隐函数的求导法则

一、一个方程的情形

隐函数存在定理1

设函数 F(x, y)在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有连续偏导数, $F(x_0, y_0)=0$, $F_y(x_0, y_0)\neq 0$, 则方程 F(x, y)=0 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域内恒能唯一确定一个连续且具有连续导数的函数 y=f(x), 它满足条件 $y_0=f(x_0)$, 并有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}.$$

求导公式证明:

将 y=f(x)代入 F(x,y)=0,得恒等式 F(x,f(x))=0, 等式两边对 x 求导得

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0,$$

由于 F_y 连续,且 $F_y(x_0,y_0)\neq 0$,所以存在 (x_0,y_0) 的一个邻域,在这个邻域同 $F_y\neq 0$,于是得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}.$$

例 1 验证方程 $x^2+y^2-1=0$ 在点(0, 1)的某一邻域内能唯一确定一个有连续导数、当 x=0 时 y=1 的隐函数 y=f(x),并求这函数的一阶与二阶导数在 x=0 的值.

解: 设 $F(x, y)=x^2+y^2-1$,则 $F_x=2x$, $F_y=2y$, F(0, 1)=0, $F_y(0, 1)=2\neq0$. 因此由隐函数存在定理可知,方程 $x^2+y^2-1=0$ 在点(0, 1)的某一邻域内能唯一确定一个有连续导数、当 x=0 时 y=1 的隐函数 y=f(x).

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{x}{y}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = 0;$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{y - xy'}{y^2} = -\frac{y - x(-\frac{x}{y})}{y^2} = -\frac{y^2 + x^2}{y^3} = -\frac{1}{y^3},$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -1$$

函数存在定理 2

设函数 F(x, y, z)在点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有连续的偏导数,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) 的某一邻域内恒能唯一确定一个连续且具有连续偏导数的函数 z=f(x, y),它满足条件 $z_0=f(x_0, y_0)$,并有

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

例 2. 设
$$x^2+y^2+z^2-4z=0$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z$, 则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_z = 2z - 4$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{2x}{2z - 4} = \frac{x}{2 - z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(2-z) + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(2-z)^2} = \frac{(2-z) + x (\frac{x}{2-z})}{(2-z)^2} = \frac{(2-z)^2 + x^2}{(2-z)^3}$$

例3 设方程 $e^z = xyz$ 确定函数 z = z(x,y),求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解法一(公式法): 令
$$F(x,y,z) = e^z - xyz$$
,则
$$F_x = -yz, F_y = -xz, F_z = e^z - xy$$
,
$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}.$$

解法二(求导法):方程两边对x求导得:

方程两边对ソ求导得

$$e^{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \text{ for } y, \text{ } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^{z} - xy}.$$

解法三(全微分): 方程两边求全微分,得

$$e^z dz = yz dx + xz dy + xy dz,$$

从而
$$dz = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy} dx + \frac{xz}{e^z - xy} dy$$
,所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}.$$

例 4.设 $u = e^x yz^2$,其中 z = z(x, y) 由方程 x + y + z - xyz = 0 所确定,求 $u_x(0,1)$.

解: $u = e^x yz^2$ 对 x 求偏导,并注意到 z 是由方程所确定的 x,y 的函数,得

$$u_x = e^x yz^2 + 2e^x yz \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

代入得

$$u_x = e^x yz^2 - 2e^x yz \cdot \frac{1 - zy}{1 - yx}$$

于是
$$u_x(0,1) = e^0 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2e^0 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1 - 1 \cdot (-1)}{1 - 0 \cdot 1} = 5$$
.

例 5. 设 z = f(u), 方程 $u = \varphi(u) + \int_{y}^{x} p(t)dt$ 确定 $u \in x, y$ 的函数,

其中 $f(u), \varphi(u)$ 可微, $p(t), \varphi'(u)$ 连续,且 $\varphi'(u) \neq 1$,求 $p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, 对方程 $u = \varphi(u) + \int_{y}^{x} p(t)dt$ 两边分别

关于x, y 求偏导得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p(x) \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{p(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - p(y) \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)},$$

$$p(y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = p(y)f'(u)\frac{p(x)}{1-\varphi'(u)} + p(x)f'(u)\left[-\frac{p(y)}{1-\varphi'(u)}\right] = 0.$$

二、方程组的情形

在一定条件下,由个方程组 F(x, y, u, v)=0, G(x, y, u, v)=0 可以确定一对二元函数 u=u(x, y), v=v(x, y).

隐函数存在定理3

设 F(x, y, u, v)、G(x, y, u, v)在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有对各个变量的连续偏导数,又 $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)=0$, $G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)=0$,且偏导数所组成的函数行列式:

$$J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 不等于零,则

方程组

$$F(x, y, u, v)=0, G(x, y, u, v)=0$$

在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的某一邻域内恒能唯一确定一组连续且具有连续偏导数的函数 u=u(x,y), v=v(x,y), 它们满足条件 $u_0=u(x_0,y_0)$, $v_0=v(x_0,y_0)$, 并有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,v)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,x)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_x \\ G_u & G_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,v)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,y)} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}.$$

解: 两个方程两边分别对x 求偏导,得关于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 的方程组

$$\begin{cases} u + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $x^2+y^2 \neq 0$ 时,解之得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu+yv}{x^2+y^2}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu-xv}{x^2+y^2}$.

两个方程两边分别对x 求偏导,得关于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 的方程组

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

当 $x^2+y^2 \neq 0$ 时,解之得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv-yu}{x^2+y^2}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu+yv}{x^2+y^2}$.

例 7 设函数 x=x(u, v), y=y(u, v)在点(u, v)的某一领域内连续且有连续偏导数,又

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\neq 0.$$

(1)证明方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$$

在点(x, y, u, v)的某一领域内唯一确定一组单值连续且有连续偏导数的反函数 u=u(x, y), v=v(x, y).

(2)求反函数 u=u(x,y), v=v(x,y)对 x,y 的偏导数;并证

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \cdot \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = 1$$

解:

(1)将方程组改写成下面的形式

$$\begin{cases}
F(x, y, u, v) \equiv x - x(u, v) = 0 \\
G(x, y, u, v) \equiv y - y(u, v) = 0,
\end{cases}$$

则按假设

$$J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0.$$

由隐函数存在定理 3, 即得所要证的结论.

(2)将方程组所确定的反函数 u=u(x,y),v=v(x,y)代入, 即得

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv x[u(x,y),v(x,y)] \\ y \equiv y[u(x,y),v(x,y)], \end{cases}$$

将上述恒等式两边分别对 x 求偏导数,得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}.$$

由于 $J\neq 0$,故可解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}.$$

同理, 可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}.$$

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{J}\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & -\frac{1}{J}\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ -\frac{1}{J}\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{1}{J}\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{J^2} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & -\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ -\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{J},$$

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1$$

- 1. 设函数z = z(x,y)由方程f(xz,yz) = 0确定,其中f具有连续的一阶偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.(用三种方法)
- 2.设函数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 $: e^{xy} xy = 2$, $e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

3.设 y = y(x), z = z(x) 由方程 z = xf(x+y) 和 F(x,y,z) = 0 所确定的函数,其中 f 与 F 分别具有一阶导数或偏导数,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{dz}{dx}$.