

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 $\alpha > 0$, 使得在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一领域内, 方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 唯一地确定了一个定义在 $(x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$ 内的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 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 严格单调递增.

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, 存在 $\alpha_1 > 0$ ($\alpha_1 < a$), 使得当 $x \in (x_0 - \alpha_1, x_0 + \alpha_1)$ 时, 有

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

同理, 存在 $\alpha_2 > 0$ ($\alpha_2 < a$), 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, 存在 $\bar{y} \in (y_0 - b, y_0 + b)$, 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 ε 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 $F(x, \bar{y} + \varepsilon) > 0$ 在 $x \in (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha)$ 连续, 因而存在 $\delta_1 > 0$, 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

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

同理, 存在 $\delta_2 > 0$, 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 $F(x) = x^2 + y + \sin(xy)$, 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 由于 $F_x(x, y) = 4x^3 - 2x$, $F_y(x, y) = 2y$ 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. 证明有唯一可导的函数 $y = y(x)$ 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 $F_x(x, y) = -1$, $F_y(x, y) = \cos y + \cosh y$ 均在全平面连续. 又因为当 $y = 0$ 时, $F_y(x, y) = \cos y + \cosh y > 0$; 当 $y \neq 0$ 时, 根据平均值不等式, $\cosh y = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} \geq \sqrt{e^y e^{-y}} = 1$, 也得到 $F_y(x, y) = \cos y + \cosh y > 0$, 因而在方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 的任一解点附近, 可确定唯一可导的函数 $y = y(x)$, 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, 可以确定出隐函数 $x = x(y, z)$, 亦可确定出隐函数 $y = y(x, z)$, 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

邻域内能确定出唯一的 y 为 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

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

它们在 $(1, 1)$ 的某邻域内连续, 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 是 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, 而且 $f'(1) \neq 0$ 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.

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

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

由 $F_y(x, y) \neq 0$ 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 $y(0) = 0$.

§ 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

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

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 $x = f(z), y = g(z)$ 的隐函数组.

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

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

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 $u = e^x + x \sin y, v = e^x - x \cos y$ 的表达式可得, 它们在全平面存在对 x, y 的连续偏导数, 且

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

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 $r^2 = r^4(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)$, 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

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

4. 设 f_i, φ_i 连续可微, 且

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

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

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

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

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

解 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

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

且 $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} \bigg|_{(0,1,1,-1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 3u^2 & x \\ y & 3v^2 \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(0,1,1,-1)} = 9 \neq 0$, 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 $g(y, z, t) = 0$ 和 $h(z, t) = 0$, 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) $g(y_0, z_0, t_0) = h(y_0, z_0, t_0) = 0$;

(3) $J = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \Big|_{P_0} \neq 0$.

则在 y_0 点附近方程组 $\begin{cases} g(y, z, t) = 0, \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$ 唯一地确定一组函数 $\begin{cases} z = z(y), \\ t = t(y) \end{cases}$, 而且这组函数在 y_0

点附近连续可微, 从而 $u = f(x, y, z, t) = f(x, y, z(y), t(y))$ 就是关于 x, y 的函数, 并有

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

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

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

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

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

同时成立时, 方程组就能在 $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0)$ 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

$$(i) \begin{cases} x_0 + y_0 + z_0 = F(u_0), \\ x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = G(u_0), \\ x_0^3 + y_0^3 + z_0^3 = H(u_0). \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

同理

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

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

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

化简后得到 $u^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$, 即 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$, 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.

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