

## 9.5 隐函数的求导公式

1. 填空题:

(1) 设  $z = f(x, y)$  由方程  $e^z - 2xyz = 0$  确定的隐函数, 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

(2) 设  $2\sin(x+2y-3z) = x+2y-3z$ , 则  $dz =$  \_\_\_\_\_.(3) 已知  $u = f(x, y, z) = x^2 yz$ , 其中  $z = z(x, y)$  为由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$  所确定的隐函数, 则  $f_x(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \big|_{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.(4) 由方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2$  所确定的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处的全微分  $dz =$  \_\_\_\_\_.(5) 设  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $z + z^2 = \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt$  所确定, 则  $dz =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 计算题:

(1) 设  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z$  确定, 试求二阶偏导数  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .(2) 设  $\Phi(u, v)$  具有连续偏导数, 证明由方程  $\Phi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$  所确定的函数

$$z = f(x, y) \text{ 满足 } a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c.$$

(4) 设  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $xy = xf(z) + yg(z)$  所确定,  $xf'(z) + yg'(z) \neq 0$ , 求证:

$$(x - g(z)) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (y - f(z)) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

(5) 设  $\begin{cases} u = f(ux, v + y) \\ v = g(u - x, v^2 y) \end{cases}$ , 其中  $f, g$  具有连续的一阶偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

(6) 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  具有对各个变量的连续偏导数, 又  $y = y(x), z = z(x)$  是由如下方程组

$$\begin{cases} e^{xy} - xy = 2 \\ e^x - \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = 0 \end{cases}$$

确定的一元隐函数, 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$