

工科数学分析

贺丹（东南大学）



3.6 由一个方程确定的隐函数的微分法



3.6 由一个方程确定的隐函数的微分法

定义 (隐函数)

设有方程 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y) = 0$, 如果存在一个 n 元函数 $y = \varphi(x)$ ($x \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$, Ω 为一区域) 使得将 $y = \varphi(x)$ 代入方程后成为恒等式



3.6 由一个方程确定的隐函数的微分法

定义 (隐函数)

设有方程 $F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, y) = 0$, 如果存在一个 n 元函数 $y = \varphi(x)$ ($x \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$, Ω 为一区域) 使得将 $y = \varphi(x)$ 代入方程后成为恒等式

$$F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, \varphi(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)) \equiv 0,$$



3.6 由一个方程确定的隐函数的微分法

定义 (隐函数)

设有方程 $F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, y) = 0$, 如果存在一个 n 元函数 $y = \varphi(x)$ ($x \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$, Ω 为一区域) 使得将 $y = \varphi(x)$ 代入方程后成为恒等式

$$F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, \varphi(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)) \equiv 0,$$

则称 $y = \varphi(x)$ 是由方程 $F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, y) = 0$ 确定的隐函数.



定理3.6 (隐函数存在定理)



定理3.6 (隐函数存在定理)

设二元函数 $F(x, y)$ 满足:

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



定理3.6 (隐函数存在定理)

设二元函数 $F(x, y)$ 满足:

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

则方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 x_0 的某邻域 $U(x_0, \delta)$ 内唯一确定了一个具有连续导数的函数 $y = f(x)$, 它满足 $y_0 = f(x_0)$ 及 $F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0$ ($x \in U(x_0, \delta)$), 并有



定理3.6 (隐函数存在定理)

设二元函数 $F(x, y)$ 满足:

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

则方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 x_0 的某邻域 $U(x_0, \delta)$ 内唯一确定了一个具有连续导数的函数 $y = f(x)$, 它满足 $y_0 = f(x_0)$ 及

$$F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0 \quad (x \in U(x_0, \delta)), \text{ 并有 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}.$$



例1. 验证方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个具有连续导数、且当 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 并求此函数的一阶导数在 $x = 0$ 的值.



例1. 验证方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个具有连续导数、且当 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 并求此函数的一阶导数在 $x = 0$ 的值.

解: 设 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$,



例1. 验证方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个具有连续导数、且当 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 并求此函数的一阶导数在 $x = 0$ 的值.

解: 设 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$,

则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F(0, 1) = 0$, $F_y(0, 1) = 2 \neq 0$,



例1. 验证方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个具有连续导数、且当 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 并求此函数的一阶导数在 $x = 0$ 的值.

解: 设 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$,

则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F(0, 1) = 0$, $F_y(0, 1) = 2 \neq 0$,

故由定理3.6可知, 方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个单值连续且具有连续导数, 当 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 且



例1. 验证方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个具有连续导数、且当 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 并求此函数的一阶导数在 $x = 0$ 的值.

解: 设 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$,

则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F(0, 1) = 0$, $F_y(0, 1) = 2 \neq 0$,

故由定理3.6可知, 方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 的某邻域内能唯一确定一个单值连续且具有连续导数, 当 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 且

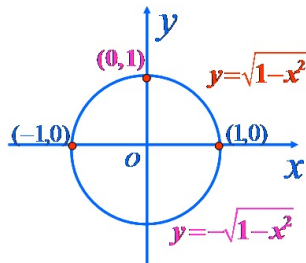
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2x}{2y} = -\frac{x}{y}, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0.$$



方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 表示单位圆.



方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 表示单位圆.



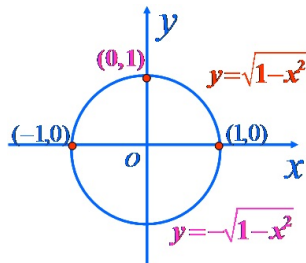
方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 表示单位圆.

从图中直观地可见, 只要

$(x_0, y_0) \neq (\pm 1, 0)$, 则在 (x_0, y_0)

附近的一段圆弧曲线的方程就可用

$y = f(x)$ 表示.



方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 表示单位圆.

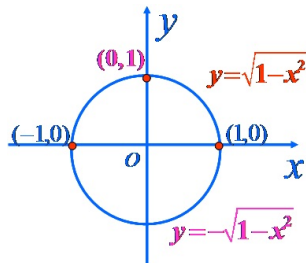
从图中直观地可见, 只要

$(x_0, y_0) \neq (\pm 1, 0)$, 则在 (x_0, y_0)

附近的一段圆弧曲线的方程就可用

$y = f(x)$ 表示.

$(y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ 或 $y = -\sqrt{1 - x^2})$.



方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 表示单位圆.

从图中直观地可见, 只要

$(x_0, y_0) \neq (\pm 1, 0)$, 则在 (x_0, y_0)

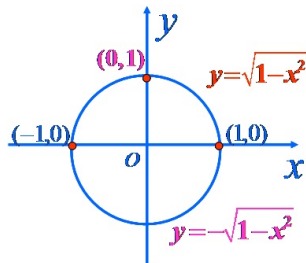
附近的一段圆弧曲线的方程就可用

$y = f(x)$ 表示.

$(y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ 或 $y = -\sqrt{1 - x^2})$.

又当 $(x_0, y_0) = (\pm 1, 0)$ 时, $F_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$;

当 $(x_0, y_0) \neq (\pm 1, 0)$ 时, $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$.



方程 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 表示单位圆.

从图中直观地可见, 只要

$(x_0, y_0) \neq (\pm 1, 0)$, 则在 (x_0, y_0)

附近的一段圆弧曲线的方程就可用

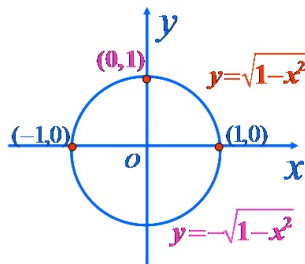
$y = f(x)$ 表示.

$(y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ 或 $y = -\sqrt{1 - x^2})$.

又当 $(x_0, y_0) = (\pm 1, 0)$ 时, $F_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$;

当 $(x_0, y_0) \neq (\pm 1, 0)$ 时, $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$.

由此可见定理3.6中条件 $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ 的重要性.



例2. 求由方程 $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 所确定的隐函数

$y = y(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.



例2. 求由方程 $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 所确定的隐函数

$y = y(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 设 $F(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 则



例2. 求由方程 $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 所确定的隐函数

$y = y(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 设 $F(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 则

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

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



例2. 求由方程 $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 所确定的隐函数

$y = y(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 设 $F(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 则

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}.$$



定理3.6'

设 $n + 1$ 元函数 $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y)$ 满足下列条件:

- (1) 在点 $(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0)$ 的某邻域内具有连续的偏导数;
- (2) $F(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0) = 0$;
- (3) $F_y(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0) \neq 0$,



定理3.6'

设 $n + 1$ 元函数 $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y)$ 满足下列条件:

- (1) 在点 $(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0)$ 的某邻域内具有连续的偏导数;
- (2) $F(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0) = 0$;
- (3) $F_y(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0) \neq 0$,

则方程 $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y) = 0$ 在 $M_0(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0)$ 的某邻域 $U(M_0, \delta)$ 内唯一确定了一个具有连续偏导数的函数 $y = f(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, 它满足 $y_0 = f(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0)$ 及 $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, f(x_1, \cdots, x_n)) \equiv 0$ ($(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in U(M_0, \delta)$), 并有



定理3.6'

设 $n+1$ 元函数 $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y)$ 满足下列条件:

- (1) 在点 $(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0)$ 的某邻域内具有连续的偏导数;
- (2) $F(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0) = 0$;
- (3) $F_y(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0, y_0) \neq 0$,

则方程 $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y) = 0$ 在 $M_0(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0)$ 的某邻域 $U(M_0, \delta)$ 内唯一确定了一个具有连续偏导数的函数 $y = f(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, 它满足 $y_0 = f(x_1^0, \cdots, x_n^0)$ 及 $F(x_1, \cdots, x_n, f(x_1, \cdots, x_n)) \equiv 0$ ($(x_1, \cdots, x_n) \in U(M_0, \delta)$), 并有

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{F_{x_i}}{F_y}, \quad i = 1, \cdots, n.$$



定理

设三元函数 $F(x, y, z)$ 满足下列条件:

- (1) 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的某一邻域内具有连续的偏导数 F_x, F_y, F_z ;
- (2) $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$;
- (3) $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$,



定理

设三元函数 $F(x, y, z)$ 满足下列条件:

- (1) 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的某一邻域内具有连续的偏导数 F_x, F_y, F_z ;
- (2) $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$;
- (3) $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$,

则方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U(M_0, \delta)$ 内唯一确定了一个具有连续偏导数的函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 它满足 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ 及 $F(x, y, z) \equiv 0 ((x, y) \in U(M_0, \delta))$, 并有



定理

设三元函数 $F(x, y, z)$ 满足下列条件:

- (1) 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的某一邻域内具有连续的偏导数 F_x, F_y, F_z ;
- (2) $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$;
- (3) $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$,

则方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U(M_0, \delta)$ 内唯一确定了一个具有连续偏导数的函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 它满足 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ 及 $F(x, y, z) \equiv 0 ((x, y) \in U(M_0, \delta))$, 并有

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



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 4y$, $F_z = 6z$,



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 4y$, $F_z = 6z$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 4y$, $F_z = 6z$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$,



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2x dx + 4y dy + 6z dz = 0,$$



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0, \quad \therefore dz = -\frac{x}{3z}dx - \frac{2y}{3z}dy.$$



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0, \quad \therefore dz = -\frac{x}{3z}dx - \frac{2y}{3z}dy.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0, \quad \therefore dz = -\frac{x}{3z}dx - \frac{2y}{3z}dy.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0, \quad \therefore dz = -\frac{x}{3z}dx - \frac{2y}{3z}dy.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$$



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0, \quad \therefore dz = -\frac{x}{3z}dx - \frac{2y}{3z}dy.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

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



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0, \quad \therefore dz = -\frac{x}{3z}dx - \frac{2y}{3z}dy.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

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



例3. 设 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解法1: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4$,

$$\text{则 } F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = 6z,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

解法2: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$, 微分得:

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0, \quad \therefore dz = -\frac{x}{3z}dx - \frac{2y}{3z}dy.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{3z}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{x}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{3z^2} \left(-\frac{2y}{3z} \right) = -\frac{2xy}{9z^3}.$$



例4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 其中 a, b 为常数, F 具有一阶连续偏导数, 证明:

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$



例4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 其中 a, b 为常数, F 具有一阶连续偏导数, 证明:

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

解: 设 $\varphi(x, y, z) = F(x - az, y - bz)$, 则



例4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 其中 a, b 为常数, F 具有一阶连续偏导数, 证明:

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

解: 设 $\varphi(x, y, z) = F(x - az, y - bz)$, 则

$$\varphi_x = F_1, \quad \varphi_y = F_2, \quad \varphi_z = -aF_1 - bF_2,$$



例4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 其中 a, b 为常数, F 具有一阶连续偏导数, 证明:

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

解: 设 $\varphi(x, y, z) = F(x - az, y - bz)$, 则

$$\varphi_x = F_1, \quad \varphi_y = F_2, \quad \varphi_z = -aF_1 - bF_2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\varphi_x}{\varphi_z} = \frac{F_1}{aF_1 + bF_2},$$



例4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 其中 a, b 为常数, F 具有一阶连续偏导数, 证明:

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

解: 设 $\varphi(x, y, z) = F(x - az, y - bz)$, 则

$$\varphi_x = F_1, \quad \varphi_y = F_2, \quad \varphi_z = -aF_1 - bF_2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\varphi_x}{\varphi_z} = \frac{F_1}{aF_1 + bF_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\varphi_y}{\varphi_z} = \frac{F_2}{aF_1 + bF_2},$$



例4. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 其中 a, b 为常数, F 具有一阶连续偏导数, 证明:

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

解: 设 $\varphi(x, y, z) = F(x - az, y - bz)$, 则

$$\varphi_x = F_1, \quad \varphi_y = F_2, \quad \varphi_z = -aF_1 - bF_2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\varphi_x}{\varphi_z} = \frac{F_1}{aF_1 + bF_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\varphi_y}{\varphi_z} = \frac{F_2}{aF_1 + bF_2},$$

$$\text{故 } a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{aF_1}{aF_1 + bF_2} + \frac{bF_2}{aF_1 + bF_2} = 1.$$



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x},$



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz$,



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz,$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy}$$



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy},$$



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy},$$

$$\therefore u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy}\right),$$



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy},$$

$$\therefore u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy}\right),$$

$$u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy}\right),$$



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy},$$

$$\therefore u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy}\right),$$

$$u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy}\right),$$

由 $x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 可得, 当 $x = 0, y = 1$ 时, $z = -1$.



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy},$$

$$\therefore u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy}\right),$$

$$u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy}\right),$$

由 $x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 可得, 当 $x = 0, y = 1$ 时, $z = -1$.

则 $u_x(0, 1, -1) = 1$, $u_y(0, 1, -1) = 3$,



例5. 设 $u = f(x, y, z) = e^x y z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程

$x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $du|_{(0,1)}$.

解: $u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,

设 $F(x, y, z) = x + y + z + xyz$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy},$$

$$\therefore u_x(x, y) = e^x y z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + yz}{1 + xy}\right),$$

$$u_y(x, y) = e^x z^2 + 2e^x y z \cdot \left(-\frac{1 + xz}{1 + xy}\right),$$

由 $x + y + z + xyz = 0$ 可得, 当 $x = 0, y = 1$ 时, $z = -1$.

则 $u_x(0, 1, -1) = 1$, $u_y(0, 1, -1) = 3$, 故 $du|_{(0,1)} = dx + 3dy$.

