# 第五节

# 隐函数的微分法

- 一、由一个方程确定的隐函数的微分法
- 一二、由方程组确定的隐函数的微分法



# 一、由一个方程确定的隐函数的微分法

1. 
$$F(x,y) = 0$$

#### 问题的提出:

$$F(x,y) = 0 \longrightarrow y = f(x)$$

例如, 方程  $x^2 + \sqrt{y} + C = 0$ 

当 C < 0 时, 能确定隐函数;

当 C > 0 时,不能确定隐函数;

问题1 在何种条件下,能确定一个隐函数?



在方程(或方程组)能确定隐函数时,即

$$F(x,y) = 0 \longrightarrow y = f(x)$$

$$F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0, \quad x \in I$$

问题2 在何种条件下, f'(x) 存在? 求导方法? 求导公式?

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = ?$$

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# 定理8.7 设函数 F(x,y)在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 的某邻域内满足

- ① 具有连续偏导数;
- ②  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ;
- $\overline{(3)} \; \overline{F_y(x_0, y_0)} \neq 0$



则方程 F(x,y) = 0在点  $(x_0,y_0)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个函数 y = f(x),满足条件  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ ,并有连续导数  $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{F_x}{\mathrm{d}y}$  —— 隐函数求导公式

#### 求导公式推导如下:

设 y = f(x) 为由方程 F(x,y) = 0 所确定的隐函数,

则 
$$u = F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0$$

两边对x求导

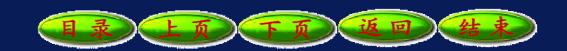
$$u \stackrel{/}{\searrow} x - x$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} u}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \equiv 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

由 $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ 及 $F_y$ 连续知

 $E(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域内  $F_y \neq 0$ 

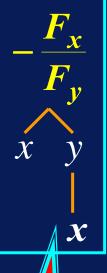


 $\overline{F}(x,y)$  的二阶偏导数也都连续,则还有

二阶导数: 
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right)$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_{y} - F_{x}F_{yx}}{F_{y}^{2}} - \frac{F_{xy}F_{y} - F_{x}F_{yy}}{F_{y}^{2}}(-\frac{F_{x}}{F_{y}})$$

此公式不实用.





例1 已知  $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 及  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

### 解(方法1) 公式法

 $F_{x}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{-\frac{y}{x^{2}}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^{2}} = \frac{x + y}{x^{2} + y^{2}},$ 

$$F_x(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad F_y(x,y) = \frac{y-x}{x^2+y^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d} x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} x} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} x} \left( \frac{x+y}{y-x} \right)$$

水—阶号 数时,要 注意*y*是*x* 的函数!

$$= -\frac{(1+\frac{dy}{dx})(y-x)-(x+y)(\frac{dy}{dx}-1)}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}.$$

目录 上页 下页 返回 结束

### (方法2) 复合函数求导法

$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

两端同时对 x求导, 得

用此法求 导数时, 要注意y是 x的函数!

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x + 2yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{y'x - y}{x^2}$$

$$x + yy' = xy' - y, \qquad \therefore \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}.$$

## (方法3) 全微分法

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2) = \arctan\frac{y}{x}$$
 一阶全微分形式不变性,

两端同时取全微分,得

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} d(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} d(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x dx + 2y dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} \quad \text{##} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}.$$

#### 2. F(x,y,z) = 0

定理8.8 若 F(x,y,z) 满足:

- ① 在点 $(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 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  $(x_0,y_0,z_0)$  的某一邻域内可唯一确定一个函数 z = f(x,y)满足  $z_0 = f(x_0,y_0)$ ,

并有连续偏导数

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

注意公式里的负号



#### 求导公式推导如下:

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

两边对x求偏导数

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

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

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

$$\pm F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$$

及F,连续知:

在 $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的

某邻域内 $F_z \neq 0$ 

注 在公式  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$ 中,

 $F_x$ :将 F(x,y,z)中的y,z暂视为常数,对x求偏导数;

 $F_z$ : 将 F(x,y,z)中的x,y暂视为常数,对z求偏导数:

# 例2 设 $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$ ,求 $z_x$ 及 $z_{xy}$ .

m 求一阶偏导数  $z_x$ 有三种方法.

# (方法1) 复合函数求导法

$$3z^2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}-3yz-3xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=0,$$

解得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}.$ 

# (方法2) 公式法

$$\Rightarrow F(x,y,z) = z^3 - 3xyz - a^3,$$

用此法求导时,要注意 z是x,y的 函数!



则 
$$F_x = -3yz$$
,  $F_z = 3z^2 - 3xy$ 

故 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}.$$

#### (方法3) 全微分法

$$d(z^3 - 3xyz) = da^3, dz^3 - 3d(xyz) = 0$$

$$3z^2 dz - 3(yz dx + xz dy + xy dz) = 0,$$

解得 
$$\mathbf{d} z = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy} \mathbf{d} x + \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy} \mathbf{d} y$$
,



求F,时,

常数!

要视x,y为

故 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}$  求二阶导数时, 要

再求 
$$z_{xy}$$
,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy} \right)$  函数

求二阶导数时,要视z是x,y的

$$= \frac{\left(z+y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\left(z^2-xy\right)-yz\left(2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-x\right)}{\left(z^2-xy\right)^2}$$

把 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
 及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z}{z^2 - xy}$ .

例3 设 z = z(x, y) 由方程:

$$F(x+\frac{z}{y},y+\frac{z}{x})=0$$
 (1)

所确定,证明:  $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy$ 

证 方程(1)两边同时取全微分得

$$dF(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x})$$

$$= F_1' \cdot d(x + \frac{z}{y}) + F_2' \cdot d(y + \frac{z}{x})$$

$$= F_1' \cdot [dx + d(\frac{z}{y})] + F_2' \cdot [dy + d(\frac{z}{x})]$$

目录上页下页例3-1继续

$$= F_{1}' \cdot [\operatorname{d} x + \operatorname{d}(\frac{z}{y})] + F_{2}' \cdot [\operatorname{d} y + \operatorname{d}(\frac{z}{x})]$$

$$= F_{1}' \cdot (\operatorname{d} x + \frac{y \operatorname{d} z - z \operatorname{d} y}{y^{2}}) + F_{2}' \cdot (\operatorname{d} y + \frac{x \operatorname{d} z - z \operatorname{d} x}{x^{2}})$$

$$= (\frac{F_{1}'}{y} + \frac{F_{2}'}{x}) \operatorname{d} z + (F_{1}' - \frac{z}{x^{2}}F_{2}') \operatorname{d} x + (F_{2}' - \frac{z}{y^{2}}F_{1}') \operatorname{d} y = 0$$

$$\mathbf{d}z = \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{z}{x^2}F_2' - F_1') \\ \frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}x + \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{z}{y^2}F_1' - F_2') \\ \frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot \frac{\frac{z}{x^2} F_2' - F_1'}{\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}} + y \cdot \frac{\frac{z}{y^2} F_1' - F_2'}{\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{z(\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}) - xy(\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x})}{\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{z(\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}) - xy(\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x})}{\frac{F_1'}{y} + \frac{F_2'}{x}}$$

$$= z - xy.$$

# 二、由方程组确定的隐函数微分法

以两个方程确定两个隐函数的情况为例,即

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

由函数F、G的偏导数组成的行列式

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

称为函数F,G的雅可比(Jacobi)行列式.



# 定理8.9 设函数F(x,y,u,v),G(x,y,u,v)满足:

- ① 在点  $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$  的某一邻域内具有连续偏导数;
- ②  $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$ ,  $G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$ ;

则方程组 F(x,y,u,v)=0, G(x,y,u,v)=0

在点 $(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)$ 的某一邻域内能唯一确定

一对满足条件  $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0),$ 



#### 具有连续偏导数的函数

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

且有

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

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

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

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

#### 公式推导如下:

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

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

恒等式两边对x求偏导数得

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -F_x \\ G_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -G_x \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases} F_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_{v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -F_{x} \\ G_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_{v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -G_{x} \end{cases}$ 

这是关于  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  的线性方程组,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 

由定理条件知,在点P的某邻域内系数行列式

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

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

## 同理可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,v)},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,y)}.$$

#### 注 情形二的特例:

若方程组 ${F(x, y, z) = 0}$ , 满足定理8.9的条件,则

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0 \\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$$

函数个数=方程个数; 自变量个数=方程组所 含变量个数-方程个数.

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y(x), z(x)) \equiv 0 \\ G(x, y(x), z(x)) \equiv 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ G_x + G_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + G_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_y \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + F_z \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -F_x \\ G_y \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + G_z \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -G_x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
F_y & \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z & \frac{dz}{dy} = -F_x \\
G_y & \frac{dy}{dx} + G_z & \frac{dz}{dx} = -G_x \\
|-F_x & F_z|
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -F_x & F_z \\ -G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,z)},$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,z)},$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{J}\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,x)}.$$

例4 设 xu - yv = 0, yu + xv = 1,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

解(方法1)直接套公式

(方法2) 复合函数求导法

将所给方程的两边对水水偏导数,并移项

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

在 $J \neq 0$ 的条件下,解此方程组得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -u & -y \\ -v & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & -u \\ y & -v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2},$$

将所给方程的两边对火求偏导数,并解方程组得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

分析 函数个数=方程个数;

■自变量个数=方程组所含变量个数-方程个数

本题目方程组中包含两个方程, 故有两个函数.

由题目知y、z是函数,x是自变量,故y,z均是由 方程组确定的自变量x的一元函数.



解 对方程组中每一个方程 的两端同时关于 x求 导数,得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2x + 2y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}, \\ 2x + 4y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + 6z \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0. \end{cases}$$
解得 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{x(1+6z)}{y(1+3z)}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x}{1+3z}.$$
於函数!

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{1+3z}\right) = \frac{(1+3z)-x \cdot 3\frac{dz}{dx}}{(1+3z)^2} = \frac{(1+3z)^2 - 3x^2}{(1+3z^2)^3}.$$



例6 设  $u = f(x, y, z), \varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0, y = \sin x,$ 

 $(f, \varphi$ 具有一阶连续偏导数),且  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \neq 0$ ,求  $\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}$ .

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx} \qquad u < \frac{x}{y - x} \\
\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x, \qquad z < \frac{x}{y - x}$$

由 $\varphi(x^2,e^y,z)=0$ , 两边对 x 求导数,得

$$\varphi_1' \cdot 2x + \varphi_2' \cdot e^y \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} + \varphi_3' \frac{\mathrm{d} z}{\mathrm{d} x} = 0$$

于是可得,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{\varphi_3'}(2x\varphi_1' + e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \cdot \varphi_2')$$

故 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + (\cos x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{\varphi_3'} (2x\varphi_1' + e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \cdot \varphi_2') \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}.$$

例7 设 y = f(x,t), 其中t = t(x,y) 由F(x,y,t) = 0 所确定, f, F有一阶连续的偏导数,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解(方法1)由方程组确定的隐函数求导法

$$\begin{cases} y = f(x,t) \\ F(x,y,t) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ t = t(x) \\ y(x) \equiv f[x,t(x)] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = f_x + f_t \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} t}{\mathrm{d} x} \\ F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} + F_t \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} t}{\mathrm{d} x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ F[x,t(x)] \equiv 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} - f_t \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} t}{\mathrm{d} x} = f_x \\
F_y \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} + F_t \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} t}{\mathrm{d} x} = -F_x
\end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} f_x & -f_t \\ -F_x & F_t \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -f_t \\ F_y & F_t \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{f_x F_t - f_t F_x}{F_t + f_t F_y}.$$

#### (方法2) 全微分法

曲 
$$\begin{cases} y = f(x,t) \\ F(x,y,t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得 
$$\begin{cases} dy = df(x,t) \\ d[F(x,y,t)] = 0 \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} dy = f_x dx + f_t dt \\ F_x dx + F_y dy + F_t dt = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{d} y - f_t \operatorname{d} t = f_x \operatorname{d} x & \therefore \frac{\operatorname{d} y}{\operatorname{d} x} = \frac{f_x F_t - f_t F_x}{F_t + f_t F_y}. \end{cases}$$

## (方法3) 复合函数求导法

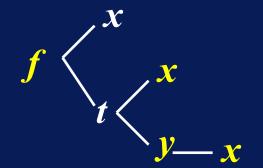
$$y = f(x,t),$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = f_x + f_t \cdot \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}\right)$$



$$\therefore \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_t}, \quad \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_t}$$

故 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = f_x + f_t \cdot \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_t} - \frac{F_y}{F_t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right)$$



故 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = f_x + f_t \cdot \left(-\frac{F_x}{F_t} - \frac{F_y}{F_t} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}\right)$$

$$(1 + \frac{f_t F_y}{F_t}) \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = f_x - \frac{f_t F_x}{F_t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{f_x F_t - f_t F_x}{F_t + f_t F_y}.$$

# 内容小结

- 1. 隐函数存在定理
- 2. 隐函数 求导(偏导数)的方法

方法1 复合函数求导法;

方法2 公式法;

方法3 全微分法

### 思考题

1.设 
$$z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$ . 解(方法1)

• 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + f_2' \cdot (yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1' + yz f_2'}{1 - f_1' - xy f_2'}$$

• 
$$1 = f_1' \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + 1\right) + f_2' \cdot \left(yz\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + xy\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'}{f_1' + yzf_2'}$$

(方法2) 全微分法

$$z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$

$$dz = f_1' \cdot (dx + dy + dz) + f_2' \cdot (yzdx + xzdy + xydz)$$

解出dx:

$$dx = \frac{-(f_1' + xzf_2')dy + (1 - f_1' - xyf_2')dz}{f_1' + yzf_2'}$$



$$\mathbf{d}x = \frac{-(f_1' + xzf_2')\mathbf{d}y + (1 - f_1' - xyf_2')\mathbf{d}z}{f_1' + yzf_2'}$$

$$\mathbf{d}y, \mathbf{d}z$$
 的系数分别是  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$ .

问题 如何用全微分法求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  将d z进行整理,其中 d x的系数就是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 

- 2. 设函数x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v)在点(u,v)的某一邻域内有连续的偏导数,且  $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0$
- 1) 证明函数组  $\begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases}$  在与点 (u,v) 对应的点

(x, y) 的某一邻域内唯一确定一组单值、连续且具有

连续偏导数的反函数 u=u(x,y), v=v(x,y).

2) 求 u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y)对 x,y 的偏导数.

解 1) 
$$\diamondsuit F(x,y,u,v) \equiv x - x(u,v) = 0$$
  
 $G(x,y,u,v) \equiv y - y(u,v) = 0$ 



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

由定理 8.9 可知结论 1) 成立.

2) 求反函数的偏导数.

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

①式两边对x求偏导数,得

$$\begin{cases}
1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\
0 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}
\end{cases}$$
(2)

目录 上页 下页 返回 结束

注意J≠0,从方程组②解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & 1 \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

同理,①式两边对 y 求偏导数,可得

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

# 本题的应用: 计算极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta$ , $y = r \sin \theta$

的逆变换的导数.

曲于 
$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{J}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} & \frac{J}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}$$
$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

所以 
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r} r \cos \theta = \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

同样有 
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
  $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ 

## 备用题

例1-1 验证 Kepler 方程  $y - x - \varepsilon \sin y = 0(0 < \varepsilon < 1)$  在点(0,0)的某邻域内能唯一确定 一个有连续导数, 当 x = 0时 y = 0的隐函数 y = f(x),并求 f'(0) 和 f''(0)的值 . 解 设  $F(x,y) = y - x - \varepsilon \sin y$ ,则  $F_x = -1$ ,  $F_y = 1 - \varepsilon \cos y$ , F(0,0) = 0,

$$F_x = -1, \ F_y = 1 - \varepsilon \cos y, F(0,0) = 0,$$
  
 $F_v(0,0) = 1 - \varepsilon \neq 0.$ 

由定理 8.7可知,方程 $y-x-\varepsilon\sin y=0$ 在  $U(O,\delta)$  能唯一确定一个有连续 导数,满足f(0)=0的函数 y=f(x).

下面求这函数的一阶及二阶导数.

(方法1) 公式法 
$$F_x = -1$$
,  $F_y = 1 - \varepsilon \cos y$ ,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y},$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y} \right) = \frac{-\varepsilon \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-\varepsilon \sin y}{\left(1-\varepsilon \cos y\right)^3},$$

由原方程可得 y(0) = 0, 所以

$$y'(0) = \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}, y''(0) = 0.$$

v是x的函 数!



# (方法2) 复合函数求导法

 $y - x - \varepsilon \sin y = 0$ 

两端同时对 x求导

$$y'-1-\varepsilon\cos y\cdot y'=0,$$

**(1)** 

(1)式两端再对 x求导

$$y'' + \varepsilon \sin y \cdot (y')^2 - \varepsilon \cos y \cdot y'' = 0,$$

(2)

注意本方法中,始

终将v看作x的函数

$$y'(0) = \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}.$$

| 当x = 0时,y = 0,由(2)式得 y''(0) = 0.



### (方法3) 全微分法

$$y-x-\varepsilon\sin y=0$$
 两端同时取全微分

$$dy - dx - \varepsilon \cos y dy = 0$$

解得
$$dy = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y} dx$$

根据全微分形式不变性, 暂时不将y看作x的函数

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon}$$

• • • • • •

例1-2 验证方程  $\sin y + e^x - xy - 1 = 0$  在 (0,0)点某邻域可确定一个单值可导隐函数

$$y = f(x)$$
, 并录  $\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=0}$ 

解  $\diamondsuit F(x,y) = \sin y + e^x - xy - 1$ ,则

① 
$$F_x = e^x - y$$
,  $F_y = \cos y - x$  连续,

② 
$$F(0,0) = 0$$
,

③ 
$$F_v(0,0) = 1 \neq 0$$

由 定理1 可知, 在 x = 0 的某邻域内方程存在单值可导的隐函数 y = f(x), 且



$$\frac{dy}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} x = 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \begin{vmatrix} x = 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{e^x - y}{\cos y - x} \begin{vmatrix} x = 0, y = 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \begin{vmatrix} x = 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x - y}{\cos y - x} \right) \begin{vmatrix} x = 0, y = 0, y' = -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{(e^x - y')(\cos y - x) - (e^x - y)(-\sin y \cdot y' - 1)}{(\cos y - x)^2} \begin{vmatrix} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ y' = -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -3$$

## 导数的另一求法 — 复合函数求导法

$$\sin y + e^{x} - xy - 1 = 0,$$

| 两边对  $x$  求导

 $\cos y \cdot y' + e^{x} - y - xy' = 0$ 

| 两边再对  $x$  求导

 $\cos y \cdot y' + e^{x} - y - xy' = 0$ 

| 一 $e^{x} - y - e^{x} - e^{x} - y - e^{x} - e^{x}$ 

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \right|_{x=0} = -3$$



例2-1 设 
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$$
, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

## 解 (方法1) 复合函数求导法

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 4 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2 - z}$$

再对x求导

$$2+2(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2+2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}-4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}=0$$
 注意本方法中, 始终将 z 看作 x与y的函数

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2}{2 - z} = \frac{(2 - z)^2 + x^2}{(2 - z)^3}$$



#### (方法2)公式法

设 
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z$$

则 
$$F_x = 2x, F_z = 2z - 4$$

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

对 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$
 两端关于  $x$  求偏导数,得 视z是 $x$ ,  $y$  的函数!

求二阶导 数时,要

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



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

解方程两端取全微分:  $\frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} - \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{ydz - zdy}{y^2} = 0,$ 

解得 
$$dz = \frac{y^2 z dx + yz^2 dy}{y^2 (x+z)}$$
,  $\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x+z}$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)}.$$

解得 
$$dz = \frac{y^2 z dx + yz^2 dy}{y^2 (x+z)}$$
,  $\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x+z}$ , 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)}.$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{z}{x+z}) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (x+z) - z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{x}{(x+z)^2}.$$

$$=\frac{xz^2}{y(x+z)^3}.$$

例3-1 设F(u,v)具有连续偏导数,已知方程 $F(\frac{x}{z},\frac{y}{z})=0$ , 求 dz.

解(方法1) 先求偏导数 设z = f(x,y) 是由方程

$$F(\frac{x}{7}, \frac{y}{7}) = 0$$
确定的隐函数,则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_1' \cdot \frac{1}{z}}{F_1' \cdot (-\frac{x}{z^2}) + F_2' \cdot (-\frac{y}{z^2})} = \frac{z F_1'}{x F_1' + y F_2'}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_2' \cdot \frac{1}{z}}{F_1' \cdot (-\frac{x}{z^2}) + F_2' \cdot (-\frac{y}{z^2})} = \frac{z F_2'}{x F_1' + y F_2'}$$

故 
$$\mathbf{d}z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\mathbf{d}x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\mathbf{d}y = \frac{z}{xF_1' + yF_2'}(F_1'\mathbf{d}x + F_2'\mathbf{d}y)$$



### (方法2) 全微分法

对方程两边求全微分:

$$F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$$

$$F_{1}' \cdot d(\frac{x}{z}) + F_{2}' \cdot d(\frac{y}{z}) = 0$$

$$F_{1}' \cdot (\frac{z dx - x dz}{z^{2}}) + F_{2}' \cdot (\frac{z dy - y dz}{z^{2}}) = 0$$

$$-\frac{xF_{1}' + yF_{2}'}{z^{2}} dz + \frac{F_{1}' dx + F_{2}' dy}{z} = 0$$

$$dz = \frac{z}{xF_{1}' + yF_{2}'} (F_{1}' dx + F_{2}' dy)$$

例4-1 设 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - uv = 0, \\ xy - u^2 + v^2 = 0, \end{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

解(方法1)公式法略。

#### (方法2) 复合函数求导法

对每一个方程两边关于x求偏导数,得.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}v - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \\ y - 2u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0. \end{cases}$$

 $\exists u^2 + v^2 \neq 0$ 时,解此方程组可得



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{4xv + yu}{2(u^2 + v^2)}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{4xu - yv}{2(u^2 + v^2)}.$$

类似地对每个方程的两边关于y求偏导数,可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{4yv + xu}{2(u^2 + v^2)}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{4yu - xv}{2(u^2 + v^2)}.$$

### (方法3) 全微分法

对每一个方程的两端同 时取全微分,得

$$2xdx + 2ydy - vdu - udv = 0,$$

$$y dx + x dy - 2u du + 2v dv = 0$$

解得 
$$du = \frac{4xv + yu}{2(u^2 + v^2)} dx + \frac{4yv + xu}{2(u^2 + v^2)} dy,$$

$$dv = \frac{4xu - yv}{2(u^2 + v^2)} dx + \frac{4yu - xv}{2(u^2 + v^2)} dy.$$

于是 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{4xv + yu}{2(u^2 + v^2)}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{4yv + xu}{2(u^2 + v^2)},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{4xu - yv}{2(u^2 + v^2)}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{4yu - xv}{2(u^2 + v^2)}.$$

例4-2 设  $\begin{cases} u = f(ux, v + y), & \text{其中} f, g \text{具有一阶连续} \\ v = g(u - x, v^2 y), \end{cases}$ 

偏导数,求 $u_{y}$ .

### 解(方法1)复合函数求导法

对每一个方程关于 y求偏导数,

得 
$$\begin{cases} u_y = f_1 \cdot x \, u_y + f_2 \cdot (v_y + 1), \\ v_y = g_1 \cdot u_y + g_2 (2yv \, v_y + v^2). \end{cases}$$

解此关于 $u_v,v_v$ 的二元一次方程组



得 
$$u_y = \frac{v^2 f_2' g_2' + f_2' (1 - 2yvg_2')}{f_2' g_1' - (1 - xf_1')(1 - 2yvg_2')},$$

$$v_y = \frac{f_2' g_1' + v^2 g_2' (1 - xf_1')}{(1 - xf_1')(1 - 2yvg_2') - f_2' g_1'}.$$

### (方法2) 全微分法

对每一个方程两端同时 取全微分

得 
$$\begin{cases} du = f_1' (u dx + x du) + f_2' (dv + dy), \\ dv = g_1' (du - dx) + g_2' (v^2 dy + 2vy dv). \end{cases}$$

解此关于 du, dv的二元一次方程组,得 du =

$$\frac{[uf_1'(1-2yvg_2')-f_2'g_1]dx+[v^2f_2'g_2'+f_2'(1-2yvg_2')]dy}{f_2'g_1'-(1-xf_1')(1-2yvg_2')}$$

dv =

$$\frac{[g_1'(1-xf_1')-uf_1'g_1']dx+[v^2g_2'(xf_1'-1)-f_2'g_1']dy}{(1-xf_1')(1-2yvg_2')-f_2'g_1'}$$

由此可得 $u_v$ ,  $v_v$ , 同时可得 $u_x$ ,  $v_x$ .



例5-1 设 y = y(x), z = z(x) 是由方程 z = x f(x + y)和 F(x,y,z) = 0 所确定的函数, 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$  (99考研)

m (方法1) 分别在各方程两端对x求导,得

$$\begin{cases} z' = f + x \cdot f' \cdot (1 + y') \\ F_x + F_y \cdot y' + F_z \cdot z' = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} -x f' \cdot y' + \underline{z'} = f + x f' \\ F_y \cdot y' + F_z \cdot \underline{z'} = -F_x \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -xf' & f+xf' \\ F_y & -F_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -xf' & 1 \\ F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(f+xf')F_y - xf' \cdot F_x}{F_y + xf' \cdot F_z}$$

$$(F_y + xf' \cdot F_z \neq 0)$$

#### (方法2) 全微分法

$$z = x f(x + y), F(x, y, z) = 0$$

对各方程两边分别求全微分:

$$\begin{cases} dz = f dx + x f' \cdot (dx + dy) \\ F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy + F'_3 dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

化简得

$$\begin{cases} (f + xf') dx + x f' dy - dz = 0 \\ F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy + F'_3 dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

消去dy可得 $\frac{dz}{dx}$ .



例7-1 设 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:

解 每个方程两边都对 x 求导,得

$$\begin{cases} e^{xy}(y+xy') - (y+xy') = 0 \\ e^{x} = \frac{\sin(x-z)}{x-z} (1-z') \\ x-z \end{cases}$$
解得  $y' = -\frac{y}{x}, \ z' = 1 - \frac{e^{x}(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}$ 

解得 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{x}, z' = 1 - \frac{e^{x}(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} u \\ \hline x & y & z \\ \hline & & \\ x & x \end{array}$$

因此
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = f_1' + f_2' \cdot y' + f_3' \cdot z' = f_1' - \frac{y}{x} f_2' + \left[1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}\right] f_3'$$

# 二元线性代数方程组解的公式

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$