# 4.1.3 隐函数及参数方程所表示的 函数的微分法

- 一、隐函数的微分法
- 二、参数方程所表示的函数的微分法

#### 一、隐函数的微分法

定义 由方程F(x,y) = 0所确定的函数y = y(x) 称为隐函数.

y = f(x)形式称为显函数

$$F(x,y)=0 \longrightarrow y=f(x)$$
 隐函数的显化

**例如**,  $x-y^3-1=0$  可确定显函数  $y=\sqrt[3]{1-x}$   $y^5+2y-x-3x^7=0$  可确定 y 是 x 的函数,但此隐函数不能显化.

问题1:隐函数是否可导?

问题2:隐函数不易显化或不能显化如何求导?

隐函数求导法:

方程两边对x求导,求导时将y看成中间变量,再解出dy/dx.

例1 求由方程 $e^y + xy - e = 0$ 所确定的隐函数 y的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0}$ .

解 方程两边对x求导,将y看成中间变量

$$e^{y} \frac{dy}{dx} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$$
  $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y}{x + e^{y}}$ 

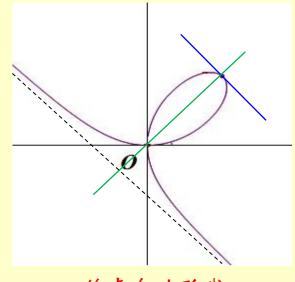
又 
$$x = 0$$
时,  $y = 1$   $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{-y}{x + e^y}\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=1}} = -\frac{1}{e}$ 

例2. 设曲线C的方程为 $x^3 + y^3 = 3xy$ ,求过C上点( $\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}$ )的切线方程,并证明曲线C在该点的法线通过原点.

解 方程两边对 x 求导,得

$$3x^2 + 3y^2y' = 3y + 3xy'$$

$$\therefore y' \bigg|_{(\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2})} = \frac{y-x^2}{y^2-x} \bigg|_{(\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2})} = -1.$$



笛卡尔叶形线

所求切线方程为 
$$y-\frac{3}{2}=-(x-\frac{3}{2})$$
 即  $x+y-3=0$ .

法线方程为 
$$y - \frac{3}{2} = x - \frac{3}{2}$$
, 即  $y = x$ , 显然通过原点.

例3 设f(x)可导,且 $f'(x) \neq 1, y = y(x)$ 由 y = f(x + y)确定,救'.

解 由y = f(x + y)两边对x求导得

$$y' = f'(x+y)(1+y')$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{f'(x+y)}{1-f'(x+y)} = \frac{1}{1-f'(x+y)} - 1$$

#### 二、由参数方程所确定的函数的微分法

1 由参数方程确定的函数的定义

称此为由参数方程所確定的函数.

2 由参数方程所确定的函数的求导数的方法

消参数法 例如 
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + t|t| \\ y = 1 + t^4 + 2t|t| \end{cases}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow y = x^2 \quad \therefore y' = 2x$$

消参困难或无法消参的求导可用复合函数求导方法

#### 1. 由参数方程所确定的函数的一阶导数

在方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
中,  $y \xrightarrow{\psi} t \xrightarrow{\varphi^{-1}} x$ 

设函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 具有单调连续的反函数  $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$ ,

$$\therefore y = \psi[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$$

再设函数  $x = \phi(t)$ ,  $y = \psi(t)$ 都可导, 且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$ ,

由复合函数及反函数的求导法则得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \implies \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{\psi'(t)}{\frac{dt}{dt}}}{\frac{dt}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

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例4. 求椭圆
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$$
 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处的切线方程.

解: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{b\cos t}{-a\sin t} \qquad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

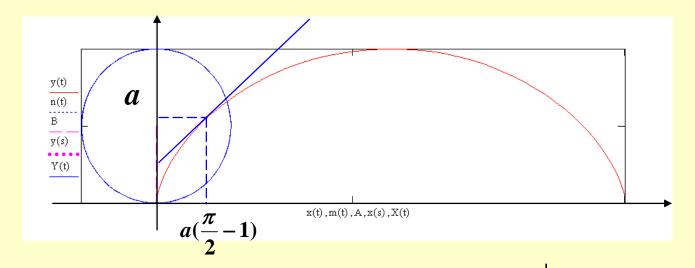
当
$$t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
时, $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$ , $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b$ .

所求切线方程为 
$$y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b = -\frac{b}{a}(x - a\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

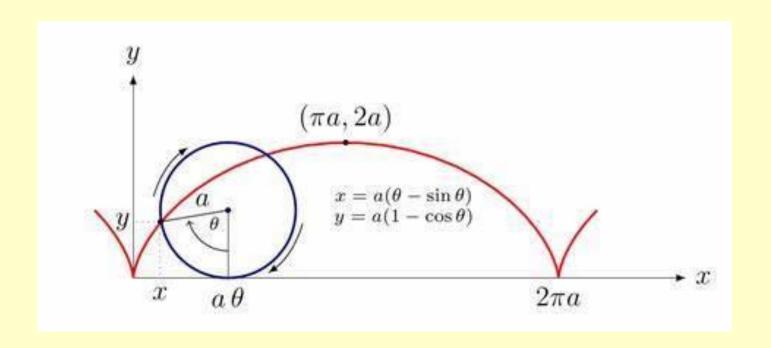
即 
$$ay - bx = \sqrt{2}ab$$

例5. 求摆线: 
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0) \quad \text{在 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ }$$

的切线方程



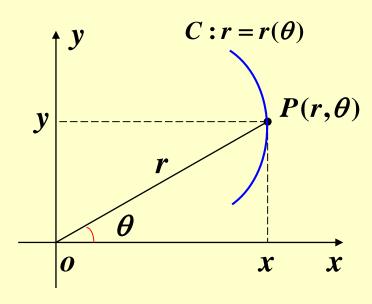
∴切线方程: 
$$y-a=x-a(\frac{\pi}{2}-1)$$
.



#### 二、由极坐标方程 $r = r(\theta)$ 所确定的函数y = f(x)的导数

极坐标系,如图 r- 极径, $\theta-$  极角 与直角坐标系的关系:

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

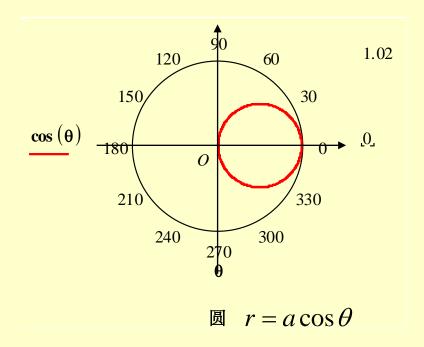


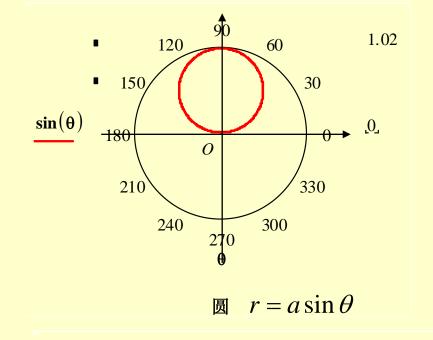
极坐标系中曲线C的方程为:  $r = r(\theta)$ 

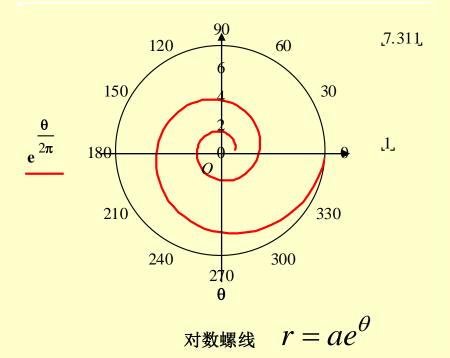
若将极坐标系中曲线的方程 $=r(\theta)$ 表示为直角坐标系序的方程C: y = f(x),则可用参数方程表示:

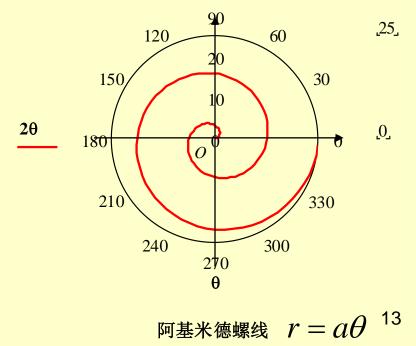
#### 极坐标系中常见曲线的方程有:

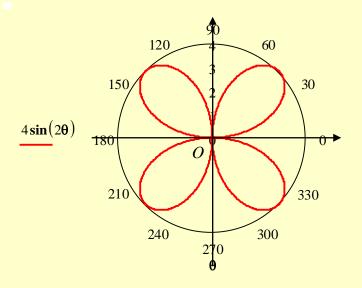
- 1. 圆:  $r = a, r = a\cos\theta, r = a\sin\theta$  (a为圆的半径)
- 2. 对数螺线:  $r = ae^{\theta}$
- 3. 阿基米德螺线:  $r = a\theta$
- 4. 心形线:  $r = a(1 \pm \cos \theta)$ ,  $r = a(1 \pm \sin \theta)$
- 5. 三叶玫瑰线:  $r = a \sin 3\theta$ ,  $r = a \cos 3\theta$
- 6. 四叶玫瑰线:  $r = a \sin 2\theta$ ,  $r = a \cos 2\theta$
- 7. 双扭线:  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ ,  $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\theta$



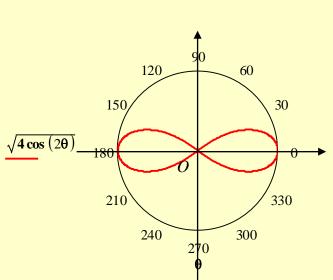




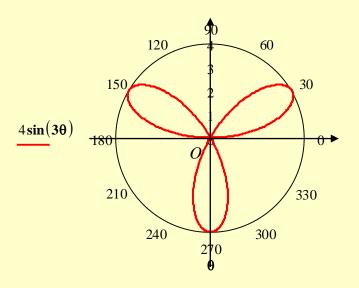




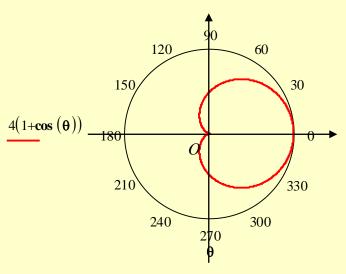
四叶玫瑰线  $r = a \sin 2\theta$ 



双扭线  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ 



三叶玫瑰线  $r = a \sin 3\theta$ 



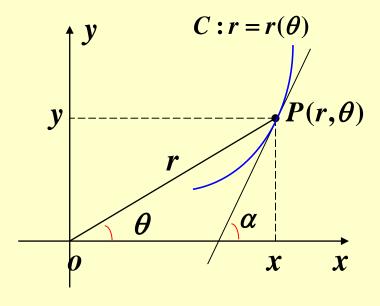
心脏线  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 

#### 曲线C的方程:

在直角坐标系中 在极坐标系中

$$y = f(x) \longleftrightarrow r = r(\theta)$$

转换关系:  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ v = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 



设在极坐标系中函数(曲线)为:

$$r = r(\theta)$$

化为参数方程: 
$$\begin{cases} x = r(\theta)\cos\theta \\ y = r(\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases} (\theta \text{为参数})$$

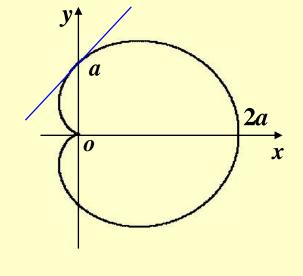
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{[r(\theta)\sin\theta]'_{\theta}}{[r(\theta)\cos\theta]'_{\theta}} = \frac{r'(\theta)\sin\theta + r(\theta)\cos\theta}{r'(\theta)\cos\theta - r(\theta)\sin\theta}$$

例6. 求心形线 
$$r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$$
 在  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处的切线方程.

#### 解 心形线的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y = a(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

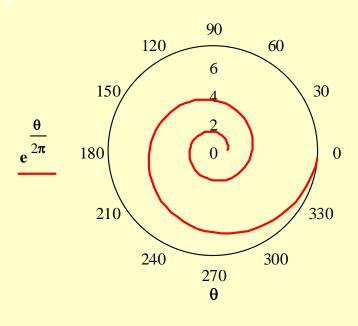
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{[a(1+\cos\theta)\sin\theta]'_{\theta}}{[a(1+\cos\theta)\cos\theta]'_{\theta}} = -\frac{\cos\theta + \cos 2\theta}{\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta}$$



$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时, $x = 0, y = a, k = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$ 

## 例7. 设y = y(x)由极坐标方程 $r = e^{\theta}$ 确定,求 $y'_x$ .

解: 
$$\begin{cases} x = e^{\theta} \cos \theta \\ y = e^{\theta} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
$$y'_{x} = \frac{y'_{\theta}}{x'_{\theta}} = \frac{(e^{\theta} \sin \theta)'}{(e^{\theta} \cos \theta)'}$$
$$= \frac{e^{\theta} \sin \theta + e^{\theta} \cos \theta}{e^{\theta} \cos \theta - e^{\theta} \sin \theta}$$
$$= \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}$$



对数螺线

### 小结

隐函数求导法则:直接对方程两边求导;

对数求导法:对方程两边取对数,按隐函数的求导法则求导:

参数方程求导: 实质上是利用复合函数求导法则;

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) & \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)} \end{cases}$$

$$r = r(\theta) \qquad \begin{cases} x = r(\theta)\cos\theta \\ y = r(\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases} (\theta \text{ 为参数})$$

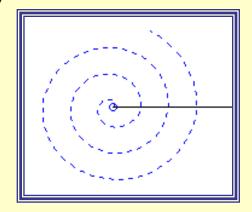
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{[r(\theta)\sin\theta]'_{\theta}}{[r(\theta)\cos\theta]'_{\theta}}$$

#### 思考与练习

1. 求螺线  $r = \theta$  在对应于 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  的点处的切线方程.

解: 化为参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta = \theta\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta = \theta\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 

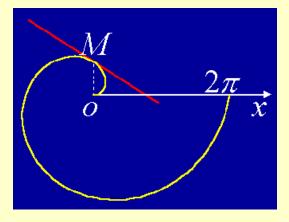
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\theta}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} = \frac{\sin\theta + \theta\cos\theta}{\cos\theta - \theta\sin\theta}$$



当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时对应点 $M(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,

斜率 
$$k = \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \bigg|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

∴ 切线方程为 
$$y = -\frac{2}{\pi}x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$



提示: 分别用对数微分法求 y1, y2.

#### 答案:

$$y' = y'_1 + y'_2$$
$$= (\sin x)^{\tan x} (\sec^2 x \cdot \ln \sin x + 1)$$

$$+\frac{1}{x^{\ln x}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x}{(2+x)^2}} \left[1-2\ln x-\frac{x}{3(2-x)}-\frac{2x}{3(2+x)}\right]$$

3. 设  $y = x + e^x$ , 求其反函数的导数.

解: 方法1 :: 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = 1 + e^x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} y} = \frac{1}{y'} = \frac{1}{1 + e^x}$$

方法2 等式两边同时对 y 求导

$$1 = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} + e^{x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} \Longrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{x}}$$

解: 方程组两边同时对t求导,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 6t + 2 \\ e^{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \sin t + e^{y} \cos t - \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\implies \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{e^{y} \cos t}{1 - e^{y} \sin t}$$

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