第九单元 多元函数微分法及其应用测试题详细解答

一、填空题

1、二元函数
$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-y}}$$
 的定义域是 $\{(x,y) | x+y>0, x-y>0\}$

分析: 要使这个二元函数有意义, 只需x+y>0, x-y>0。

2、二元函数
$$z = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{y}}$$
 的定义域是 $\{(x, y) | y \ge 0, x^2 \ge y\}$

分析: 要使这个二元函数有意义,只需 $y \ge 0, x + \sqrt{y} \ge 0$,所以 $y \ge 0, x^2 \ge y$ 。

分析:
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,2)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{x} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,2)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} \cdot y = 1 \times \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,2)} y = 2$$

4、二元函数的极限
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 1}} \frac{1+xy}{x^2+y^2} = 1$$

分析:
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 1}} \frac{1+xy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1+0}{0+1} = 1$$

5、 呂知
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,则 $f(tx,ty) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$

分析:
$$f(tx,ty) = \frac{(tx)(ty)}{(tx)^2 + (ty)^2} = \frac{t^2xy}{t^2x^2 + t^2y^2} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

6、 己知
$$f(x,y) = x^y + y^z + z^x$$
,则 $f(xy,x+y,x-y) = (xy)^{x+y} + (x+y)^{x-y} + (x-y)^{xy}$

7、已知
$$f(x,y)=x^y$$
,则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}=yx^{y-1}$

分析: 对
$$x$$
求导, 把 y 看成常数。 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}$

8、已知
$$f(x,y)=x^y$$
,则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}=x^y \ln x$

分析: 把 x 看成常数
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$$

分析:
$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy = -\frac{y}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{x} dy$$

10、 己知
$$z = f(x, y) = \sin(xy)$$
,则 $dz|_{(\pi, 1)} = -dx - \pi dy$

分析:
$$dz|_{(\pi,1)} = z_x|_{(\pi,1)} dx + z_y|_{(\pi,1)} dy = y \cos(xy)|_{(\pi,1)} dx + x \cos(xy)|_{(\pi,1)} dy$$
$$= -dx - \pi dy$$

11、已知
$$z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$
,则 $f(x, y)$ 在(1,1)处当 $\Delta x = 0.1$, $\Delta y = 0.2$ 时, $dz = 0.6$

分析:
$$dz = z_x |_{(1,1)} \Delta x + z_y |_{(1,1)} \Delta y = 2 \times 0.1 + 2 \times 0.2 = 0.6$$

12、设
$$u = xy + \frac{y}{x}$$
,则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$
分析: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y - \frac{y}{x^2}$ $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$
13、设 $u = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$,则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}$

分析:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2}$$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}$

14、设
$$z = u^2 + v^2$$
,而 $u = x + y$, $v = x - y$ 。则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{4x}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{4y}{y}$

分析:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \times 1 + 2v \times 1 = 2(x+y) + 2(x-y) = 4x$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \times 1 + 2v \times (-1) = 2(x+y) + 2(x-y)(-1) = 4y$$

15、设
$$z = uv$$
,而 $u = x + y$, $v = x - y$ 。则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{2x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{2y}$

分析:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \times 1 + u \times 1 = (x - y) + (x + y) = 2x$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \times 1 + u \times (-1) = (x - y) - (x + y) = -2y$$

16、设
$$\sin x + \sin y = xy$$
,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x - y}{x - \cos y}$

分析:两边对x求导得:

$$\cos x + y'\cos y = y + xy'$$

整理得:

$$y' = \frac{\cos x - y}{x - \cos y}$$

17、设
$$\arctan(x+y)-y=\frac{1}{x+y}$$
,则 $\frac{dx}{dy}=\frac{((x+y)^2+1)(x+1)^2}{2(x+y)^2+1}-1$

分析: 两边对y求导得:

$$\frac{1}{(x+y)^2+1} \cdot (x'+1) = \frac{-1}{(x+y)^2} \cdot (x'+1) + 1$$

整理得:

$$x' = \frac{((x+y)^2 + 1)(x+1)^2}{2(x+y)^2 + 1} - 1 \Re x' = \frac{(x+y)^4 - (x+1)^2 - 1}{2(x+y)^2 + 1}$$

分析: 两边对x求导得:

$$2x + 2z \cdot z' - 4z' = 0$$
 $z'_{x} = \frac{x}{z - 2}$

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

19、设曲线 Γ : $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, z = 2t, 曲线在 $t = \pi$ 处的切线为 $\frac{x+1}{0} = \frac{y-0}{-1} = \frac{z-2\pi}{2}$,

曲线在 $t = \pi$ 处的法平面为 $2z - 4\pi - y = 0$ 。

分析: 当 $t = \pi$ 时, $x_0 = -1, y_0 = 0, z_0 = 2\pi$

 $\overrightarrow{m} x'|_{t=\pi} = -\sin t|_{t=\pi} = 0, \quad y'|_{t=\pi} = \cos t|_{t=\pi} = -1, \quad z'|_{t=\pi} = 2$

所以当 $t = \pi$ 时,

切线方程为 $\frac{x+1}{0} = \frac{y-0}{-1} = \frac{z-2\pi}{2}$

法平面方程为: $2z - 4\pi - y = 0$

20、设曲面 z = xy, 则曲线在 (1,2,2) 处的切平面 2x + y - z - 2 = 0, 曲线在 (1,2,2) 处的法线

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$$

分析: 设F(x,y,z)=xy-z, 则曲面任意一点的法向量为 $\vec{n}=(F_x,F_y,F_z)=(y,x,-1)$

所以 $\vec{n}|_{(1,2,2)} = (2,1,-1)$ 。

切平面为 2(x-1)+(y-2)-(z-2)=0 2x+y-z-2=0

法线为: $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$

分析: 因为: $z = 3x^2 + 4y^2 \ge 0$, 而在 (0, 0) 点, z = 0。

22、函数 $z = -\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点(0,0)处有极<u>大</u>值

分析: 因为: $z = -\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le 0$, 而在 (0, 0) 点, z = 0.

23、f(x,y)在点(x,y)可微分是f(x,y)在该点连续的<u>充分</u>条件,f(x,y)在点(x,y)连续是f(x,y)在该点可微分的<u>必要</u>条件。

24、 z = f(x,y) 在点(x,y)的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 存在是f(x,y)在该点可微分的_<u>必要</u>条件。

z = f(x, y) 在点(x, y) 可微分是函数在该点的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 存在的<u>充分</u>条件。

25、z = f(x,y)的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在点(x,y)存在且连续是 f(x,y) 在该点可微分的<u>充分</u>条件。

26、函数 z = f(x, y)的两个二阶混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 在区域 D 内连续是这两个二阶混合偏

导数在区域D内相等的<u>充分</u>条件。

二、选择题

1、选<u>(B)</u>

解答: A、 $\frac{y}{x}$, 当x=0, y为任意值时都为间断点。B、只有 $x^2+y^2=0$ 时为间断点。

 $C \times x + y = 0$ 为间断点。 $D \times 有无穷多个间断点。$

2、选(D)

解答: 有界函数与无穷小的乘积为无穷小。

3、选(A)

解答:偏导数连续则存在全微分,所以偏导数只是全微分的必要条件。

4、选<u>(A)</u>

解答:
$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)_{(2,1)} = \left(y^x \ln y + xy^{x-1}\right)_{(2,1)} = 1^2 \ln 1 + 2 = 2$$

5、选(A)

解答: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} > 0$, 把 f 看成是 x 的函数, 所以 f 关于 x 为增函数。

6、选(C), 本题选项有些问题,A也对

7、选<u>(B)</u>

解答:
$$ydx + xdy = d(xy)$$
; $xdx + ydx = \frac{1}{2}d(x^2 + y^2)$; $xdx - ydx = \frac{1}{2}d(x^2 - y^2)$.

8、选(A)

解答:
$$d(ax + by + c) = adx + bdy = a\Delta x + b\Delta y$$

 $\Delta f = a(x + \Delta x) + b(y + \Delta y) + c - (ax + by + c) = a\Delta x + b\Delta y$
 $\Delta f = df$

9、选<u>(A)</u>

解答: $u = \varphi(x + y)$ 是关于(x + y)这个整体的一元函数,不可用偏导。10、洗(C)

解答: 两边对
$$x$$
 偏导, $z'_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\therefore z'_x = \frac{f'_x}{1 - f'_x}$

11、选(A)

$$\{G_x, G_y, G_z\} = \{-F_x, -F_y, 1 - F_z\} \text{ if } \{F_x, F_y, F_z - 1\}$$

12、选<u>(A)</u>

解答: (0,0)是极值点,是最小值点,是极小值点。但 $f_x'(0,0), f_y'(0,0)$ 无意义,所以不是驻点。

13、选<u>(C)</u>

解答: f(x,y)不一定可微。法向量为(3,-1,-1)。

三、计算解答

1、求极限
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}$$

解:
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{xy(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)}{xy} = 2$$

2、求极限
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} \frac{1-\cos(x^2+y^2)}{\sin(x^2+y^2)}$$

解: 原題=
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2\sin^2\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right)^2}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} = 0$$

3、求一阶偏导
$$z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} 2x = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} 2y = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

4、求一阶偏导
$$z = \tan \frac{x}{v} + \ln 2$$

解:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\sec\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} \left(\sec\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\sec\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = -\frac{x}{y^2} \left(\sec\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$$

$$5$$
、求全部二阶偏导 $z = \sin^2(ax + by)$

解:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2\sin(ax + by) \cdot \cos(ax + by) \cdot a = a\sin[2(ax + by)]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2\sin(ax + by) \cdot \cos(ax + by) \cdot b = b\sin[2(ax + by)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a\cos[2(ax + by)] \cdot 2a = 2a^2\cos[2(ax + by)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = b\cos[2(ax + by)] \cdot 2b = 2b^2\cos[2(ax + by)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2ab\cos[2(ax + by)]$$

6.
$$f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$$
, $Rightspace{1mm} Rightspace{1mm} f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$, $Rightspace{1mm} Rightspace{1mm} f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$, $Rightspace{1mm} Rightspace{1mm} Rightspa$

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 2ab \cos[2(ax + by)]$

解.

$$f_x'(0,0) = \left[\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1 - xy + (x+y)y}{(1-xy)^2} \right]_{(0,0)} = \left[\frac{(1-xy)^2}{(1-xy)^2 + (x+y)^2} \cdot \frac{1+y^2}{(1-xy)^2} \right]_{(0,0)} = \left[\frac{1+y^2}{(1-xy)^2 + (x+y)^2} \right]_{(0,0)} = 1$$

7.计算全微分
$$z = \sec(xy) + \sqrt{x}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sec(xy)\tan(xy) \cdot y + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sec(xy)\tan(xy) \cdot x$$

$$\text{#}: \qquad dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy = \left[\sec(xy)\tan(xy) \cdot y + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right]dx + \left[\sec(xy)\tan(xy) \cdot x\right]dy$$

8、计算函数 $z = \ln \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$ 在点(1,1)处的微分 dz

解:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,1)} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(1+x^2+y^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x\right]_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(1+x^2+y^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2y\right]_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,1)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1,1)} dy = \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{1}{3} dy$$

9、求函数
$$z = \frac{y}{x}$$
 当 $x = 2, y = 1, \Delta x = 0.1, \Delta y = 0.2$ 时, $\Delta z, dz$

解:
$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = f(2 + 0.1, 1 + 0.2) - f(2, 1) = \frac{4}{7} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{y}{x^2}|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(2,1)} = \frac{1}{x}|_{(2,1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(2,1)}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(2,1)}dy = -\frac{1}{4} \times 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.2 = \frac{3}{40}$$

10,
$$z = u^v$$
, $\overrightarrow{m} u = x^2 + y^2$, $v = xy$, $\overrightarrow{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot 2x + u^{v} \cdot \ln u \cdot y$$

$$= 2x^{2}y(x^{2} + y^{2})^{xy-1} + y(x^{2} + y^{2})^{xy} \ln(x^{2} + y^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot 2y + u^{v} \cdot \ln u \cdot x$$

$$= 2x^{2}y(x^{2} + y^{2})^{xy-1} + x(x^{2} + y^{2})^{xy} \ln(x^{2} + y^{2})$$

$$11, u = f(x, x^2, e^{-x}), \quad \stackrel{\text{du}}{=} \frac{du}{dx}$$

解:
$$\frac{du}{dx} = f_1' + 2xf_2' - e^{-x}f_3'$$

12、
$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy - z - 9 = 0$$
,在 $x = 1, y = -2, z = 1$ 处的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解: 两边对
$$x$$
 求导: $2x + 6z \cdot z'_x + y - z'_x = 0$, 整理得: $z'_x = \frac{2x + y}{1 - 6z}$, $z'_x |_{(1,-2,1)} = \frac{2x + y}{1 - 6z} = 0$

两边对
$$y$$
 求导: $4y + 6z \cdot z'_y + x - z'_y = 0$, 整理得: $z'_y = \frac{4y + x}{1 - 6z}$, $z'_y |_{(1,-2,1)} = \frac{7}{5}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)}{\partial y} = \frac{(1 - 6z) - (2x + y)(-6z'_y)}{(1 - 6z)^2} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

13、求由方程组确定的隐函数的偏导 $\begin{cases} x = u + v \\ y = u^2 + v^2 \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

解: 分别对
$$x$$
求导

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases} \qquad \text{If } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{v}{v - u}$$

分别对
$$y$$
求导

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases} \qquad \text{if } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2(u - v)}$$

14、求曲线 Γ : $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $M_0 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)$ 处的切线和法平面。

解: 分别对x求导

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0\\ 2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} + 2z\frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{M_0} = \frac{x-z}{z-y}\bigg|_{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 1$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx}\bigg|_{M_0} = \frac{x - y}{y - z}\bigg|_{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = -2$$

切线方程:
$$\frac{x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1} = \frac{y+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1} = \frac{z-0}{-2}$$

法平面方程:
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(-2\right)(z - 0) = 0$$

$$x + y - 2z = 0$$

15、求曲线 x = t, $y = t^2$, $z = t^3$ 上的点,使该点的切线平行于平面: x + 2y + z = 4

解:
$$\begin{cases} x' = 1 \\ y' = 2t_0 \text{ 设在 } t_0 \text{ 点处切线平行于平面,则曲线在该点的切向量为: } \vec{s} = (1,2t_0,3t_0^2) \\ z' = 3t_0^2 \end{cases}$$

平面 x + 2y + z = 4 的法向量为(1,2,1),则两向量的数量积应为 0。

$$\mathbb{H}: \ 1 \times 1 + 2t_0 \times 2 + 3t_0^2 \times 1 = 0 \ , \ 3t_0^2 + 4t_0 + 1 = 0 \ .$$

解得:
$$t_0 = -1$$
 或 $t_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$

则该点为:
$$(1-,1,-1)$$
或 $\left(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{1}{27}\right)$

16. 求旋转椭球面 $3x^2+y^2+z^2=16$ 上点(-1,-2,3)处的切平面与 xOy 面的夹角的余弦. 解: xOy 面的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1=(0,0,1)$.

令
$$F(x, y, z)=3x^2+y^2+z^2-16$$
,则点 $(-1, -2, 3)$ 处的切平面法向量为

$$n_2 = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(-1, -2, 3)} = (6x, 2y, 2z)|_{(-1, -2, 3)} = (-6, -4, 6).$$

点(-1, -2, 3)处的切平面与 xOy 面的夹角的余弦为

$$\cos\theta = \frac{|\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2|}{|\mathbf{n}_1| \cdot |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2 + 6^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{22}}.$$