

高数基础班 (17)

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多元函数微分法及举例 (复合函数微分法; 隐函数微分法)

P137-P144

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还不关注，
你就慢了



第二节 多元函数微分法

本节内容要点

一. 考试内容概要

(一) 复合函数微分法

(二) 隐函数微分法

二. 常考题型与典型例题

题型一 复合函数的偏导数与全微分

题型二 隐函数的偏导数与全微分

考试内容概要

$$y = f(u), u = \varphi(x) \Rightarrow y = f[\varphi(x)]$$

(一) 复合函数的微分法

定理4 设 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 处有对 x 及对

$$y \sim u \sim x$$

$$y'_x = y'_u \cdot u'_x = f'(u) \varphi'(x)$$

的偏导数, 函数 $z = f(u, v)$ 在对应点 (u, v) 处有连续偏导数, 则 $z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)]$ 在点 (x, y) 处的两个偏导数

$$dy = y'_x dx = y'_u u'_x dx = y'_u du$$

存在, 且有

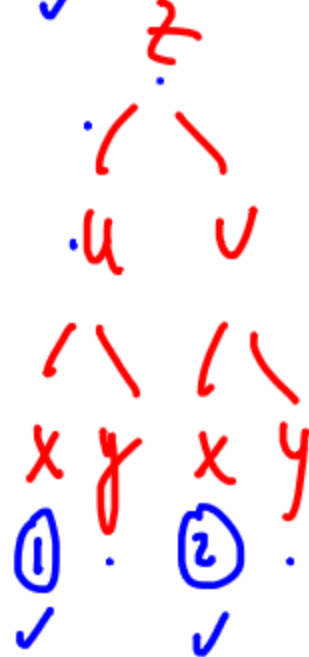
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

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

全微分形式的不变性

设函数 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = u(x, y)$ 及 $v = v(x, y)$ 都有连续的一阶偏导数, 则复合函数 $z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)]$ 的全微分

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$



(二) 隐函数的微分法

1) 由方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$

$$y' = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$$

$$F'_x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = x(y, z)$$

2) 由方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$

$$(2) F'_x + F'_z \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 0$$

① 若 $F(x, y, z)$ 在点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的某一邻域内有连续

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 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的某邻域可唯一确定一个

有连续偏导数的函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 并有

$$(3) F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_z dz = 0$$

$$dz = \left(\begin{matrix} \\ z_x \end{matrix} \right) dx + \left(\begin{matrix} \\ z_y \end{matrix} \right) dy$$

$$(1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$$

常考题型与典型例题

常考题型

复合函数及隐函数的偏导数与全微分的计算



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一. 复合函数偏导数与全微分

【例1】(2011年1) 设函数 $F(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$, 则

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

【解1】 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{y \sin xy}{1+x^2 y^2}$ ✓✓

先代后求

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2 \cos(xy)(1+x^2 y^2) - 2xy^3 \sin xy}{(1+x^2 y^2)^2} \quad ?$$

故 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = 4.$

【例1】(2011年1) 设函数 $F(x,y) = \int_0^{xy} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$, 则

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \quad = \varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} \checkmark$$

【解2】 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{y \sin xy}{1+x^2 y^2}$ \checkmark
 $\underline{F_x(x,2)} = \underline{\frac{2 \sin 2x}{1+4x^2}} = \varphi(x) \quad \varphi(0)=0$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = F_{xx}(0,2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{x(1+4x^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{x(1+4x^2)} = 4$$

① 先求后求 \checkmark

② 定义 \checkmark

【例2】(2011年3) 设 $z = (1 + \frac{x}{y})^{\frac{x}{y}}$, 则 $dz|_{(1,1)}$ = _____.

$[(1 + 2\ln 2)(dx - dy)]$

$u=1$

【解1】令 $\frac{x}{y} = u$, $z = (1+u)^u$, $dz = z'_u du$ $du = d\frac{x}{y}$

$z = e^{u \ln(1+u)}$, $dz = e^{u \ln(1+u)} \left[\ln(1+u) + \frac{u}{1+u} \right] \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2}$

$dz|_{(1,1)} = 2 \left[\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] (dx - dy)$ $z'_x(1,1), z'_y(1,1)$

【解2】 $z(x, 1) = \frac{(1+x)^x}{1} = e^{x \ln(1+x)}$ ✓

$z'_x(x, 1) = e^{x \ln(1+x)} \left[\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x} \right]$

$z'_x(1,1) = 2 \left[\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] = 1 + 2\ln 2$

$z(1, y) = (1 + \frac{1}{y})^{\frac{1}{y}}$ $\frac{1}{y} = u$ $(1+u)^u$

$dz = (1 + 2\ln 2)(dx - dy)$
 $z'_y(1,1) = (1 + 2\ln 2)(-1)$

【例3】(2007年, 1) 设 $f(u, v)$ 为二元可微函数, $z = f(\underline{x^y}, \underline{y^x})$,

则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. $(x^y)' = yx^{y-1}$

$$[yx^{y-1}f_1 + y^x \ln y f_2]$$

【解1】 $u = \underline{x^y}$, $v = \underline{y^x}$, $z = f(u, v)$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} y x^{y-1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} y^x \ln y$$



【解2】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 y x^{y-1} + f'_2 y^x \ln y$ ✓

【例4】(2017年1, 2) 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有2阶连续导数,

$y = f(\overset{\checkmark}{e^x}, \overset{\checkmark}{\cos x})$, 求 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}, \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0}$.

$\left[\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = f'_u(1,1), \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0} = f''_{uu}(1,1) + f''_{uv}(1,1) - f'_v(1,1) \right]$

【解】

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \underbrace{f'_1}_{\checkmark} e^x + \underbrace{f'_2}_{\checkmark} (-\sin x), \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = f'_1(1,1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \underbrace{f''_{11}}_{\checkmark} e^{2x} + \underbrace{f''_{12}}_{\checkmark} e^x + \underbrace{f''_{22}}_{\checkmark} \sin^2 x - \underbrace{f'_2}_{\checkmark} \cos x$$

$$+ \underbrace{f''_{12}}_{\checkmark} (-e^x \sin x) + \underbrace{f''_{21}}_{\checkmark} (-e^x \sin x)$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0} = f''_{11}(1,1) + f'_1(1,1) - f'_2(1,1)$$



【例5】(2019年3) 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 具有2阶连续偏导数, 函数

$$g(x, y) = \underline{xy} - f(\overset{\checkmark\checkmark}{x+y}, \overset{\checkmark}{x-y}), \text{ 求 } \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}}_{[1-3f_{11}-f_{22}]} \quad f''_{12} = f''_{21}$$

【解】 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y - (f'_1) - (f'_2)$ $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = -[f''_{11} + f''_{12}] - [f''_{21} + f''_{22}]$ *

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - [f''_{11} - f''_{12}] - [f''_{21} - f''_{22}]$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x - \underline{f'_1} + \underline{f'_2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -[f''_{11} - f''_{12}] + [f''_{21} - f''_{22}]$$

$$\text{所求} = 1 - 3f''_{11} - f''_{22}$$

【例6】(2009年2) 设 $z = f(\overset{\vee}{x} + \overset{\vee}{y}, \overset{\vee}{x} - \overset{\vee}{y}, \overset{\vee}{xy})$, 其中 f 具有二阶

连续偏导数, 求 \textcircled{dz} 与 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 + yf'_3$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 - f'_2 + xf'_3$

z_x z_y

$$dz = f'_1(dx + dy)$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (f'_1 + f'_2 + yf'_3)dx + (f'_1 - f'_2 + xf'_3)dy + f'_2(dx - dy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \underbrace{f''_{11} - f''_{12} + xf''_{13}}_{\checkmark} + \underbrace{f''_{21} - f''_{22} + xf''_{23}}_{\checkmark} + \underbrace{f'_3 + y(f''_{31} - f''_{32} + xf''_{33})}_{\checkmark} + f'_3(ydx + xdy) \\ &= f''_{11} + (x + y)\underline{f''_{13}} - f''_{22} + (x - y)\underline{f''_{23}} + xyf''_{33} + f'_3 \\ &= (\quad)dx + (\quad)dy \end{aligned}$$

【例7】(2011年1, 2) 设函数 $z = f(\overset{\checkmark}{xy}, \overset{\checkmark}{yg(x)})$, 其中函数 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 函数 $\underset{\circ}{g(x)}$ 可导且在 $\underset{\circ}{x=1}$ 处取得极值

$\underline{g(1)=1}$. 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}}$ ✓

【解1】由 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$ 知

$g(1)$ $g'(1)=0$

✓ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{yf'_1} + \overset{\checkmark}{yg'(x)} \overset{\checkmark}{f'_2}$ 是代进去

✓ $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \underline{f'_1} + \underline{y[xf''_{11} + g(x)f''_{12}]} + \underline{g'(x)f'_2} + \underline{yg'(x)[xf''_{21} + g(x)f''_{22}]}$?

由题意 $g(1)=1, g'(1)=0$, 在上式中令 $x=1, y=1$ 得

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = \underline{f'_1(1,1)} + \underline{f''_{11}(1,1)} + \underline{f''_{12}(1,1)}.$

【例7】(2011年1, 2) 设函数 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$ ，其中函数 f 具有二阶连续偏导数，函数 $g(x)$ 可导且在 $x=1$ 处取得极值

$g(1)=1$. 求 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}}$.

先代后求

【解2】由 $z = f(xy, yg(x))$ 知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + yg'(x)f'_2,$$

$$x=1$$

$$g'(1)=0$$

由题意 $g(1)=1, g'(1)=0$ ，在上式中令 $x=1$ 得

$$z_x(1, y) = yf'_1(y, y)$$

$$z_{xy}(1, y) = f'_1(y, y) + y[f''_{11}(y, y) + f''_{12}(y, y)]$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = f'_1(1, 1) + f''_{11}(1, 1) + f''_{12}(1, 1).$$

$$y=1$$

【例8】(2014年1, 2) 设函数 $f(u)$ 具有二阶连续导数,

$$z = f(e^x \cos y) \text{ 满足 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y)e^{2x}.$$

若 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$, 求 $f(u)$ 的表达式。

【解】令 $e^x \cos y = u$, 则 $z = f(u)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'(u)e^x \sin y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u)e^{2x} \cos^2 y + f'(u)e^x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u)e^{2x} \sin^2 y - f'(u)e^x \cos y$$

$$f''(u) = 4f(u) + u$$

$$f''(u) - 4f(u) = u e^{0u}$$

$$f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u} \quad f^* = au + b,$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$e^{2x} f''(u) = (4f(u) + u) e^{2x}$$

$$r^2 - 4 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = \pm 2$$

$$f^* = au + b$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4}, b = 0.$$

$$f(u) = \underbrace{C_1}_{\text{积分}} e^{2u} + \underbrace{C_2}_{\text{积分}} e^{-2u} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}u}_{\text{特解}}$$

$$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{16}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{16},$$

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{16}(e^{2u} - e^{-2u} - 4u)$$

二、隐函数的偏导数与全微分

【例9】(2015年2, 3) 若函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程

$e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$ 确定, 则 $dz|_{(0,0)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【解1】由 $x=0, y=0$ 知 $z=0$

方程 $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$ 两端微分得

$$e^{x+2y+3z}(dx + 2dy + 3dz) + yzdx + xzdy + xydz = 0$$

将 $x=0, y=0, z=0$ 代入上式得

$$dx + 2dy + 3dz = 0$$

则 $dz|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3}(dx + 2dy).$

【例9】(2015年2, 3) 若函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程

$e^{x+2y+3z} + \underbrace{xyz}_{\sqrt{xyz}} = 1$ 确定, 则 $dz|_{(0,0)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【解2】由 $\underbrace{x=0, y=0}_{\sqrt{xyz}} \quad \text{知} \quad \underline{z=0}$

$$dz|_{(0,0)} = \underline{z_x(0,0)}dx + \underline{z_y(0,0)}dy$$

在 $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$ 中令 $\underline{y=0}$ 得, $\underline{e^{x+3z} = 1}$, 两边对 x 求导得

$$e^{x+3z}(1+3z_x) = 0,$$

$$z_x(0,0) = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

同理可得 $z_y(0,0) = -\frac{2}{3}$

则 $dz|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3}(dx + 2dy).$

$\underline{z'_x(0,0)}, \underline{z'_y(0,0)}$

先代后求

【例10】(1988年4) 已知 $u + e^u = xy$, 求

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$F = u + e^u - xy = 0$$

【解】等式 $u + e^u = xy$ 两端对 x 求偏导得

$$(1 + e^u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y$$

$$u = u(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{1 + e^u}$$

同理可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{1 + e^u}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(1 + e^u) - e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} y}{(1 + e^u)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + e^u} - \frac{xye^u}{(1 + e^u)^3}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{F'_x}{F'_u} = - \frac{-y}{1 + e^u} = \frac{y}{1 + e^u}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = - \frac{F'_y}{F'_u} = - \frac{-x}{1 + e^u} = \frac{x}{1 + e^u}$$

(3)

$$(1 + e^u) du = y dx + x dy$$

$$du = \frac{y}{1 + e^u} dx + \frac{x}{1 + e^u} dy$$

【例11】(2010年1, 2) 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$

确定, 其中 F 为可微函数, 且 $F'_2 \neq 0$, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (\quad)$.

(A) x

✓ (B) z

(C) $-x$

(D) $-z$

【解】 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{-\frac{xy}{x^2}F_1 - \frac{xz}{x^2}F_2}{\frac{1}{x}F_2}, y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{y}{x}F_1}{\frac{1}{x}F_2}, \frac{F'_x}{F'_z}$

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$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{-\frac{y}{x}F_1 - \frac{z}{x}F_2}{\frac{1}{x}F_2} - \frac{\frac{y}{x}F_1}{\frac{1}{x}F_2} = z$$

故应选 (B).

【例12】(2001年3) 设 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 有连续的一阶偏导数,

又函数 $y = y(x)$ 及 $z = z(x)$ 分别由下列两式确定:

$e^{xy} - xy = 2$ 和 $e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

【解1】 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx}$. (1)

由 $e^{xy} - xy = 2$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$e^{xy} \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) - \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}.$$

又由 $e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$e^x = \frac{\sin(x-z)}{x-z} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{dz}{dx} \right), \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}.$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \left[1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)} \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}.$$



【例12】(2001年3) 设 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 有连续的一阶偏导数,

又函数 $y = y(x)$ 及 $z = z(x)$ 分别由下列两式确定:

(2) $e^{xy} - xy = 2$ 和 (3) $e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

【解2】 $du = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$ (1)

等式 $e^{xy} - xy = 2$ 两端微分得

$$e^{xy}(ydx + xdy) - (ydx + xdy) = 0, \quad dy = -\frac{y}{x}dx$$

等式 $e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 两端微分得

$$e^x dx = \frac{\sin(x-z)}{x-z} (dx - dz), \quad dz = \left(1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}\right) dx.$$

$$du = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \left[1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)} \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] dx$$

$$du = () dx$$

【例13】(2008年3) 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 - z =$

$\varphi(x + y + z)$ 所确定的函数, 其中 φ 具有二阶导数, 且 $\varphi' \neq -1$.

(I) 求 dz ✓

(II) 记 $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x - y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right), \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

【解1】(I) 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z - \varphi(x + y + z)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'}$$

$$\varphi'(x + y + z)$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{1}{1 + \varphi'} [(2x - \varphi') dx + (2y - \varphi') dy].$$

(II) 由于 $u(x, y) = \frac{2}{1 + \varphi'}$, 所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2}{(1 + \varphi')^2} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \varphi'' = -\frac{2(2x + 1)\varphi''}{(1 + \varphi')^3}.$$

【例13】(2008年3) 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$ 所确定的函数, 其中 φ 具有二阶导数, 且 $\varphi' \neq -1$.

(I) 求 dz

(II) 记 $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x-y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

【解2】(I) 对等式 $x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$ 两端求微分, 得

$$2x dx + 2y dy - dz = \varphi' \cdot (dx + dy + dz).$$

解出 dz , 得

$$dz = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dx + \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dy.$$

(II) 同解1.



还不关注，
你就慢了



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