



# We are here now...

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1. 隐函数的求导法：一个方程的情形

2. 隐函数的求导法：方程组的情形

3. 隐函数定理

# 隐函数的求导法 I

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## 问题

给定二元函数  $F(x, y) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y) = 0$

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$$F(x, f(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dx} F(x, f(x)) = F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{df}{dx}$$

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \quad (F_y \neq 0)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} F(x, f(x)) = 0 &\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dx} F(x, f(x)) = F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{df}{dx} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \end{aligned}$$

例 1 设  $y = f(x)$  满足  $\sin y + e^x = xy^2$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

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$$\text{所以 } y' = -\frac{e^x - y^2}{\cos y - 2xy}$$

例 2 设  $y = f(x)$  满足  $\ln(x^2 + y^2) + 3xy = 4$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

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解

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



例 2 设  $y = f(x)$  满足  $\ln(x^2 + y^2) + 3xy = 4$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解 注意  $\ln(x^2 + y^2) + 3xy - 4 = 0$

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

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$$= -\frac{2x}{3y + 2x}$$

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则  $F(x, y) = 0$ , 所以

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# 隐函数的求导法 II

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## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$



# 隐函数的求导法 II

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## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  解出  $z = u(x, y)$

# 隐函数的求导法 II

## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  解出  $z = u(x, y)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ?, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$

# 隐函数的求导法 II

## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~解出  $z = u(x, y)$~~  设  $z = u(x, y)$  满足  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ?, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$$

# 隐函数的求导法 II

## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~解出  $z = u(x, y)$~~  设  $z = u(x, y)$  满足  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ?, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$$

## 公式

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

# 隐函数的求导法 II

## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} \quad (F_z \neq 0)$$

# 隐函数的求导法 II

## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~解出  $z = u(x, y)$~~  设  $z = u(x, y)$  满足  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ?, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$$

## 公式

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} \quad (F_z \neq 0)$$

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

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## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ?, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$$

## 公式

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} \quad (F_z \neq 0)$$

证明  $F(x, y, u(x, y)) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y, u(x, y)) =$

# 隐函数的求导法 II

## 问题

给定  $F(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$  考虑方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~解出  $z = u(x, y)$~~  设  $z = u(x, y)$  满足  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ?, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$$

## 公式

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} \quad (F_z \neq 0)$$

**证明**  $F(x, y, u(x, y)) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y, u(x, y)) = F_x +$



# 隐函数的求导法 II

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解

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$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{1 + (x-1)e^{z-y-x}}{1 + xe^{z-y-x}} dx + dy$$

例 4 设  $\Phi(u, v)$  具有连续偏导数, 函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足  $\Phi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ , 证明:

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c.$$

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# We are here now...

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1. 隐函数的求导法：一个方程的情形
2. 隐函数的求导法：方程组的情形
3. 隐函数定理

# 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

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二元线性方程组

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用消元法解：



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## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 & (1) \times a_{22} \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 & (2) \times a_{12} \end{cases}$$

用消元法解：

$(1) \times a_{22} - (2) \times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

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用消元法解：

$(1) \times a_{22} - (2) \times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

$(2) \times a_{11} - (1) \times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：

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用消元法解：

$(1) \times a_{22} - (2) \times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

$(2) \times a_{11} - (1) \times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：

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$(1) \times a_{22} - (2) \times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

$(2) \times a_{11} - (1) \times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：



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$(1) \times a_{22} - (2) \times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

$(2) \times a_{11} - (1) \times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：

$$y = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

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(1)  $\times a_{22}$  - (2)  $\times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

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(2)  $\times a_{11}$  - (1)  $\times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：

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用消元法解：

(1)  $\times a_{22}$  - (2)  $\times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

(2)  $\times a_{11}$  - (1)  $\times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：

$$y = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

(2)  $\times a_{11}$  - (1)  $\times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：

$$y = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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(1)  $\times a_{22}$  - (2)  $\times a_{12}$ ，消去  $y$ ，得：

$$x = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

(2)  $\times a_{11}$  - (1)  $\times a_{21}$ ，消去  $x$ ，得：

$$y = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

公式：

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

1.  $\begin{cases} 2x + 5y = 0 \\ 3x + 8y = 4 \end{cases} \quad x = \quad , \quad y =$

2.  $\begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \quad , \quad y =$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \quad , \quad y =$$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \quad , \quad y =$$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \quad , \quad y =$$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 16 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = \text{---}, \quad y =$$



公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 16 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-17}{-17} = 1, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-8}{-17} = \frac{8}{17}$$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 16 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = -$$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 16 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{21}{3}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = -$$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

$$1. \begin{cases} 2x + 5y = 0 \\ 3x + 8y = 4 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-20}{1} = -20, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{8}{1} = 8$$

$$2. \begin{cases} 7x + 16y = 1 \\ 2x + 5y = -1 \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 16 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{21}{3} = 7, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}} = -$$

公式:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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公式:

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公式:

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# 方程组的隐函数求导公式

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$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, u, v) \\ G(x, y, u, v) \end{aligned}$$



# 方程组的隐函数求导公式

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

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**问题：**如何计算  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$  ?

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$$\Rightarrow u_x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad v_x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} F_y + F_u \cdot u_y + F_v \cdot v_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

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总结 设  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  满足方程组

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



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$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

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$$u_x =$$

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$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}}$$

$$u_x =$$

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$$u_x =$$

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$$u_x =$$

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所以

$$u_x = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$u_y = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$v_x = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_x \\ G_u & G_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$v_y = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}$$

总结 设  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot u_x + F_v \cdot v_x = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot u_x + G_v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} F_y + F_u \cdot u_y + F_v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ G_y + G_u \cdot u_y + G_v \cdot v_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以

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

$$u_y = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}, \quad v_y = - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}}$$

总结 设  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{aligned} &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot u_x + F_v \cdot v_x = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot u_x + G_v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases} \\ &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} F_y + F_u \cdot u_y + F_v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ G_y + G_u \cdot u_y + G_v \cdot v_y = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

所以

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



总结 设  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \\ \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \end{matrix} \begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot u_x + F_v \cdot v_x = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot u_x + G_v \cdot v_x = 0 \\ \\ F_y + F_u \cdot u_y + F_v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ G_y + G_u \cdot u_y + G_v \cdot v_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)}, & v_x &= - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_x \\ G_u & G_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)} \\ u_y &= - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_v \\ G_y & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} = - \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)}, & v_y &= - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} \end{aligned}$$

总结 设  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot u_x + F_v \cdot v_x = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot u_x + G_v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} F_y + F_u \cdot u_y + F_v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ G_y + G_u \cdot u_y + G_v \cdot v_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以

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

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

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$  , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \\ \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \end{matrix}$$

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}}$$

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}}$$

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$



例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

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例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

所以  $J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \phantom{e^u + \sin v} & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & \phantom{u \cos v} \\ e^u - \cos v & \phantom{u \sin v} \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \phantom{e^u + \sin v} & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & \phantom{u \sin v} \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & \phantom{u \cos v} \\ e^u - \cos v & \phantom{u \sin v} \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

所以  $J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \phantom{1} & \phantom{u \cos v} \\ \phantom{0} & \phantom{u \sin v} \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \phantom{1} & \phantom{u \cos v} \\ \phantom{0} & \phantom{u \sin v} \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \phantom{1} & \phantom{u \cos v} \\ \phantom{0} & \phantom{u \sin v} \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \begin{aligned} &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases} \\ &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \phantom{1} & u \cos v \\ \phantom{0} & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \phantom{e^u + \sin v} & 1 \\ \phantom{e^u - \cos v} & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u \cos v \\ 1 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

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例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u \cos v \\ 1 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 0 \\ e^u - \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u$$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u \cos v \\ 1 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 0 \\ e^u - \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u$$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \quad v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u \cos v \\ 1 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J}, \quad v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 0 \\ e^u - \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$



例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \begin{aligned} &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases} \\ &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u$$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \quad v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J} = \frac{-e^u + \cos v}{ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u \cos v \\ 1 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J} \quad v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 0 \\ e^u - \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } J = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u$$

$$u_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u \cos v \\ 0 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \quad v_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{J} = \frac{-e^u + \cos v}{ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u}$$

$$u_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u \cos v \\ 1 & u \sin v \end{vmatrix}}{J} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \quad v_y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 0 \\ e^u - \cos v & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{J}$$

例 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解

$$\begin{cases} e^u + u \sin v = x \\ e^u - u \cos v = y \end{cases} \begin{aligned} &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x = 1 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x = 0 \end{cases} \\ &\xRightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} \begin{cases} (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y = 0 \\ (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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# We are here now...

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1. 隐函数的求导法：一个方程的情形

2. 隐函数的求导法：方程组的情形

3. 隐函数定理

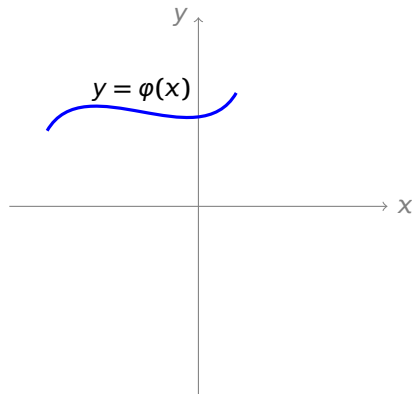
# 平面光滑曲线的定义

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平面上光滑曲线应该包含：一元光滑函数的图形

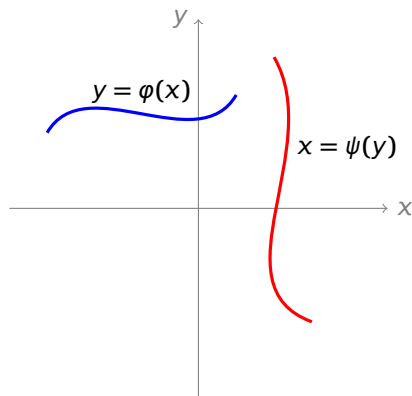
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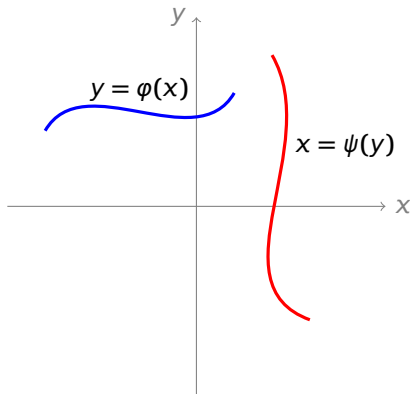
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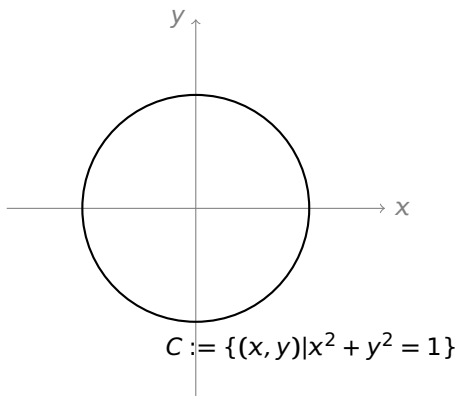
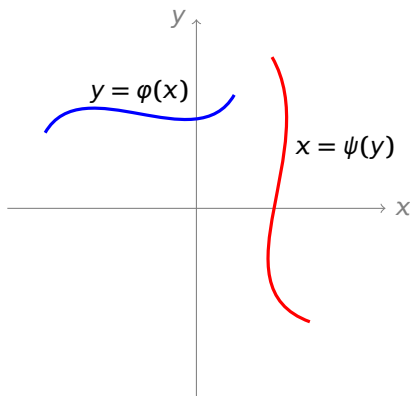


一般地，平面上一个点集  $C$  称为光滑曲线，是指该点集“局部”上总可以表示成一元光滑函数的图形。



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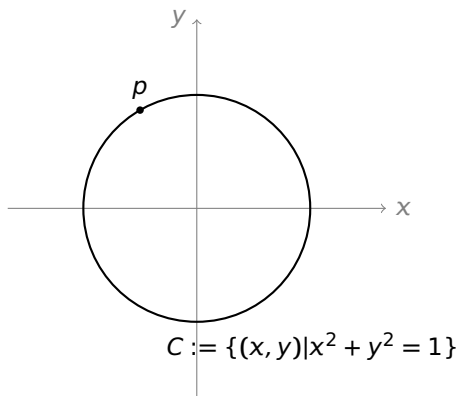
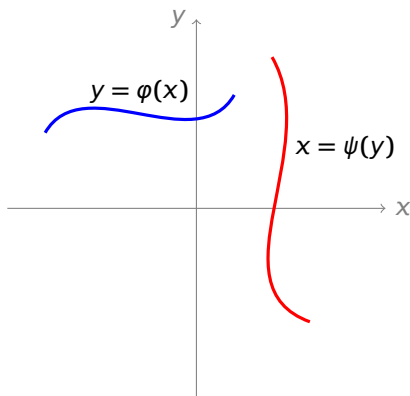
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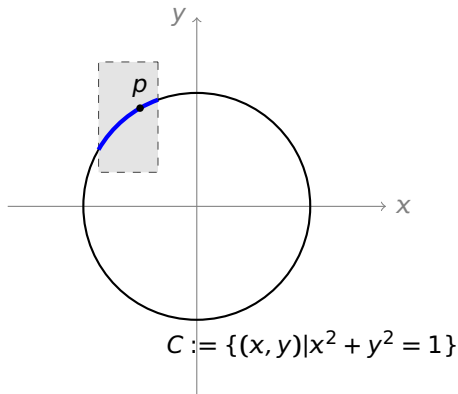
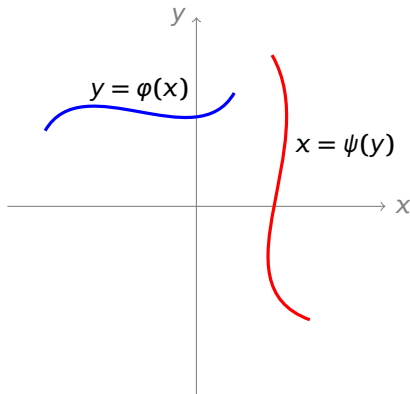
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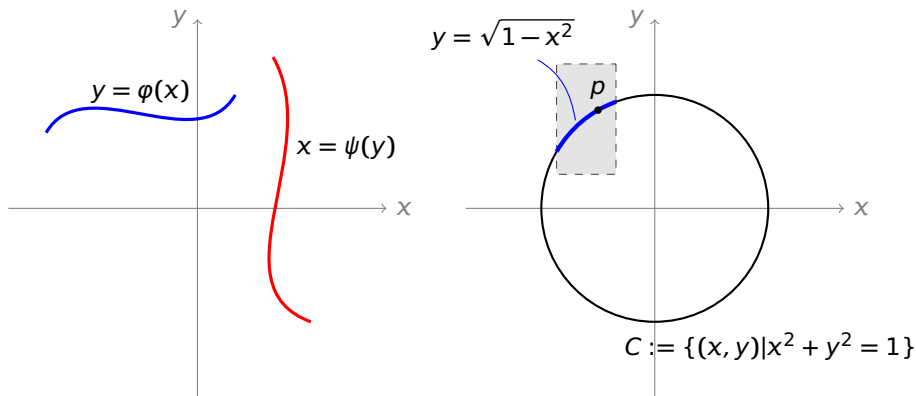
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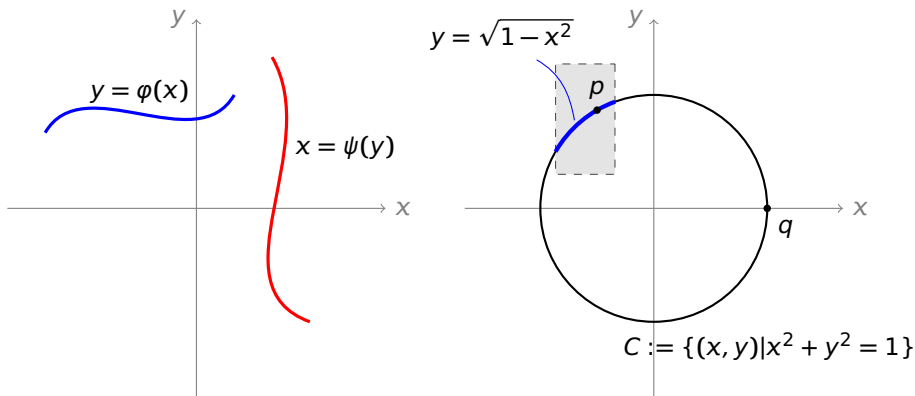
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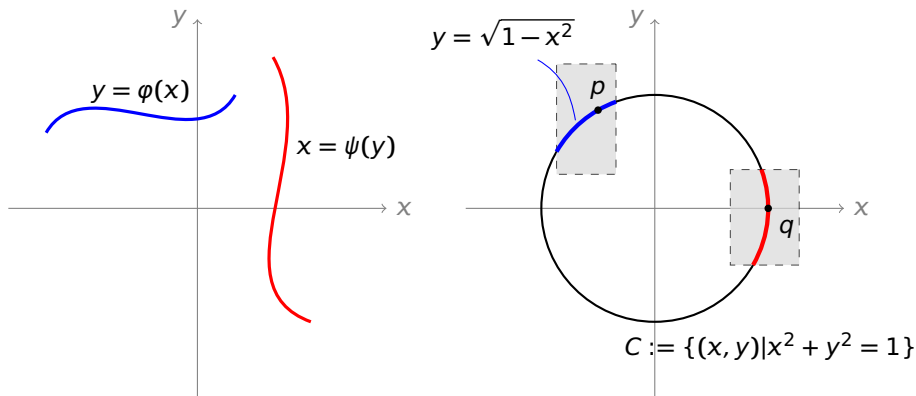
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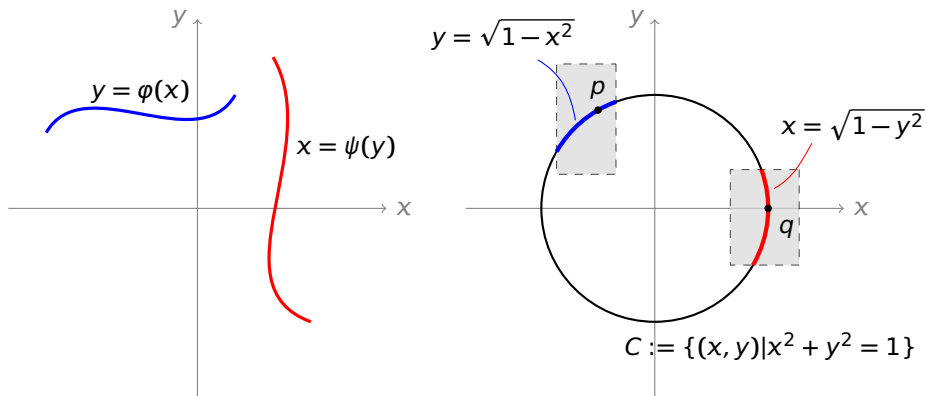
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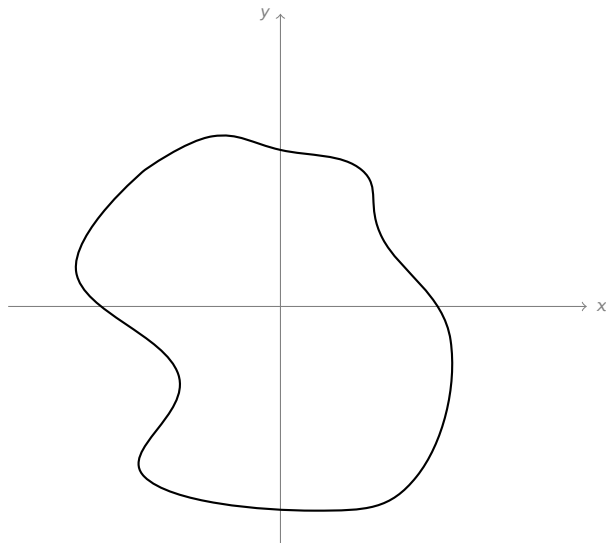
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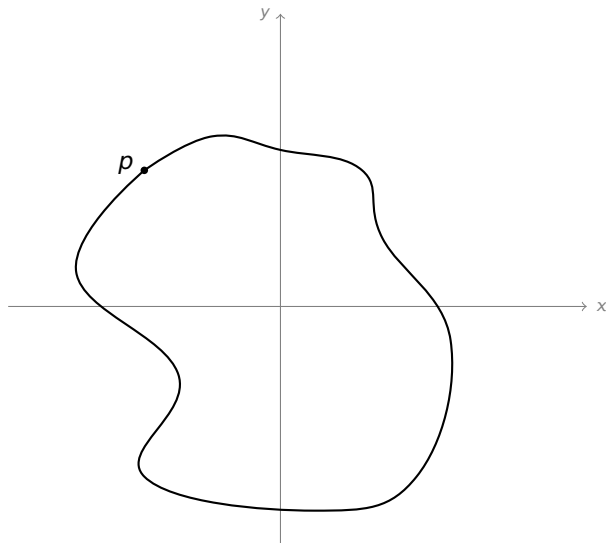
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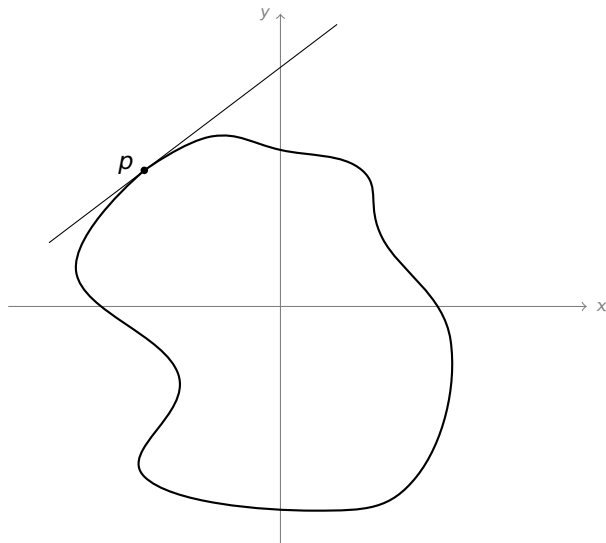
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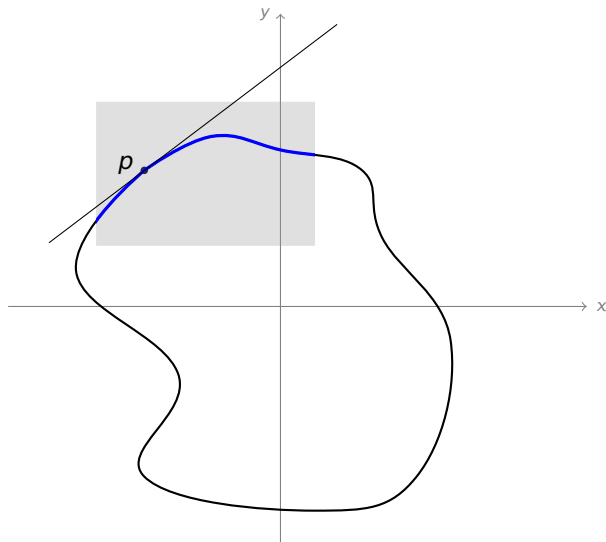
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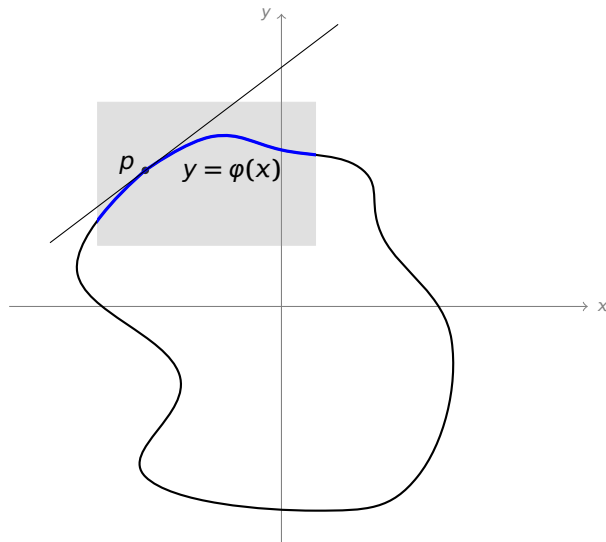
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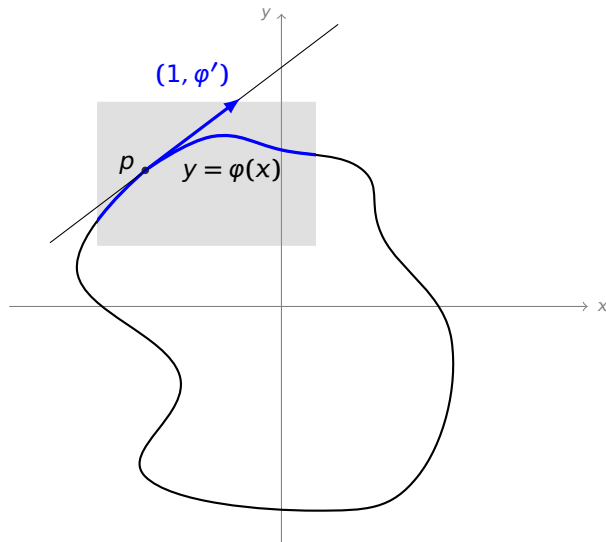
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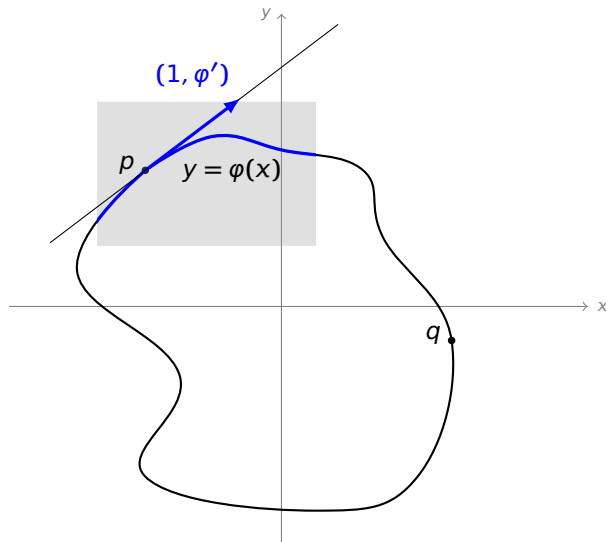
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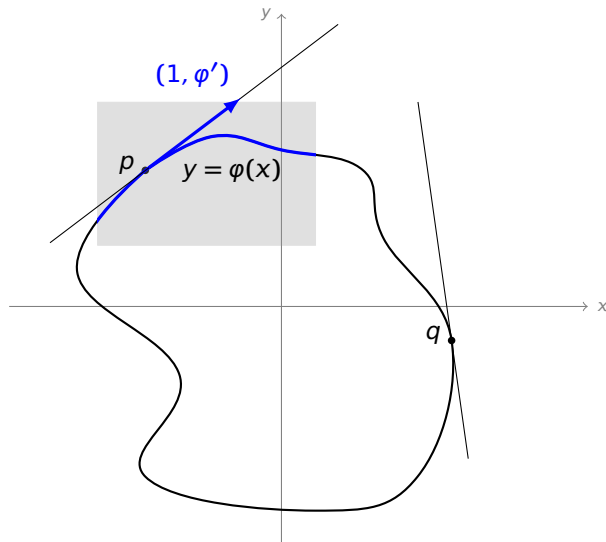
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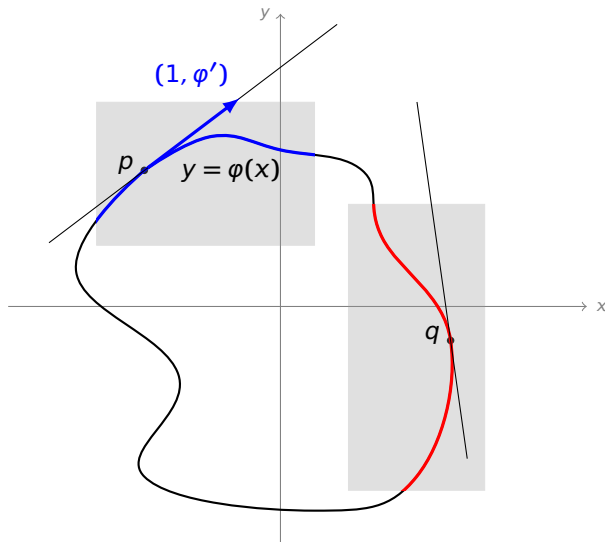
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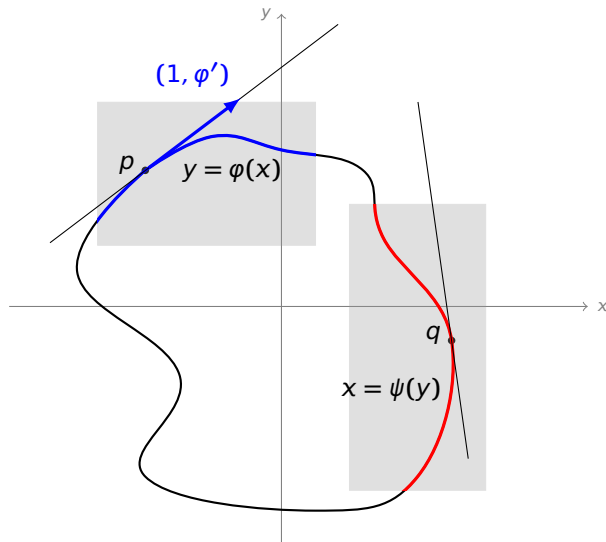
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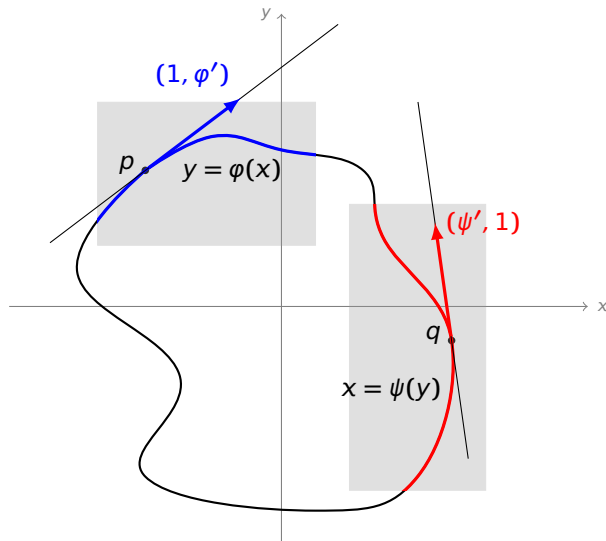
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假设  $f(x, y)$  是光滑的二元函数，其零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  是平面上点集。

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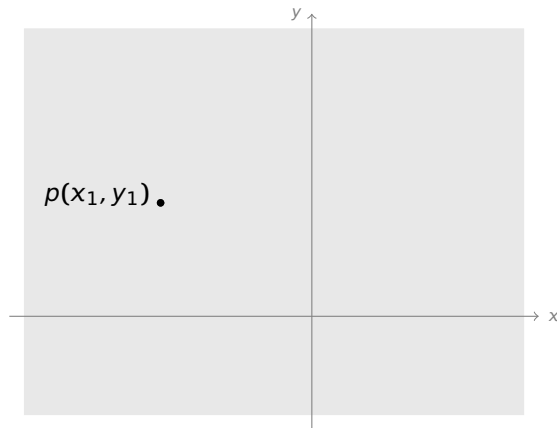
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  - 由**隐函数定理**可知，如果  $\nabla f \neq 0$ ，则  $\{f = 0\}$  是一条光滑曲线，且该曲线上任一点  $(x, y)$  的一个切方向是  $(f_y, -f_x)$ （与梯度  $\nabla f$  垂直）。

# 隐函数定理 1

设  $f(x, y)$  光滑,  $f(x_1, y_1) = 0$ ,  $f_y(x_1, y_1) \neq 0$ ,

$$\{f = 0\}$$

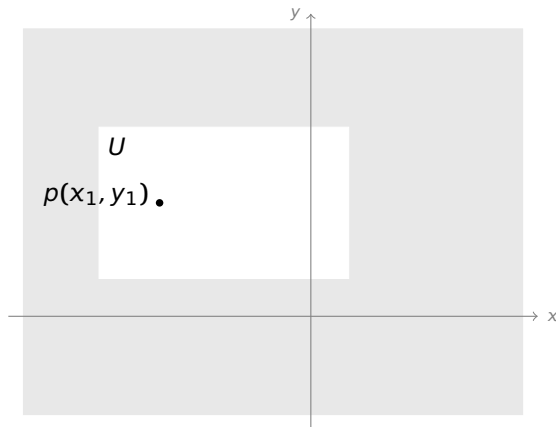




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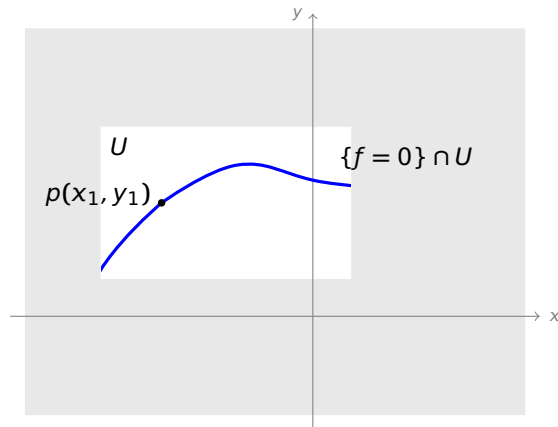
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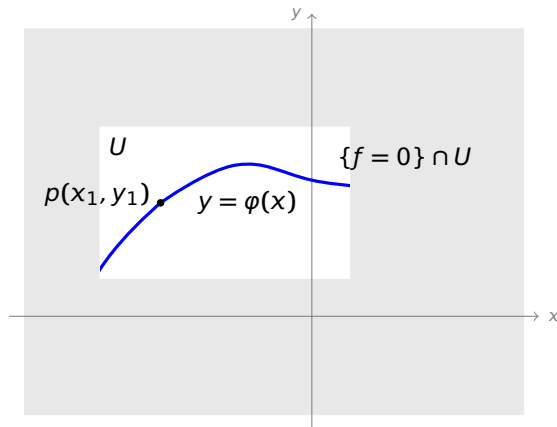
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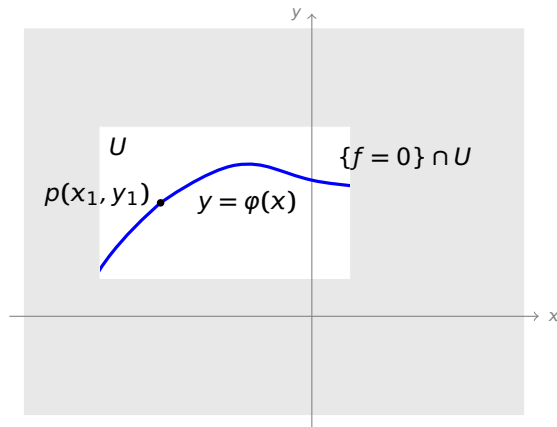
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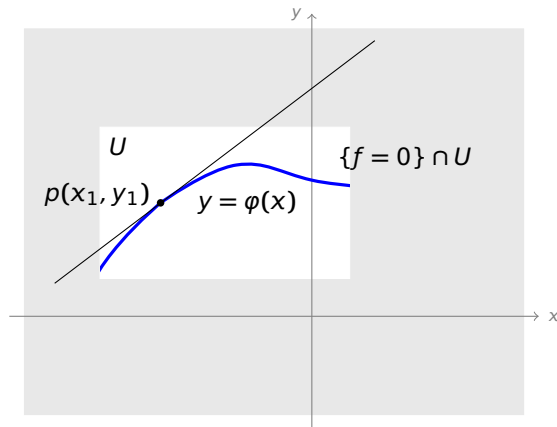
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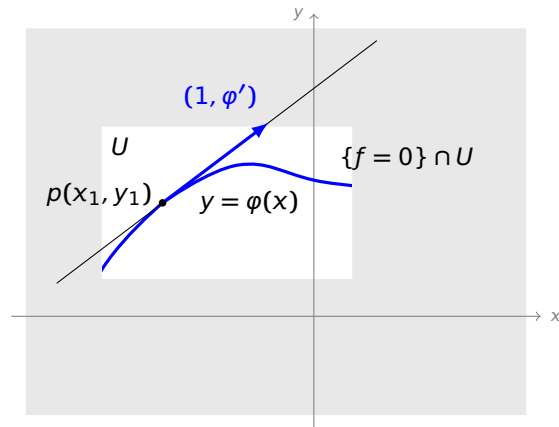
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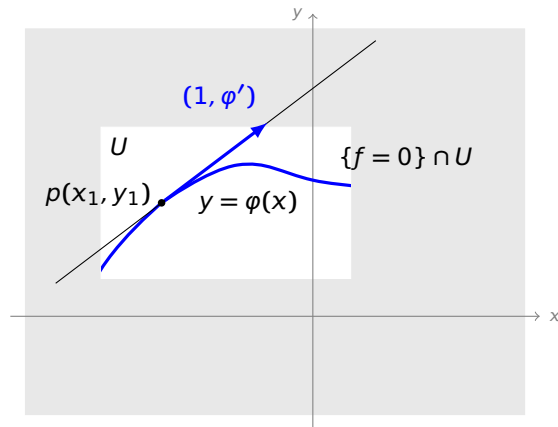
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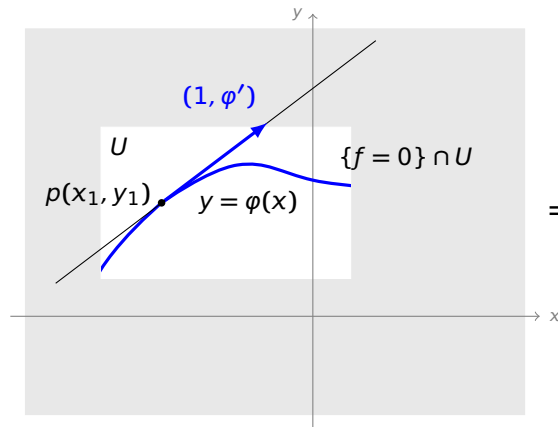


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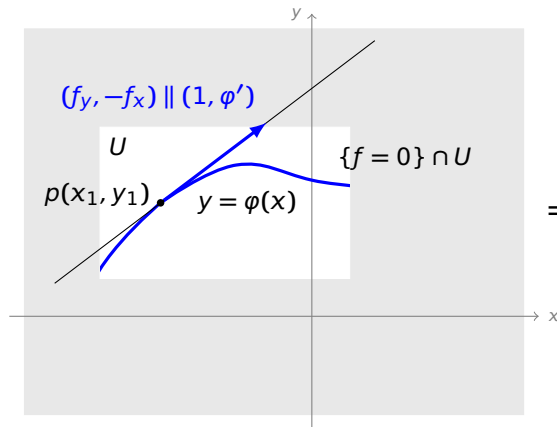
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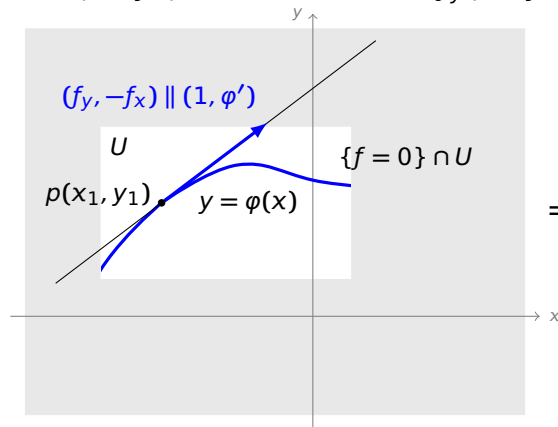
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并且  $(x_1, y_1)$  处的一个切向量为  $(f_y(x_1, y_1), -f_x(x_1, y_1))$ ,



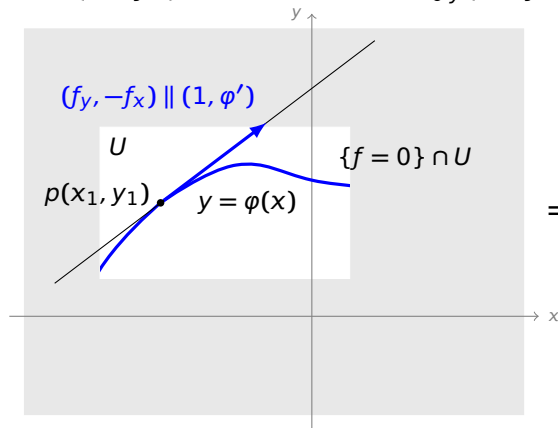
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设  $f(x, y)$  光滑,  $f(x_1, y_1) = 0$ ,  $f_y(x_1, y_1) \neq 0$ , 则存在光滑函数  $y = \varphi(x)$  使得:

$$\{f = 0\} \cap U = \text{Graph}(\varphi).$$

并且  $(x_1, y_1)$  处的一个切向量为  $(f_y(x_1, y_1), -f_x(x_1, y_1))$ , 与  $\nabla f$  垂直.

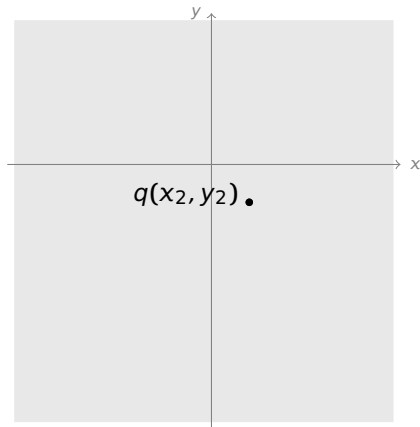


$$y = \varphi(x) \text{ 满足 } f(x, y) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \varphi' = -\frac{f_x}{f_y}$$

## 隐函数定理 2

设  $f(x, y)$  光滑,  $f(x_2, y_2) = 0$ ,  $f_x(x_2, y_2) \neq 0$ ,

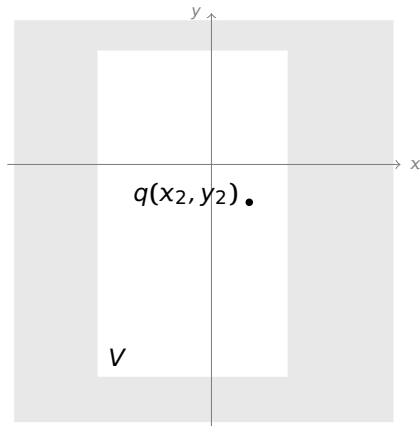
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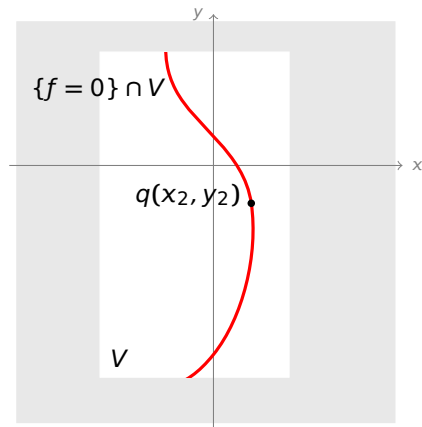
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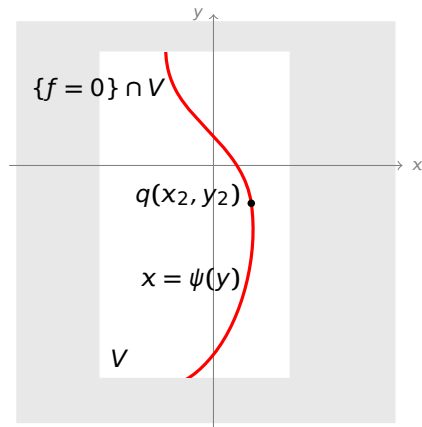
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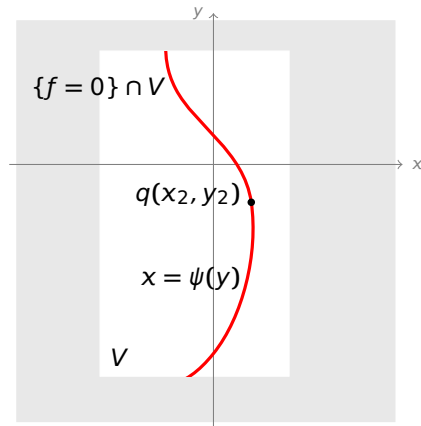
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$$\{f = 0\} \cap V = \text{Graph}(\psi).$$

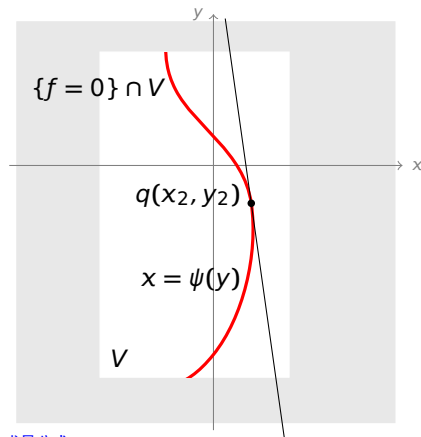




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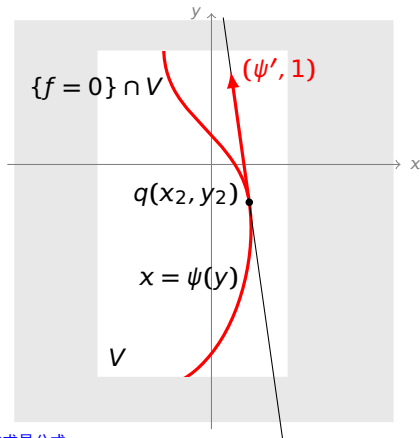
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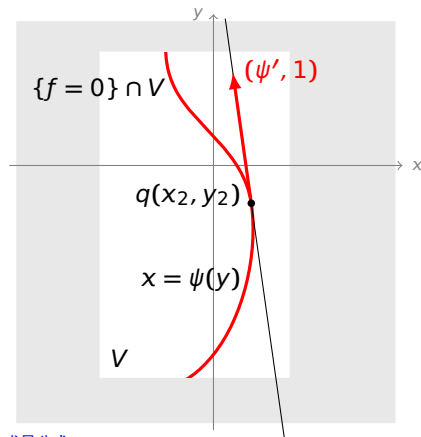
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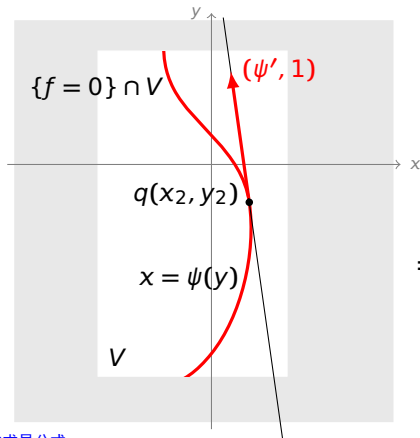


$x = \psi(y)$  满足  $f(x, y) = 0$

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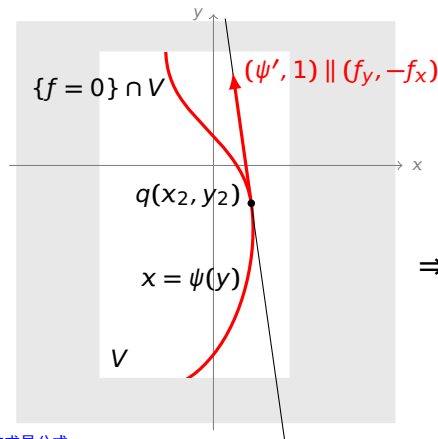
$x = \psi(y)$  满足  $f(x, y) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \psi' = -\frac{f_y}{f_x}$$

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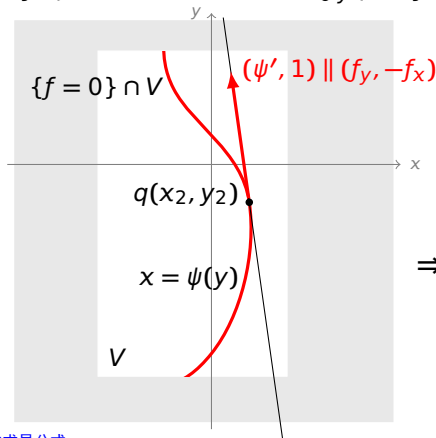
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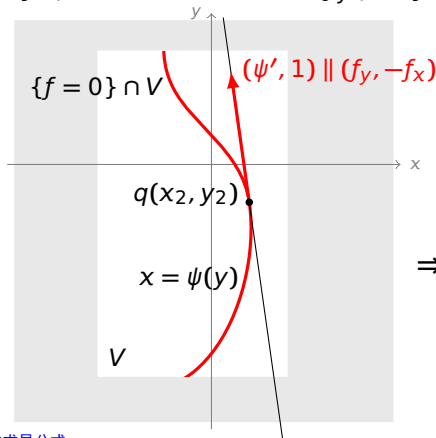
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$$\begin{aligned} x = \psi(y) \text{ 满足 } f(x, y) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \psi' &= -\frac{f_y}{f_x} \end{aligned}$$

隐函数定理中的条件  $f_x(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  或  $f_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$  不能去掉, 如图

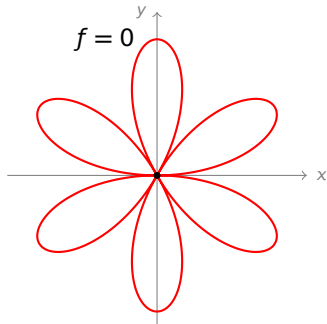
$$f(x, y) = (3x^2 - y^2)^2 y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^4$$

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 + y)^2 - (x^2 + y^2)$$



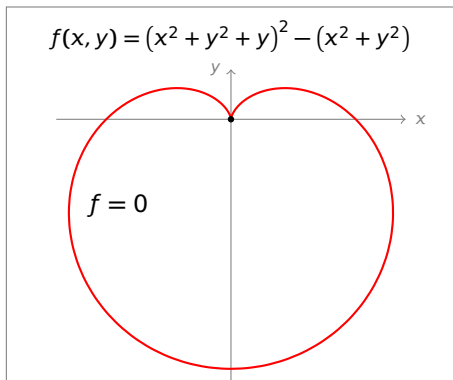
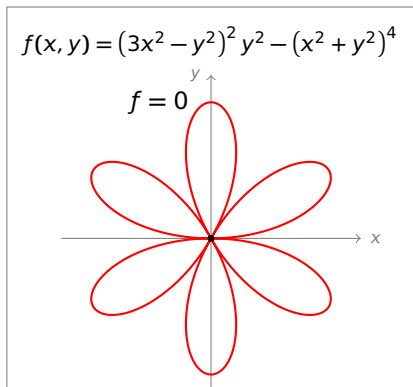
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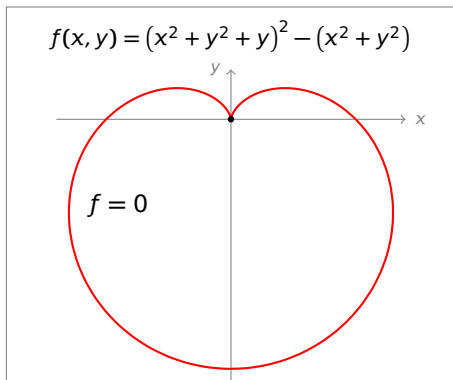
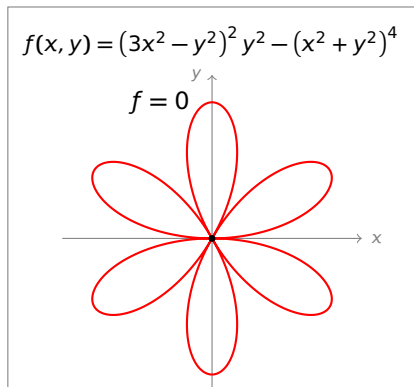


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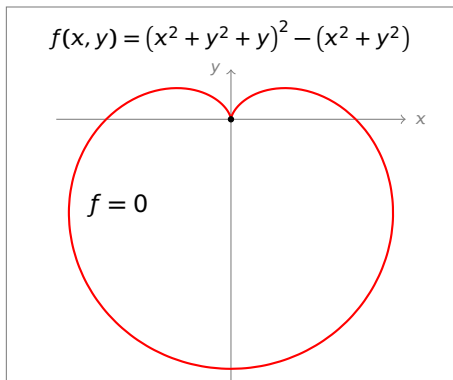
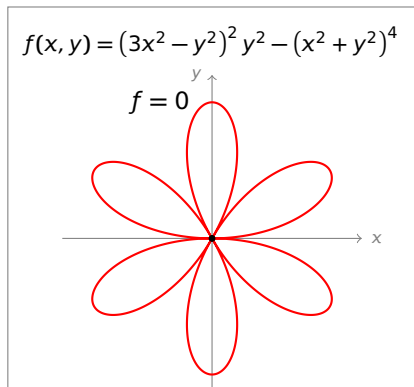


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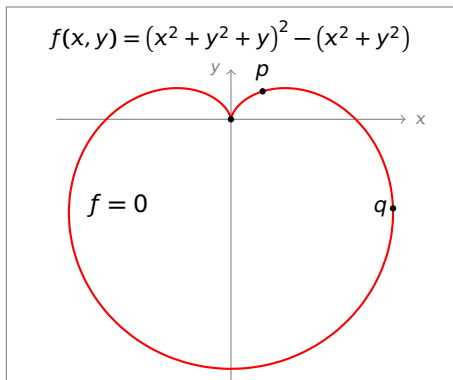
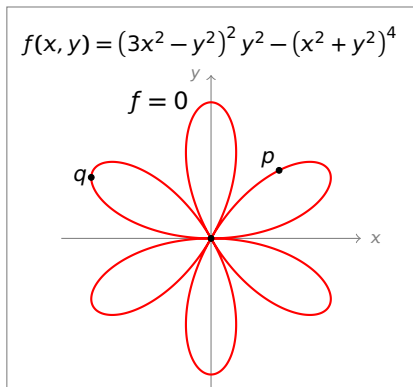
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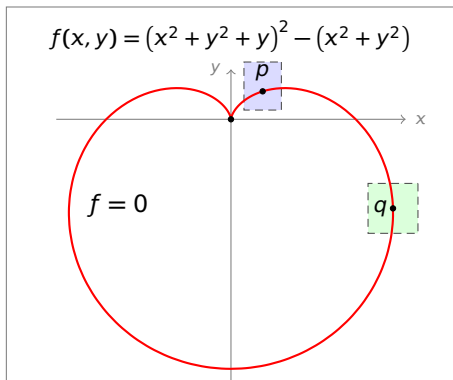
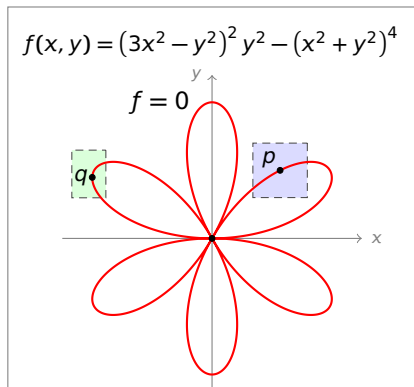
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- 在  $p$  点附近,  $\{f = 0\}$  是函数  $y = \varphi(x)$  的图形
- 在  $q$  点附近,  $\{f = 0\}$  是函数  $x = \psi(y)$  的图形

设  $f(x, y)$  是光滑函数,  $c$  是常数, 考虑平面点集  $\{f = c\}$ 。

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**证明** 令  $F(x, y) = f(x, y) - c$ , 则  $\{f = c\} = \{F = 0\}$ , 运用上一个结论即可。

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**注 2** 等值线  $\{f = c\}$  可视为空间曲线  $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ z = c \end{cases}$  在  $xoy$  坐标面上的投影。

例 设  $f(x, y) = (3x^2 - y^2)^2 y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^4$

- 在 **desmos** 上画出等值线  $\{f = c\}$
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(参考值  $c = -2, -0.3, 0, 0.1$ )



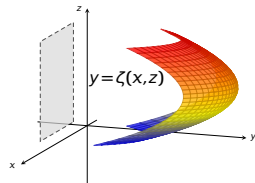
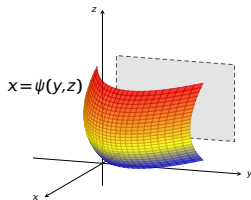
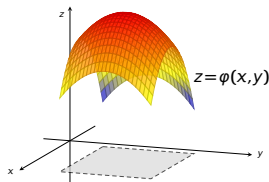
# 空间光滑曲面的定义

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空间中光滑曲面应该包含：二元光滑函数的图形，即  $z = \varphi(x, y)$ ,  $y = \psi(x, z)$  及  $x = \zeta(y, z)$  的图形

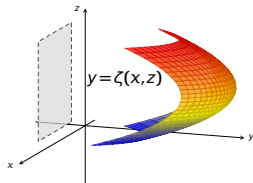
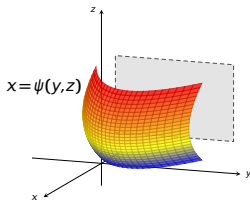
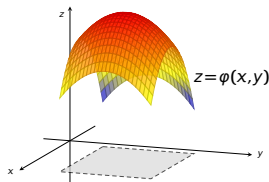
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# 空间光滑曲面的定义

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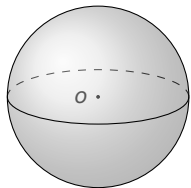


一般地，空间中的点集  $S$  称为光滑曲面，是指  $S$  “局部”上是二元光滑函数的图形。

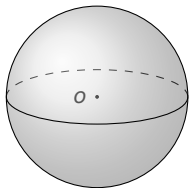
**例** 球面  $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$  是光滑曲面。



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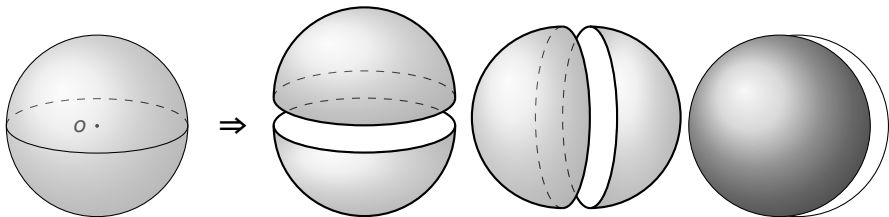
解 这是，球面局部上是如下 6 种二元函数的图形之一：

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

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

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

例 球面  $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$  是光滑曲面。



解 这是，球面局部上是如下 6 种二元函数的图形之一：

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假设  $f(x, y, z)$  是光滑的三元函数，其零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  是平面上点集。

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- 对任意常数  $c$ , 上述结论仍然成立。特别地, 若  $\nabla f \neq 0$ , 则空间点集  $\{f = c\}$  是光滑曲面, 且曲面上任一点的切平面垂直于梯度  $\nabla f$ 。



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 $\{f = c\}$  称为等值面

例 设  $f(x, y, z) = (2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)^3 - \frac{1}{10}x^2z^3 - y^2z^3$

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- 求出  $\{f = 0\}$  上偏导数全为零的点（临界点）
- 在 CalcPlot3D 上画出曲面  $\{f = 0\}$
- 观察临界点附近是否光滑
- 观察曲面哪些部分可以表示成光滑二元函数  $z = \varphi(x, y)$ , 或  $y = \psi(x, z)$ , 或  $x = \gamma(y, z)$  的图形