Review

•向量值函数在一点可微及微分的定义

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A\Delta x + \alpha, \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\|\alpha\|_m}{\|\Delta x\|_n} = 0$$

•
$$f = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m)^{\mathrm{T}} : \Omega(\subset \mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathbb{R}^m \to x_0$$
可微
$$\Leftrightarrow n \to \mathfrak{M} \times f_i : \Omega(\subset \mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathbb{R} \to x_0$$
可微, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$.

•Chain Rule

$$u = g(x): \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m, y = f(u): g(\Omega) \subset \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^k,$$

 $g(x)$ 在 $x_0 \in \Omega$ 可微, $f(u)$ 在 $u_0 = g(x_0)$ 可微, 则

$$J(f \circ g)|_{x_0} = J(f)|_{u_0} \cdot J(g)|_{x_0},$$

$$\left. \left. \left. \left. \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial \left(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_k \right)}{\partial \left(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right)} \right|_{x_0} \right. \right. = \left. \frac{\partial \left(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_k \right)}{\partial \left(u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_m \right)} \right|_{u_0} \cdot \left. \frac{\partial \left(u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_m \right)}{\partial \left(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \right)} \right|_{x_0} \right.$$

简记为
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\Big|_{x_0} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\Big|_{u_0} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\Big|_{x_0}$$
.

$$k = 1 \text{ By}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_m} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

§ 6. 隐函数定理与反函数定理

曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在(0,1)的某个邻域中可表示为

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$
, 且 $y'(x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$; 在(1,0)的某个邻域

中可表示为
$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$
, 且 $x'(y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}$.

- Question: (1) f(x, y) = 0何时确定隐函数y = y(x)?
- (2)如何通过f(x, y)的性质研究隐函数y = y(x)的性质,如连续性,可微性?
- (3)如何计算隐函数的(偏)导数和(全)微分?

1. 一个方程确定的隐函数

设f(x, y) = 0, $f(x_0, y_0) = 0$.若存在连续可微的隐函数y = y(x), $y(x_0) = y_0$,满足f(x, y(x)) = 0, 两边对x求导,有

$$f_1'(x, y(x)) + f_2'(x, y(x)) \cdot y'(x) = 0.$$

若 $f_2'(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$,则在 x_0 的某个邻域中,

$$y'(x) = -\frac{f_1'(x_0, y_0)}{f_2'(x_0, y_0)} = -\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} / \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y}.$$

(这里求偏导函数时x, y相互独立!)

Thm. 设F在(x_0, y_0) $\in \mathbb{R}^2$ 的某个邻域W中有定义,且 $(1)F(x_0, y_0) = 0$,

(2) $F(x,y) \in C^1(W)$,即 F'_x , F'_y 在W中连续,

 $(3)F_{y}'(x_{0}, y_{0}) \neq 0.$

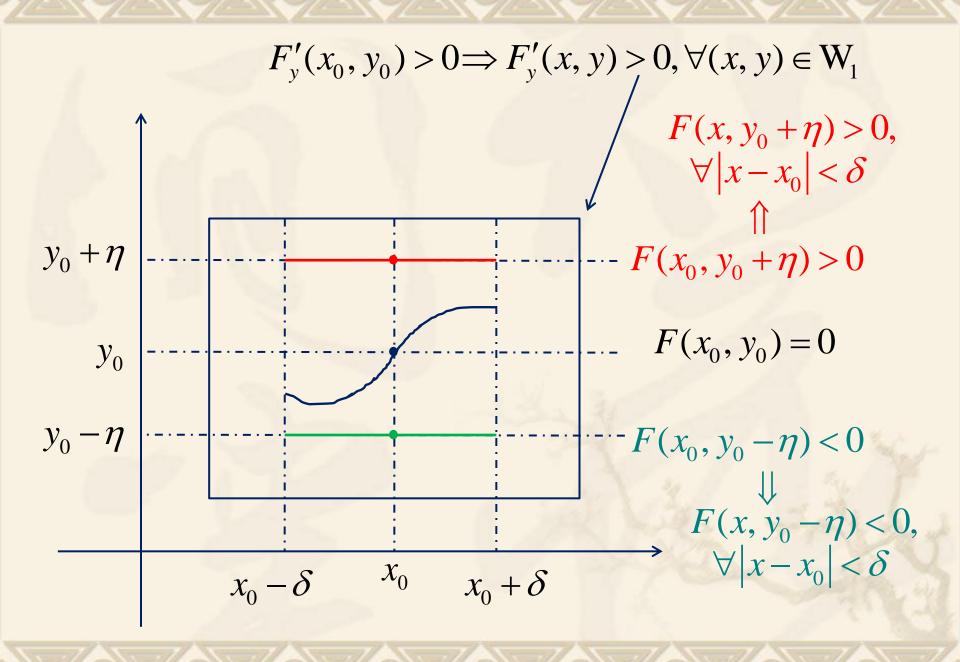
则存在 $\delta > 0$ 以及 $I = (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ 上定义的函数 y = y(x),满足

(1) $y(x_0) = y_0, \exists F(x, y(x)) \equiv 0, \forall x \in I,$

 $(2)y = y(x) \in C^{1}(I)$,即y'(x)在I上连续,

$$(3)\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial x} / \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial y}, \forall x \in I.$$

(这里求偏导函数时x, y相互独立!)



Proof. (1)先证隐函数的存在性.

因 $F_y'(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$,不妨设 $F_y'(x_0, y_0) > 0$. $F \in C^1(W)$,则 $\exists a, b > 0$, s.t. $F_y'(x, y) > 0$, $\forall |x - x_0| < a, |y - y_0| < b$. (*) $F(x_0, y)$ 对y连续,由(*)及 $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$,给定 $\eta \in (0, b)$,有 $F(x_0, y_0 - \eta) < 0 < F(x_0, y_0 + \eta)$.

由F的连续性、 $\exists \delta \in (0,a), s.t.$

 $F(x, y_0 - \eta) < 0 < F(x, y_0 + \eta), \forall |x - x_0| < \delta.$ 由(*)知,任意给定 $|x - x_0| < \delta, F(x, y)$ 是y的增函数.结合连续函数的介值定理, $\forall |x - x_0| < \delta, \exists ! y = y(x) \in (y_0 - \eta, y_0 - \eta), s.t. F(x, y) = 0.$

(2)记(1)中构造的隐函数为y = f(x),下证其连续性. 由(1)中证明知,不论 $\eta > 0$ 取多小,都 $\exists \delta > 0$,当 $|x - x_0|$ $<\delta$ 时,必有 $|y-y_0|<\eta$. 因此 y=f(x)在 x_0 连续. 任给 $x_1 \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$, 记 $y_1 = f(x_1)$,则 $|y_1 - y_0| < \eta$, $F(x_1, y_1) = 0, F'_v(x_1, y_1) > 0.$ 即F在 (x_1, y_1) 与 (x_0, y_0) 满足 相同的条件.由前面的证明, F在(x1, y1)的充分小邻域 中确定了同一个隐函数y = f(x),且 $f \in X_1$ 连续.

(3)最后证隐函数y = y(x)的可导公式及连续可微性.

任意给定 $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$,由隐函数的连续性,当 $\Delta x \to 0$ 时, $\Delta y = y(x + \Delta x) - y(x) \to 0$.由隐函数的定义及F的连续可微性知,

$$0 = F(x + \Delta x, y(x) + \Delta y) - F(x, y(x))$$

= $F'_x(x, y(x)) \Delta x + F'_y(x, y(x)) \Delta y + \varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y$,

其中, $\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0)} \varepsilon_i = 0, i = 1, 2.$

而 $F'_{y}(x, y(x)) > 0$,于是有

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to \infty} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \to \infty} \frac{F'_x(x, y(x)) + \varepsilon_1}{F'_y(x, y(x)) + \varepsilon_2}$$
$$= -\frac{F'_x(x, y(x))}{F'_y(x, y(x))}, \quad \forall |x - x_0| < \delta.$$

$$\exists \mathbb{P} \quad y'(x) = -\frac{F_x'(x, y(x))}{F_y'(x, y(x))}, \qquad \forall |x - x_0| < \delta.$$

由F的连续可微性知,y'(x)在($x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta$)上连续.□

Remark: $F_y'(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ 不是隐函数存在的必要条件.

设 $f(x_1,\dots,x_n,y)=0, f(x_1^0,\dots,x_n^0,y_0)=0$ 确定了连续 可微的隐函数 $y = y(x_1, \dots, x_n), y_0 = y(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0)$,满足 $f(x_1,\dots,x_n,y(x_1,\dots,x_n))\equiv 0,$

两边对 x_i 求偏导,有

$$f'_i(x_1,\dots,x_n,y(x_1,\dots,x_n))\cdot 1+f'_{n+1}\cdot y'_{x_i}=0.$$

$$y'_{x_i}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = -\frac{f'_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, y(x_1, \dots, x_n))}{f'_{n+1}(x_1, \dots, x_n, y(x_1, \dots, x_n))}$$

$$= -\frac{f'_{x_i}(x_1, \dots, x_n, y(x_1, \dots, x_n))}{f'_{y}(x_1, \dots, x_n, y(x_1, \dots, x_n))}.$$
 右端求偏导函数时 $x_1, \dots, x_n, y(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

Thm. 设函数 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y)$ 在点 $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0, y_0)$ $\in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ 的某个邻域W中有定义,且

$$(1)F(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0, y_0) = 0,$$

$$(2)F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y) \in C^1(W),$$

$$(3)\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0, y_0)} \neq 0.$$

则存在点 $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的一个邻域U,以及定义在U上的n元函数 $y = y(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$,满足

(1)
$$y_0 = y(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$$
, 且当 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in U$ 时,
$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)) \equiv 0;$$

$$(2)$$
 $y = y(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in C^1(U)$, 即 y'_{x_i} 在U中连续, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$;

$$(3) y'_{x_i}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = -\frac{F'_{x_i}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y)}{F'_{y}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y)}.$$

右端求偏导函数时 x_1, \dots, x_n, y 相互独立!

Remark: $F'_{y}(x_{1}^{0}, x_{2}^{0}, ..., x_{n}^{0}, y_{0}) \neq 0$ 不是隐函数存在的必要条件.

2. 方程组确定的隐函数

设
$$F_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

$$F_i(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0, y_1^0, y_2^0, \dots, y_m^0) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

若存在连续可微的隐函数

$$y_i = y_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

满足

$$y_{i}(x_{1}^{0}, x_{2}^{0}, \dots, x_{n}^{0}) = y_{i}^{0}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

$$F_{i}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}, y_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}), y_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}),$$

$$\dots, y_{m}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n})) = 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

简记为
$$F(x, y) = 0, F(x_0, y_0) = 0,$$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, y \in \mathbb{R}^m,$ $F(x, y(x)) = 0, y(x_0) = y_0.$ $F: \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \to \mathbb{R}^m.$

由复合隐射的链式法则, 有 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial(x,y)} \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial x} = 0$,

(求
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial(x,y)}$$
时 x,y 相互独立!)

即
$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}\right) = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} I_n + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0,$$

若
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$
 可逆,则 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$.

Thm. $F(x, y): \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m \text{在}(x_0, y_0)$ 的邻域W中有定义,且满足 $(1)F(x_0, y_0) = 0$, $(2)F \in \mathbb{C}^q(W)$,即F的各分量函数在W中q阶连续可微, $(3) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 可逆,则存在 x_0 的某个邻域U $\in \mathbb{R}^n$,以及定义在U上的向量值函数y = y(x),满足

$$(1) y(x_0) = y_0, F(x, y(x)) = 0, \forall x \in \mathbf{U};$$

(2)y(x)在U上q阶连续可微;

(3)
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$$
. 求 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$, 对 相互独立!

Remark: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ 可逆不是隐函数存在的必要条件.

Remark: $F: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m, (x, y) \mapsto F(x, y), 若 \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ 可逆,

则F(x, y) = 0确定隐"函数"y = y(x),求 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ 有两种方法:

• 套用定理:
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$$
.

这里求Jaccobi矩阵时x,y相互独立!

• 将F(x, y) = 0中y视为y = y(x),利用复合映射的链式法则,方程组 F(x, y(x)) = 0两边对x求Jaccobi矩阵.

Remark: 对具体的例子,不必死记硬背隐函数定理中的公式,只要将某些变量视为其它变量的隐函数,再利用复合函数的求导法则即可.

Remark: m个方程确定m个隐函数,将某m个变量看成函数,其它变量相互独立.

例. φ 可微, $x^2 + z^2 = y\varphi\left(\frac{z}{v}\right)$ 确定隐函数z = z(x, y).求 z'_x, z'_y .

解: 视 $x^2 + z^2 = y\varphi(z/y)$ 中z = z(x, y)为隐函数. 两边分别对x, y求偏导, 有

$$2x + 2zz'_{x} = y\varphi'(z/y) \cdot \frac{1}{y}z'_{x},$$

$$2zz'_{y} = \varphi(z/y) + y\varphi'(z/y) \cdot \frac{1}{y^{2}}(yz'_{y} - z).$$

求解得 $z'_{x} = \frac{2x}{\varphi'(z/y) - 2z}, \ z'_{y} = \frac{y\varphi(z/y) - \varphi'(z/y)}{2yz - y\varphi'(z/y)}.$

例. u = f(x, y, z)有连续偏导数,且z = z(x, y)由方程 $xe^x - ye^y = ze^z$ 所确定,求du.

解:方程 $xe^x - ye^y = ze^z$ 两边分别对x, y求偏导, 有

$$\begin{cases} e^{x} + xe^{x} = z'_{x}e^{z} + zz'_{x}e^{z} \\ -e^{y} - ye^{y} = z'_{y}e^{z} + zz'_{y}e^{z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_{x} = \frac{1+x}{1+z}e^{x-z}, \\ z'_{y} = \frac{-(1+y)}{1+z}e^{y-z}. \end{cases}$$
于是,

$$du = u'_{x}dx + u'_{y}dy = (f'_{x} + f'_{z}z'_{x})dx + (f'_{y} + f'_{z}z'_{y})dy$$

$$= (f'_{x} + \frac{1+x}{1+z}e^{x-z}f'_{z})dx + (f'_{y} - \frac{1+y}{1+z}e^{y-z}f'_{z})dy.\Box$$

Remark:
$$du = f'_{x}dx + f'_{y}dy + f'_{z}dz$$

 $= f'_{x}dx + f'_{y}dy + f'_{z}(z'_{x}dx + z'_{y}dy)$
 $= (f'_{x} + f'_{z}z'_{x})dx + (f'_{y} + f'_{z}z'_{y})dy.$

一阶微分的形式不变性

例. u = f(x-ut, y-ut, z-ut), g(x, y, z) = 0, 求 u'_x, u'_y . 分析: 五个变量x, y, z, t, u, 两个方程, 确定两个隐函数 z = z(x, y, t) = z(x, y), u = u(x, y, t).

解法一: 视u = f(x-ut, y-ut, z-ut)中z = z(x, y)为隐函数, 两边分别对x, y求偏导, 有

$$u'_{x} = (1 - tu'_{x})f'_{1} + (-tu'_{x})f'_{2} + (z'_{x} - tu'_{x})f'_{3},$$

$$u'_{y} = (-tu'_{y})f'_{1} + (1 - tu'_{y})f'_{2} + (z'_{y} - tu'_{y})f'_{3}.$$

其中 f_1', f_2', f_3' 在(x-ut, y-ut, z-ut)处取值.

视g(x, y, z) = 0中z = z(x, y), 两边对x, y求偏导,有

$$\begin{cases} g'_{x} + g'_{z}z'_{x} = 0, \\ g'_{y} + g'_{z}z'_{y} = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_{x} = -g'_{x}/g'_{z}, \\ z'_{y} = -g'_{y}/g'_{z}. \end{cases}$$

代入前两式,求解得

$$u'_{x} = \frac{f'_{1} + f'_{3} z'_{x}}{1 + t(f'_{1} + f'_{2} + f'_{3})} = \frac{f'_{1} g'_{z} - f'_{3} g'_{x}}{\left[1 + t(f'_{1} + f'_{2} + f'_{3})\right] g'_{z}}$$

$$u'_{y} = \frac{f'_{2} + f'_{3} z'_{y}}{1 + t(f'_{1} + f'_{2} + f'_{3})} = \frac{f'_{2} g'_{z} - f'_{3} g'_{y}}{\left[1 + t(f'_{1} + f'_{2} + f'_{3})\right] g'_{z}}.$$

解法二: 套用隐函数定理.

$$h(x, y, z, u, t) \triangleq f(x - ut, y - ut, z - ut) - u = 0,$$

$$g(x, y, z) = 0.$$

$$\partial(u, z) \qquad (\partial(h, g))^{-1} \partial(h, g)$$

$$\frac{\partial(u,z)}{\partial(x,y,t)} = -\left(\frac{\partial(h,g)}{\partial(u,z)}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial(h,g)}{\partial(x,y,t)}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + t(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') & -f_3' \\ 0 & -g_z' \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \frac{\partial(h, g)}{\partial(x, y, t)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\left[1+t(f_1'+f_2'+f_3')\right]g_z'} \begin{pmatrix} -g_z' & f_3' \\ 0 & 1+t(f_1'+f_2'+f_3') \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(h,g)}{\partial(x,y,t)}$$

于是
$$(u'_x, u'_y) = \frac{(g'_z - f'_3)}{\left[1 + t(f'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3)\right]g'_z} \begin{pmatrix} f'_1 & f'_2 \\ g'_x & g'_y \end{pmatrix}$$
.□

3. 逆映射定理

Thm. (逆映射的微分) $f: \Omega(\subset \mathbb{R}^n) \to \mathbb{R}^n$ 连续可 微, $x_0 \in \Omega$.若 $J(f)|_{x_0}$ 可逆,则存在 $y_0 = f(x_0)$ 的某 个邻域U,使得U上定义了映射y = f(x)的逆映射 $x = f^{-1}(y), x_0 = f^{-1}(y_0), 且x = f^{-1}(y) 在y_0$ 可微, $\frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)} = \left(\frac{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}\right)^{-1},$

即 $J(f^{-1}) = (J(f))^{-1}$.

Proof: 考虑方程组 $F(x,y) \triangleq f(x) - y = 0$,有

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0$$
,且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{x_0}$ 可逆.

由隐函数定理,存在 $y_0 = f(x_0)$ 的邻域U及U上

定义的函数 $x = x(y) \triangleq f^{-1}(y)$,满足

$$f(x(y)) - y \equiv 0, x(y_0) = x_0,$$

由复合映射的链式法则,有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x(y)) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}(y) - I = 0, \quad \forall y \in U.$$

即
$$J(f) \cdot J(f^{-1}) = I, J(f^{-1}) = (J(f))^{-1}$$
.口

作业: 习题1.6 No. 4,5,7,9.