

Chap 9—3

隐函数和逆映射定理

9.3.1 隐函数的存在性和微商

定理 设函数 F 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 邻域内有连续偏导数, 且

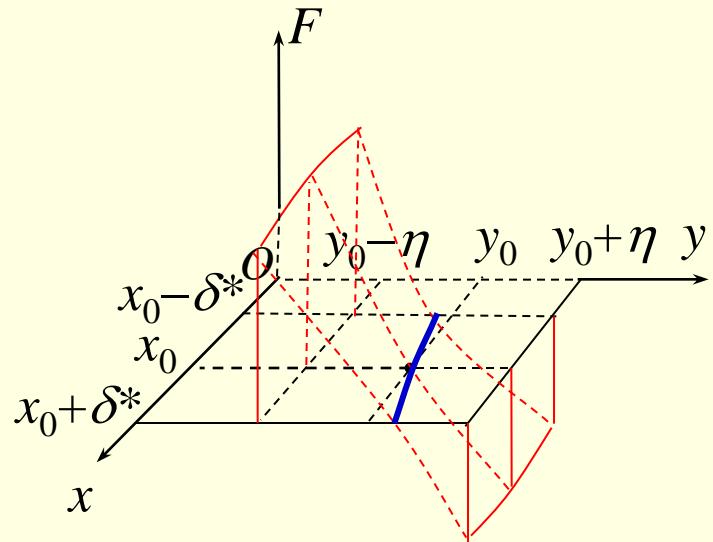
$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0, \quad F'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$$

则方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 M_0 某邻域内存在**唯一连续可导**
隐函数 $y = f(x)$, 满足

$$F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0, \quad y_0 = f(x_0)$$

和

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = -\frac{F'_x(x, y)}{F'_y(x, y)}$$



例1 设方程 $\sin(x + y) + 2x + y = 0$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 附近确定

隐函数 $y = y(x)$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 和 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

例2 讨论方程 $F(x, y) = y^3 - x = 0$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 附近确定
隐函数的情况.

例3 讨论方程 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 和 $(1, 0)$
附近确定隐函数的情况.

例4 设有方程 $e^{xy} - \cos x - \sin y = 0$.

- (1) 证明: 在(0,0)点的某邻域内, 上述方程可确定唯一的隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 满足 $y(0) = 0$.
- (2) 上述方程能否在(0,0)点的某邻域内, 确定隐函数 $x = x(y)$? 为什么.

提示: $y'(x) = \frac{\sin x + ye^{xy}}{\cos y - xe^{xy}}$, $y'(0) = 0$

$$y''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y'(x) - y'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x + ye^{xy}}{\cos y - xe^{xy}} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + ye^{xy}}{x(\cos y - xe^{xy})}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{ye^{xy}}{x}}{\cos y - xe^{xy}} = \frac{1 + y(0)e^{0 \cdot 0}}{\cos 0 - 0} = 1$$

Ex. 设有方程 $x^2 + y + \sin xy = 0$.

- (1) 证明: 在(0,0)点的某邻域内, 上述方程可确定唯一的隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 满足 $y(0) = 0$.
- (2) 上述方程能否在(0,0)点的某邻域内, 确定隐函数 $x = x(y)$? 为什么.

提示: $y'(x) = -\frac{2x + y \cos xy}{1 + x \cos xy}$, $y'(0) = 0$

$$y''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y'(x) - y'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2 + \frac{y}{x} \cos xy}{1 + x \cos xy} = -2$$

■ 多元隐函数

定理 设函数 F 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的邻域内有连续偏导数, 且

$$F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0, \quad F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$$

则方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在 M_0 某邻域内存在唯一具有连续偏导数的**隐函数** $z = f(x, y)$, 满足

$$F(x, y, f(x, y)) \equiv 0, \quad z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$$

且有

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

例5 设方程 $e^z - xyz = 0$ 确定隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 求 z'_x .

■ 隐映射存在定理

若函数 $F(x, y, u, v), G(x, y, u, v)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 某一邻域内有连续的偏导数, 且 $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0, G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$, **Jacobi行列式**

$$J_0 = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} \Bigg|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}_{P_0} \neq 0,$$

则 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$ 可唯一确定 **隐映射** $\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$

满足此方程组及 $\begin{cases} u_0 = u(x_0, y_0) \\ v_0 = v(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$ 且有连续偏导数

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

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

例6 设函数 $\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$ 由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - uv = 0 \\ xy - u^2 + v^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定,

求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

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

9.3.2 从微分看隐函数定理

由 $F(x, y(x)) \equiv 0$, 两端取微分得

$$dF = F'_x dx + F'_y dy = 0$$

导出

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x(x, y(x))}{F'_y(x, y(x))}$$

想一想 两个三元方程的方程组 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 情形?

及 n 个 $m + n$ 元方程的方程组 $F(x, y) = 0$ 情形? 其中

$$F : D \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

- 求隐函数所有偏导数时, **微分法**比较简便

例7 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 由方程 $z = x + y - xe^z$ 确定, 求 z'_x, z'_y .

例8 函数 $y = y(x), z = z(x)$ 由方程组

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

确定, 其中 φ, F 均可微, $F'_y + \varphi'F'_z \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x + (1 + \varphi')F'_z}{F'_y + \varphi'F'_z}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{\varphi'F'_x - (1 + \varphi')F'_y}{F'_y + \varphi'F'_z}$$

9.3.3 逆映射存在定理

设函数 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 在 $B(P_0(x_0, y_0))$ 有连续偏导数, 且 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$, Jacobi行列式

$$J_0 = \left. \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_{P_0} \neq 0,$$

则 $\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$ 在 $B(u_0, v_0)$ 存在 **逆映射** $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$

满足 $\begin{cases} x_0 = x(u_0, v_0) \\ y_0 = y(u_0, v_0) \end{cases}$ 且有连续偏导数

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

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

推论 同前定理条件, 则有

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1$$

证 记

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u(x, y) \\ v(x, y) \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 逆映射 } f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x(u, v) \\ y(u, v) \end{pmatrix}$$

则复合映射

$$f^{-1} \circ f : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即恒等映射 } I : \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y \end{cases}$$

由 $f^{-1} \circ f = I$, 两端求Jacobi矩阵, 得 $J(f^{-1}) \cdot J(f) = E$

取行列式得 $|J(f^{-1}) \cdot J(f)| = |J(f^{-1})| \cdot |J(f)| = |E| = 1$

即

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1}$$

例9 求极坐标变换 $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$ 的逆变换偏微商