

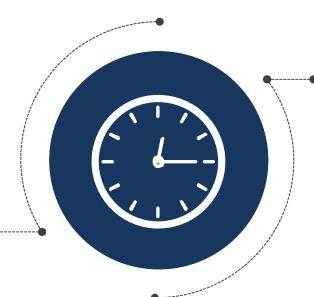
# 第六节 隐函数的求导公式

- 1 一个方程的情形
- 2 方程组的情形
- 3 内容小结

> 一个方程时隐函数求导公式

> 方程组时隐函数求导公式

教学目标---



# 重难点

重点: 隐函数求导方法

难点: 方程组情形隐函数求导

> 隐函数的高阶导数求法

### 一、一个方程的情形

1、二元方程<math>F(x,y) = 0的情形

隐函数存在定理1: 设函数F(x,y)满足

- ① 在点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有**连续**偏导数;
- ②  $F(x_0,y_0) = 0, F_v(x_0,y_0) \neq 0$ ,

则方程F(x,y)=0在点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域内能唯一确定

一个连续且有连续导数的函数y = f(x)满足F(x,y) = 0,

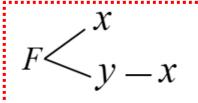
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$
 —— 隐函数求导公式

对此定理不作证明,仅就公式推导如下:

由于y=f(x)是方程F(x,y(x))=0确定的隐函数,所以

对方程 F(x,y(x)) = 0 两边同时对x求导得 $F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ,

解得 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$
.  $F < \frac{x}{y-x}$ 



注: (1)  $F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0$ 中左边是F(x,y(x)) 对x求导的结果, $F_x$ 是函数F(x,y) 对x的偏导数,此时y看作常量;同理, $F_y$ 是函数F(x,y)对y的偏导数,此时x看作常量.

(2) 如果条件 $F_{y}(x_{0},y_{0}) \neq 0$  改成  $F_{x}(x_{0},y_{0}) \neq 0$ , 这时结论 是能唯一确定隐函数x = g(y), 而且有  $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = -\frac{F_{y}}{F_{x}}$ .

注: (3) 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right)$$
 
$$\frac{F_x}{F_y} < x$$

$$\frac{F_x}{F_y} < x$$

$$= -\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{F_x}{F_y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{F_x}{F_y}\right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_{y}^{2} - 2F_{x}F_{y}F_{yx} + F_{yy}F_{x}^{2}}{(F_{y})^{3}}$$

例1 验证方程 $x-y^2=0$  在点(1,1)的某邻域内能唯一确定一个具有连续导数,且当x=1时y=1的隐函数y=f(x)并求该函数的一阶和二阶导数在x=1的值.

解 设  $F(x,y) = x - y^2$ , 则

$$F_x = 1$$
,  $F_y = -2y$ ,  $F(1,1) = 0$ ,  $F_y(1,1) = -2 \neq 0$ .

由隐函数存在定理1可知,所求隐函数为 $y = \sqrt{x}$ .

例1 验证方程 $x-y^2=0$  在点(1,1)的某一邻域内能唯一确定一个具有连续导数,且当x=1时y=1的隐函数y=f(x),并求该函数的一阶和二阶导数在x=1的值.

### 续解 下面求该函数的一阶和二阶导数,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{1}{2y}, \qquad \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{y'}{2y^2} = -\frac{1}{4y^3}, \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

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

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

则  $F_x(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $F_y(x,y) = \frac{y-x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,

当  $F_y(x,y) \neq 0$ , 則  $y \neq x$  时,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{x+y}{y-x}$ .

### 2、三元方程F(x,y,z)=0的情形

**隐函数存在定理2** 设函数 F(x,y,z)满足

- ① 在点  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某一邻域内有连续的偏导数;
- $(2) F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0 F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$

则方程F(x,y,z)=0在点 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的某一邻域内能唯一

确定一个连续且有连续偏导数的函数z = f(x,y),它满足

$$z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$$
并有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

◆ 定理证明从略, 仅就求导公式推导如下:

由条件在方程 F[x,y,f(x,y)]=0 两边同时对x求导,得

$$F_x + F_z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$ 

 $F \stackrel{x -- x}{< y -- y}$   $z \stackrel{x}{< y}$ 

在方程 F[x,y,f(x,y)]=0两边同时对y求导得

$$F_{y} + F_{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_{y}}{F_{z}}$ 

**例3** 已知 
$$e^{-xy} - 2z + e^{-z} = 0$$
,求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

### 解法一 利用隐函数求导公式. 设 $F(x, y, z) = e^{-xy} - 2z + e^{-z}$

$$F_{x} = -ye^{-xy}, \quad F_{y} = -xe^{-xy}, \quad F_{z} = -2 - e^{-z},$$

$$\text{Ff } \text{U}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_{x}}{F_{z}} = -\frac{-ye^{-xy}}{-2 - e^{-z}} = -\frac{ye^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}};$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_{y}}{F_{z}} = -\frac{-xe^{-xy}}{-2 - e^{-z}} = -\frac{xe^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}}.$$

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

### 解法二 利用复合函数求导法则直接计算.

方程两端对x求偏导,得

$$e^{-xy}(-y) - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{-z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \exists \int \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{ye^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}};$$

方程两端对y求偏导,得

$$e^{-xy}(-x) - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - e^{-z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \exists \exists \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{xe^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}}.$$

**例3** 已知 
$$e^{-xy} - 2z + e^{-z} = 0$$
,求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

### 解法三 利用全微分形式的不变性.

方程两边求全微分,有  $d(e^{-xy}) - 2dz + de^{-z} = 0$ ,

$$-e^{-xy}(ydx + xdy) - (2 + e^{-z})dz = 0$$

整理得 
$$dz = -\frac{ye^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}} dx - \frac{xe^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}} dy$$

因此 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{ye^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{xe^{-xy}}{2 + e^{-z}}$$

例4 设z = f(xz, z - y), 求 dz

# 解法一 先求z对x和y的偏导数

等式 z = f(xz, z - y)对x求偏导,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + f_2' \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

因此 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1' \cdot z}{1 - x f_1' - f_2'}.$$

例4 设z = f(xz, z - y), 求 dz

# 续解 同理等式两端同时对y求偏导,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + f_2' \cdot \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_2'}{1 - xf_1' - f_2'}$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{zf_1'}{1 - xf_1' - f_2'} dx - \frac{f_2'}{1 - xf_1' - f_2'} dy$$

例4 设z = f(xz, z - y), 求 dz

解法二利用全微分形式的不变性,等式两边同时求全微分得

$$dz = f_1' d(xz) + f_2' d(z-y) \Rightarrow dz = f_1' (zdx + xdz) + f_2' (dz - dy),$$
  
整理得 
$$dz = \frac{zf_1' dx - f_2' dy}{1 - xf_1' - f_2'}$$

注: 例3,例4说明可通过求偏导数得到多元函数的全微分, 也可通过求全微分得到多元函数对各变量的偏导数.

例5 设 
$$z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$ .

解 令 
$$F(x, y, z) = z - f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
,则
$$F_x = -f_1' - f_2' \cdot yz \qquad F_y = -f_1' - f_2' \cdot xz \qquad F_z = 1 - f_1' - f_2' \cdot xy$$
所以  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{f_1' + yzf_2'}{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'} \qquad \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y} = \frac{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'}{f_1' + xzf_2'}$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x} = -\frac{f_1' + xzf_2'}{f_1' + yzf_2'}$$

### 二、方程组的情形

1、三元方程组情形

**隐函数存在定理3** 设函数F(x,y,z),G(x,y,z)满足:

- ① 在点P<sub>0</sub>(x<sub>0</sub>,y<sub>0</sub>,z<sub>0</sub>)的某一邻域内有对各变量的连续偏导数;
- ②  $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ,  $G(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$  且由偏导数所组成的函数 行列式(或称雅可比(Jacobi)行列式)

则方程组 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0, \\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$  在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的某一邻域内能唯一确定一组具有连续导数的函数 $\begin{cases} y = y(x), \\ z = z(x), \end{cases}$ 

它满足条件 $y_0 = y(x_0), z_0 = z(x_0)$ 且

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,z)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}} (1) \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,x)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_x \\ G_y & G_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}} (2)$$

◆ 定理证明从略, 仅就求导公式推导如下:

注: 方程组(3)是线性方程组,可以利用线性代数的克兰 默法则求解,雅可比行列式为其系数行列式.

例6 设 
$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 2 \end{cases}, 求 \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}.$$

解将方程组中各方程两边同时对xx录导,得

### 2、四元方程组的情形

设方程组 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v)=0\\ G(x,y,u,v)=0 \end{cases}$ 类似隐函数存在定理3的条件,

唯一确定一组二元函数 
$$\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$$

下面我们推导  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

方法: 方程组 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v)=0\\ G(x,y,u,v)=0 \end{cases}$  两端同时对x求偏导数, 得

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

同理可得 
$$\begin{cases} F_{y} + F_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + F_{v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ G_{y} + G_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + G_{v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \stackrel{\text{iff}}{=} J \neq 0 \quad \text{fiff},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_{y} & F_{v} \\ G_{y} & G_{v} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (y, v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_{u} & F_{y} \\ G_{u} & G_{v} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, v)}.$$

例7 设 
$$\begin{cases} x = e^{u} + u \sin v \\ y = e^{u} - u \cos v \end{cases}$$
 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$ 

### 解 运用公式推导的方法.

将所给方程的两边同时对x求偏导数,得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = e^{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \sin v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \cos v \cdot u \\ 0 = e^{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \cos v + u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

例7 设 
$$\begin{cases} x = e^{u} + u \sin v \\ y = e^{u} - u \cos v \end{cases}$$
 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$ 

### 续解 利用高斯消元法解得,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}$$

将所给方程的两边同时对y 求偏导数可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin v + e^u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}$$

例8 设  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , 求 dr,  $d\theta$ .

解 因为  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  对方程组两端对x求偏导数得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \cos \theta + r(-\sin \theta) \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \\ 0 = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} J = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & r(-\sin \theta) \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r \neq 0 \text{ By}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -r\sin\theta \\ 0 & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos\theta, \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -1 \\ \sin\theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\sin\theta}{r}.$$

例8 设  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ , 求  $dr, d\theta$ .

### **续解** 再对方程组两端同时对ソ求偏导数得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \cos \theta + r(-\sin \theta) \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \\ 1 = \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -r \sin \theta \\ -1 & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}.$$

FINAL 
$$dr = \cos \theta dx + \sin \theta dy, d\theta = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} dx + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} dy.$$

## 三、小结

- 1. 隐函数存在定理(分以下几种情况):
  - > 一个方程的情形:
    - (1) F(x,y) = 0; (2) F(x,y,z) = 0;
  - > 方程组情形:

(3) 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (4) 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$$

### 2. 隐函数(组)求导方法:

方法一 利用复合函数求导法则直接计算;

方法二 利用隐函数求导公式;

方法三 利用全微分形式的不变性.

