a, b, c)$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(a, b, c) \perp \vec{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{the tangent plane is } \nabla f(a, b, c)(x - a, y - b, z - c) = 0$$

or, equivalently,  $\ell x + m y + n z = \ell a + m b + n c$ , where  $(\ell, m, n) = \nabla f(a, b, c)$





例題 1.

Let  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , find the tangent plane to  $f(x, y, z) = 1$  at  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ .

**解**

例題 2. (精選範例 12-1)

Find the tangent plane to  $x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2 = 4$  parallel to  $2x + 2y + z = 5$

**解**

例題 3. (精選範例 12-2)

Let  $f(x, y, z) = xe^y + \sin z$ , find the normal vector to  $f(x, y, z) = 1$  at  $(1, 0, 0)$ .

**解**

例題 4. (精選範例 12-3)

Find the normal line to  $x^2 + y^2 + z - 9 = 0$  passing through  $(1, 2, 4)$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

### 重點十三 相對極值、絕對極值和鞍點

#### 1. 相對極值、絕對極值的定義：

- (1) 若  $f(a,b)$  比  $(a,b)$  附近的  $f(x,y)$  大，則稱  $f(a,b)$  為 \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 若  $f(a,b)$  比  $(a,b)$  附近的  $f(x,y)$  小，則稱  $f(a,b)$  為 \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) 若  $f(a,b)$  比任何  $f(x,y)$  大，則稱  $f(a,b)$  為 \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) 若  $f(a,b)$  比任何  $f(x,y)$  小，則稱  $f(a,b)$  為 \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) 相對極值會出現在定義域的 \_\_\_\_\_ 及 \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) 所有相對極值中，最大者即為絕對極大值，最小者則為絕對極小值

#### 2. 臨界點與鞍點：

- (1) 若 \_\_\_\_\_，則稱  $(a,b)$  為  $f(x,y)$  的臨界點
- (2) 若  $(a,b)$  為  $f(x,y)$  的臨界點且  $f(a,b)$  既不為相對極值，則稱 \_\_\_\_\_ 為鞍點

#### 3. 二階導數判斷法求極值：

- 1° 解  $(a,b)$  滿足 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2° 計算  $\Delta(a,b) = \det \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx}(a,b) & f_{yx}(a,b) \\ f_{xy}(a,b) & f_{yy}(a,b) \end{pmatrix} = f_{xx}(a,b) \cdot f_{yy}(a,b) - f_{xy}(a,b) \cdot f_{yx}(a,b)$   
 $\Delta = \det \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{yx} \\ f_{xy} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$  稱為  $f(x,y)$  的判別式或 Hessian，又可記作  $Hf$
- 3° 若  $f_{xx}(a,b) > 0$  且  $\Delta(a,b) > 0$ ，則  $f(a,b)$  為 \_\_\_\_\_
- 若  $f_{xx}(a,b) < 0$  且  $\Delta(a,b) > 0$ ，則  $f(a,b)$  為 \_\_\_\_\_
- 若  $\Delta(a,b) < 0$ ，則  $(a,b, f(a,b))$  為 \_\_\_\_\_
- 若  $\Delta(a,b) = 0$ ，則無法判斷

說例

設  $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 4$

$$\begin{aligned} 1^\circ \quad & \text{令 } \nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0) \\ & \Rightarrow (2x - y + 2, -x + 2y + 2) = (0, 0) \\ & \Rightarrow (x, y) = (-2, -2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^\circ \quad & \Delta = \det \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{yx} \\ f_{xy} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \\ & \Rightarrow \Delta(-2, -2) = 3 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^\circ \quad & \because f_{xx}(-2, -2) = 2 > 0 \text{ 且 } \Delta(-2, -2) > 0 \\ & \therefore f(-2, -2) = -8 \text{ 為相對極小值} \end{aligned}$$

4. 二階導數 v.s. 一階導數：

(1)  $f(x, y)$  的一階導數為  $Df = (f_x \ f_y)$

(2)  $f(x, y)$  的二階導數為  $Hf = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix}$

(3)  $f(x, y, z)$  的一階導數為  $Df = (f_x \ f_y \ f_z)$

(4)  $f(x, y, z)$  的二階導數為  $Hf = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$

例題 1.

Let  $f(x, y) = ye^x$ , find  $Hf(x, y)$ .

**解**

例題 2. (精選範例 13-1)

Find the local maxima and local minima of  $f(x, y) = (x^2 + 3y^2)e^{1-x^2-y^2}$ .

**解**

例題 3. (精選範例 13-2)

Find and classify all critical points of  $f(x, y) = 16xy - x^4 - 2y^2$ .

**解**

例題 4. (精選範例 13-3)

Find the absolute extrema of  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy + 2y$  on  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點十四 拉格朗日乘數法

## 1. 一個限制條件的拉格朗日乘數法：

欲求  $f(x, y)$  之極值，但限制  $g(x, y) = 0$

(1) 解題步驟：

1. 解  $(a, b)$  滿足  $\nabla f(a, b) = \lambda \nabla g(a, b)$
2. 比較所有  $f(a, b)$  的大小即可求得極值

(2) 其中  $\lambda$  稱為拉格朗日乘數 (Lagrange multiplier)，在解題上只是一個橋梁，不一定要解出來

## 說明

如右圖所示

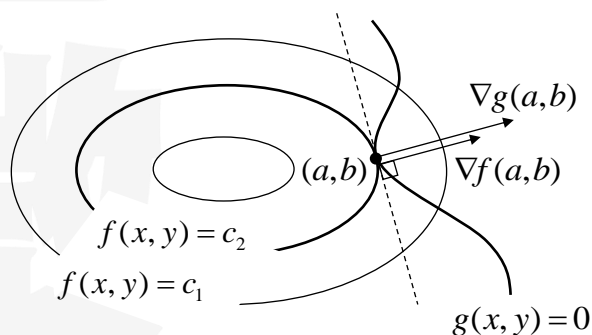
若  $f(x, y)$  在  $(a, b)$  處能產生

極值  $c_2$ ，則此時  $g(x, y) = 0$

必和  $f(x, y) = c_2$  相切於  $(a, b)$

故此時  $\nabla f(a, b) \parallel \nabla g(a, b)$

從而  $\nabla f(a, b) = \lambda \nabla g(a, b)$  Q.E.D.



## 2. 二個限制條件的拉格朗日乘數法：

欲求  $f(x, y)$  之極值，但限制  $\begin{cases} g_1(x, y) = 0 \\ g_2(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$

1. 解  $(a, b)$  滿足 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 比較所有  $f(a, b)$  的大小即可求得極值

例題 1.

Find the maximum and minimum of  $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$  subject to the constrain  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分



## 例題 2. (精選範例 14-1)

Let  $L$  be the intersection of  $x + y + 2z = 2$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = z$ . Find the shortest distance from the origin to  $L$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 3. (精選範例 14-2)

Find the maximum and minimum of  $x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 3$  on  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 10$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點十五 二變數函數的積分：二重積分

### 1. 積分區域為矩形的二重積分

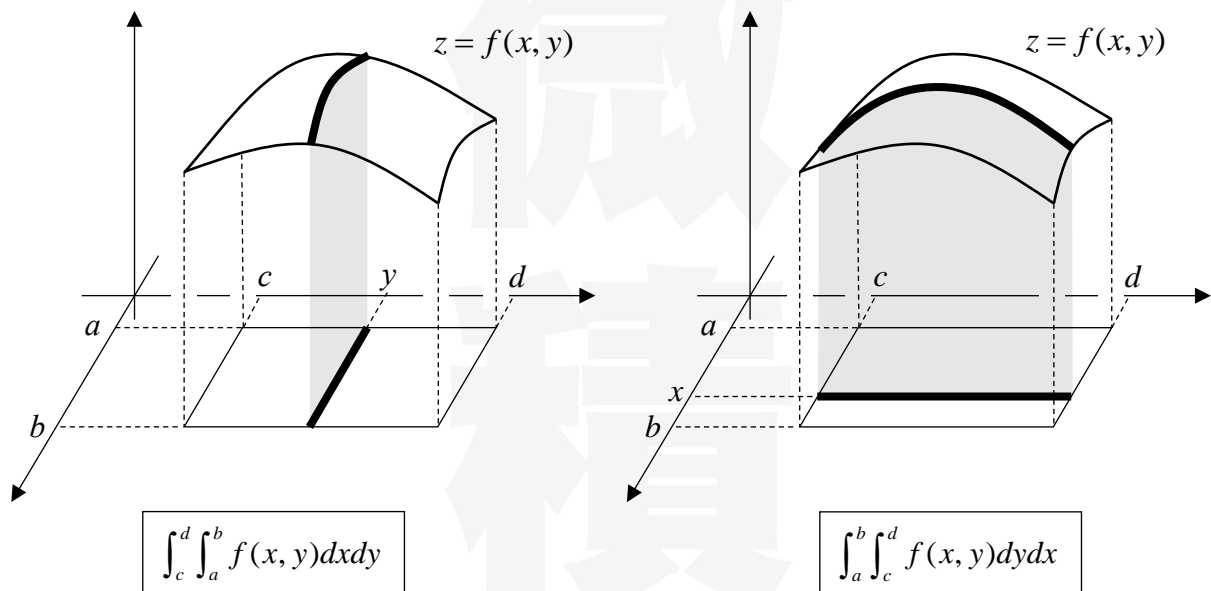
設  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$

- (1)  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  表  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  上的「曲面下體積」
- (2) 曲面若在  $xy$  平面的上方，則曲面下體積為正；反之為負
- (3) 若  $f(x, y)$  為 \_\_\_\_\_，

$$\text{則 } \iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx$$

此為富比尼定理 (Fubini's theorem)

- (4)  $\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy$  就是先固定  $y$  計算  $\int_a^b f(x, y) dx$ ，然後在把所有  $y \in [c, d]$  的積分值再積分起來；同理可自行思考  $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx$  在計算上的意義



### 2. 積分區域不為矩形的二重積分

- (1) 設  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)\}$

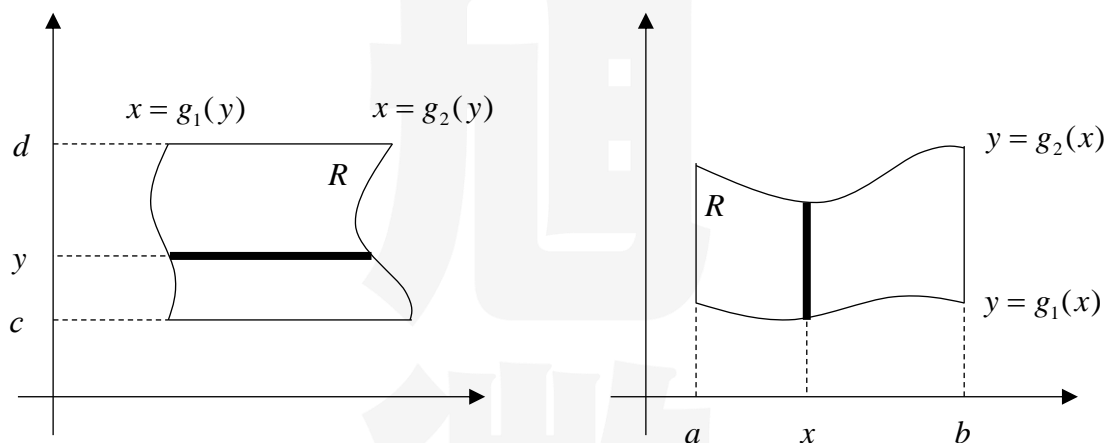
若  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  上連續且  $g_1(x)$  和  $g_2(x)$  均在  $[a, b]$  上連續，

則  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 設  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid g_1(y) \leq x \leq g_2(y), c \leq y \leq d\}$

若  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  上連續且  $g_1(y)$  和  $g_2(y)$  均在  $[c, d]$  上連續，

則  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA =$  \_\_\_\_\_



例題 1.

Calculate  $\iint_R 16 - x^2 - 2y^2 dA$ , where  $R = [2, 1] \times [1, 2]$ .

**解**

微積分

例題 2. (精選範例 15-1)

Calculate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} x^2 dx dy$  and  $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 e^x \sin y dy dx$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 3. (精選範例 15-2)

Calculate  $\iint_R x^2 y dA$ , where  $R$  is the region bounded by  $y = 2 - x^2$  and  $y = x$  with  $x \geq 0$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 4. (精選範例 15-3)

Calculate  $\iint_R e^{\sin x \cos y} dA$ , where  $R$  is the circle of radius 2 centered at the origin.

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 5. (精選範例 15-4)

Find the volume of a pyramid with base sides 10 cm and altitude 18 cm by double integral.

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分



例題 6. (精選範例 15-5)

Change the order of integration and calculate it:  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\tan^{-1} x} dy dx$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 7. (精選範例 15-6)

Calculate  $\int_0^1 \int_{3y}^3 e^{x^2} dx dy$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點十六 二重積分的座標轉換

## 1. 二重積分的極座標轉換：

(1) 設  $R = \{[r, \theta] \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 < a \leq r \leq b, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta\}$

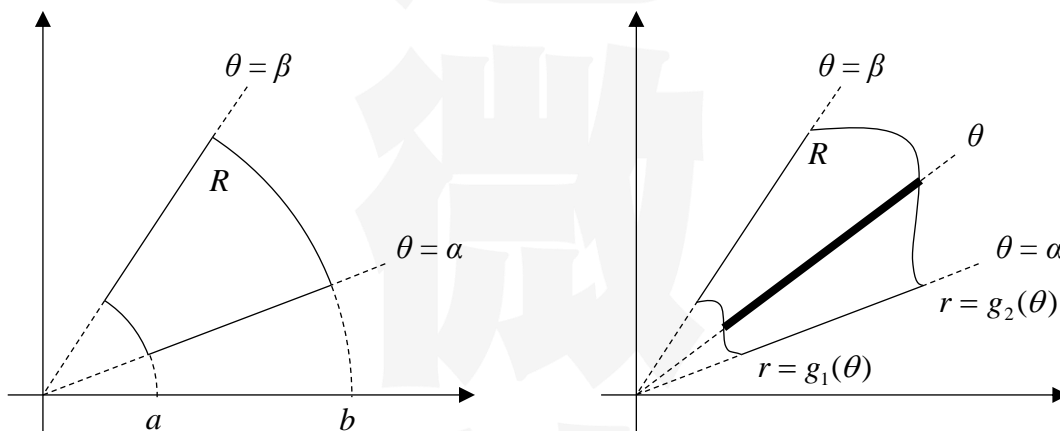
若  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  上連續，

則  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 設  $R = \{[r, \theta] \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 < g_1(\theta) \leq r \leq g_2(\theta), \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta\}$

若  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  上連續且  $g_1(\theta)$  和  $g_2(\theta)$  均在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上連續，

則  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA =$  \_\_\_\_\_



## 2. 雅克比矩陣：

(1) 令 
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = x(r, \theta) \\ y = r \sin \theta = y(r, \theta) \end{cases}$$

則定義 
$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

此矩陣稱為上述變換的雅克比矩陣 (Jacobian matrix)

(2)  $dA$  表積分區域的其中一小塊區域① 直角坐標下， $dA = dx dy = dy dx$

② 極座標下， $dA =$  \_\_\_\_\_

③ 故  $dx dy = r dr d\theta = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \end{pmatrix} \right| dr d\theta$

④ 記憶： \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 令  $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$

則  $dx dy = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} \phantom{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}} \end{pmatrix} \right| du dv$

說例

令  $\begin{cases} x = 2u - v \\ y = u - v \end{cases}$

則  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow dx dy = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right| du dv = du dv$

例題 1.

Calculate  $\iint_R 3x + 4y dA$ , where  $R$  is region enclosed by  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 3$  with  $x, y \geq 0$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 2. (精選範例 16-1)

Calculate  $\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} x^2 + y^2 dy dx$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 3. (精選範例 16-2)

Calculate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 4. (精選範例 16-3)

Calculate  $\iint_R e^{x-y} dA$ , where  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分



例題 5. (精選範例 16-4)

Calculate  $\iint_R e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dA$ , where  $R$  is the trapezoidal with vertices  $(1,0), (2,0), (0,-2)$  and  $(0,-1)$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點十七 二重積分的應用

### 1. 利用體積求面積：

設  $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  是一個封閉有界區域

則  $R$  的面積  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_

#### 說例

令  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \lambda\}$ ，其中  $\lambda$  是一個定值

$$\text{則 } \text{Area}(R) = \iint_R dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\lambda} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\lambda^2}{2} d\theta = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \pi\lambda^2$$

### 2. 二變數函數在一區域上的平均值：

設  $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  是一個面積有限的區域

則  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  上的平均值  $\text{avg}_R(f) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

#### 說例

設  $f(x, y) = x$  且  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \text{avg}_R(f) &= \frac{1}{|R|} \iint_R dA = \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_R x dA = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r \cos \theta) r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \int_0^1 r^2 dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) d\theta = \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3\pi} [\sin \theta]_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 力矩與質心：

設  $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  在每一點  $(x, y)$  上都有密度 (density) 函數  $f(x, y)$ ，則：

(1)  $R$  的質量  $M = \iint_R f(x, y) dA$

(2)  $R$  對  $x$  軸的一次矩 (first moment)  $M_x = \iint_R y f(x, y) dA$

$R$  對  $y$  軸的一次矩  $M_y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(3)  $R$  的質心 (center of mass)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{M_y}{M}, \frac{M_x}{M}\right)$

(4) 若  $f(x, y) = 1$ ，則稱  $R$  的質心為形心 (centroid)

## 說例

設  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  的密度函數  $f(x, y) = x + 2y$

$$\Rightarrow M_x = \iint_R y(x + 2y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 yx + 2y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{2} + 2y^2 dy = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\text{且 } M_y = \iint_R x(x + 2y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^2 + 2xy dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} + y dy = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{而 } M = \iint_R x + 2y dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x + 2y dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} + 2y dy = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } R \text{ 的質心 } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{M_x}{M}, \frac{M_y}{M} \right) = \left( \frac{\frac{11}{12}}{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \left( \frac{11}{18}, \frac{5}{9} \right)$$

## 例題 1. (精選範例 17-1)

Find the area of the region enclosed by  $y = x$  and  $y = x^2$  with  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ .

**解**

例題 2. (精選範例 17-2)

Find the average of  $f(x) = \int_x^1 \cos t^2 dt$  on  $[0,1]$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 例題 3. (精選範例 17-3)

Find the mass and the center of mass of  $R$ , where  $R$  is the triangle of vertices  $(0,0)$ ,  $(2,0)$  and  $(0,1)$ , and the density of  $R$  at  $(x,y)$  is  $1+2x+3y$ .

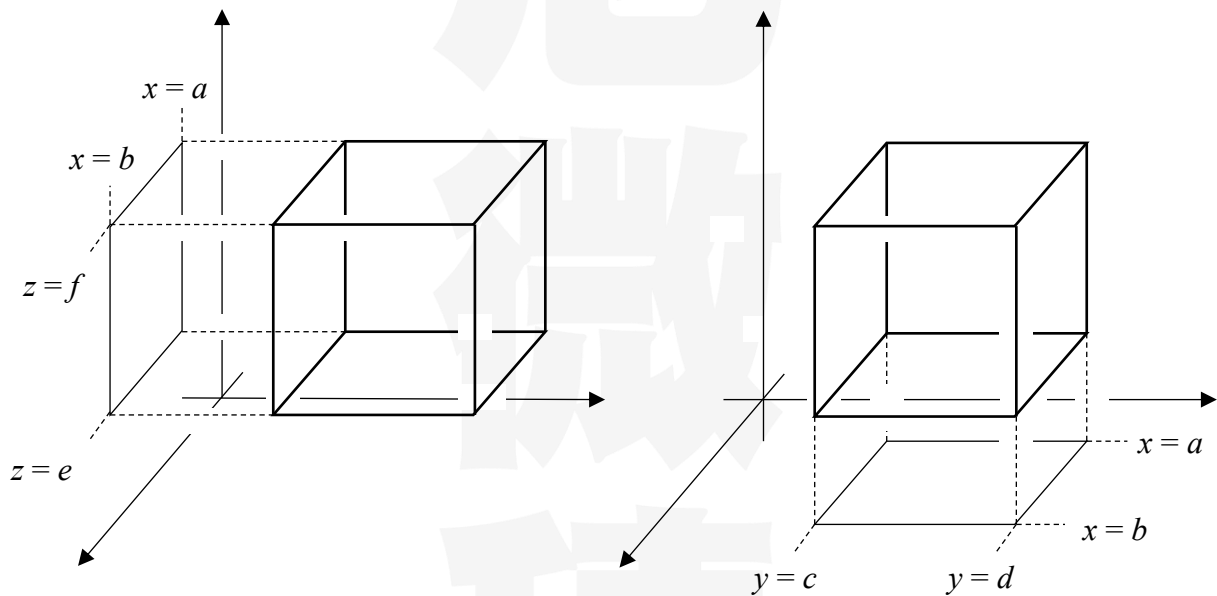
**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點十八 三變數函數的積分：三重積分

### ◎ 三重積分意義：

- (1) 想像一立體區域  $R$  中每一點都有一個值 (如溫度)，而這些定義在  $R$  上各點的值可用  $f(x, y, z)$  表示，則  $\iiint_R f(x, y, z) dV$  表將所有在  $R$  上的值累積起來的總量值
- (2) 計算  $\iiint_R f(x, y, z) dV$  時，
  - ① 若為立體直角坐標系，則  $dV = dxdydz$
  - ② 若  $f(x, y, z)$  在  $R$  上連續，則積分次序可交換



### (3) 如何決定積分次序？

- ① 給區域邊界型  $\Rightarrow$  畫圖、固定一點畫射線、再固定一點畫射線、以射線不用分段討論為原則、從最後一條射線往外積
- ② 給變數範圍型  $\Rightarrow$  範圍有其他變數的先積

例題 1.

Calculate  $\iiint_R x + y + z dV$ , where  $R$  is the region bounded by  $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$  and  $x + 2y + 3z = 0$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 2. (精選範例 18-1)

Calculate  $\iiint_R x dV$ , where  $R$  is the region bounded by  $x=0, z=0, z=1$  and  $x^2+(y-1)^2=1$  with  $x \geq 0$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分



例題 3. (精選範例 18-2)

Calculate  $\iiint_R y + z dV$ , where  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \sin y \leq z \leq x, 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi\}$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 重點十九 柱座標與球座標

### 1. 柱座標 (cylindrical coordinate) :

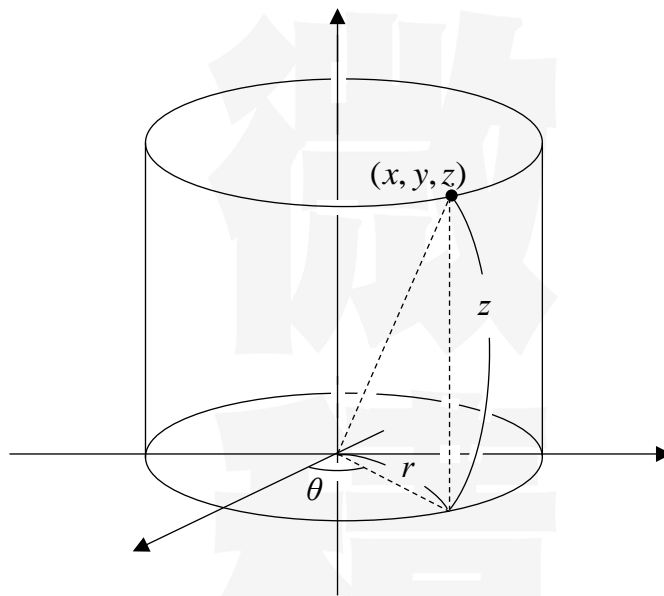
(1) 空間中除原點外任一點  $(x, y, z)$  均可以柱座標  $(r, \theta, z)$  表示

(2) 如下圖所示，
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

(3) 此變換的 Jacobian 如下所示：

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_r & x_\theta & x_\phi \\ y_r & y_\theta & y_\phi \\ z_r & z_\theta & z_\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4) 承 (3)， $dx dy dz = \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, \phi)} \right| dr d\theta dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



### 2. 球座標 (spherical coordinate) :

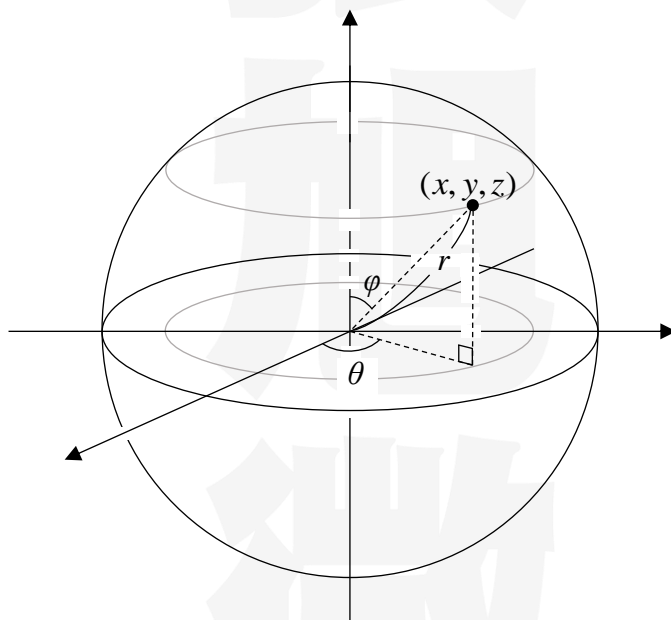
(1) 空間中除原點外任一點  $(x, y, z)$  均可以球座標  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  表示

(2) 如下圖所示，
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \phi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \phi \end{cases}$$

(3) 此變換的 Jacobian 如下所示：

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, \varphi)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_r & x_\theta & x_\varphi \\ y_r & y_\theta & y_\varphi \\ z_r & z_\theta & z_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi \cos \theta & -r \sin \varphi \sin \theta & r \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ \sin \varphi \sin \theta & r \sin \varphi \cos \theta & r \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ \cos \varphi & 0 & -r \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

(4) 承 (3) ,  $dx dy dz = \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, \varphi)} \right| dr d\theta d\varphi = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$



例題 1.

(1) Express  $(2, \frac{\pi}{3}, 1)$  (cylindrical coordinate) in rectangular coordinate.

(2) Express  $(3, -3, 5)$  (rectangular coordinate) in cylindrical coordinate.

**解**

例題 2.

(1) Express  $(2, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  (spherical coordinate) in rectangular coordinate.

(2) Express  $(0, 2\sqrt{3}, -2)$  (rectangular coordinate) in spherical coordinate.

**解**

例題 3. (精選範例 19-1)

Calculate  $\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^2 (x^2 + y^2) dz dy dx$

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 4. (精選範例 19-2)

Calculate  $\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dz dy dx$

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 5. (精選範例 19-3)

Calculate  $\iiint_R z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV$ , where  $R$  is the region bounded by  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  and  $z = 2$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 6. (精選範例 19-4)

Calculate  $\iiint_R x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dV$ , where  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分



## 重點二十 三重積分的應用

## 1. 利用三重積分求面積：

設  $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  是一個封閉有界區域

則  $R$  的面積  $V =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. 三變數函數在一區域上的平均值：

設  $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  是一個面積有限的區域

則  $f(x, y, z)$  在  $R$  上的平均值  $\text{avg}_R(f) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. 力矩與質心：

設  $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  在每一點  $(x, y, z)$  上都有密度 (density) 函數  $f(x, y, z)$ ，則：

(1)  $R$  的質量  $M = \iiint_R f(x, y, z) dV$

(2)  $R$  對  $xy$  平面的一次矩  $M_{xy} = \iiint_R zf(x, y, z) dV$

$R$  對  $yz$  平面的一次矩  $M_{yz} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$R$  對  $xz$  平面的一次矩  $M_{xz} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(3)  $R$  的質心  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left( \frac{M_{yz}}{M}, \frac{M_{xz}}{M}, \frac{M_{xy}}{M} \right)$

(4) 若  $f(x, y, z) = 1$ ，則稱  $R$  的質心為形心

例題 1. (精選範例 20-1)

Find the centroid of the region bounded by  $x=0, y=0, z=0$  and  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

## 例題 2. (精選範例 20-2)

Let  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 4\}$  and the density of  $R$  at  $(x, y, z)$  is  $12z$ , find the center of mass of  $R$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分

例題 3. (精選範例 20-3)

Find the volume of the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$  with  $a > 0, b > 0$  and  $c > 0$ .

**解**

張  
旭  
微  
積  
分