第四节 隐函数和参数方程求导 一、隐函数的导数

若由方程F(x,y)=0 可确定y是x的函数,则称此函数为隐函数.

由y = f(x)表示的函数,称为显函数.

例如,
$$x-y^3-1=0$$
 显函数 $y=\sqrt[3]{1-x}$ $y^5+2y-x-3x^7=0$ 可确定 y 是 x 的函数 (不能显化)

隐函数求导方法: F(x,y)=0

两边对x求导

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}F(x,y) = 0$ (含导数y的方程)

例1. 求由方程 $y^5 + 2y - x - 3x^7 = 0$ 确定的隐函数

$$y = y(x)$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处的导数 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=0}$.

因
$$x = 0$$
 时 $y = 0$,故 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$

例2. 求椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 在点 $(2, \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3})$ 处的切线方程.

解: 椭圆方程两边对 x 求导

$$\frac{x}{8} + \frac{2}{9}y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\therefore y' \Big|_{\substack{x=2\\y=\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}}} = -\frac{9}{16} \frac{x}{y} \Big|_{\substack{x=2\\y=\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

故切线方程为 $y-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(x-2)$

即
$$\sqrt{3}x + 4y - 8\sqrt{3} = 0$$

说明:

1) 幂指函数 $y = u(x)^{v(x)}$ 求导,用对数求导法:

$$\ln y = v \ln u$$

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = v' \ln u + \frac{u'v}{u}$$

$$y' = u^{v} \left(v' \ln u + \frac{u'v}{u} \right)$$
注意:
$$y' = u^{v} \ln u \cdot v' + vu^{v-1} \cdot u'$$

按指数函数 复合求导公式

按幂函数复合求导公式

例3. 求 $y = x^{\sin x} (x > 0)$ 的导数.

答案

$$\therefore y' = x^{\sin x} (\cos x \cdot \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x})$$

2) 有些显函数用对数求导法求导很方便.

又如,
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$$

两边取对数

$$(\ln |u|)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)}} \left[\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} \right]$$

二、由参数方程确定的函数的导数

若参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
 可确定一个 $y = x$ 之间的函数

关系,
$$\varphi(t)$$
, $\psi(t)$ 可导,且 $[\varphi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2 \neq 0$,则

$$\varphi'(t) \neq 0$$
时,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

$$\psi'(t) \neq 0$$
时,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \frac{1}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\psi'(t)}$$

(此时看成x是y的函数) dt

若上述参数方程中 $\varphi(t)$, $\psi(t)$ 二阶可导, 且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$, 则由它确定的函数 y = f(x) 可求二阶导数.

利用新的参数方程
$$\begin{cases}
x = \varphi(t) \\
\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}
\end{cases}$$
可得
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \left/\frac{dx}{dt}\right.$$

$$= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^2(t)} \left/\varphi'(t)\right.$$

$$= \frac{\psi''(t)\varphi'(t) - \psi'(t)\varphi''(t)}{\varphi'^3(t)}$$

例4. 设由方程
$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 2t \\ t^2 - y + \varepsilon \sin y = 1 \end{cases}$$
 (0 < \varepsilon < 1)

确定函数
$$y = y(x)$$
, 求 $\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}$.

解: 方程组两边对t求导,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t} = 2t + 2 \\ 2t - \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t} + \varepsilon \cos y \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t} = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t} = 2(t+1) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t} = \frac{2t}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y} \end{cases}$$

故
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} / \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{t}{(t+1)(1-\varepsilon\cos y)}$$

注意: 已知
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \times \left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}\right)$$

例5. 1、已知:
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ y = 1 - t \end{cases}$$
 求:
$$\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$
 解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{t}; \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{t^2}{t^2} / t = \frac{1}{t^3}$$

2、设
$$\begin{cases} x = f'(t) \\ y = t f'(t) - f(t) \end{cases}, \text{且 } f''(t) \neq 0, \text{求 } \frac{d^2 y}{d x^2}.$$

解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{tf''(t)}{f''(t)} = t$$
, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{f''(t)}$

练习

1. 设 y = y(x) 由方程 $e^y + xy = e$ 确定, 求 y'(0), y''(0).

解:方程两边对x求导,得

$$e^y y' + y + x y' = 0$$

再求导,得

$$e^{y}y'^{2} + (e^{y} + x)y'' + 2y' = 0$$

当
$$x = 0$$
 时, $y = 1$, 故由① 得 $y'(0) = -\frac{1}{e}$

再代入② 得
$$y''(0) = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

2.
$$\Re \left\{ \begin{cases} x = 3t^2 + 2t \\ e^y \sin t - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}, \Re \left. \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right|_{t=0} \right.$$

解: 方程组两边同时对 t 求导,得

万程组两边同时对
$$t$$
 求导, 得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 6t + 2 \\ e^{y} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \sin t + e^{y} \cos t - \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{e^{y} \cos t}{1 - e^{y} \sin t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}}\bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{e^y \cos t}{(1-e^y \sin t)(6t+2)}\bigg|_{t=0} = \frac{e}{2}$$

补充:

设
$$y = (\sin x)^{\tan x} + \frac{x}{x^{\ln x}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{(2+x)^2}}, xy'.$$