第68讲隐函数存在定理

练习:设函数y = y(x)方程 $x^3y + 2e^{xy} = 0$ 确定, 求 dy.

将方程两边同时关于x求导数,得

$$3x^2y + x^3\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2e^{xy}(y + x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}) = 0$$

解得
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3x^2y + 2ye^{xy}}{x^3 + 2xe^{xy}}$$

$$F(x,y) = x^3y + 2e^{xy}$$

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一般问题:设函数y = y(x)方程 F(x,y) = 0 确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$F(x,y(x)) = 0 \longrightarrow F'_x + F'_y \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$$



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

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

不能显化

$$z = z(x,y)$$

- 方程在什么条件下才能确定隐函数,即隐函数的存在性;
- 在方程能确定隐函数时,研究其连续性、可微性及求导方法问题.



一个方程确定的隐函数

方程组确定的隐函数





定理1(隐函数存在定理)如果函数F(x,y)满足下列条件:

- (1) $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$;
- (2) F(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某一邻域内具有连续偏导数;
- (3) $F_y'(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$,

则方程F(x,y) = 0在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某邻域内惟一确定一个函数 y = y(x),满足F(x,y(x)) = 0且 $y_0 = y(x_0)$,并有

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



设
$$y = y(x)$$
为由 $F(x,y) = 0$ 确定的隐函数,则

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

两边对 x 求导

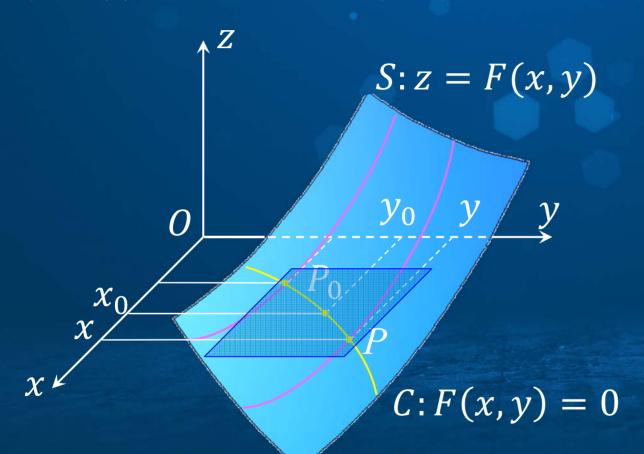
$$F_x' + F_y' \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \equiv 0$$

在 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内 $F_y \neq 0$

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



● 隐函数存在定理的几何解释



•
$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ —在S与xOy平面的交集上

•
$$F_y'(x_0, y_0) > 0$$

存在 P_0 的邻域使得

$$F_{y}'(x,y) > 0$$

F(x,y)关于y增加

曲线C在附 P_0 近确定隐函数

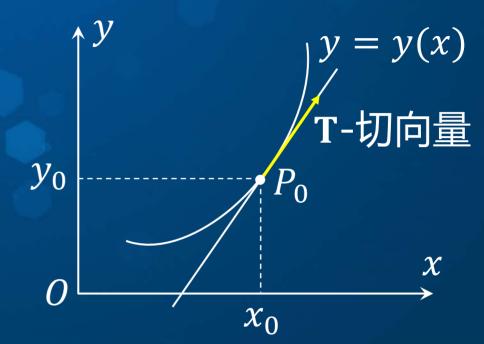


● 隐函数图形的切线方程

$$F(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = y(x)$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \left(1, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right) = \left(1, -\frac{F_x'}{F_y'}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{T}//(F_y', -F_x')$$



切线方程:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{F_y'(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{-F_x'(x_0,y_0)}$$

即

$$F_x'(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F_y'(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$



例1 验证 $2^{xy} = x + y$ 在点(0,1)某邻域内确定一个函数 y = y(x),

并求
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{x=0}$$
 . $F(x,y) = 2^{xy} - x - y$

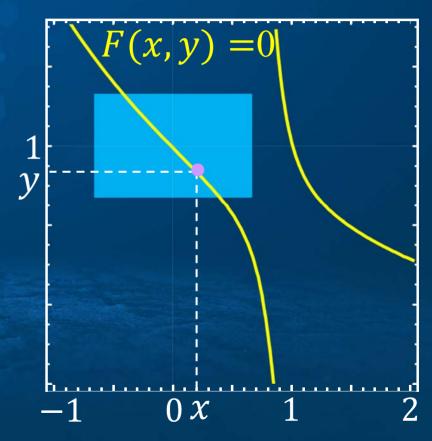
验证隐函数存在定理条件:

$$(1) F(0,1) = 0;$$

(2)
$$F_x'$$
和 F_y' 连续;

(3)
$$F'_y(0,1) = F'_y(x,y)|_{(0,1)}$$

= $(x2^{xy}\ln 2 - 1)|_{(0,1)}$
= $-1 \neq 0$.





定理2(隐函数存在定理)如果函数F(x,y,z)满足下述条件:

- $(1) F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0 ;$
- (2) F(x,y,z)在(x_0,y_0,z_0)的某个邻域内具有连续的偏导数;
- (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) 的某一邻域内惟一确定一个二

元函数z = z(x,y), 使得F(x,y,z(x,y)) = 0, 且 $z_0 = z(x_0,y_0)$,

并有连续的偏导数

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



设
$$z = z(x,y)$$
为由 $F(x,y,z) = 0$ 确定的隐函数,则
$$F(x,y,z(x,y)) \equiv 0$$
两边对 x 求偏导
$$F'_x + F'_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \equiv 0$$

$$\Delta z = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}, 同样可得 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$$



例2 设
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

【例2解】 令
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz$$
 ,由于

$$F_x' = 2x - 3yz$$
, $F_y' = 2y - 3xz$, $F_z' = 2z - 3xy$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'} = -\frac{2x - 3yz}{2z - 3xy} \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'} = -\frac{2y - 3xz}{2z - 3xy}$$

例3 设
$$x^2y - e^z = z$$
, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.



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

解
$$\begin{cases} xu - yv = 0 \\ yu + xv = 1 \end{cases}$$
 得 $u = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} xu(x,y) - yv(x,y) = 0 & 关于x,y求偏导数 \\ yu(x,y) + xv(x,y) = 1 \end{cases}$$

du du dv dv $\partial x' \partial y' \partial x' \partial y$



例5 设函数u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y)由方程组

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

$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_x' & F_y' \\ G_x' & G_y' \end{vmatrix}$$

所确定, 试推导 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 的公式.

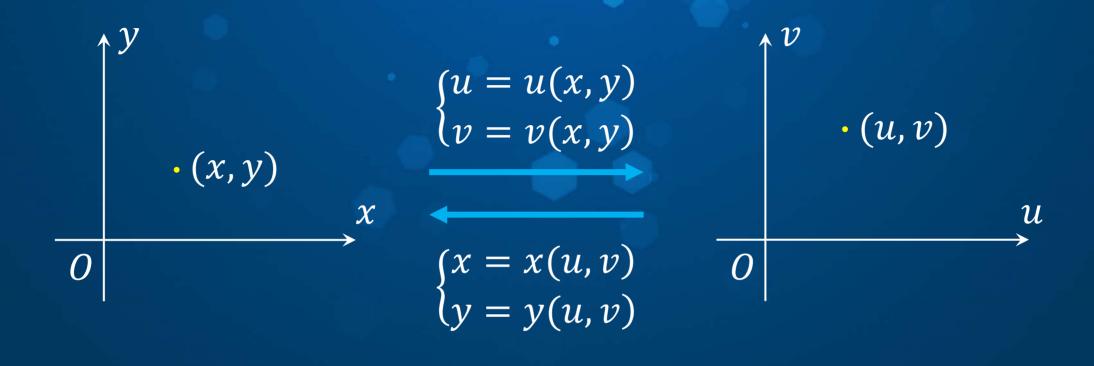
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (x, v)}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, x)}$$

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

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

F,G关于u,v的 雅可比行列式





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

