

# 隐函数的求导法则

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# 由方程确定的隐函数的求导法则:



#### 1. 二元函数方程确定的一元隐函数

定理1: 设二元函数 F(x,y) 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  的某一邻域内满足:

① 具有连续偏导; ②  $F(x_0,y_0)=0$ ; ③  $F_y(x_0,y_0)\neq 0$  则方程 F(x,y)=0在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域内可以唯一确定一个连续且有连续导数的函数 y=f(x),它满足  $y_0=f(x_0)$ ,并有求导公式:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

定理中的存在性的证明 (略)



## 下面推导求导公式:



设y = f(x)为方程F(x,y) = 0所确定的隐函数,则有:

$$F(x,f(x)) \equiv 0$$

关于x求导,得

$$F_x + F_y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0$$

由  $F_y$  连续,且  $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ ,则存在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某一邻域内  $F_y \neq 0$ ,故有:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$





例1: 验证方程  $F(x,y) = xy + e^x - e^y = 0$ 在 (0,0)的某一邻域内

能唯一确定一个有连续导数的隐函数 y = f(x), 并求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

解: 验证三个条件: 由 ①  $F_x = y + e^x$ ,  $F_v = x - e^y$  连续,

并且 ② F(0,0) = 0; ③  $F_{\nu}(0,0) = -1 \neq 0$ 

由定理1,可唯一确定有连续导数的函数 y = f(x),且 f(0) = 0

并有求导公式: 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{e^x + y}{e^y - x}$$

故: 
$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{e^x + y}{e^y - x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 1$$



# 由方程确定的隐函数的求导法则:



#### 2. 三元函数方程确定的二元隐函数

定理2: 设三元函数 F(x,y,z) 在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$  的某一邻域内满足:

① 具有连续偏导; ②  $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ; ③  $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$  则方程 F(x, y, z) = 0在点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的某一邻域内可以唯一确定一个连续且有连续偏导的函数 z = f(x, y),它满足  $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ ,并有偏导公式:

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

定理中的存在性的证明 (略)



#### 下面推导偏导公式:



设 z = f(x,y) 为方程 F(x,y,z) = 0 所确定的隐函数,则有:

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$
 所确定的总函数,则为
$$F(x, y, f(x, y)) \equiv 0 \qquad F = \frac{x}{z}$$

关于x,y求偏导,得

$$F_x + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, F_y + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

由  $F_z$ 连续,且  $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ ,则存在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的某一邻域,

有 $F_z \neq 0$ , 故有:

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





解: 设 
$$F(x, y, z) = e^{-xy} - 2z + e^z$$
, 则:

$$F_x = -ye^{-xy}, F_y = -xe^{-xy}, F_z = e^z - 2$$

当 $z \neq \ln 2$ 时,由定理2,得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{ye^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xe^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}$$

可对方程全微分 求得两个偏导





$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y e^{-xy}}{e^z - 2} \right)$$

对 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
 关于 y 求偏导,则有  $z = f(x,y)$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{ye^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}$   $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{ye^{-xy}}{e^z - 2} \right)$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xe^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}$ 

$$=\frac{(e^z-2)(e^{-xy}-xye^{-xy})-ye^{-xy}e^z\cdot\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(e^z-2)^2}$$

$$=\frac{e^{-xy}[(1-xy)(e^z-2)^2-xye^{z-xy}]}{(e^z-2)^3}$$



# 由方程组确定的隐函数的求导法则:



定理3: 设函数 F(x, y, u, v), G(x, y, u, v) 在点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的某一邻域内满足:

① 具有连续偏导; ②  $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0, G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$ ;

③ 雅可比行列式 
$$J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$
 在  $P_0(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)$ 点不为零

则方程组  $\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $P_0(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)$ 的某一邻域内可以

唯一确定一组连续且有连续偏导的函数 u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y),





## 它们满足 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$ , 并且有偏导公式:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (x, v)} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (y, v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, x)} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, y)}$$

定理中的存在性的证明 (略)



### 下面推导偏导公式:



设方程组 
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定隐函数组 
$$\begin{cases} u = u(x,y) \\ v = v(x,y) \end{cases}$$
 则有:
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0 \\ G(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0 \end{cases}$$

关于 
$$x$$
求偏导,得: 
$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot u_x + F_v \cdot v_x = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot u_x + G_v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases} \left( \mathcal{J} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0 \right)$$

解之,得 
$$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (x, v)}, \quad v_x = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\mathcal{J}} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, x)}$$

关于y的偏导,同理可得。





例3: 设方程组 
$$\begin{cases} u^3 + xv = y \\ v^3 + yu = x \end{cases}$$
 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 

解: (法一)

方程组关于 
$$x$$
求偏导: 
$$\begin{cases} 3u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 3v^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \end{cases}$$

解之,得: 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{3v^3 + x}{9u^2v^2 - xy}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{3u^2 + vy}{9u^2v^2 - xy}$$

同理,得: 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{3v^2 + ux}{9u^2v^2 - xy}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{3u^3 + y}{9u^2v^2 - xy}$$





#### (法二) 利用全微分形式不变性

对方程组全微分: 
$$\begin{cases} 3u^2 du + x dv + v dx = dy \\ 3v^2 dv + y du + u dy = dx \end{cases}$$

解之,得: 
$$du = -\frac{3v^3 + x}{9u^2v^2 - xy} dx + \frac{3v^2 + ux}{9u^2v^2 - xy} dy$$
$$dv = \frac{3u^2 + vy}{9u^2v^2 - xy} dx - \frac{3u^3 + y}{9u^2v^2 - xy} dy$$

由全微分公式, 批量可得:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 





#### 隐函数的求导法则

- 由方程确定的隐函数的求导法则:可利用求导公式或者全微分批量求得。
- 由方程组确定的隐函数的求导法则:
  可对方程组求偏导或者直接对方程组全微分批量求得。