

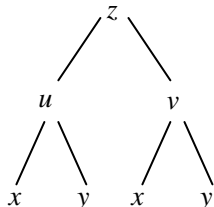
## 专题 13 : 多元复合函数与隐函数求导的方法和技巧

### (一) 复合函数求导法

设  $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$  可导,  $z = f(u, v)$  在相应点有连续一阶偏导数, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$



### (二) 全微分形式不变性

设  $z = f(u, v), u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$  都有连续一阶偏导数. 则

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy, \quad dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$

### (三) 隐函数求导法

1) 由一个方程所确定的隐函数

设  $F(x, y, z)$  有连续一阶偏导数,  $F'_z \neq 0, z = z(x, y)$  由  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  所确定.

方法:

$$(1) \quad \text{公式: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z};$$

$$(2) \quad \text{等式两边求导 } F'_x + F'_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad F'_y + F'_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$(3) \quad \text{利用微分形式不变性: } F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_z dz = 0$$

2) 由方程组所确定的隐函数 (仅数一要求)

$$\text{设 } u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 所确定}$$

方法:

$$(1) \quad \text{等式两边求导} \quad \begin{cases} F'_x + F'_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F'_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ G'_x + G'_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G'_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{利用微分形式不变性} \quad \begin{cases} F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_u du + F'_v dv = 0 \\ G'_x dx + G'_y dy + G'_u du + G'_v dv = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 1. 复合函数偏导数与全微分

【例 1】 设  $z = \frac{x \cos(y-1) - (y-1) \cos x}{1 + \sin x + \sin(y-1)}$ , 则  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \quad (-1)$

【例 2】 设函数  $z = (1 + \frac{x}{y})^{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 则  $dz|_{(1,1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \quad (1 + 2\ln 2)(dx - dy)$

【例 3】 设函数  $F(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} \frac{\sin t}{1+t^2} dt$ , 则  $\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

【解 1】  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{y \sin xy}{1+x^2 y^2},$

$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2 \cos(xy)(1+x^2 y^2) - 2xy^3 \sin xy}{(1+x^2 y^2)^2},$

故  $\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = 4.$

【解 2】  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{y \sin xy}{1+x^2 y^2}, \quad F_x(x, 2) = \frac{2 \sin 2x}{1+4x^2}$

$\left. \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=2}} = F_{xx}(0, 2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{x(1+4x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{x(1+4x^2)} = 4$

【例 4】设  $z = (1 + x^2 y^2)^{xy}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

【解 1】由原题设可知  $z = e^{xy \ln(1+x^2 y^2)}$ , 两端对  $x, y$  分别求偏导.

【解 2】由原题设知  $\ln z = xy \ln(1 + x^2 y^2)$ , 两端对  $x, y$  分别求偏导.

【解 3】令  $u = 1 + x^2 y^2, v = xy$ , 则  $z = u^v$ , 由复合函数求导法可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v u^{v-1} 2xy^2 + u^v \ln u \cdot y \\ &= (1 + x^2 y^2)^{xy} \left[ \frac{2x^2 y^3}{1 + x^2 y^2} + y \ln(1 + x^2 y^2) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

【注】解法 3 也可用于一元幂指函数, 如  $y = (1 + x^2)^{\sin x}$ , 可令

$$u = 1 + x^2, v = \sin x.$$

【例 5】(2007 年 1) 设  $f(u, v)$  为二元可微函数,  $z = f(x^y, y^x)$ , 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$[yx^{y-1}f_1 + y^x \ln y f_2]$$

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【例 6】设函数  $f(u, v)$  满足  $f(x + y, \frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$ , 则  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}}$  与  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \Big|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}}$  依次是 ( )

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}, 0$ . (B)  $0, \frac{1}{2}$ . (C)  $-\frac{1}{2}, 0$ . (D)  $0, -\frac{1}{2}$ .

【解 1】令  $x + y = u, \frac{y}{x} = v$ , 则

$$x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v}$$

故  $f(u, v) = \left( \frac{u}{1+v} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{uv}{1+v} \right)^2 = \frac{u^2(1-v)}{1+v}$

所以  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{2u(1-v)}{1+v}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = -\frac{2u^2}{(1+v)^2}$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

【解2】令  $x+y=u, \frac{y}{x}=v$ , 则当  $u=1, v=1$  时,  $x=y=\frac{1}{2}$ . 等式  $f(x+y, \frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$  两端分别对  $x, y$  求偏导得

$$f_u + f_v \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = 2x$$

$$f_u + f_v \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -2y$$

将  $x=y=\frac{1}{2}$  代入上式得 
$$\begin{cases} f_u(1,1) - 2f_v(1,1) = 1 \\ f_u(1,1) + 2f_v(1,1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

由此解得  $f_u(1,1) = 0, f_v(1,1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

【例7】设函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(1,1)$  处可微, 且  $f(1,1) = 1, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 3$ ,

$\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x))$ . 求  $\left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1}$  ..

【解】  $\varphi(1) = f(1, f(1,1)) = f(1,1) = 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1} &= \left[ 3\varphi^2(x) \frac{d\varphi(x)}{dx} \right]_{x=1} \\ &= 3\varphi^2(x) [f'_1(x, f(x, x)) + f'_2(x, f(x, x))(f'_1(x, x) + f'_2(x, x))] \Big|_{x=1} \\ &= 3 \cdot 1 \cdot [2 + 3(2 + 3)] = 51. \end{aligned}$$

【例8】设  $z = x^3 f\left(xy, \frac{y}{x}\right)$ ,  $f$  具有连续二阶偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$  及  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

【解】  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^4 \left[ x f''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12} \right] + x^2 \left[ x f''_{21} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{22} \right] = x^5 f''_{11} + 2x^3 f''_{12} + x f''_{22},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 4x^3 f'_1 + x^4 \left[ y f''_{11} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{12} \right] + 2x f'_2 + x^2 \left[ y f''_{21} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{22} \right] \\ &= 4x^3 f'_1 + 2x f'_2 + x^4 y f''_{11} - y f''_{22}.\end{aligned}$$

【例 9】设  $u = f(x, y, z)$ ,  $z = \int_0^{x+y} e^{-t^2} dt$ . 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ , 其中  $f$  有二阶连续偏导数.

【例 10】设  $z = f(x+y, x-y, xy)$ , 其中  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 求  $dz$  与  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

【解】 由于  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 + y f'_3$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 - f'_2 + x f'_3$ , 所以

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (f'_1 + f'_2 + y f'_3) dx + (f'_1 - f'_2 + x f'_3) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f''_{11} - f''_{12} + x f''_{13} + f''_{21} - f''_{22} + x f''_{23} + f'_3 + y(f''_{31} - f''_{32} + x f''_{33}) \\ &= f''_{11} + (x+y) f''_{13} - f''_{22} + (x-y) f''_{23} + x y f''_{33} + f'_3.\end{aligned}$$

【例 11】设函数  $z = f(xy, yg(x))$ , 其中函数  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 函数  $g(x)$  可导且在

$x=1$  处取得极值  $g(1)=1$ . 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}}$ .

【解 1】 由  $z = f(xy, yg(x))$  知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f'_1 + y g'(x) f'_2,$$

上式两端对  $y$  求偏导得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y[x f''_{11} + g(x) f''_{12}] + g'(x) f'_2 + y g'(x)[x f''_{21} + g(x) f''_{22}].$$

由题意  $g(1)=1, g'(1)=0$ , 在上式中令  $x=1, y=1$  得

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = f_1'(1,1) + f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{12}''(1,1).$$

【解 2】 由  $z = f(xy, yg(x))$  知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf_1' + yg'(x)f_2',$$

由题意  $g(1)=1, g'(1)=0$ , 在上式中令  $x=1$  得

$$z_x(1, y) = yf_1'(y, y)$$

上式两端对  $y$  求偏导得

$$z_{xy}(1, y) = f_1'(y, y) + y[f_{11}''(y, y) + f_{22}''(y, y)]$$

令  $y=1$  得 
$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1}} = f_1'(1,1) + f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{12}''(1,1).$$

【例 12】设变换  $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y, \\ v = x + ay \end{cases}$  可把方程  $6\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$  简化为  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ , 求常数  $a$ .

【解 1】将  $z$  视为以  $u, v$  为中间变量的  $x, y$  的复合函数, 由题设可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a-2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

将上述结果代入原方程, 经整理后得

$$(10+5a)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (6+a-a^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

依题意  $a$  应满足

$$6+a-a^2=0 \quad \text{且} \quad 10+5a \neq 0,$$

解之得  $a=3$ .

【解 2】将  $z$  视为以  $x, y$  为中间变量的  $u, v$  的复合函数, 由题设可得

$$x = \frac{au + 2v}{a+2}, \quad y = \frac{-u + v}{a+2}.$$

从而 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{a}{a+2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{a+2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} &= \frac{a}{a+2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{1}{a+2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= \frac{2a}{(a+2)^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{a-2}{(a+2)^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{1}{a+2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$  得,  $2a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (a-2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$

依题意  $6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 可知  $\frac{2a}{6} = \frac{a-2}{1} = \frac{-1}{-1}$

故  $a = 3$ .

【例 13】已知函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$ . 设  $u = x, v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}, \psi = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}$

对函数  $\psi = \psi(u, v)$ , 求证  $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = 0$ .

【证】由  $\begin{cases} u = x \\ v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$ , 解得  $\begin{cases} x = u, \\ y = \frac{u}{1+uv}. \end{cases}$  这样  $\psi = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}$  便是  $u, v$  的复合函数, 对  $u$  求偏

导数得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} &= -\frac{1}{z^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{1}{u^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{z^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{1}{(1+uv)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{u^2}, \end{aligned}$$

利用  $\frac{1}{1+uv} = \frac{y}{x}$  和  $z(x, y)$  满足的等式, 有

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{z^2 x^2} \left( x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{u^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{u^2} = 0.$$

## 2. 隐函数的偏导数与全微分

【例 1】若函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$  确定, 则

$dz|_{(0,0)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

【解1】将  $x=0, y=0$  代入  $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$  中得  $e^{3z} = 1$ , 则  $z=0$

方程  $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$  两端微分得

$$e^{x+2y+3z}(dx + 2dy + 3dz) + yzdx + xzdy + xydz = 0$$

将  $x=0, y=0, z=0$  代入上式得

$$dx + 2dy + 3dz = 0$$

$$\text{则 } dz|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3}(dx + 2dy).$$

【解2】将  $x=0, y=0$  代入  $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$  中得  $e^{3z} = 1$ , 则  $z=0$

$$dz|_{(0,0)} = z_x(0,0)dx + z_y(0,0)dy$$

在  $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$  中令  $y=0$  得,  $e^{x+3z} = 1$ , 两边对  $x$  求导得

$$e^{x+3z}(1 + 3z_x) = 0,$$

$$z_x(0,0) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

在  $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$  中令  $x=0$  得,  $e^{2y+3z} = 1$ , 两边对  $y$  求导得

$$e^{2y+3z}(2 + 3z_y) = 0,$$

$$z_y(0,0) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{则 } dz|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3}(dx + 2dy).$$

【例2】设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$  确定, 其中  $F$  为可微函数,

且  $F'_2 \neq 0$ , 则  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$  ( ).

(A)  $x$

(B)  $z$

(C)  $-x$

(D)  $-z$

【解】 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{-\frac{y}{x^2}F_1 - \frac{z}{x^2}F_2}{\frac{1}{x}F_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{1}{x}F_1}{\frac{1}{x}F_2},$$



$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{-\frac{y}{x}F_1 - \frac{z}{x}F_2}{\frac{1}{x}F_2} - \frac{\frac{y}{x}F_1}{\frac{1}{x}F_2}$$

$$= z$$

故应选 (B) .

【例 3】设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  有连续的一阶偏导数, 又函数  $y = y(x)$  及  $z = z(x)$  分别由下列两式确定:

$$e^{xy} - xy = 2 \quad \text{和} \quad e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt,$$

求  $\frac{du}{dx}$ .

【解 1】 
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx}. \quad (1)$$

由  $e^{xy} - xy = 2$  两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$e^{xy} \left( y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) - \left( y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0,$$

即 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}.$$

又由  $e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$  两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$e^x = \frac{\sin(x-z)}{x-z} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{dz}{dx} \right), \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}.$$

将其代入(1)式, 得

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \left[ 1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)} \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}.$$

【解 2】 
$$du = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz \quad (1)$$

等式  $e^{xy} - xy = 2$  两端微分得

$$e^{xy} (ydx + xdy) - (ydx + xdy) = 0,$$

$$dy = -\frac{y}{x} dx$$

等式  $e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$  两端微分得

$$e^x dx = \frac{\sin(x-z)}{x-z}(dx-dz) \quad \text{即} \quad dz = \left(1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}\right)dx.$$

将其代入(1)式, 得

$$du = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \left[ 1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)} \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] dx$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \left[ 1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)} \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}.$$

**【例 4】** 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$  所确定的函数, 其中  $\varphi$  具有二阶导数, 且  $\varphi' \neq -1$ .

(I) 求  $dz$ ; (II) 记  $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x-y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ .

**【解 1】** (I) 设  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z - \varphi(x + y + z)$ , 则

$$F'_x = 2x - \varphi', \quad F'_y = 2y - \varphi', \quad F'_z = -1 - \varphi'.$$

由公式  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$ , 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'}.$$

所以

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{1}{1 + \varphi'} [(2x - \varphi') dx + (2y - \varphi') dy].$$

(II) 由于  $u(x, y) = \frac{2}{1 + \varphi'}$ , 所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2}{(1 + \varphi')^2} \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \varphi'' = -\frac{2(2x + 1)\varphi''}{(1 + \varphi')^2}.$$

**【解 2】** (I) 对等式  $x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$ , 两端求微分, 得

$$2x dx + 2y dy - dz = \varphi' \cdot (dx + dy + dz).$$

解出  $dz$ , 得

$$dz = \frac{2x - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dx + \frac{2y - \varphi'}{1 + \varphi'} dy.$$

(II) 同解 1.

【例 5】设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $f(y - x, yz) = 0$  所确定的隐函数, 其中函数  $f$  对各个变量

具有连续的二阶偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

【解】方程  $f(y - x, yz) = 0$  的两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$-f'_1 + yf'_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{解得} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1}{yf'_2}. \quad (2)$$

①两边再对  $x$  求导, 得

$$f''_{11} - yf''_{12} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - yf''_{21} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 f''_{22} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + yf'_2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

解出  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ , 并将②式代入, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{yf'_2} [-y^2 f''_{22} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + y(f''_{12} + f''_{21}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - f''_{11}] \\ &= \frac{1}{yf'_2} [-y^2 f''_{22} \frac{f_1'^2}{y^2 f_2'^2} + y(f''_{12} + f''_{21}) \frac{f'_1}{yf'_2} - f''_{11}] \\ &= \frac{1}{yf_2'^3} (-f_1^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_1 f'_2 f''_{12} - f_1'^2 f''_{11}). \end{aligned}$$

### 思考题

1. 设函数  $f(u)$  可导,  $z = f(\sin y - \sin x) + xy$  则  $\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\cos y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 设函数  $f(u)$  可导,  $z = yf(\frac{y^2}{x})$  则  $2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 设函数  $f(u, v)$  具有 2 阶连续偏导数, 函数  $g(x, y) = xy - f(x + y, x - y)$ , 求

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}.$$

4. 已知函数  $u(x, y)$  满足  $2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 3\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ , 求  $a, b$  的值使得在变换

$u(x, y) = v(x, y)e^{ax+by}$  之下, 上述等式可化为函数  $v(x, y)$  的不含一阶偏导数的等式.

### 答案

1.  $\frac{y}{\cos x} + \frac{x}{\cos y}$ ;

2.  $yf(\frac{y^2}{x})$ ;

3.  $a = -\frac{3}{4}, b = \frac{3}{4}$ ;

4.  $1 - 3f_{11} - f_{22}$ ;

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