7.4 隐函数求导法

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7.4 隐函数求导法

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$
 ($y > 0$) 确定隐函数 $y = \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}$ 两边对 x 求导,注意 y 是关于 x 的函数 $2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0$ $y' = -\frac{x}{y}$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0$$
确定函数 $x = 0, y = 0$ 不可导

$$e^{xy} + 2 = 0$$
 不能确定隐函数

7.4.1 一个方程的情形

1.
$$F(x, y) = 0$$

定理 7. 4. 1 隐函数存在定理 1 设函数 F(x,y)在点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有连续的偏导数,且 $F(x_0,y_0)=0$, $F_y(x_0,y_0)\neq 0$,则方程 F(x,y)=0在点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域内恒能唯一确定一个连续且具有连续导数的函数 y=f(x),它满足条件 $y_0=f(x_0)$,并有 $\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{F_x}{F_y}.$

隐函数的求导公式

$$F(x,y) = 0 \longleftrightarrow y = f(x)$$

$$\frac{d[F(x,y)]}{dx} F(x,y) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_x + F_y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

由于 F_y 连续, 且 $F_y(x_0,y_0) \neq 0$, 所以存在 (x_0,y_0)

的一个邻域,在这邻域内
$$F_y \neq 0$$
,得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F}$

例 1 验证方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点(0,1)的 某邻域内能唯一确定一个可导、且x=0时y=1的隐函数y = f(x),并求这函数的一阶和二阶导 数在x=0的值.

解
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $F(x,y)=x^2+y^2-1$

 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, 具有连续的偏导数, 则 $F(0,1) = 0, \quad F_{v}(0,1) = 2 \neq 0,$

依定理知方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点(0,1)的某邻域 内能唯一确定一个单值可导、且x=0时y=1的 函数y = f(x).

$$F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$$

 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, 点(0,1)处

函数的一阶和二阶导数为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_v} = -\frac{x}{y}, \qquad \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = 0,$$

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

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例2 已知
$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解法一 令
$$F(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
,
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) - \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\mathbb{M} \quad F_{x}(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}, \quad F_{y}(x,y) = \frac{y-x}{x^{2}+y^{2}},$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_v} = -\frac{x+y}{y-x}.$$

注意: 在函数z = F(x,y)中,x和y都是自变量 求函数z = F(x,y)对x的偏导时,把y看成常量

例2 已知
$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解法二

在
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
ln($x^2 + y^2$) = arctan $\frac{y}{x}$ 两边对 x 求导,

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x + 2y \cdot y'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\frac{xy' - y}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}}, \implies y' = -\frac{x + y}{y - x}.$$

注意: 方程F(x,y)=0两端对x求导时,

y是因变量,x是自变量,y是关于x的函数不要漏了y'

2. F(x, y, z) = 0

定理 7.4.2 隐函数存在定理 2 设函数 F(x,y,z)在点 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的某一邻域内有连续的 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 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的某一邻域 内恒能唯一确定一个连续且具有连续偏导数的函 数z = f(x, y), 它满足条件 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$, 并有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$.

注: 改定理中的 $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 为 $F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$

可确定函数x = f(y,z),且 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_{x-9}}$

2. F(x, y, z) = 0

定理 7.4.2 隐函数存在定理 2 设函数 F(x,y,z)在点 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的某一邻域内有连续的 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 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的某一邻域 内恒能唯一确定一个连续且具有连续偏导数的函 数z = f(x, y), 它满足条件 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$, 并有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$.

注 对于 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots x_n, z) = 0$ 所确立的 $z = z(x_1, x_2, \dots x_n)$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{F_{x_i}}{F_z} \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots n.$$

例 3 设
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z$,

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z$$

则
$$F_x = 2x$$
, $F_z = 2z - 4$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x}{2-z}$,

解法二: $ex^2 + v^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$ 两边对x求偏导

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2 - z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(2-z) + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(2-z)^2} = \frac{(2-z) + x \cdot \frac{x}{2-z}}{(2-z)^2}$$
$$= \frac{(2-z)^2 + x^2}{z^2}.$$

例 4 设
$$z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$.

思路: 把z看成x,y的函数对x求偏导数得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, 把x看成z,y的函数对y求偏导数得 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$, 解法一 令 u=x+y+z, v=xyz,

则 z=f(u,v),

把z看成x,y的函数对x求偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_u \cdot (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + f_v \cdot (yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}),$$

例 4 设
$$z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$. $u = x + y + z$, $v = xyz$,

整理得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f_u + yzf_v}{1 - f_u - xyf_v}$$
,

把x看成z,y的函数对y求偏导数 x = x(y, z)

$$0 = f_u \cdot (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + 1) + f_v \cdot (xz + yz \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}),$$

整理得
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_u + xzf_v}{f_u + yzf_v}$$

例 4 设
$$z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$, $u = x + y + z$, $v = xyz$,

解法二 令
$$F(x,y,z) = z - f(x+y+z, xyz)$$

$$F_{x} = 0 - (f_{u} \cdot 1 + f_{v} \cdot yz) \quad F_{y} = 0 - (f_{u} \cdot 1 + f_{v} \cdot xz)$$

$$F_{z} = 1 - (f_{u} \cdot 1 + f_{v} \cdot xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{f_u + yzf_v}{1 - f_u - xyf_v}, \qquad \text{在 } F(x, y, z) \text{ 中,}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{f_u + xzf_v}{1 - f_u - xyf_v}, \qquad \text{x, y, z} \text{ 都是自变量}$$

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 $F_x \qquad f_u + yzf_v$

已知
$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

解法一: 方程法

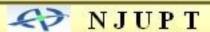
方程F(x,y,z)=0两边对x求偏导,x和y都是自变量,z是因变量,确定函数 z=f(x,y)

解法二:公式法

引进新的函数u = F(x, y, z), x, y, z都是自变量,求 F_x 时把y, z视为常量,求 F_z 时把x, y视为常量 求出 F_x 和 F_z 代入公式

解法三: 全微分形式的不变性 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$

求两个以上偏导时建议用公式法



7.4.2 方程组的情形
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$$

定理 7.4.3 隐函数存在定理 3 设F(x,y,u,v)、 G(x,y,u,v)在点 $P(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)$ 的某一邻域内有对各个 变量的连续偏导数,且

 $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$, $G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$, 偏导数所组成的函数行列式(或称雅可比式)

$$J = \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,v)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 不等于零,

则方程组

$$F(x,y,u,v) = 0$$
、 $G(x,y,u,v) = 0$
在点 $P(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)$ 的某一邻域内恒能唯一确定
一组连续且具有连续偏导数的函数 $u = u(x,y)$,
 $v = v(x,y)$,它们满足条件
 $u_0 = u(x_0,y_0)$, $v_0 = v(x_0,y_0)$,并有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,v)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}},$$

$$F(x,y,u,v)=0$$

方程组两边对x求偏导:

$$G(x,y,u,v)=0$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{x} + F_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ G_{x} + G_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} F_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -F_{x} \\ G_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} G_{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -G_{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -F_x & F_v \\ -G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, x)} = - \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_x \\ G_u & G_x \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,v)} = - \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,y)} = - \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}.$$

例 5 设
$$xu - yv = 0$$
, $yu + xv = 1$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

解: 运用公式推导的方法,

将所给方程的两边对 x 求导并移项

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -u \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -v \end{cases}, \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + y^2,$$

例 5 设 xu - yv = 0, yu + xv = 1.

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -u \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -v \end{cases}, J = \begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + y^2,$$

在 $J \neq 0$ 的条件下,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -u & -y \\ -v & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & -u \\ y & -v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2},$$

例 5 设
$$xu - yv = 0$$
, $yu + xv = 1$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

将所给方程的两边对 y 求导,用同样方法得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

注 特别地:
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z)=0\\ G(x,y,z)=0 \end{cases}$$
在一定条件下,

确定了
$$y = y(x), z = z(x)$$
,要求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$

一般: 方程个数 = 因变量个数

变量个数一方程个数=自变量个数

条件: (1) F, G连同它们的一切偏导在(x_0 , y_0 , z_0) 的邻域内连续

(2)
$$F(x_0,y_0,z_0)=0, G(x_0,y_0,z_0)=0$$

(3)
$$J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)} \bigg|_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$$

两边对x求导:

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ G_x + G_y \frac{dy}{dx} + G_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$ 从中解出

解 运用公式推导的方法,

将所给方程的两边对 x 求导

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} \\ 2x + 4y\frac{dy}{dx} + 6z\frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x(6z+1)}{2y(3z+1)}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z-x}{x-y}.$$

7.4.3 多元函数的反函数

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$$

设函数x=x(u, v), y=y(u, v)在点 (u, v)的某一邻域内连续且具有连续偏导数,又 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0$

7.4.4 二元函数的参数表示法及偏导数

一元函数的参数方程:
$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \Rightarrow t = t^{-1}(x) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = y(t), \ t = t^{-1}(x)$$

二元函数的参数方程:

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$$
$$z = z(u, v)$$
$$\therefore z = z(u, v) \not \exists \psi \begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v), \quad \stackrel{?}{R} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}. \end{cases}$$

$$z = z(u, v)$$

$$z = z(u, v)$$

$$z = z(u, v)$$

$$z = z(u, v)$$

方法
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

从
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases}$$
 两边对 x , y 求偏导,可以求出

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

例7
$$z = uv, x = u + \frac{1}{v}, y = v + \frac{1}{u}, \stackrel{\partial}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}.$$

注意:
$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u^2 v^2}{u^2 v^2 - 1} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{v^2}{u^2 v^2 - 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{uv^2}{uv - 1}$$

熟练掌握隐函数的偏导数的计算

(1) 单个方程的情形

理论基础是复合函数的求导法则,具体计算有三种方法:

(i)公式法;

- (ii)复合函数的求导法则;
- (iii)一阶全微分形式的不变性
- (2) 方程组的情形
 - 一般: 方程个数=因变量个数=函数个数

求导方法:确定自变量及因变量,各方程对某一个自变量求偏导,解方程组求得各因变量对这个自变量的偏导数(或导数).