

## 第十七章 隐函数存在定理

### §1 单个方程的情形

1. 设函数  $F(x, y)$  满足

(1) 在区域  $D: x_0 - a \leq x \leq x_0 + a, y_0 - b \leq y \leq y_0 + b$  上连续;

(2)  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ;

(3) 当  $x$  固定时, 函数  $F(x, y)$  是  $y$  的严格单调函数;

则可得到什么结论? 试证明之.

**解** 由已知条件, 可得结论

(i) 存在函数  $y = f(x)$  定义在  $(x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$  内, 满足  $F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0$ , 且  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ ;

(ii) 函数  $y = f(x)$  在  $(x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$  内连续.

下面进行证明

(i) 由条件 (3), 当  $x$  固定时, 函数  $F(x, y)$  是  $y$  的严格单调函数, 不妨设  $F(x, y)$  关于  $y$  严格单调递.

固定  $x = x_0$ , 由条件 (2) 知  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ , 从而

$$F(x_0, y_0 - b) < 0, \quad F(x_0, y_0 + b) > 0$$

在  $F(x, y)$  中分别固定  $y = y_0 - b$  和  $y = y_0 + b$ , 由一元函数  $F(x, y_0 - b)$  和  $F(x, y_0 + b)$  在  $x_0$  连续, 以及连续函数的保号性, 知  $\exists \alpha_1 > 0$  ( $\alpha_1 < a$ ), 使得当  $x \in (x_0 - \alpha_1, x_0 + \alpha_1)$  时有

$$F(x, y_0 - b) < 0 \tag{1}$$

$\exists \alpha_2 > 0$  ( $\alpha_2 < a$ ), 使得当  $x \in (x_0 - \alpha_2, x_0 + \alpha_2)$  时有

$$F(x, y_0 + b) > 0 \tag{2}$$

取  $\alpha = \min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ , 则当  $x \in (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$  时, (1) (2) 两式同时成立, 对任意

$\bar{x} \in (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$ , 一元函数  $F(\bar{x}, y)$  在  $y \in (y_0 - b, y_0 + b)$  连续, 并且

$$F(\bar{x}, y_0 - b) < 0, \quad F(\bar{x}, y_0 + b) > 0$$

根据一元函数的介值定理,  $\exists \bar{y} \in (y_0 - b, y_0 + b)$ , 使得  $F(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$ .

又因为  $F(\bar{x}, y)$  关于  $y$  在  $[y_0 - b, y_0 + b]$  严格单调上升, 故上述  $\bar{y}$  是唯一的, 这样就确定了一个定义在区间  $(x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$  上的隐函数  $y = f(x)$ , 特别地  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ , 这样就证明了结论 (i);

(ii) 任给  $\bar{x} \in (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$ , 记  $\bar{y} = f(\bar{x})$ , 下证  $f(x)$  在  $\bar{x}$  连续.

对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 不妨让  $\varepsilon$  充分小使得  $[\bar{y} - \varepsilon, \bar{y} + \varepsilon] \subset [y_0 - b, y_0 + b]$ , 因为  $y$  的一元函数  $F(\bar{x}, y)$  在  $[\bar{y} - \varepsilon, \bar{y} + \varepsilon]$  上严格单调上升且  $F(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$ , 所以

$$F(\bar{x}, \bar{y} - \varepsilon) < 0, F(\bar{x}, \bar{y} + \varepsilon) > 0$$

而  $x$  的一元函数  $F(x, \bar{y} - \varepsilon)$  和  $F(x, \bar{y} + \varepsilon)$  在  $x \in (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$  连续, 故  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ , 满足  $(\bar{x} - \delta_1, \bar{x} + \delta_1) \subset (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$ , 而且当  $x \in (\bar{x} - \delta_1, \bar{x} + \delta_1)$  时, 有

$$F(x, \bar{y} - \varepsilon) < 0 \quad (3)$$

$\exists \delta_2 > 0$ , 满足  $(\bar{x} - \delta_2, \bar{x} + \delta_2) \subset (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$ , 而且当  $x \in (\bar{x} - \delta_2, \bar{x} + \delta_2)$  时, 有

$$F(x, \bar{y} + \varepsilon) > 0 \quad (4)$$

取  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} > 0$ , 则当  $x \in (\bar{x} - \delta, \bar{x} + \delta)$  时, (3) (4) 两式同时成立. 因此只要  $x \in (\bar{x} - \delta, \bar{x} + \delta)$ ,  $F(x, y)$  作为  $y$  的函数在  $(\bar{y} - \varepsilon, \bar{y} + \varepsilon)$  就严格单调上升, 且有唯一的零点  $y = f(x)$ , 显然满足  $y \in (\bar{y} - \varepsilon, \bar{y} + \varepsilon)$ , 即  $|f(x) - f(\bar{x})| < \varepsilon$ , 从而结论 (ii) 得证.

2. 方程  $x^2 + y + \sin(xy) = 0$  在原点附近能否用形如  $y = f(x)$  的隐函数表示? 又能否用形如  $x = g(y)$  的隐函数表示?

解 令  $F(x, y) = x^2 + y + \sin(xy)$ , 则  $F(0, 0) = 0$  并且

$$F_x = 2x + y \cos(xy), F_y = 1 + x \cos(xy)$$

它们都在全平面上连续, 而且  $F_y(0, 0) = 1$ , 因而方程在  $(0, 0)$  点的邻域内可唯一地确定可微函数的隐函数  $y = f(x)$ , 但由于  $F_x(0, 0) = 0$ , 因而据此无法判定是否在  $(0, 0)$  点的某邻域内有隐函数  $x = g(y)$  存在.

3. 方程  $F(x, y) = y^2 - x^2(1 - x^2) = 0$  在哪些点的附近可以唯一地确定单值、连续且有

连续导数的函数  $y = f(x)$ .

**解**  $F_x(x, y) = 4x^3 - 2x, F_y(x, y) = 2y$  均在全平面连续, 而且  $F_y(x, y)|_{y \neq 0} \neq 0$ , 因而在方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  的除去  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(\pm 1, 0)$  的解点处, 均可唯一地确定单值、连续、且有连续导数的函数  $y = f(x)$ .

4. 证明有唯一可导函数  $y = y(x)$  满足方程  $\sin y + \sinh y = x$ , 并求出导数  $y'(x)$ , 其中  $\sinh y = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}$ .

**证明** 设  $F(x, y) = \sin y + \sinh y - x$ , 则  $F_x(x, y) = -1$  和  $F_y(x, y) = \cos y + \cosh y$  在全平面连续. 显然当  $y = 0$  时  $F_y(x, y) = \cos y + \cosh y > 0$ ; 当  $y \neq 0$  时, 根据平均值不等式  $\cosh y = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \geq \sqrt{e^y e^{-y}} = 1$ , 也可以得到  $F_y(x, y) = \cos y + \cosh y > 0$ . 因而在方程  $F(x, y) = \sin y + \sinh y - x = 0$  的任一解点附近可确定唯一的可导的函数  $y = y(x)$ , 且

$$y'(x) = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)} = \frac{1}{\cos y + \cosh y}$$

5. 方程  $xy + z \ln y + e^{xz} = 1$  在点  $P_0(0, 1, 1)$  的某邻域内能否确定出某一个变量是另外两个变量的函数.

**解** 设  $F(x, y, z) = xy + z \ln y + e^{xz} - 1$ , 则  $F(0, 1, 1) = 0$ , 而且

$$F_x(x, y, z) = y + ze^{xz}, F_y(x, y, z) = x + \frac{z}{y}, F_z(x, y, z) = \ln y + xe^{xz}$$

均在全平面连续, 又  $F_x(0, 1, 1) = 2 \neq 0$ ,  $F_y(0, 1, 1) = 1 \neq 0$ ,  $F_z(0, 1, 1) = 0$ , 因此在点  $P_0(0, 1, 1)$  的某邻域内, 可以确定出  $x = x(y, z)$ , 亦可确定出  $y = y(x, z)$ , 但由于  $F_z(0, 1, 1) = 0$ , 据此无法确定是否在  $P_0(0, 1, 1)$  点的某邻域内有隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  存在.

6. 设  $f$  是一元函数, 试问  $f$  应满足什么条件, 方程  $2f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$  在点  $(1, 1)$  的邻域内能否确定出唯一的  $y$  是  $x$  的函数.

**解** 设  $F(x, y) = 2f(xy) - f(x) - f(y)$ , 则  $F(1, 1) = 0$ , 且当  $f$  连续可导时, 有

$$F_x(x, y) = 2yf'(xy) - f'(x), \quad F_y(x, y) = 2xf'(xy) - f'(y)$$

它们在 $(1,1)$ 邻域内连续, 而且 $F_x(1,1) = 2f'(1) - f'(1) = f'(1)$ ,  $F_y(1,1) = f'(1)$ , 因而只要 $f'(1) \neq 0$ 时, 就有 $F_y(1,1) \neq 0$ , 这时方程 $2f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$ 在点 $(1,1)$ 的邻域内能确定出唯一的 $y$ 为 $x$ 的函数.

通过上述分析知, 当 $f$ 在 $x_0=1$ 的某邻域内有连续的一阶导数且 $f'(1) \neq 0$ 时, 方程 $2f(x, y) = f(x) + f(y)$ 在点 $(1,1)$ 的邻域内能确定出唯一的 $y$ 为 $x$ 的函数.

7. 设有方程 $x = y + \varphi(y)$ , 其中 $\varphi(0) = 0$ , 且当 $-a < y < a$ 时,  $|\varphi'(y)| \leq k < 1$ . 证明: 存在 $\delta > 0$ , 当 $-\delta < x < \delta$ 时, 存在唯一的可微函数 $y = y(x)$ 满足方程 $x = y + \varphi(y)$ 且 $y(0) = 0$ .

证明 设 $F(x, y) = x - y - \varphi(y)$ , 则 $F(0,0) = 0$ , 且

$$F_x(x, y) = 1, \quad F_y(x, y) = -1 - \varphi'(y) \neq 0$$

由 $F_y(x, y) = -1 - \varphi'(y) \neq 0$ 知函数 $F(x, y)$ 关于 $y$ 在 $(0,0)$ 的某邻域内严格单调, 因而由本节习题 1 知 $\exists \delta > 0$ , 当 $-\delta < x < \delta$ 时, 存在唯一的可微函数 $y = y(x)$ , 满足方程 $x = y + \varphi(y)$ 且 $y(0) = 0$ .

## §2 方程组的情形

1. 试讨论方程组

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}z^2 \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

在点 $P_0(1, -1, 2)$ 的附近能否确定形如 $x = f(z)$ ,  $y = g(z)$ 的隐函数组.

解 令

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 \\ G(x, y, z) = x + y + z - 2 \end{cases}$$

显然 $F(x, y, z)$ 和 $G(x, y, z)$ 在全平面有连续的偏导数, 故它们在点 $P_0(1, -1, 2)$ 的附近固然也有连续偏导数, 而且 $F(1, -1, 2) = 0$ ,  $G(1, -1, 2) = 0$ , 又因为

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0$$

因此在点  $P_0(1, -1, 2)$  的某邻域内方程组可唯一地确定形如  $x = f(z)$ ,  $y = g(z)$  隐函数组.

2. 求下列函数组的反函数组的偏导数:

(1) 设  $u = x \cos \frac{y}{x}$ ,  $v = x \sin \frac{y}{x}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$ ;

(2) 设  $u = e^x + x \sin y$ ,  $v = e^x - x \cos y$ , 求  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$ .

解 (1) 由于  $u = x \cos \frac{y}{x}$ ,  $v = x \sin \frac{y}{x}$ , 故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \sin \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\sin \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \sin \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \cos \frac{y}{x}$$

即函数组  $u = x \cos \frac{y}{x}$ ,  $v = x \sin \frac{y}{x}$  在  $x \neq 0$  处对  $x, y$  的偏导数是连续的, 又由于

$$J = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \sin \frac{y}{x} & -\sin \frac{y}{x} \\ \sin \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} & \cos \frac{y}{x} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

因而由反函数组定理得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} &= \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \cos \frac{y}{x}, & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} &= -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin \frac{y}{x}, \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} &= -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \sin \frac{y}{x}, & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} &= \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x} \sin \frac{y}{x} + \cos \frac{y}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由  $u = e^x + x \sin y$ ,  $v = e^x - x \cos y$  的表达式知它们在全平面存在对  $x, y$  的连续偏导数, 且

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x + \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x - \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \sin y$$

又由于

$$J = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^x + \sin y & x \cos y \\ e^x - \cos y & x \sin y \end{vmatrix} = x(e^x(\sin y - \cos y) + 1)$$

故在  $J \neq 0$  的任何点的邻域内, 都有

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

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

3. 设  $u = \frac{x}{r^2}, v = \frac{y}{r^2}, w = \frac{z}{r^2}$ , 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .

(1) 试求以  $u, v, w$  为自变量的反函数组;

(2) 计算  $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$ .

**解** (1) 根据已知条件  $u = \frac{x}{r^2}, v = \frac{y}{r^2}, w = \frac{z}{r^2}$  可得  $x = ur^2, y = vr^2, z = wr^2$ , 将其代入

公式  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  知  $r^2 = u^2 r^4 + v^2 r^4 + w^2 r^4$ , 化简得

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}$$

因而

$$\begin{cases} x = ur^2 = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2} \\ y = vr^2 = \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2} \\ z = wr^2 = \frac{w}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2} \end{cases}$$

(2) 根据  $u, v, w$  的表达式可得它们对  $x, y, z$  的各个偏导数, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{r^2} & \frac{2x^2}{r^4} & -\frac{2xy}{r^4} & -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \\ -\frac{2xy}{r^4} & \frac{1}{r^2} & \frac{2y^2}{r^4} & -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \\ -\frac{2xz}{r^4} & -\frac{2yz}{r^4} & \frac{1}{r^2} & \frac{2z^2}{r^4} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^{12}} \begin{vmatrix} 2x^2 - r^2 & 2xy & 2xz \\ 2xy & 2y^2 - r^2 & 2yz \\ 2xz & 2yz & 2z^2 - r^2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{r^6} \end{aligned}$$

4. 设  $f_i, \varphi_i$  连续可微, 且

$$F_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f_i(\varphi_1(x_1), \varphi_2(x_2), \dots, \varphi_n(x_n)) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

求  $\frac{\partial(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}$ .

**解** 将  $\varphi_1(x_1), \varphi_2(x_2), \dots, \varphi_n(x_n)$  看作中间变量, 根据复合函数求导法则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)} &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_1} \frac{d\varphi_1}{dx_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_2} \frac{d\varphi_2}{dx_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_n} \frac{d\varphi_n}{dx_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi_1} \frac{d\varphi_1}{dx_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi_2} \frac{d\varphi_2}{dx_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi_n} \frac{d\varphi_n}{dx_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \varphi_1} \frac{d\varphi_1}{dx_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \varphi_2} \frac{d\varphi_2}{dx_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \varphi_n} \frac{d\varphi_n}{dx_n} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{d\varphi_1}{dx_1} \cdot \frac{d\varphi_2}{dx_2} \dots \frac{d\varphi_n}{dx_n} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi_n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \varphi_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \varphi_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \varphi_n} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \varphi'_1(x_1) \varphi'_2(x_2) \dots \varphi'_n(x_n) \frac{\partial(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)}{\partial(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n)} \end{aligned}$$

5. 据理说明：在点  $(0,1)$  附近是否存在连续可微函数  $f(x,y)$  和  $g(x,y)$  满足

$f(0,1)=1$ ,  $g(0,1)=-1$ , 且

$$[f(x,y)]^3 + xg(x,y) - y = 0,$$

$$[g(x,y)]^3 + yf(x,y) - x = 0.$$

分析 令

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = u^3 + xv - y \\ G(x,y,u,v) = v^3 + yu - x \end{cases}$$

则  $F, G$  关于各个变元在  $P_0(0,1,1,-1)$  附近有连续偏导数, 又

$$F(0,1,1,-1) = 0, \quad G(0,1,1,-1) = 0,$$

且  $\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} \Big|_{(0,1,1,-1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 3u^2 & x \\ y & 3v^2 \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(0,1,1,-1)} = 9 \neq 0$ , 因而由隐函数存在定理, 在点  $(0,1)$  附近存

在连续可微函数  $u = f(x,y)$  和  $v = g(x,y)$  满足  $f(0,1)=1$ ,  $g(0,1)=-1$ , 且

$$[f(x,y)]^3 + xg(x,y) - y = 0,$$

$$[g(x,y)]^3 + yf(x,y) - x = 0.$$

6. 设

$$\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z, t), \\ g(y, z, t) = 0, \\ h(z, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

在什么条件下  $u$  是  $x, y$  的函数? 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

解 考虑  $\begin{cases} g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$ , 若  $g(y, z, t), h(z, t)$  满足:

(1) 在某一点  $p_0 = (y_0, z_0, t_0)$  附近对各变量有一阶连续偏导数;

(2)  $g(p_0) = h(p_0) = 0$ ;

(3)  $J = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)}|_{p_0} \neq 0$ .

则在  $y_0$  点附近以上方程组唯一地确定一组函数  $z = z(y), t = t(y)$ , 且这组函数在  $y_0$  点附近连续可微, 从而  $u = f(x, y, u, v) = f(x, y, z(y), t(y))$  就是关于  $x, y$  的函数. 并有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, t)} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, y)}, \text{ 其中 } J = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)}.$$

7. 设函数  $u = u(x)$  由方程组

$$\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z), \\ g(x, y, z) = 0, \\ h(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

所确定, 求  $\frac{du}{dx}, \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}$ .

解 由于原方程组能确定函数  $u = u(x)$ , 根据方程组中  $u$  的表达式可知  $g(x, y, z) = 0$

和  $h(x, y, z) = 0$  能确定  $y, z$  是  $x$  的函数, 从而

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(x, z)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, x)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} \quad (*)$$

因此



$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(x, z)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, x)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)}$$

再对  $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$  左右两边关于  $x$  求导, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$  由 (\*) 式给出, 而且根据 (\*) 式知  $\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}$  的表达式中

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(x, z)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} + \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(x, z)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} \right) \right] \bigg/ \left( \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} \right)^2, \\ \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} &= \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, x)} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} + \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, x)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} \right) \right] \bigg/ \left( \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

8. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y, z, t) = 0, \\ g(x, y, z, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

求  $dz$ .

解 由已知条件知方程组能确定函数组  $z = z(x, y), t = t(x, y)$ , 故

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(x, t)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(z, t)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(y, t)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(z, t)}$$

$$\text{因而 } dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left[ -\frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(x, t)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(z, t)} \right] dx + \left[ -\frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(y, t)} \bigg/ \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(z, t)} \right] dy.$$

9. 设

$$\begin{cases} u = f(x - ut, y - ut, z - ut), \\ g(x, y, z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ . 这时  $t$  是自变量还是因变量?

解 在  $g(x, y, z) = 0$  两边对  $x, y$  求导, 有  $g_1 + g_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $g_2 + g_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 从而得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{g_1}{g_3}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{g_2}{g_3}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= f_1 \left( 1 - t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + f_2 \left( -t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + f_3 \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= f_1 - f_1 t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - f_2 t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - f_3 t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_3 \left( -\frac{g_1}{g_3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

从中解出  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1 g_3 - f_3 g_1}{g_3 [1 + t(f_1 + f_2 + f_3)]}$ , 同样由对称性得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{f_2 g_3 - f_3 g_2}{g_3 [1 + t(f_1 + f_2 + f_3)]}$ ,

其中  $t$  是自变量.

10. 设  $(x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0)$  满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + f(y) + f(z) = F(u), \\ g(x) + g(y) + g(z) = G(u), \\ h(x) + h(y) + h(z) = H(u), \end{cases}$$

这里假定所有的函数有连续的导数.

(1) 说出一个能在该点邻域内确定  $x, y, z$  作为  $u$  的函数的充分条件;

(2) 在  $f(x) = x, g(x) = x^2, h(x) = x^3$  的情形下, 上述条件相当于什么?

解 (1) 设  $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0)$ , 则根据已知条件可知, 当条件

$$(i) \begin{cases} f(x_0) + f(y_0) + f(z_0) = F(u_0), \\ g(x_0) + g(y_0) + g(z_0) = G(u_0), \\ h(x_0) + h(y_0) + h(z_0) = H(u_0); \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) J|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x) & f'(y) & f'(z) \\ g'(x) & g'(y) & g'(z) \\ h'(x) & h'(y) & h'(z) \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x_0) & f'(y_0) & f'(z_0) \\ g'(x_0) & g'(y_0) & g'(z_0) \\ h'(x_0) & h'(y_0) & h'(z_0) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

同时成立时, 方程组就能在  $P_0$  的邻域内确定  $x, y, z$  作为  $u$  的函数.

(2) 在  $f(x) = x, g(x) = x^2, h(x) = x^3$  的情形下, 上述条件相当于

$$(i) \quad x_0 + y_0 + z_0 = F(u_0), x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = G(u_0), x_0^3 + y_0^3 + z_0^3 = H(u_0).$$

$$(ii) J = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2x_0 & 2y_0 & 2z_0 \\ 3x_0^2 & 3y_0^2 & 3z_0^2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ x_0^2 & y_0^2 & z_0^2 \end{vmatrix} = 6(y_0 - x_0)(z_0 - x_0)(z_0 - y_0) \neq 0.$$

即  $x_0, y_0, z_0$  两两不等.

11. 设  $x = u, y = \frac{u}{1+uv}, z = \frac{u}{1+uw}$ , 取  $u, v$  为新的自变量,  $w$  为新的因变量, 变换方程

$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2.$$

解 由  $x = u, y = \frac{u}{1+uv}$  可得

$$\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) = x, \\ v = v(x, y) = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}. \end{cases}$$

由于取  $u, v$  为新的自变量,  $w$  为新的因变量, 因而

$$z = \frac{u}{1+uw} = z(u, w) = z(u, w(u, v)) = z(u(x, y), w(u(x, y), v(x, y)))$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{u}{1+uw} \right) \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left( \frac{u}{1+uw} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left( \frac{u}{1+uw} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(1+uw)^2} \left( 1 - u^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 + 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \left( \frac{u}{1+uw} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{u^2}{(1+uw)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \end{aligned}$$

代入方程  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$  得

$$\frac{u^2}{(1+uw)^2} \left( 1 - u^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{u^2}{(1+uw)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \left( \frac{u}{1+uw} \right)^2$$

化简后得到  $u^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$ , 这就是方程  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$  用  $w = w(u, v)$  表示的新形式.