

一 (1) 曲面xyz = 8上平行于平面 x+2y+4z+3=0的切平面方程是D

(A)
$$x+2y+4z=17$$
 (B) $x+2y+4z=14$

(C)
$$x+2y+4z=21$$
 (D) $x+2y+4z=12$



 $\begin{cases} xyz = 2 \\ (2) \text{ 若曲线} \end{cases} x = y + z \text{ 上点}^{(2,1,1)} 处切向量与 oz 轴夹锐角,则此切向量$

与 oy 轴所夹的角为

$$(A) \frac{n}{4};$$

$$(B) \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(C)
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$
;

(A)
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
; (B) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$; (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$; (D) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$.

分析: 曲线在 (2,1,1) 的一个切向量为

$$\vec{l} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ yz & xz & xy \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \{0, 3, -3\} = 3\{0, 1, -1\}$$

由于切向量与轴夹锐角,所以取 = {0,-1,1}

此向量与轴夹角:
$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{j}}{|\vec{l}_1|} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 :: $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

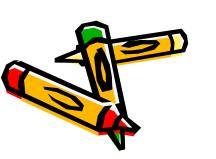
(3) 函数 $z=1-x^2-y^2$ 在点 $M_0(3,-4)$ 处沿函数过该点的等值线外法向

$$\vec{n}$$
 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{n}}\Big|_{M_0} =$ (C)
(A) $-6\vec{i}+8\vec{j}$; (B) $3\vec{i}-4\vec{j}$; (C) -10 ; (D) 10 .

分析: 由于
$$z_x = -2x, z_y = -2y$$
 $\nabla f(M_0) = \{-6,8\}$

所以
$$\vec{n} = -\{-6,8\}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{n}}\Big|_{M_0} = \nabla f(M_0) \cdot \vec{n}^0 = \{-6,8\} \cdot \{\frac{6}{10}, -\frac{8}{10}\} = -10 \qquad \text{\&}(C)$$

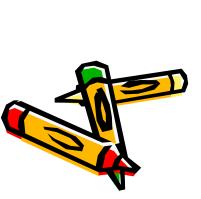


一、(4) 椭球面
$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6$$
 在点

$$P_0 = (-1, -1, 1)$$
处的切平面与平面

$$x+y+z=1$$
夹角为 (D)

(A) 0; (B)
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
; (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$; (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$





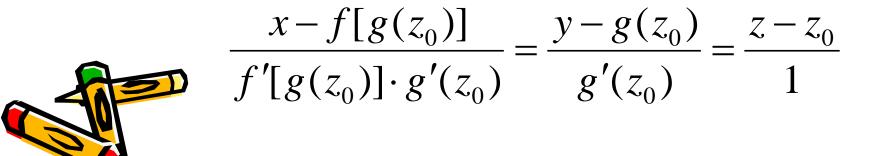
二. 填空题:

(1) 空间曲线x = f(y), y = g(z)上对应于 $z = z_0$ 点的切线方程是 _____.

分析:
$$x = f[g(z)], y = g(z), z = z$$
.

切向量
$$\vec{s} = \{f'[g(z_0)] \cdot g'(z_0), g'(z_0), 1\}$$

切线方程





(2) 曲面
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 上垂直于直线
$$\begin{cases} x + 2z = 1 \\ y + 2z = 2 \end{cases}$$
 的切平面方程
$$2x + 2y - z - 2 = 0$$

分析: 曲面上任意点处法向量 $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, -1\}$

已知直线的方向向量为 $\vec{l} = \{1,0,2\} \times \{0,1,2\} = \{-2,-2,1\}$

由于『平行于祁

所以,
$$\frac{2x}{-2} = \frac{2y}{-2} = -1$$
 切点为 (1,1,2)

切平面为
$$2(x-1)+2(y-1)-(z-2)=0$$



即
$$2x + 2y - z - 2 = 0$$

二、(3)曲线
$$r = \{1, t, t^2\}$$
上在
$$M_0 = (1, 2, 4)$$
点处的法平面方程是
$$y + 4z - 18 = 0$$

二、(4) 曲面
$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 24$$

上平行于平面 $3x - y - 2z = 0$
的切平面方程是 $3x - y - 2z = \pm 12$





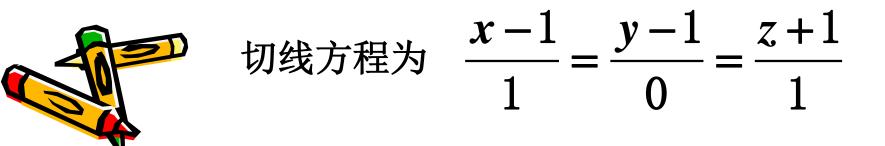
三. 求平面 y+z=x-1 与曲面 $x^3-y^2-z^3=1$

的交线上点 $M_0 = (1, 1, -1)$ 处的切线方程.

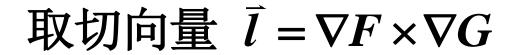
解法**1**: $\begin{cases} y+z=x-1 \\ x^3-y^2-z^3=1 \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导得

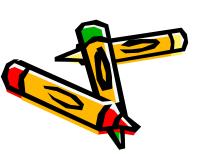
$$\begin{cases} y_x + z_x = 1 \\ 3x^2 - 2yy_x - 3z^2z_x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_x = 0 \\ z_x = 1 \end{cases}$$

⇒切向量
$$\bar{l} = \{1,0,1\}$$



解法2: 设 $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = y + z - x + 1 = 0 \\ G(x,y,z) = x^3 - y^2 - z^3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$







四. 求原点到椭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 = 31$ 上 $M_0 = (3, 2, 3)$ 点处切平面的距离。



解: 切平面法向量

$$\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 4z\}\Big|_{M_0} = \{6, 4, 12\}\Big| / \{3, 2, 6\}\Big|$$

切平面方程为 3(x-3)+2(y-2)+6(z-3)=0

即
$$3x+2y+6z-31=0$$



所以
$$d = \frac{|-31|}{\sqrt{9+4+36}} = \frac{31}{7}$$

五. 求函数
$$u = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
在点 $M_0 = (1,2,-2)$ 处沿向量

 \rightarrow τ 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau}|_{M_0}$,其中 为曲线 $r = \{t, 2t^2, -2t^4\}$ 上点 M_0 处与 τ 轴夹锐角的切向量.

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Big|_{M_0} = -\frac{2}{27}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} = \frac{x^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Big|_{M_0} = \frac{5}{27}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{M_0} = -\frac{yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Big|_{M_0} = \frac{4}{27}$$



$$\therefore \nabla u \Big|_{M_0} = \{-\frac{2}{27}, \frac{5}{27}, \frac{4}{27}\}$$

$$:: M_0(1,2,-2)$$
对应于参数 = 1

:. 在
$$M_0$$
处切线方向为 $\{1,4t,-8t^3\}_{t=1} = \{1,4,-8\}$

由于
$$\vec{\tau}$$
与 $\vec{k} = \{0,0,1\}$ 成锐角,所以, $\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{k} > 0$

应取
$$\vec{\tau} = \{-1, -4, 8\}$$
 $\vec{\tau}^0 = \{-\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{4}{9}, \frac{8}{9}\}$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{\tau}} \right|_{M_{\circ}} = \left\{ -\frac{2}{27}, \frac{5}{27}, \frac{4}{27} \right\} \cdot \left\{ -\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{4}{9}, \frac{8}{9} \right\} = \frac{14}{243}$$



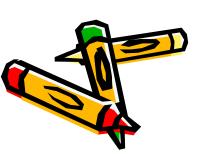


六. 证明曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a} \ (a > 0)$ 上任一点P = (x, y, y) $(xyz \neq 0)$ 处切平面在三坐标轴上截距之和为定值.

$$F_{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \qquad F_{y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, \qquad F_{z} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}},$$

在任一点处法向量为
$$\vec{n} = \{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}\}$$

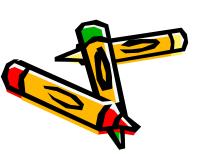
切平面:
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0) = 0$$



与三个坐标轴的截距为 $x = \sqrt{x_0}(\sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) + x_0$

$$y = \sqrt{y_0} (\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) + y_0$$
 $z = \sqrt{z_0} (\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0}) + z_0$

$$x + y + z = 2\sqrt{x_0 y_0} + 2\sqrt{y_0 z_0} + 2\sqrt{x_0 z_0} + x_0 + y_0 + z_0$$
$$= (\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0})^2 = a$$



七. 试证曲线 $x = e^t \cos t$, $y = e^t \sin t$, $z = e^t$ 在锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ 上

且曲线上任一点处的切线与锥面上过该点的母线夹角为定值.

证明: 由于 $x^2 + y^2 = e^{2t} = z^2$, $z = e^t > 0$ 所以曲线在锥面上

连接点 $(e^t \cos t, e^t \sin t, e^t)$ 与锥面顶点O的锥面母线方程为

$$\frac{X}{e^t \cos t} = \frac{Y}{e^t \sin t} = \frac{Z}{e^t}$$

而曲线的切线方向向量为:

$$\vec{\tau} = \{e^t(\cos t - \sin t), e^t(\sin t + \cos t), e^t\}$$

该向量与母线方向向量 $\overrightarrow{DM} = \{e^t \cos t, e^t \sin t, e^t\}$ 夹角余弦:



$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \vec{\tau}}{|OM||\vec{\tau}|} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 故结论成立。

八. 证明曲面
$$z = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
上任一点 $M_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ $(x_0^2 + y_0^2)$

的法线都垂直于直线
$$\frac{x}{x_0} = \frac{y}{y_0} = \frac{z}{z_0}$$
.

证明:
$$z_x = \frac{y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$
 $z_y = \frac{x^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

所以法向量为
$$\vec{n} = \{ \frac{y_0^3}{(x_0^2 + y_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{y_0^3}{(x_0^2 + y_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, -1 \}$$

直线的方向向量 =
$$\{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$$
 $z_0 = -$

直线的方向向量 =
$$\{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{x_0 y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}$$
 于是 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{l} = \frac{x_0 y_0^3}{(x_0^2 + y_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x_0^3 y_0}{(x_0^2 + y_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{x_0 y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}$

$$= \frac{x_0 y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} - \frac{x_0 y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} = 0 \qquad \therefore \quad \vec{n} \perp \vec{l}$$

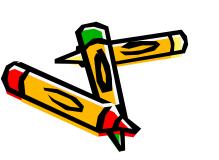
九. 设函数 F(x,y,z) 有一阶连续偏导数,且 $\nabla F \neq 0$,对任意实数 x,y,z 和 t 有 $F(tx,ty,tz)=t^kF(x,y,z)$ (k 是正整数),证明 面 F(x,y,z)=0上任一点处的切平面都通过一个定点.

证明: $F(tx,ty,tz) = t^k F(x,y,z)$ 两端对求导:

$$xF_x + yF_y + zF_z = kt^{n-1}F(x, y, z)$$

曲面F(x,y,z) = 0上任意点(x,y,z)处切平面的法向量

$$\vec{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}$$

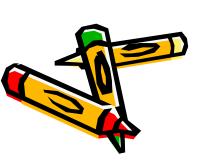


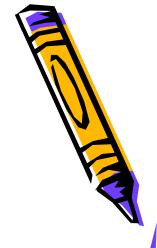
切平面方程为

$$F_x(X-x)+F_y(Y-y)+F_z(Z-z)=0$$

当 (X,Y,Z)=(0,0,0)时,满足上方程

所以,任意一点处的坍面都过定点 0,0,0)





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在函数u = xyz的等值面族中求一个曲面, 使它和平面3x + 6y + 2z = 18相切.

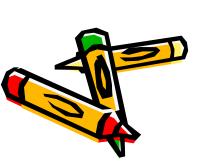
解: $\nabla u = \{yz, xz, xy\} / \{3,6,2\}$

有
$$\frac{yz}{3} = \frac{xz}{6} = \frac{xy}{2}$$
 于是 $x = 2y, z = 3y$

代入
$$3x+6y+2z=18$$

解得
$$x = 2, y = 1, z = 3$$
 此为切点坐标

因此所求曲面为xyz = 6





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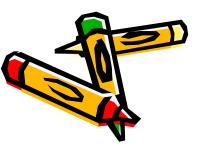
过直线
$$L$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x+y=b \\ x+ay-z=3 \end{cases}$$
 作曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 的切平面 π ,

已知切点坐标是P = (1,-2,5),求a,b之值.

解: 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的切平面 π 为

$$2(x-1)-4(y+2)-(z-5)=0$$

即
$$2x-4y-z-5=0$$



由直线L的方程可以得到

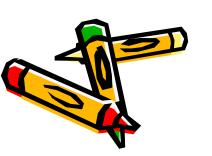
$$x = b - y$$

$$Dz = x + ay - 3 = b - y + ay - 3$$

代入
$$\pi$$
 有(-5-a) $y+(b-2)=0$

得
$$-5-a=0$$
目 $b-2=0$

$$\therefore a = -5, b = 2$$





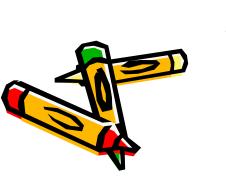
十二. 在曲线 x = t + 1, $y = t^2$, $z = t^3 - 1$

- (1)与x轴平行的切线;
- (2) 与x轴垂直的切线

解: 切向量
$$\vec{l} = \{1,2t,3t^2\}$$

(1)
$$\vec{l} = \{1,2t,3t^2\} / /i = \{1,0,0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 0 \qquad \text{所以切点为 (1,0,-1)}$$



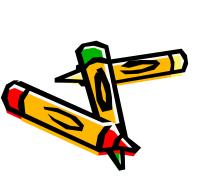
切线方程为
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z+1}{0}$$

(2)
$$\vec{l} = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\} \perp i = \{1, 0, 0\}$$

 $\Rightarrow \{1, 2t, 3t^2\} \sqsubseteq \{1, 0, 0\} = 0$

但这样的 t 不存在

所以这样的切线不存在





十三. 若两个曲面,和 Σ_2 在它们交线上任一点处的法向量都相互垂直,称

这两个曲面正交。证明曲面 $\Sigma_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$

 $\Sigma_2: ayz + bzx + cxy = 0$ 正交 (其中常数a,b,c,R均为正数).

证明:设
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$$

$$G(x, y, z) = ayz + bzx + cxy$$

则曲面、上任意点处的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}$$

则曲面。上任意点处的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{G_x, G_y, G_z\} = \{bz + cy, az + cx, ay + bx\}$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 2(bxz + cxy + ayz + cxy + ayz + bxz)$$

$$=4(ayz+bzx+cxy)=0$$
 : $\vec{n}_1 \perp \vec{n}_2$ 即两曲面正交。

十四. 求曲线L: $\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ xy+yz+zx=-3 \end{cases}$ 上的点P,

使L在点P处的切线平行于平面

$$x + y - z = 0$$

解: 曲线方程两边对x求导,y=y(x), z=z(x)可得

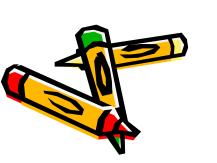
$$\begin{cases} 1 + y_x + z_x = 0 \\ y + xy_x + zy_x + yz_x + xz_x + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_x = \frac{x - z}{z - y} \\ z_x = \frac{y - x}{z - y} \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow 切向量 $\vec{l} = \left\{1, \frac{x-z}{z-y}, \frac{y-x}{z-y}\right\}$$$

得 $\vec{l} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$

所以P点坐标为
$$P_1(1,1,-2), P_2(-1,-1,2)$$



十五. 求曲面 xyz = 1上任一点 (α, β, γ)

处的法线方程和切平面方程,证明切平面与三个坐标面所围成的四面体的体积是常数.

$$\vec{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}\Big|_{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)} = \{\beta\gamma, \alpha\gamma, \alpha\beta\}$$

法线方程为
$$\frac{x-\alpha}{\beta\gamma} = \frac{y-\beta}{\alpha\gamma} = \frac{z-\gamma}{\alpha\beta}$$

切平面方程为 $\beta \gamma(x-\alpha) + \alpha \gamma(y-\beta) + \alpha \beta(z-\gamma) = 0$



所以
$$V = \frac{1}{6} |3\alpha \cdot 3\beta \cdot 3\gamma| = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$(\alpha\beta\gamma=1)$$

十六. 求曲线
$$x = t$$
, $y = -t^2$, $z = t^3$

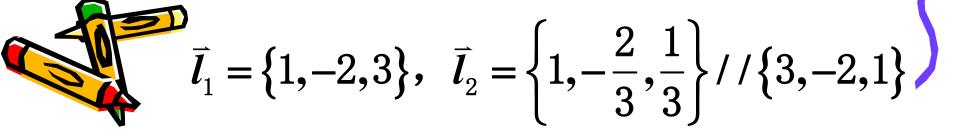
上与平面 x+2y+z=4 平行的切线方程.

解: 切向量
$$\bar{l} = \{1, -2t, 3t^2\}$$

$$\{1,-2t,3t^2\}\cdot\{1,2,1\}=0 \Rightarrow t=1, \frac{1}{3}$$

所以切点为
$$M_1(1,-1,1)$$
 , $M_2(\frac{1}{3},-\frac{1}{9},\frac{1}{27})$

对应的切向量为



切线方程为

$$L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

$$L_2: \frac{x-\frac{1}{3}}{3} = \frac{y+\frac{1}{9}}{-2} = \frac{z-\frac{1}{27}}{1}$$





十七 求螺旋面
$$\begin{cases} x = u \cos v \\ y = u \sin v (u \ge 0, v \in R) \\ z = v \end{cases}$$

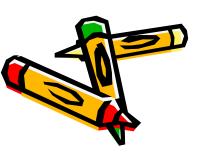
在点(1,0,0)处的切平面与法线方程.

解1:
$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan y$$
 $y = x \tan z$

$$F(x,y,z) = y - x \tan z$$

$$F_x = -\tan z$$
, $F_y = 1$, $F_z = -x \sec^2 z$

$$\vec{n} = \{0,1,-1\}$$



切平面
$$y-z=0$$
 法线 $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{-1}$

解2 切点(1,0,0),
$$z_x = v_x$$
, $z_y = v_y$

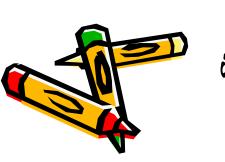
$$\begin{cases} x = u \cos v \\ y = u \sin v \end{cases}$$
 两边对x求偏导
$$\begin{cases} 1 = u_x \cos v - u \sin v \cdot v_x \\ 0 = u_x \sin v + u \cos v \cdot v_x \end{cases}$$

代入
$$u=1$$
, $v=0$ 解得 $v_x=0$

同理可得
$$\nu_v = 1$$

$$\vec{n} = \{0,1,-1\}$$

切平面方程:
$$y-z=0$$



法线方程: $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{-1}$