

## 第五节

## 第八章

### 隐函数的求导方法

#### 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

本节讨论：

1) 方程在什么条件下才能确定隐函数。

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;

2) 在方程能确定隐函数时, 研究其连续性、可微性及求导方法问题。

#### 一、一个方程所确定的隐函数及其导数

**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  $x_0$  的某邻域内可唯一确定一个单值连续函数  $y = f(x)$ , 满足条件  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ , 并有连续导数

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \quad (\text{隐函数求导公式})$$

定理证明从略, 仅就求导公式推导如下:

设  $y = f(x)$  为方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  所确定的隐函数, 则

$$F(x, f(x)) \equiv 0$$

两边对  $x$  求导

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} \equiv 0$$

在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内  $F_y \neq 0$

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

若  $F(x, y)$  的二阶偏导数也都连续, 则还有二阶导数:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= -\frac{F_{xx}F_y - F_{yx}F_x}{F_y^2} - \frac{F_{xy}F_y - F_{yy}F_x}{F_y^2} \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) \\ &= -\frac{F_{xx}F_y^2 - 2F_{xy}F_xF_y + F_{yy}F_x^2}{F_y^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

**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

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}, \quad \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0}$$

**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  $F_y(0, 0) = 1 \neq 0$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} &= -\left. \frac{F_x}{F_y} \right|_{x=0} = -\left. \frac{e^x - y}{\cos y - x} \right|_{x=0, y=0} = -1 \\ \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0} &= -\left. \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x - y}{\cos y - x} \right) \right|_{x=0, y=0, y'=-1} \\ &= -\left. \frac{(e^x - y')(\cos y - x) - (e^x - y)(-\sin y \cdot y' - 1)}{(\cos y - x)^2} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0 \\ y'=-1}} \\ &= -3\end{aligned}$$

### 导数的另一求法 — 利用隐函数求导

$$\begin{aligned}\sin y + e^x - xy - 1 &= 0, \quad y = y(x) \\ &\downarrow \text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导} \\ \cos y \cdot y' + e^x - y - xy' &= 0 \longrightarrow \left. y' \right|_{x=0} = -\left. \frac{e^x - y}{\cos y - x} \right|_{(0,0)} = -1 \\ &\downarrow \text{两边再对 } x \text{ 求导} \\ -\sin y \cdot (y')^2 + \cos y \cdot y'' + e^x - y' - y' - xy'' &= 0 \\ &\downarrow \text{令 } x=0, \text{ 注意此时 } y=0, y'=-1 \\ \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0} &= -3\end{aligned}$$

**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  $(x_0, y_0)$  某一邻域内可唯一确定一个单值连续函数  $z = f(x, y)$ , 满足  $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ , 并有连续偏导数

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

定理证明从略, 仅就求导公式推导如下:

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

$$\begin{aligned}F(x, y, f(x, y)) &= 0 \\ &\downarrow \text{两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导} \\ F_x + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ &\downarrow \text{在 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 的某邻域内 } F_z \neq 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= -\frac{F_x}{F_z} \\ \text{同样可得} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= -\frac{F_y}{F_z}\end{aligned}$$

**例2.** 设  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

**解法1** 利用隐函数求导

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

再对  $x$  求导

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

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

**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

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

**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** 利用偏导数公式. 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** 微分法. 对方程两边求微分:

$$F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$$

$$F'_1 \cdot d(\frac{x}{z}) + F'_2 \cdot d(\frac{y}{z}) = 0$$

$$F'_1 \cdot (\frac{z dx - x dz}{z^2}) + F'_2 \cdot (\frac{z dy - y dz}{z^2}) = 0$$

$$\frac{x F'_1 + y F'_2}{z^2} dz = \frac{F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy}{z}$$

$$dz = \frac{z}{x F'_1 + y F'_2} (F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy)$$

## 二、方程组所确定的隐函数组及其导数

隐函数存在定理还可以推广到方程组的情形. 以两个方程确定两个隐函数的情况为例, 即

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

由 $F, G$ 的偏数组成的行列式

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

称为 $F, G$ 的**雅可比 (Jacobi)**行列式.

**定理3.** 设函数 $F(x, y, u, v), G(x, y, u, v)$ 满足:

① 在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有连续偏导数;

②  $F(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0, G(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0) = 0$ ;

③  $J \Big|_P = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_P \neq 0$

则方程组 $F(x, y, u, v) = 0, G(x, y, u, v) = 0$ 在点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 的某一邻域内可**唯一**确定一组满足条件 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$ 的**单值连续函数** $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ , 且有偏导数公式:

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

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

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

定理证明略, 仅推导偏导数公式如下:

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

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

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

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

**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  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} -u & -y \\ -v & x \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} x & -u \\ y & -v \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$

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

**答案:**

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

**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  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  对  $x, y$  的偏导数.

**解:** 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.

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv x(u(x, y), v(x, y)) \\ y \equiv y(u(x, y), v(x, y)) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

①式两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

注意  $J \neq 0$ , 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

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

### 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  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

提示:  $z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= f'_1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + f'_2 \cdot (yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'_1 + yzf'_2}{1 - f'_1 - xyf'_2} \\ \bullet \quad 1 &= f'_1 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + 1\right) + f'_2 \cdot (yz \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + xy) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{1 - f'_1 - xyf'_2}{f'_1 + yzf'_2} \\ \bullet \quad 0 &= f'_1 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + 1\right) + f'_2 \cdot (yz \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + xz) \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{f'_1 + xzf'_2}{f'_1 + yzf'_2} \end{aligned}$$

解法2. 利用全微分形式不变性同时求出各偏导数.

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

$$dz = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy + dz) + f'_2 \cdot (yz dx + xz dy + xy dz)$$

解出  $dx$ :

$$dx = \frac{-(f'_1 + xzf'_2)dy + (1 - f'_1 - xyf'_2)dz}{f'_1 + yzf'_2}$$

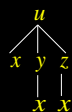
由  $dy, dz$  的系数即可得  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$ .

备用题 1. 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:

$$e^{xy} - xy = 2, \quad e^x = \int_0^{x-z} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt, \quad \text{求 } \frac{du}{dx}. \quad (2001 \text{ 考研})$$

解: 两个隐函数方程两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} e^{xy}(y + xy') - (y + xy') = 0 \\ e^x = \frac{\sin(x-z)}{x-z} (1 - z') \end{cases}$$



$$\text{解得} \quad y' = -\frac{y}{x}, \quad z' = 1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 - \frac{y}{x} f'_2 + \left[1 - \frac{e^x(x-z)}{\sin(x-z)}\right] f'_3$$

2. 设  $y = y(x), z = z(x)$  是由方程  $z = xf(x+y)$  和  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  所确定的函数, 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ . (99 考研)

解法1 分别在各方程两端对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} z' = f + x \cdot f' \cdot (1 + y') \\ F'_x + F'_y \cdot y' + F'_z \cdot z' = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -xf' \cdot y' + z' = f + xf' \\ F'_y \cdot y' + F'_z \cdot z' = -F'_x \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -xf' & f + xf' \\ F'_y & -F'_x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -xf' & 1 \\ F'_y & F'_z \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(f + xf')F'_y - xf' \cdot F'_x}{F'_y + xf' \cdot F'_z} \quad (F'_y + xf' \cdot F'_z \neq 0)$$

解法2 微分法.

$$z = xf(x+y), \quad F(x, y, z) = 0$$

对各方程两边分别求微分:

$$\begin{cases} dz = f dx + x f' \cdot (dx + dy) \\ F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy + F'_3 dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

化简得

$$\begin{cases} (f + x f') dx + x f' dy - dz = 0 \\ F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy + F'_3 dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

消去  $dy$  可得  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ .