

## 第 9 章 d: 隐函数的求导公式

数学系 梁卓滨

2017-2018 学年 II

# Outline

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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

# 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

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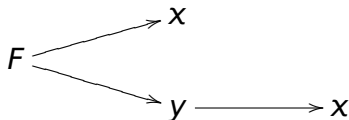
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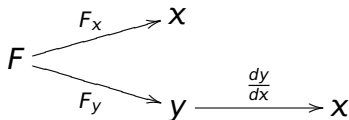
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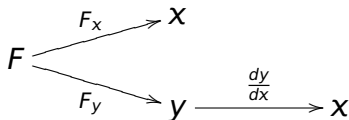
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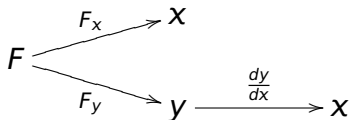
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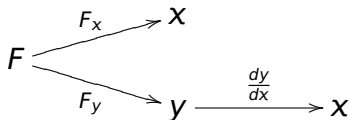
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$$\text{所以 } y' = -\frac{e^x - y^2}{\cos y - 2xy}$$



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## 隐函数的求导法 II

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公式 设  $z = z(x, y)$  满足  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ , 即  $F(x, y, z(x, y)) = 0$ , 则

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**证明**

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## 隐函数的求导法 II

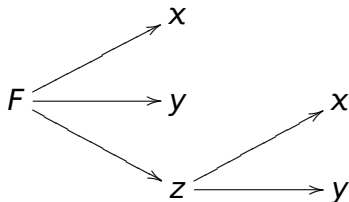
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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} \quad (F_z \neq 0)$$

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

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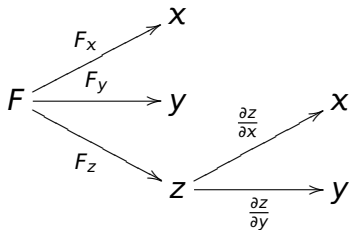
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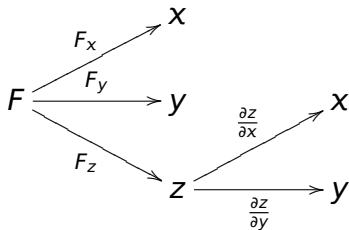
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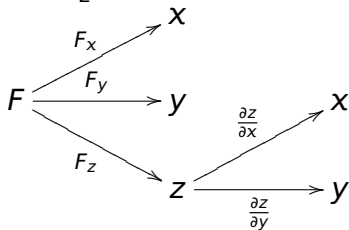
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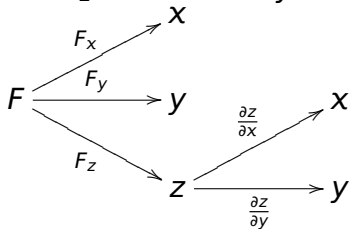
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例 设  $z = f(x, y)$  满足  $2 \sin(x + 2y - 3z) = x + 2y - 3z$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

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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 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

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

用消元法解：

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

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用消元法解：

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

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

用消元法解：

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

## 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：

## 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：

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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



## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

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

## 回顾：二元线性方程组的求解

二元线性方程组

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

用消元法解：

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

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

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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



公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

公式:

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

练习 利用二阶行列式求解下面二元线性方程组

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

公式:

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# 方程组的隐函数求导公式

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

# 方程组的隐函数求导公式

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$



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

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

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

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

所以

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

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

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

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

所以

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$



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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

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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

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

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

$$u_x =$$

$$v_x =$$

$$u_y =$$

$$v_y =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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



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。

1.  $\{f = 0\}$  的形状通常是一条曲线，为什么？
2. 如何求曲线  $\{f = 0\}$  上每一点处的切线？

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设  $f(x, y)$  是光滑的二元函数，考察零点集  $\{f = 0\}$ ：

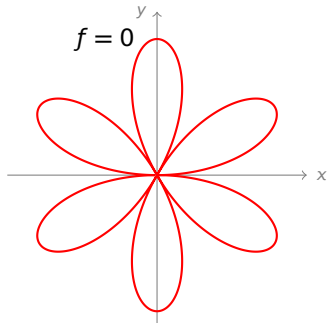
$$f(x, y) = (3x^2 - y^2)^2 y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^4$$

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

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

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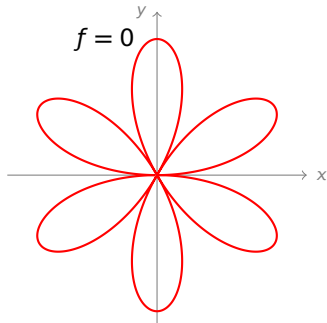


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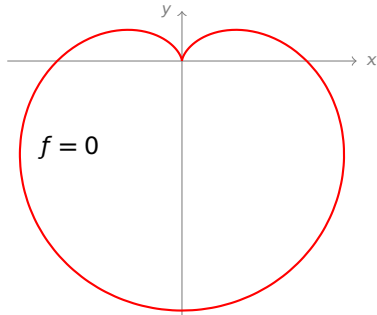
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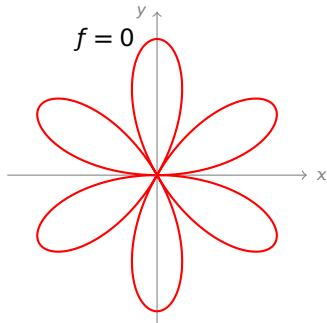
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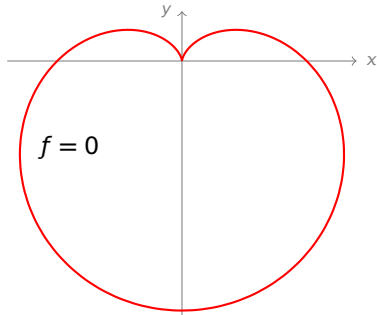
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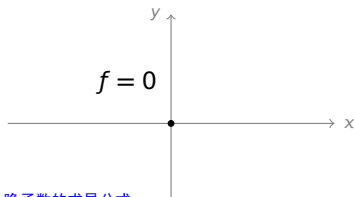
$$f(x, y) = (3x^2 - y^2)^2 y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^4$$



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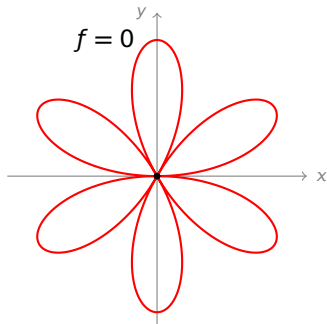
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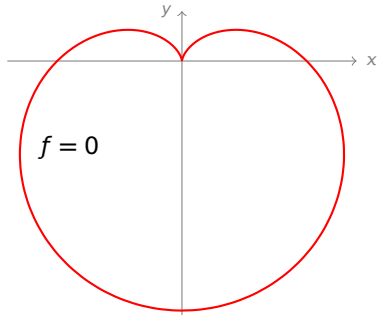


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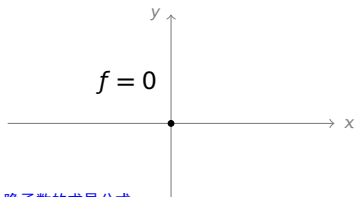
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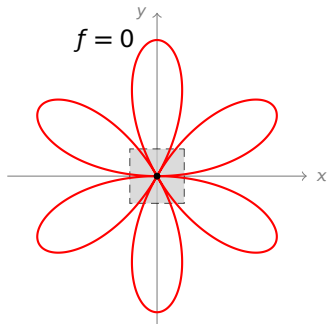


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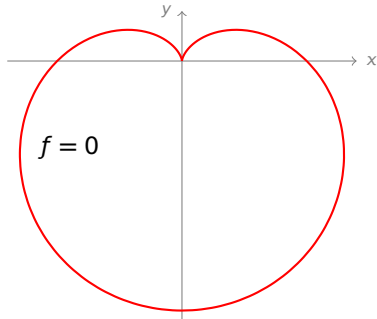


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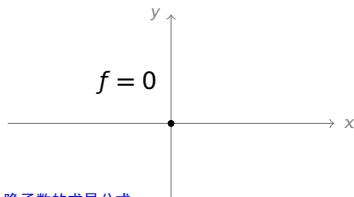
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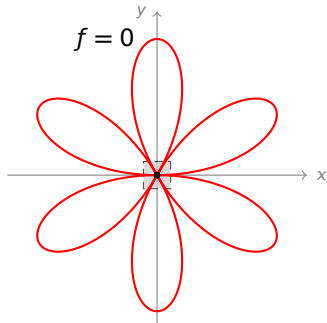


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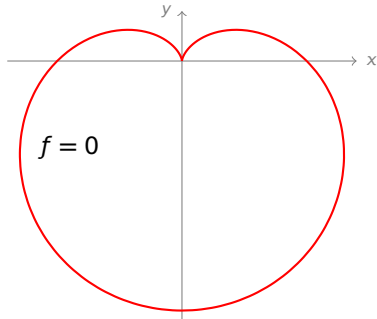


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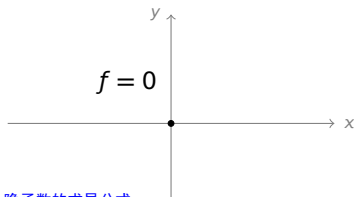
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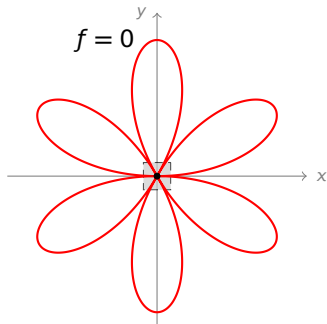


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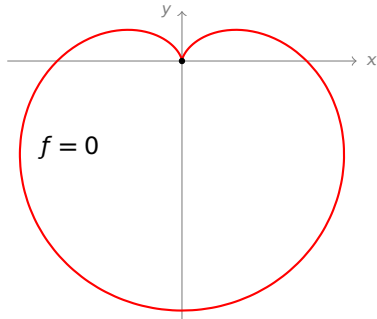


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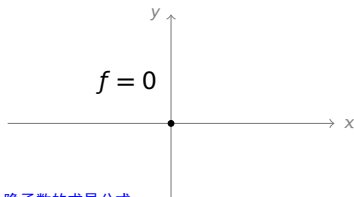
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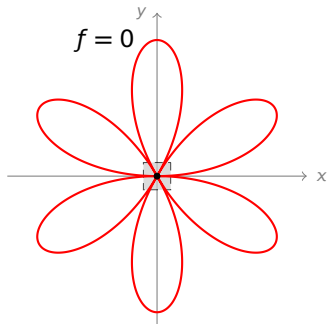


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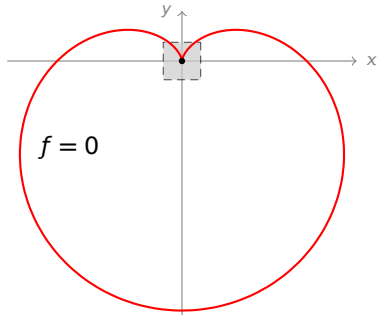


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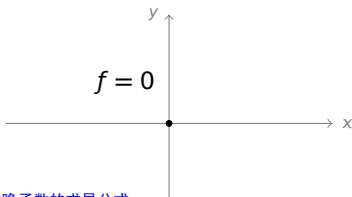
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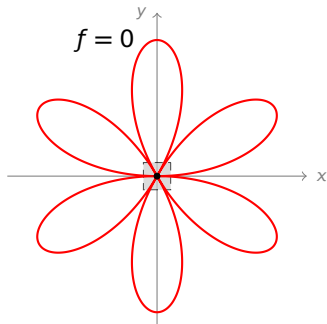


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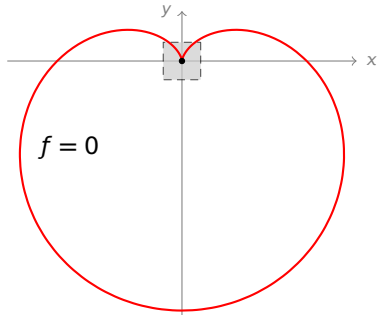


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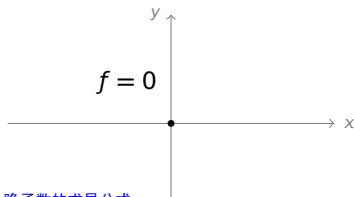
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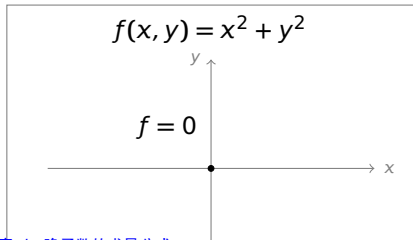
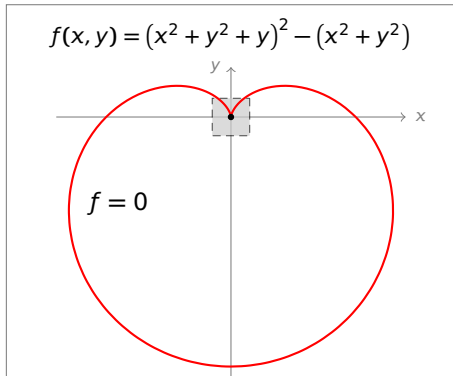
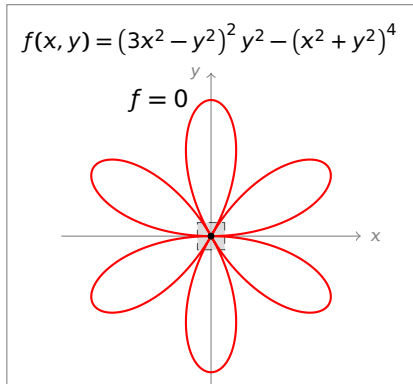


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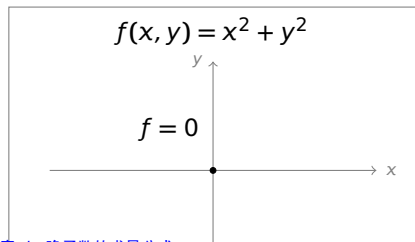
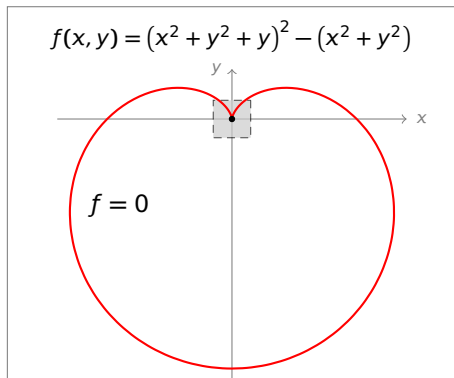
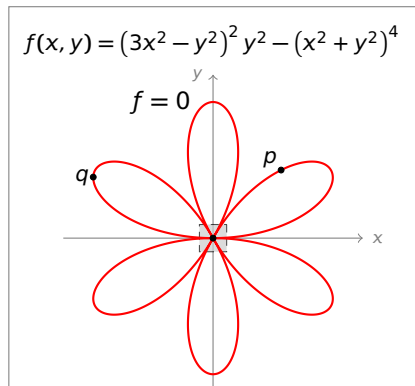
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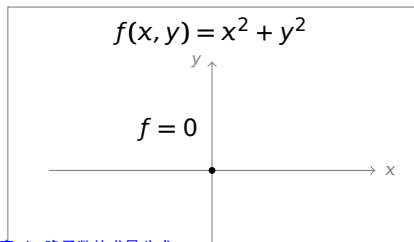
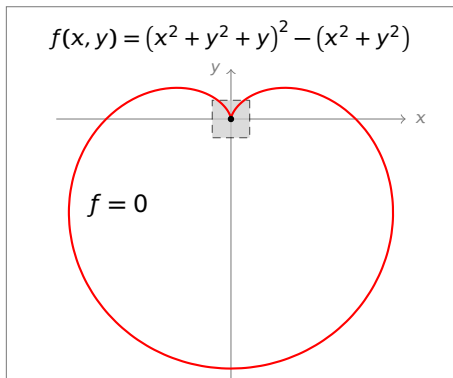
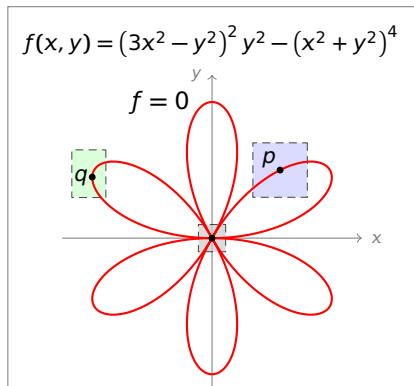
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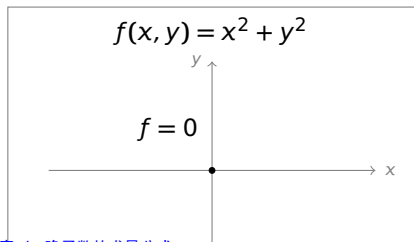
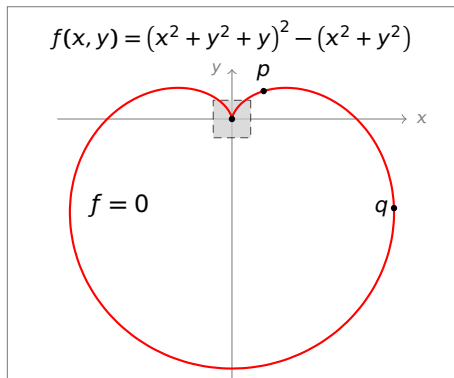
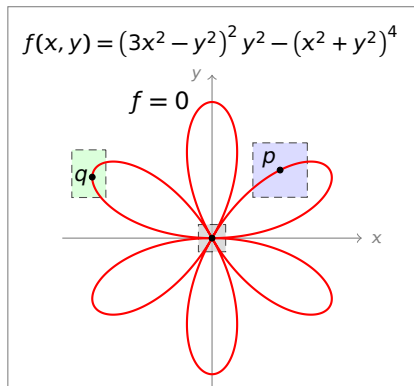


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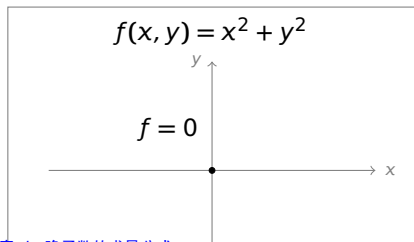
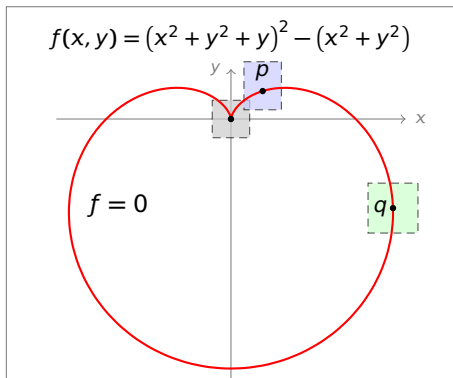
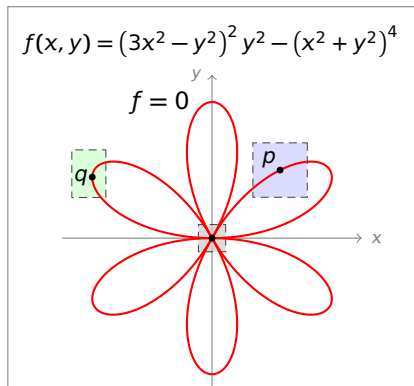
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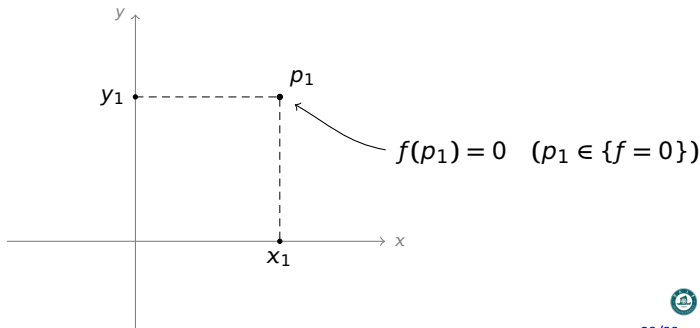
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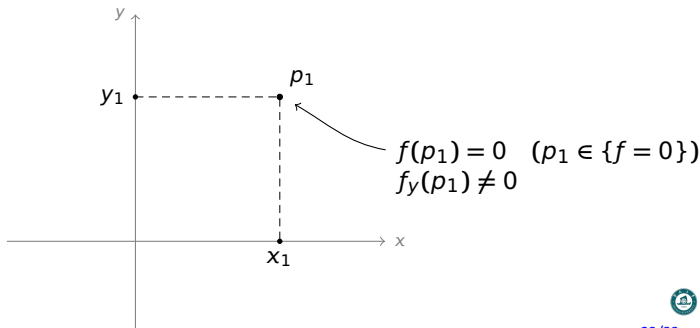
隐函数定理 1.1 设  $f(x, y)$  在点  $p_1(x_1, y_1)$  附近有定义，具有连续偏导；  
 $f(x_1, y_1) = 0$ ;

零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状



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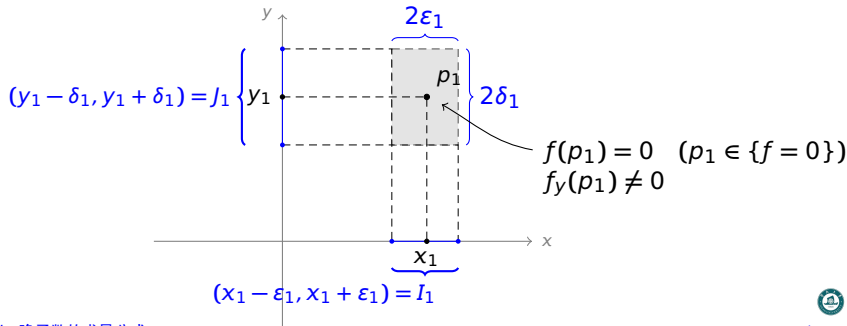
零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状



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零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状

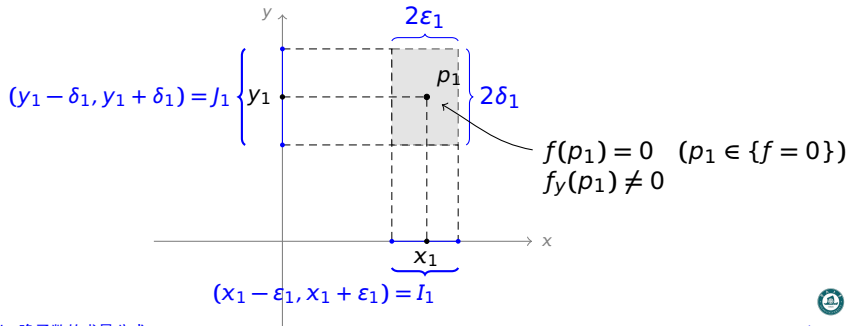


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$$\{f = 0\} \cap (I_1 \times J_1) =$$

零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状

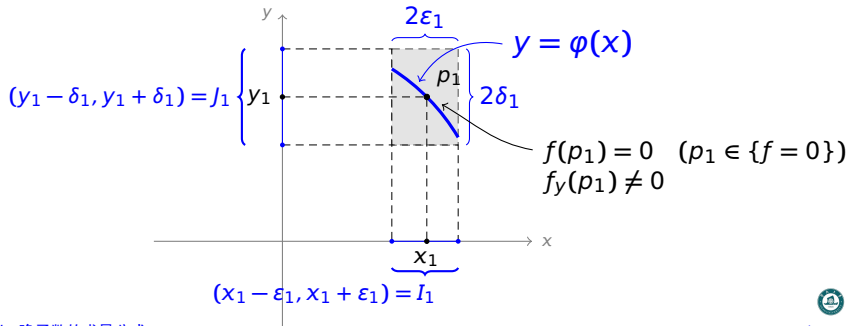


**隐函数定理 1.1** 设  $f(x, y)$  在点  $p_1(x_1, y_1)$  附近有定义，具有连续偏导；  
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零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状





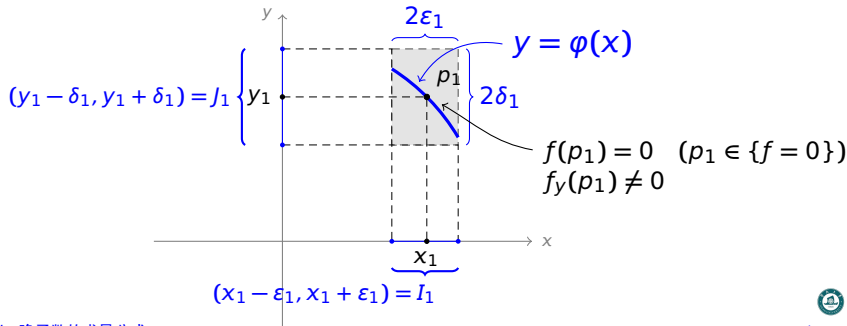
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- 区间  $I_1 = (x_1 - \varepsilon, x_1 + \varepsilon)$  和  $J_1 = (y_1 - \delta, y_1 + \delta)$ ,
- 函数  $\varphi : I_1 \rightarrow J_1$ ,  $y = \varphi(x)$ , 且具有连续导数

使得

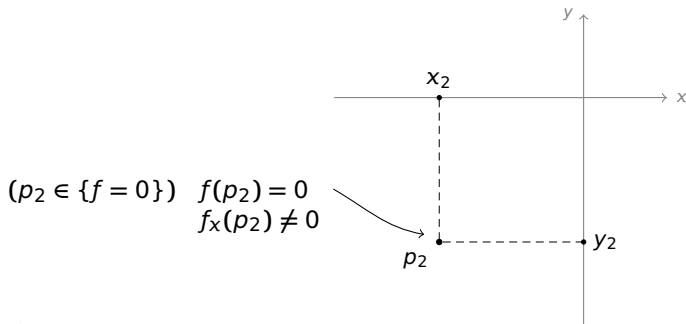
$$\{f = 0\} \cap (I_1 \times J_1) = \text{Graph}(\varphi).$$

零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状



隐函数定理 1.2 设  $f(x, y)$  在点  $p_2(x_2, y_2)$  附近有定义，具有连续偏导；  
 $f(x_2, y_2) = 0$ ； $f_x(x_2, y_2) \neq 0$ 。

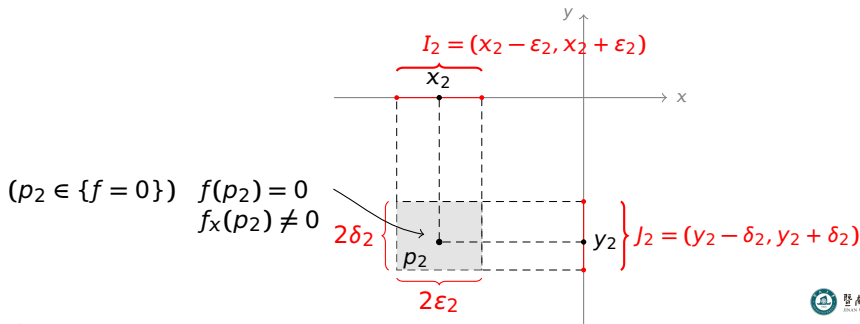
零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状



隐函数定理 1.2 设  $f(x, y)$  在点  $p_2(x_2, y_2)$  附近有定义, 具有连续偏导;  
 $f(x_2, y_2) = 0$ ;  $f_x(x_2, y_2) \neq 0$ 。则存在

- 区间  $I_2 = (x_2 - \varepsilon, x_2 + \varepsilon)$  和  $J_2 = (y_2 - \delta, y_2 + \delta)$ ,

零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状

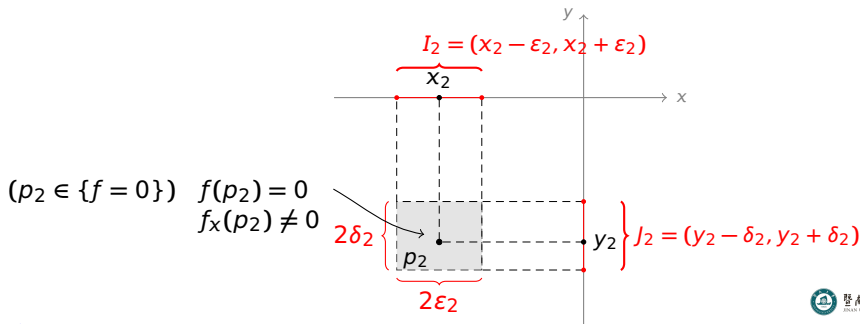


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零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状

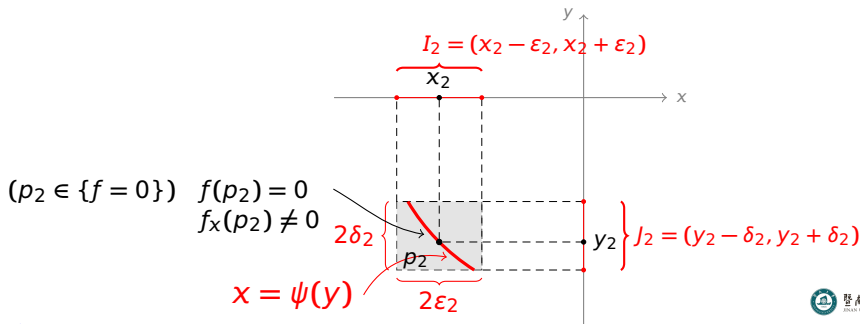


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- 函数  $\psi : J_2 \rightarrow I_2$ ,  $x = \psi(y)$ , 且具有连续导数

$$\{f = 0\} \cap (J_2 \times I_2) =$$

零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状



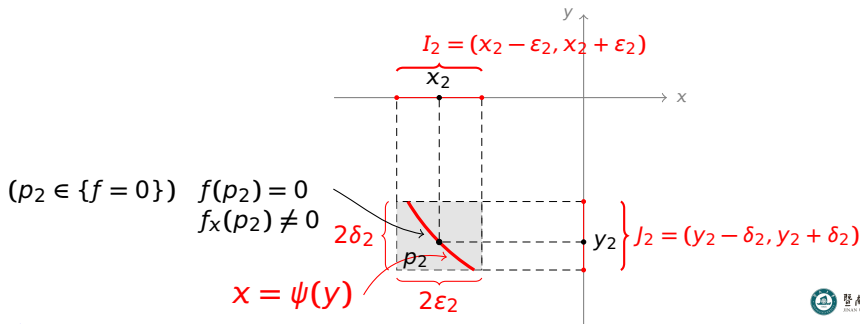
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使得

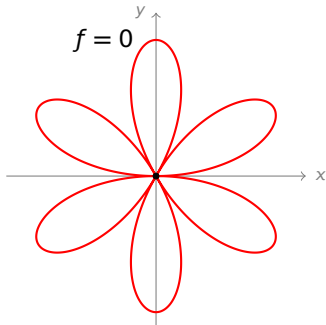
$$\{f = 0\} \cap (J_2 \times I_2) = \text{Graph}(\psi).$$

零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p_1$  附近的形状



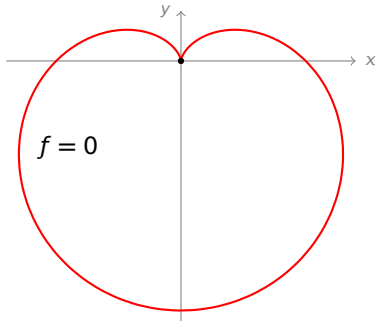
$$f(x, y) = (3x^2 - y^2)^2 y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^4$$

$$f = 0$$

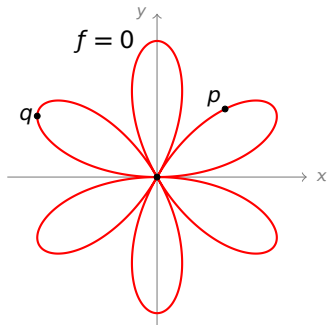


$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 + y)^2 - (x^2 + y^2)$$

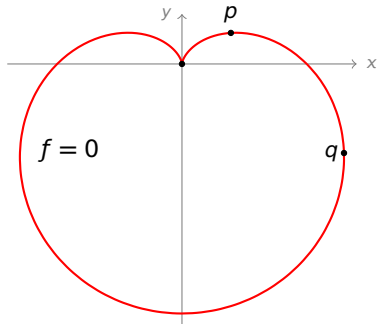
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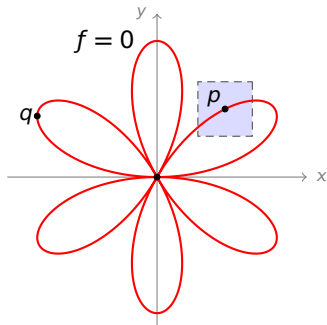


$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 + y)^2 - (x^2 + y^2)$$

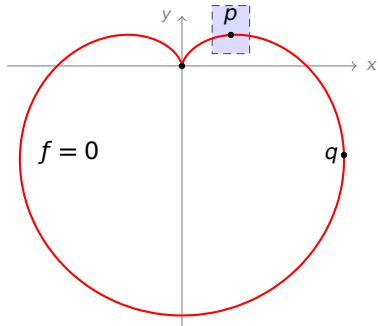




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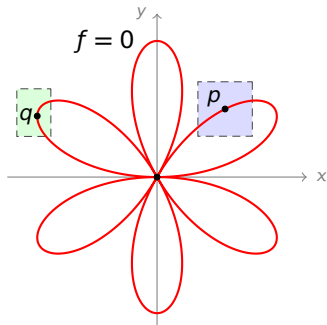


$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 + y)^2 - (x^2 + y^2)$$

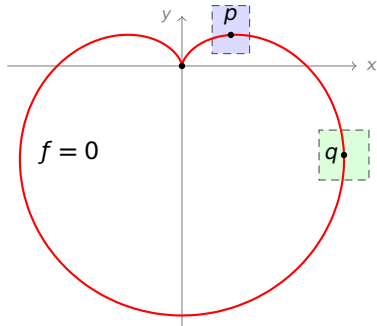


- 在  $p$  点附近,  $\{f = 0\}$  是函数  $y = \varphi(x)$  的图形

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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

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- 总结: 若  $f_x, f_y$  不全为零, 则光滑曲线  $\{f = 0\}$  上的切线平行于向量  $(f_y, -f_x)$

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---

**定理** 设  $f(x, y)$  具有连续偏导数,  $p(x_0, y_0)$  满足  $f(x_0, y_0) = 0$ , 且偏导数  $f_x(x_0, y_0)$  和  $f_y(x_0, y_0)$  不全为零。则

- 点集  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p$  点附近是光滑曲线;
- 曲线  $\{f = 0\}$  在  $p$  点处的切线平行于向量  $(f_y, -f_x)$ 。

设  $f(x, y)$  具有连续偏导数,  $c$  是常数, 考虑平面点集  $\{f = c\}$ 。



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**定理** 设  $p(x_0, y_0)$  满足  $f(x_0, y_0) = c$ , 且偏导数  $f_x(x_0, y_0)$  和  $f_y(x_0, y_0)$  不全为零。则

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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  $\{f = c\}$
- 在 **CalcPlot3D** 上画出曲面  $z = f(x, y)$ , 平面  $z = c$ , 及交线空间曲线  $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ z = c \end{cases}$



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(参考值  $c = -2, -0.3, 0, 0.1$ )

设  $f(x, y, z)$  是三元函数, 其零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  是空间中的点集。

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准确来说，就是如下的隐函数定理：

## 隐函数定理 2.1

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**隐函数定理 2.1** 设  $f(x, y, z)$  在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  附近有定义，具有连续偏导； $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ； $f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 。

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$$I_1 = (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon), \quad I_2 = (y_0 - \varepsilon, y_0 + \varepsilon), \quad J = (z_0 - \delta, z_0 + \delta),$$

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- 函数  $\varphi : I_1 \times I_2 \rightarrow J$ ,  $z = \varphi(x, y)$ ，且具有连续偏导数

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使得

$$\{f = 0\} \cap (I_1 \times I_2 \times J) = \text{Graph}(\varphi).$$

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准确来说，就是如下的隐函数定理：

**隐函数定理 2.2** 设  $f(x, y, z)$  在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  附近有定义，具有连续偏导； $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ； $f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 。则存在

- 区间

$$I_1 = ( \quad ), \quad I_2 = ( \quad ), \quad J = ( \quad ),$$

- 函数  $\varphi : I_1 \times I_2 \rightarrow J$ ， $\varphi(x, y) = z$ ，且具有连续偏导数

使得

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**隐函数定理 2.2** 设  $f(x, y, z)$  在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  附近有定义，具有连续偏导； $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ； $f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 。则存在

- 区间

$$I_1 = ( \quad ), \quad I_2 = ( \quad ), \quad J = ( \quad ),$$

- 函数  $\varphi : I_1 \times I_2 \rightarrow J$ ,  $y = \varphi(x, z)$ ，且具有连续偏导数

使得

$$\{f = 0\} \cap (I_1 \times I_2 \times J) = \text{Graph}(\varphi).$$

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$$I_1 = (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon), \quad I_2 = (z_0 - \varepsilon, z_0 + \varepsilon), \quad J = (y_0 - \delta, y_0 + \delta),$$

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---

准确来说, 就是如下的隐函数定理:

**隐函数定理 2.3** 设  $f(x, y, z)$  在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  附近有定义, 具有连续偏导;  $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ;  $f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 。则存在

- 区间

$$I_1 = ( \quad ), \quad I_2 = ( \quad ), \quad J = ( \quad ),$$

- 函数  $\varphi : I_1 \times I_2 \rightarrow J$ ,  $\quad$ , 且具有连续偏导数

使得

$$\{f = 0\} \cap (I_1 \times I_2 \times J) = \text{Graph}(\varphi).$$

设  $f(x, y, z)$  是三元函数，其零点集  $\{f = 0\}$  是空间中的点集。只要偏导数  $f_x, f_y, f_z$  不全为零，则  $\{f = 0\}$  是光滑曲面，并且局部上是光滑二元函数的图像。

---

准确来说，就是如下的隐函数定理：

**隐函数定理 2.3** 设  $f(x, y, z)$  在点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  附近有定义，具有连续偏导； $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ； $f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 。则存在

- 区间

$$I_1 = ( \quad ), \quad I_2 = ( \quad ), \quad J = ( \quad ),$$

- 函数  $\varphi : I_1 \times I_2 \rightarrow J$ ,  $x = \varphi(y, z)$ ，且具有连续偏导数

使得

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准确来说，就是如下的隐函数定理：

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$$I_1 = (y_0 - \varepsilon, y_0 + \varepsilon), \quad I_2 = (z_0 - \varepsilon, z_0 + \varepsilon), \quad J = (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta),$$

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使得

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

- 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

设  $f(x, y, z)$  具有连续偏导数,  $c$  是常数, 考虑平面点集  $\{f = c\}$ 。

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进一步, 若偏导数处处不全为零, 则  $\{f = c\}$  是空间中光滑曲面 (称为等值面)。