

一、一个方程的情形

1. F(x,y) = 0

【隐函数存在定理 1】 设函数F(x,y)在点

 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某一邻域内具有连续的偏导数,且

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0$$
, $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, 则方程 $F(x, y) = 0$

在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的某一邻域内恒能唯一确定一个连

续且具有连续导数的函数y = f(x),它满足条件

$$y_0 = f(x_0)$$
, 并有

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

隐函数的求导公式



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,



【例 1】 已知
$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

【方法】(1)直接法(分清谁是函数,谁是自变量, 两边对自变量求导); (2)公式法

【解】
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\iiint F_x(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad F_y(x,y) = \frac{y-x}{x^2+y^2},$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$



【说明】若F(x,y)的二阶偏导数仍连续,欲求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

【法I】

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}\right) = x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_y - F_xF_{yx}}{F_y^2} - \frac{F_{xy}F_y - F_xF_{yy}}{F_y^2} (-\frac{F_x}{F_y})$$

$$= -\frac{F_{xx}F_y - F_xF_{yx}}{F_y^2} - \frac{F_{xy}F_y - F_xF_{yy}}{F_y^2} (-\frac{F_x}{F_y})$$

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

此即先用复合函数求导法则,再用商的求导公式.



(注II)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) = -\frac{\frac{dF_x}{dx} \cdot F_y - F_x \frac{dF_y}{dx}}{F_y^2}$$

$$F_x = x$$
 $y = x$

$$F_y = x$$
 $y = x$

则
$$\frac{dF_x}{dx} = F_{xx} + F_{xy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$
 同理 $\frac{dF_y}{dx} = F_{yx} + F_{yy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

代入上式化简,结果相同.

此即先用商的求导公式,再用复合函数求导法则.



【例 1】已知
$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
,求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

【解】
$$\Rightarrow F(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x},$$

则
$$F_x(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}, F_y(x,y) = \frac{y-x}{x^2+y^2},$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

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

$$= \frac{(1 + \frac{dy}{dx})(x - y) - (x + y)(1 - \frac{dy}{dx})}{(x - y)^2} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(y - x)^3}$$

2.
$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$

【隐函数存在定理 2】设函数F(x,y,z)在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的某一邻域内有连续的偏导数,且 $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$, $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$, 则方程 F(x,y,z) = 0在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的某一邻域内恒 能唯一确定一个连续且具有连续偏导数的函数 z = f(x,y), 它满足条件 $z_0 = f(x_0,y_0)$,

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



设z = f(x,y)是方程F(x,y,z) = 0所确定的隐函数,

则

$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$
两边对 x 求偏导
$$F_x + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \equiv 0$$
在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的某邻域内 $F_z \neq 0$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
F \\
x & y & z \\
x & y
\end{array}$$

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



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【教材例 2】 设
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

【方法】(1)公式法; (2)直接法

则
$$F_x = 2x$$
, $F_z = 2z - 4$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x}{2-z}$,

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

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



【例 3】设
$$z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$.

【解 I (直接法)】

【思路】 把z看成x,y的函数对x求偏导数得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

把x看成z,y的函数对y求偏导数得 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$

把 y 看成 x,z 的函数对 z 求偏导数得 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$



把z看成x,y的函数等式两边对x求偏导数得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot (1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + f_2' \cdot y \cdot (z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}),$$
整理得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1' + yzf_2'}{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'},$$

把x看成z,y的函数等式两边对y求偏导数得

$$0 = f_1' \cdot (1 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}) + f_2' \cdot z \cdot (x + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}),$$

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



把y看成x,z的函数等式两边对z求偏导数得

$$1 = f_1' \cdot (1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}) + f_2' \cdot x \cdot (y + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}),$$

整理得
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = \frac{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'}{f_1' + xzf_2'}$$
.



【解II(公式法)】

则
$$F_x = -f_1' - f_2' \cdot yz$$
, $F_y = -f_1' - f_2' \cdot xz$,

$$F_z = 1 - f_1' - f_2' \cdot xy,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{f_1' + yzf_2'}{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'}, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x} = -\frac{f_1' + xzf_2'}{f_1' + yzf_2'},$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y} = \frac{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'}{f_1' + xzf_2'}.$$



二、方程组的情形 $\int F(x,y,u,v) = 0$ G(x,y,u,v) = 0

【隐函数存在定理 3】设F(x,y,u,v)、G(x,y,u,v)在点 $P(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)$ 的某一邻域内有对各个变量的连续偏导数,又 $F(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)=0$, $G(x_0,y_0,u_0,v_0)=0$,且偏导数所组成的函数行列式(或称雅可比式)

$$J = \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,v)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 不等于零,则方程组

$$F(x,y,u,v) = 0, \qquad G(x,y,u,v) = 0$$

在点 $P(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 的某一邻域内恒能唯一确定一组连续且具有连续偏导数的函数u = u(x, y),v = v(x, y),它们满足条件 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0)$, $v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$,并有

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

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

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

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



公式推导如下

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

方程组两边先分别对x 求偏导, u, v是函数, y是常数, 得

$$\begin{cases} F_{x} + F_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_{v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 & \text{这是关于} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ G_{x} + G_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_{v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 & \text{的线性方程组} \end{cases}$$

解出
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 即可 $(J \neq 0, 保证分母有意义)$



同理方程组两边再分别对y求偏导,u,v是函数,x 是常数,得

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

这是关于 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 的线性方程组

解出
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 即可

(1)公式法 (繁杂 不要求记)(注意】 (2)直接法 (要求熟练掌握、记忆)



【教材例 4】设xu - yv = 0, yu + xv = 1, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

【解Ⅰ】公式法(略)

【解II】直接法

将所给方程的两边对x求导并移项

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -u \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -v \end{cases}, \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + y^2,$$



$$(J = x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2},$$

将所给方程的两边对y求导,用同样方法得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}.$$



【思考题】已知
$$\frac{x}{z} = \varphi(\frac{y}{z})$$
,其中 φ 为可微函数,

求
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$$
【思考题解答】

于是
$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$$
.



三、小结

隐函数的求导法则 (分以下几种情况)

$$(1) F(x,y) = 0$$

(2)
$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1)公式法:各个变量地位等同.

(2)直接法: 两边同时对某自变量求偏导. 注意此时有因变量与自变量之分. 先搞清 哪个变量是因变量,哪个变量是自变量.

