

隐函数的在导方法

- 一、一个方程所确定的隐函数 及其导数
- 二、方程组所确定的隐函数组 及其导数





引入

上册: 一元给出不经显化直接由方程F(x,y) = 0确定 隐函数的导数的方法.

但并不是任何一个方程都能确定隐函数,

例如, 方程
$$x^2 + \sqrt{y} + C = 0$$

当 C < 0 时,能确定隐函数;

当 C > 0 时,不能确定隐函数;

问:什么条件下,方程能确定隐函数?

——隐函数存在条件

若方程能确定隐函数,但不一定能显化(或显化很复杂)

例: $\sin z - xyz + x - \frac{1}{2}sinxyz = 0$

在(0,0,0)的某一邻域内可以确定函数z = f(x,y)使方程

成立, 但f(x,y)无法用x,y的算式来表达, 如何求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

- 目的: (1) 二元或n元方程确定隐函数的条件? 如何求隐函数的导数或偏导数?
- (2) 由几个多元方程组成的方程组确定一组隐函数的条件? 如何求所确定隐函数的导数或偏导?

一、一个方程情形

定理1. 设函数 F(x,y)在点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域内满足

- ① 具有连续的偏导数;
- ② $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$;
- (3) $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

则方程 F(x,y) = 0 在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某邻域内可唯一确定一个

单值函数 y = f(x),满足条件 $F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0$, $y_0 = f(x_0)$,

并且y = f(x)具有连续导数,其导数为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \qquad (隐函数求导公式)$$

证明略, 推导求导公式:



设 y = f(x) 为方程 F(x,y) = 0 所确定的隐函数,则

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

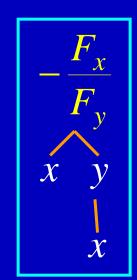
注: 定理公式中F(x,y)在求 F'_x 时,把y看成常量,关于x求导; F'_y 是把x看成常量,关于y求导.



若F(x,y)的二阶偏导数也都连续,则还有

二阶导数:

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



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

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_{y}^{2} - 2F_{xy}F_{x}F_{y} + F_{yy}F_{x}^{2}}{F_{y}^{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_{y}^{2} - 2F_{xy}F_{x}F_{y} + F_{yy}F_{x}^{2}}{F_{y}^{3}}$$

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

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

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

- ① $F_x = e^x y$, $F_y = \cos y x$ 连续,
- ② F(0,0) = 0,
- ③ $F_{v}(0,0) = 1 \neq 0$

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



$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}\Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{e^x - y}{\cos y - x}\Big|_{x=0, y=0} = -1$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \bigg| x = 0$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^x - y}{\cos y - x} \right) \bigg|_{x = 0, y = 0, y' = -1}$$

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



导数的另一求法 — 利用隐函数求导(y看成关于x的函数)

$$\sin y + e^{x} - xy - 1 = 0, \quad y = y(x)$$
| 两边对 x 求导
$$\cos y \cdot y' + e^{x} - y - xy' = 0$$
| 两边再对 x 求导
$$= -\frac{e^{x} - y}{\cos y - x}|_{(0,0)}$$
| = -1



定理1推广到三元方程确定二元隐函数条件:

定理2. 若函数F(x, y, z)满足:

- ① 在点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的某邻域内具有连续偏导数,
- (2) $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$
- (3) $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$

则方程 F(x,y,z) = 0 在点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 某一邻域内可唯一确

定一个单值连续函数 z = f(x, y),满足 F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0,

 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$,并有连续偏导数

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



推导求导公式:

设 z = f(x,y) 是方程 F(x,y,z) = 0 确定的隐函数,则

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



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

解法1 方程两边同时关于x求偏导,

注意:这里x,y独立,z = z(x,y).

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

再对 x 求导

$$2+2\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}-4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}=0$$

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



解法2 利用公式

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

则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_z = 2z - 4$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x}{z-2} = \frac{x}{2-z}$$
两边对 x 求偏导
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{z} \right) = \frac{(2-z) + x}{\partial x} = \frac{(2-z)}{2-z}$$

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

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

解法1 公式法: 设 z = f(x, y) 是由方程 $F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$ 确定的隐函数,则

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

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

故
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{z}{x F_1' + y F_2'} (F_1' dx + F_2' dy)$$



解法2: 复合函数求导法

对方程 $F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$ 两边关于x求导,

$$F_{1}'\left(\frac{z-x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{z^{2}}\right) + F_{2}'\left(\frac{-y\cdot\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{z^{2}}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zF_{1}'}{xF_{1}'+yF_{2}'}$$

对方程 $F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$ 两边关于y求导,

$$F_{1}'\frac{-x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{z^{2}} + F_{2}'\frac{z - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{z^{2}} = 0 \implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{zF_{2}'}{xF_{1}' + yF_{2}'}$$

解法3. 一阶全微分形式不变性

对方程两边求微分:
$$F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$$

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

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

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

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



这种方法优点:

在对方程式(或方程组情形中每个方程)两边求全微分时, 无论方程式或方程组中各变量之间的关系如何复杂, 都无需考虑各变量之间的关系,由全微分形式不变性, 将所有变量都看成是独立变量(可暂时不考虑谁是自变量, 谁是因变量),然后求解相应的线性方程式或方程组, 得到相应隐函数的全微分.

二、方程组情形

隐函数存在定理还可以推广到方程组的情形.

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

在三个变量中,一般只能有一个变量独立变化,确定

两个一元函数.

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

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

在四个变量中,一般只能有两个变量独立变化,确定在一定条件下,可确定两个二元函数.



一般情况下,由n个方程,m个变量组成的方程组 (m > n) 能确定 n个m - n元函数.

定理3. (隐函数组定理)

设函数 F(x, y, u, v), G(x, y, u, v) 满足:

- ① 在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有对各个变量的连续偏导数;
- $\overline{(2)} \ F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0, \ G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0;$

则方程组 F(x, y, u, v) = 0, G(x, y, u, v) = 0 在点

 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的某一邻域内可<mark>唯</mark>一确定一组具有连续

偏导数的函数 u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y), 它们满足条件:

$$u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$$
且有偏导数公式:

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

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



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

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

$$\frac{|F_u F_v|}{|G_u G_v|} \begin{vmatrix} F_u F_y \\ G_u G_y \end{vmatrix}$$

说明: (1) 由 F、G 的偏导数组成的行列式

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

称为函数F、G 关于变量u,v的雅可比(Jacobi)行列式.



(2) 定理中,公式法求时,首先整理方程组

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

公式中 F_x , F_y , F_u , F_v 是对F(x, y, u, v)分别关于x, y

u,v 求偏导. 求偏导时, 把它们看成独立变量,

"对谁求偏导,其它看成常数". 类似, G_x , G_y , G_u , G_v .

推导偏导数公式:

设方程组
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 有隐函数组
$$\begin{cases} u = u(x,y) \\ v = v(x,y) \end{cases}$$
 ,则
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0 \\ G(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y)) \equiv 0 \end{cases}$$

两边对 x 求导得 $\begin{cases} F_x + F_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$ 这是关于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 的线性方程组,在点P 的某邻域内

系数行列式
$$J = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,故得



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

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

同样可得

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

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

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

解: 方程组两边对 x 求导, 并移项得

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

由题设
$$J = \begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$

故有
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} -u & -y \\ -v & x \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} x & -u \\ y & -v \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2} \right\}$$

练习: 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

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



说明: 通过对各个方程关于指定的自变量求偏导.

但应注意:复合函数求导.首先要搞清方程组确定什么样的函数关系,哪些是因变量,哪些是自变量.

本例确定u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y), 当对两个方程两边关于x,y求导时,注意到x,y相互独立,而u,v是关于x,y的函数.

例5. 设z = xf(x + y), F(x, y, z) = 0,其中f与F分别具有一阶导数或偏导数,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$.

解法1: (方程组确定了两个一元函数 y = y(x), z = z(x)) 对两个方程两边同时关于x求导数, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y) + xf' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \\ F'_x + F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} xf' \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = -f - xf' \\ F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = -F'_x \end{cases}$$

解得:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-F_x' - F_z'(f + xf')}{xf'F_z' + F_y'}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{-xf'F'_{x} + (f + xf')F'_{y}}{xf'F'_{z} + F'_{y}}$$

解法2: 对z = xf(x + y)两边微分,得

$$dz = xdf(x + y) + f(x + y)dx$$

$$= xf' d(x + y) + f dx$$

$$= (xf' + f) dx + xf' dy \qquad (*)$$

对F(x,y,z)=0两边微分,得

$$F_x' dx + F_y' dy + F_z' dz = 0$$
 ———(**)

将(*)式代入,得:

$$[F'_x + F'_z(xf' + f)] dx + (F'_y + xf'F'_z) dy = 0$$

从而
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-F'_x - F'_z(f + xf')}{xf'F'_z + F'_y}$$
 由 (**) 得

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{F_z'} \left(F_x' + F_y' \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{-xf' F_x' + (f + xf') F_y'}{xf' F_z' + F_y'}$$

注: 用一阶全微分形式不变性, 不需要考虑各变量

间的关系,将所有变量看成是独立变量.

例5. 设函数 x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v) 在点(u,v) 的某一

邻域内有连续的偏导数, 且 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0$

(1) 证明函数组 $\begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases}$ 在与点 (u,v) 对应的点

(x, y) 的某一邻域内唯一确定一组单值、连续且具有连续偏导数的反函数 u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y).

(2) 求反函数u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y)对 x, y 的偏导数.

舞: (1) **令** $F(x, y, u, v) \equiv x - x(u, v) = 0$ $G(x, y, u, v) \equiv y - y(u, v) = 0$



则由已知有
$$J = \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,v)} = \frac{\partial (x,y)}{\partial (u,v)} \neq 0$$
,

由定理 3可知结论 (1)成立.

(2) 求反函数的偏导数.

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

①式两边对x 求导,得

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

注意J≠0,从方程组②解得

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

同理, ①式两边对 y 求导, 可得

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

例5的应用: 计算极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$

的反变换的导数.

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

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

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

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

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

同理有
$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
 和 $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$



内容小结

- 1. 隐函数(组)存在定理
- 2. 隐函数(组)求导方法

方法1. 利用复合函数求导法则直接计算;

方法2. 利用微分形式不变性;

方法3. 代公式

思考与练习

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



提示: z = f(x + y + z, xyz)

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

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

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

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

•
$$0 = f_1' \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + 1\right) + f_2' \cdot \left(yz\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + xz\right)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_1' + xzf_2'}{f_1' + yzf_2'}$$



解法2. 利用全微分形式不变性同时求出各偏导数.

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

$$dz = f_1' \cdot (dx + dy + dz) + f_2' (yz dx + xz dy + xy dz)$$

解出 dx:

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

由d y, d z 的系数即可得 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$.

作业

P91 4, 5, 7, 10: (1)(3)