

### 3.5 多元复合函数的偏导数和全微分

在一元函数的求导法中，复合函数的链式法则发挥了非常重要的作用。本部分将把链式法则推广到多元函数。为了论述简洁，我们以由两个中间变量和两个自变量构成的复合函数  $z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)]$  为例来论述链式法则。

**定理3.5** 设  $u = u(x, y)$  和  $v = v(x, y)$  均在点  $(x, y)$  处可微，而函数  $z = f(u, v)$  在对应的点  $(u, v)$  处处可微，则复合函数  $z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)]$  处也必



可微，且其全微分为

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] dx + \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] dy \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv \quad \text{(全微分形式不变性)} \end{aligned}$$

**证明：**令自变量  $x, y$  分别有改变量  $\Delta x, \Delta y$ ，则函数  $u, v$  相应地分别有改变量  $\Delta u, \Delta v$ ，从而函数  $f$



有改变量  $\Delta z$ . 由于  $u, v$  均在点  $(x, y)$  处可微, 故有

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Delta y + o_1(\rho), \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Delta y + o_2(\rho), \quad (2)$$

其中  $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ ,  $o_i(\rho) (i=1, 2)$  是当  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  时关于  $\rho$  的高阶无穷小。又由于函数  $f$  在  $(x, y)$  所对应的  $(u, v)$  处可微, 故有

$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Delta u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Delta v + o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}), \quad (3)$$

将上述(1)(2)两式带入(3)式并加以整理, 则得



复合函数  $z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)]$  的改变量为

$$\Delta z = \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] \Delta x + \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] \Delta y + \alpha, \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\alpha = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} o_1(\rho) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} o_2(\rho) + o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}).$$

要证明定理成立, 只需证明 (4) 式中的  $\alpha$  为  $\rho$  的高阶无穷小, 即

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{o_1(\rho)}{\rho} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{o_2(\rho)}{\rho} + \frac{o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2})}{\rho} \right] = 0.$$

注意到  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$ 、 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$  均与  $\rho$  无关, 以及  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{o_i(\rho)}{\rho} = 0 (i = 1, 2)$ ,



从而有  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{o_1(\rho)}{\rho} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{o_2(\rho)}{\rho} \right] = 0.$

因此, 以下只需证明  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2})}{\rho} = 0.$

由于  $\frac{o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2})}{\rho} = \frac{o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2})}{\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}}{\rho},$  (5)

而当  $\rho$  充分小时, 由 (1) 式可知

$$\frac{|\Delta u|}{\rho} \leq \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| \frac{|\Delta x|}{\rho} + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right| \frac{|\Delta y|}{\rho} + \frac{|o_1(\rho)|}{\rho} < \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right| + 1$$

故  $\frac{\Delta u}{\rho}$  有界, 同理可知  $\frac{\Delta v}{\rho}$  也有界, 因此  $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2}}{\rho}$  有界。



又由  $u, v$  的可微性知  $u, v$  在  $(x, y)$  处连续, 即当  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  时, 有  $\Delta u \rightarrow 0$  及  $\Delta v \rightarrow 0$ , 所以有

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2})}{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2} = 0$$

于是由 (5) 式知

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\sqrt{\Delta u^2 + \Delta v^2})}{\rho} = 0. \quad \text{证毕。}$$

由定理可见, 复合函数  $z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)]$  有链式法则:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$



按照链式法则的结构特征,我们将多元复合函数的求导法则推广到  $m$  个中间变量、 $n$  个自变量构成的一般复合函数中,设函数

$$y = f(u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_m)$$

及 
$$u_i = u_i(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$$

都可微,则复合函数  $y = f(u_1(\vec{x}), u_2(\vec{x}), \cdots, u_m(\vec{x}))$  也可微,其中  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ , 且有

$$dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n} dx_n,$$

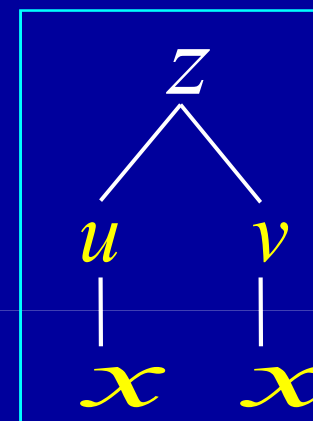
其中 
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_j} + \cdots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_m} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$



多元函数的复合可以有多种情况， 例如：

(1) 设  $z = f(u, v)$ ,  $u = \varphi(x)$ ,  $v = \psi(x)$  均可微，则复合函数  $z = f[\varphi(x), \psi(x)]$  是  $x$  的一元可微函数， 可得

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx}$$



此式称为复合函数  $z$  对  $x$  的全导数公式。

(2) 设  $\omega = f(u)$ ,  $u = \varphi(x, y, z)$  均可微，则复合函数  $z = f[u(x, y, z)]$  可微，它有一个中间变量、三个自变量，

可得：
$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} = \frac{d\omega}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = \frac{d\omega}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = \frac{d\omega}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$





(3) 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$ ,  $z = \varphi(x, y)$  均可微, 则复合函数  $u = f[x, y, z(x, y)]$  可微, 它有三个中间变量, 两个自变量, 可得:

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} = \boxed{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

注意: 这里  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  与  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  不同,

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  表示  $u = f[x, y, z(x, y)]$  固定  $y$  对  $x$  求导,

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  表示  $u = f(x, y, z)$  固定  $y$ 、 $z$  对  $x$  求导。



**例3.18** 设  $z = f(x, xy)$ , 其中  $z = f(u, v)$  可微, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

**解:** 由于  $u = x$  及  $v = xy$  显然可微, 故复合函数可微, 可得,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}.$$

**说明:** 把  $f(x, xy)$  中的  $x$  看作是第一个变量,  $xy$  看作是第二变量, 有时采用下面的记号更为方便清晰:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1 + y f_2.$$

其中  $f_1$  表示  $f$  对第一个变量的偏导数,

$f_2$  表示  $f$  对第二个变量的偏导数。



**例3.19** 设  $u = \varphi(x^2 + y^2)$ , 其中  $\varphi$  可导,

求证:  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0.$

**证:** 把  $u = \varphi(x^2 + y^2)$  看作是由函数

$$u = \varphi(z) \text{ 及 } z = x^2 + y^2$$

复合而成, 分别对  $x$  与  $y$  求导得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(z) \cdot 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(z) \cdot 2y,$$

从而

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy\varphi'(z) - 2xy\varphi'(z) = 0.$$



**例3.20** 设  $z = f(u, x, y)$ , 其中  $f$  具有对各变量的连续的二阶偏导数, 且  $u = xe^y$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ .

**解:** 根据函数的复合结构及复合函数的链式法则, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_1 e^y + f_2$$

注意到  $f_1$ 、 $f_2$  都是  $u, x, y$  的三元函数, 再有链式法则,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} e^y + f_1 e^y + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \\ &= (f_{11} x e^y + f_{13}) e^y + f_1 e^y + f_{21} x e^y + f_{23} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $f_{ij}$  表示  $f$  先对第  $i$  个变量求导, 再对第  $j$  个求二阶偏导.



在解决物理、力学等问题时，常需要把一种坐标系下的偏导数转化成另一种坐标系下的偏导数，如下例：

**例3.21** 求  $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2$  与  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$  在极坐标中的

表达式，其中  $u = F(x, y)$  具有连续的二阶偏导数。

**解：**令  $x = \rho \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \varphi$ ,

从而  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , (1)

此时  $u = F(x, y) = F(\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi)$   
 $= \bar{F}(\rho, \varphi) = \bar{F}(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \arctan \frac{y}{x})$

可以把  $u = F(x, y)$  看作  $u = \bar{F}(\rho, \varphi)$

与  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$  复合而成



应用链式法则得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式得

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{\rho} = \cos \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{\rho} = \sin \varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho}, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}$$

把四个式子代入 (2) 式得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}, \quad (4)$$



将 (3) (4) 两式平方相加得

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2$$

将 (3) 式两端再对  $x$  求偏导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho} \right) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\rho} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} \cos^2 \varphi - 2 \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho \partial \varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\rho^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$



同理，将（4）式两端对  $y$  求偏导，并化简可得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} \sin^2 \varphi + 2 \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho \partial \varphi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ & - 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\rho^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\rho}\end{aligned}$$

所以，
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \quad \text{证毕。}$$

**补充：**在一元函数中，一阶微分具有形式不变性，下面我们讨论多元函数一阶全微分形式的不变性。





## 以二元复合函数为例

设函数  $z = f(u, v)$ ,  $u = \varphi(x, y)$ ,  $v = \psi(x, y)$  都可微,  
则复合函数  $z = f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y))$  的全微分为

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv \end{aligned}$$

可见无论  $u, v$  是自变量还是中间变量, 其全微分表达式都一样, 这性质叫做**全微分形式不变性**.



## 对于多元复合函数

设  $y = f(\mathbf{u}) = f(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)$  其中  $u_i = u_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$   
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$

若  $f$  可微,  $u$  也可微, 则

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_j} dx_j = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n} dx_n \\ &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_1 + \dots + \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_n} \right) dx_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_m} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_1 + \dots \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_n} + \dots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_m} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_n} \right) dx_n \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_1} \left( \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \cdots + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_n} dx_n \right) + \cdots \\
&\quad + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_m} \left( \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \cdots + \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_n} dx_n \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_1} du_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_2} du_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_m} du_m
\end{aligned}$$

即 
$$dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_1} du_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_2} du_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u_m} du_m$$

把  $y = f(u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_m)$  中的  $u_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$ ) 看作中间变量或自变量时的全微分形式完全一样，这一性质称为

**一阶全微分形式不变性**（高阶全微分不具有此性质）



## 全微分的有理运算法则

$$(1) \quad d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv; \quad (2) \quad d(uv) = vdu + udv;$$

$$(3) \quad d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{1}{v^2}(vdu - udv), v \neq 0;$$

**例3.22** 设  $f(u, v)$  可微, 求  $z = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right)$  的偏导数。

**解:** 利用一阶全微分形式不变性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= f_1 d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + f_2 d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = f_1 \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + f_2 \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{y} f_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} f_2\right) dx + \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} f_1 + \frac{1}{x} f_2\right) dy \end{aligned}$$

所以, 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} f_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} f_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f_1 + \frac{1}{x} f_2$$



### 3.6 由一个方程确定的隐函数的微分法

常会遇到一些函数，其因变量与自变量的关系以方程形式联系起来，例如：

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

可把  $x$ 、 $y$  看作自变量， $z$  看作因变量，则方程确定了两个连续的二元函数：

$$z = \pm \sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2)} \quad D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

设方程  $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y) = 0$ ，若存在  $n$  元函数  $y = \varphi(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$

代入方程恒成立  $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, \varphi(x_1, \cdots, x_n)) \equiv 0$ ,

则称  $y = \varphi(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$  是由  $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y) = 0$  确定的**隐函数**



### 定理3.6 (隐函数存在定理)

若二元函数  $F(x, y)$  满足:

- ①  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ;
- ② 在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内有连续的偏导数;
- ③  $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

则方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内可唯一确定一个有连续导数的函数  $y = f(x)$ , 它满足:  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  以及  $F[x, f(x)] \equiv 0$ , 并且

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \quad (\text{隐函数求导公式})$$

定理证明从略, 仅就求导公式推导如下:



设  $y = f(x)$  为方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  所确定的隐函数, 则

$$F(x, y) \equiv 0, \text{ 其中 } y = f(x)$$

↓ 两边对  $x$  求导

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

↓ 在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内  $F_y \neq 0$

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



若  $F(x, y)$  的二阶偏导数也都连续,  
则还可求隐函数的二阶导数:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_y - F_{yx}F_x}{F_y^2} - \frac{F_{xy}F_y - F_{yy}F_x}{F_y^2} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_y^2 - 2F_{xy}F_xF_y + F_{yy}F_x^2}{F_y^3}$$

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

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$   
 $x \quad y$   
 $\quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $\quad \quad x$





**定理3.4（推广）** 若函数  $F(x, y, z)$  满足：

- ① 在点  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某邻域内具有**连续偏导数**；
- 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  $(x_0, y_0)$  某一邻域内可唯一确定一个连续函数  $z = f(x, y)$ ，满足  $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ ，并有连续偏导数

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

定理证明从略, 仅就求导公式推导如下:



设  $z = f(x, y)$  是方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  所确定的隐函数, 则

$$F(x, y, z) \equiv 0, \text{ 其中 } z = f(x, y)$$

两边对  $x$  求偏导

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

在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某邻域内  $F_z \neq 0$

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

(隐函数求导公式)

同样可得

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



**例3.23** 设  $\varphi(u, v)$  具有连续的一阶偏导数, 方程  $\varphi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$  确定了函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 求  $az_x + bz_y$ .

**解:** 令  $F(x, y, z) = \varphi(cx - az, cy - bz)$ , 显然复合函数  $F(x, y, z)$  具有连续的一阶偏导数, 得

$$z_x = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{c\varphi_1}{-a\varphi_1 - b\varphi_2} = \frac{c\varphi_1}{a\varphi_1 + b\varphi_2}$$
$$z_y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{c\varphi_2}{-a\varphi_1 - b\varphi_2} = \frac{c\varphi_2}{a\varphi_1 + b\varphi_2}$$

所以,  $az_x + bz_y = c$ .



**例3.24** 设方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  确定了函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 求点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处的全微分  $dz$ .

**解:** 利用隐函数求导公式

$$z_x = -\left(yz + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right) / \left(xy + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right),$$

$$z_y = -\left(xz + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right) / \left(xy + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right),$$

在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处  $z_x = 1, z_y = -\sqrt{2}$ ,

从而  $dz = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$ .



## 定理5.5（隐函数存在定理） 设有函数方程组

$$\begin{cases} F_1(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ F_2(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{如果 } F_1, F_2 \text{ 满足:}$$

$$(1) F_i \in C^{(1)}(u(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)), i = 1, 2$$

$$(2) F_i(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0, i = 1, 2$$

(3) *Jacobi*行列式

$$\frac{\partial(F_1, F_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \bigg|_{(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \bigg|_{(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)} \neq 0$$



则方程组在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 的某一邻域内可唯一确定一组

满足条件:  $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), \quad v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$

$$F_i(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 0, i = 1, 2$$

的单值连续函数:

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y).$$



## 第五节

# 多元向量值函数的导数和微分

5.1 一元向量值函数的导数与微分

5.2 二元向量值函数的导数与微分

5.3 微分运算法则

5.4 由方程组所确定的隐函数的微分法

注：本节留给大家自主学习

