

## 隐函数求导

例  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, y \neq 0$

$$2x + 2y y'_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y'_1 = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$x^2 + y^2 = -a^2$

例  $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - a^2$ , 问方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  是否确定  
隐函数  $y=y(x)$ , 是否唯一 是否可导

定理1:  $F(x, y)$  在  $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$  处

- 1)  $F(x, y) \in C^0(U(P_0))$ ;  
即在  $U(P_0)$  内  $F_x, F_y$  连续
- 2)  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$
- 3)  $F'_y(P_0) \neq 0$  \*

则有方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  在  $U(P_0)$  内确定了唯一的具有连续导数的隐函数  $y=y(x)$ , 且有  $y(x_0) = y_0$

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

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

$F'_x x = x$

$F'_x + F'_y y'_x = 0$

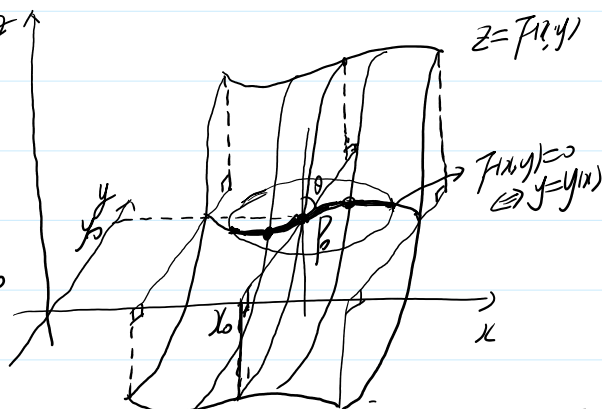
$\Rightarrow y'_x = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$

$F(x, y) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} z = F(x, y) \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

$\tan \theta = F'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} F'_y(x, y) = F'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$

因此  $\exists U(P_0)$ , 其内  $F'_y(x, y) \neq 0$



证明. 若 3) 改为  $F'_x(P_0) \neq 0$ , 则  $F(x, y) = 0$  确定  $x=x(y)$ ,  $x_0=x(y_0)$   $\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_x}$

定理2  $F(x, y, z)$  在  $U(P_0)$  内

$P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

1)  $F'_x, F'_y, F'_z$  在  $U(P_0)$  内连续

2)  $F(P_0) = 0$

3)  $F'_z(P_0) \neq 0$

$$p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$2) F(p_0) = 0$$

$$3) F'_z|_{p_0} \neq 0 \quad *$$

例) 1) 方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  在  $U(p_0)$  内存在唯一的具有连续偏导函数的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$

$$2) F(p_0) = F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$$

$$3) \text{ 且有 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$$

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

$$F'_x + F'_z z'_x = 0 \Rightarrow z'_x = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}$$

$$F'_y + F'_z z'_y = 0 \Rightarrow z'_y = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$$

$$F \leftarrow \begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix}$$

$$1) u = F(x, y, z, t)$$

$$2) F \in C^1(U(p_0))$$

$$3) F(p_0) = 0$$

$$4) F'_z(p_0) \neq 0$$

方程  $F(x, y, z, t) = 0$  确定  $y = y(x, z, t)$  为隐函数

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F'_z}{F'_y}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -\frac{F'_t}{F'_y}$$

$$1) x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \text{ 对 } F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = y(x) = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$\text{求导} \quad y'_x = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} (-2x) = -\frac{x}{\pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\text{隐-: } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y} = -\frac{2x}{2y} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

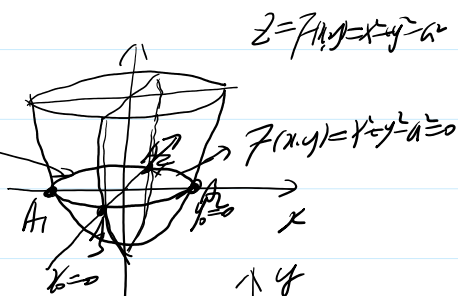
$$\text{法-: } 2x + 2y y'_x = 0 \Rightarrow y'_x = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\text{微-: } d(x^2 + y^2) = da^2 \quad 2x dx + 2y dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

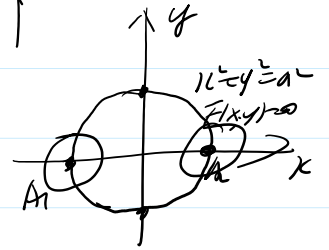
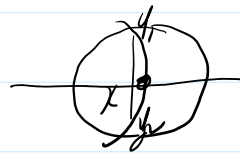
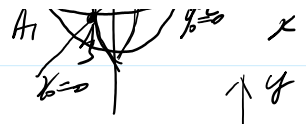
$$\text{解} 1) F'_x = 2x, F'_y = 2y, \text{ 连续}$$

$$2) F(x, y) = 0 \quad p_0(x_0, y_0)$$

$$3) F'_y(p_0) = -\frac{x}{y} = -\frac{x_0}{y_0} \neq 0 \quad (x_0 \neq 0, y_0 \neq 0)$$



$$1) \quad F_y'(p) = -\frac{x}{y} = -\frac{x_0}{y_0} \neq 0 \quad (x_0 \neq 0, y_0 \neq 0)$$



$$4) \quad xy + \sin z + y = 2z \quad \text{求 } z = f(x, y) \quad \uparrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, z''$$

$$y + \cos z \cdot z_x + 0 = 2z_x' \Rightarrow z_x' = \frac{y}{2 - \cos z}$$

$$x + \cos z \cdot z_y' + 1 = 2z_y' \Rightarrow z_y' = \frac{x+1}{2 - \cos z}$$

$$0 + (-\sin z) \cdot z_x'^2 + \cos z \cdot z_{xx}'' = 2z_{xx}'' \Rightarrow z_{xx}'' = \frac{-\sin z \cdot z_x'^2}{2 - \cos z} = \frac{-\sin z \cdot \frac{y^2}{(2 - \cos z)^2}}{2 - \cos z} = \frac{-y^2 \sin z}{(2 - \cos z)^3}$$

例 验证除  $(0,0)$  外  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$  的所有解  $p(x,y)$  的某邻域内都能唯一确定

具有连续导数的隐函数  $y=y(x)$  或  $x=x(y)$

$$F(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy \quad F_x' = 3x^2 - 3y, \quad F_y' = 3y^2 - 3x$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) F \in C^1 \\ 2) F(p) = 0 \\ 3) F_y'(p) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y=y(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0 \\ F_y'(x,y) = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

求解  $p(x,y)$

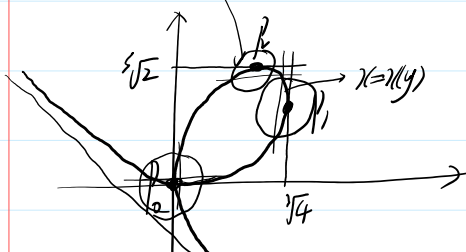
在  $U(p)$  内不能确定  $y=y(x) \Rightarrow p(0,0), p(\sqrt[3]{4}, \sqrt[3]{2})$   
 $\quad \quad \quad F_y'(p) = 0 \text{ 且 } F_x'(p) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x=x(y)$

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0 \\ F_x'(x,y) = 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \end{cases}$$

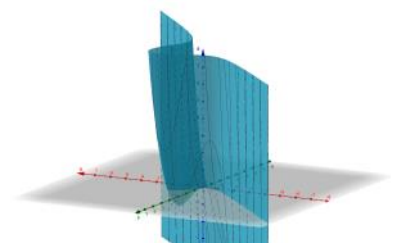
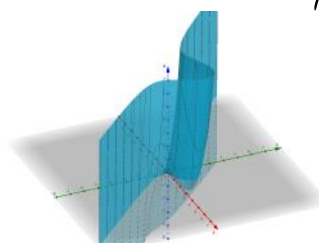
求解  $p(x,y)$

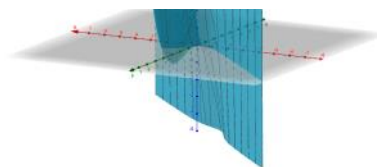
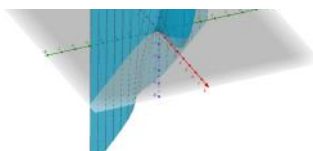
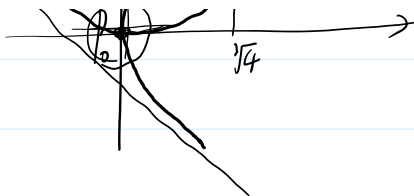
在  $U(p)$  内不能确定  $x=x(y) \Rightarrow p(0,0), p(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$   
 $\quad \quad \quad F_x'(p) = 0, \text{ 且 } F_y'(p) \neq 0 \Rightarrow y=y(x)$

$$x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0 \quad \text{隐函数存在性}$$



$$z = F(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$$





隐函数存在定理

定理:  $F(x, y, z)$  与  $G(x, y, z)$  在  $p_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Omega$  处

(雅可比)

1)  $F, G \in C^1 \cup C^2$

2)  $F(p_0) = 0, G(p_0) = 0$

3)  $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_{p_0} \neq 0$

Jacobi 行列式

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix}$$

则方程组  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $U(p_0)$  内有唯一的一组连续可微的隐函数

函数  $\begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$  有  $\begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$  且  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, z)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}}, \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}}$

在  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$  解得  $(y, z)$  (将  $x$  看作常数)

$$FG \begin{cases} x \\ y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x + F'_y y'_x + F'_z z'_x = 0 \\ G'_x + G'_y y'_x + G'_z z'_x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y'_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -F'_x & F'_z \\ -G'_x & G'_z \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, z)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}}$$

$$z'_x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F'_y & -F'_x \\ G'_y & -G'_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}}$$