



例1. 当 $t = 0$ 时, $x = 0, y = 1, z = 2, x' = e^t \cos t, y' = 2 \cos t - \sin t, z' = 3e^{3t}, \Rightarrow x'(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2, z'(0) = 3$,
切线方程为 $\frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$

法平面方程为 $x + 2(y - 1) + 3(z - 2) = 0$, 即 $x + 2y + 3z - 8 = 0$

例2. $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6, G(x, y, z) = x + y + z$,

$$m = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(1,-2,1)} = -6, n = \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 2x \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(1,-2,1)} = 0,$$

$$p = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(1,-2,1)} = 6, \text{取切向量 } s = (1, 0, -1), \text{得切线方}$$

程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$, 法平面方程为 $(x - 1) - (z - 1) = 0$, 即 $x - z = 0$.



例3. 设 $F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 6$, 则 $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(1,1,1)} = (4, 6, 2)$, $u_x|_{(4,6,2)} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$, $u_y|_{(4,6,2)} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$, $u_z|_{(4,6,2)} = -2\sqrt{6}$, $\vec{e} = (\frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}, \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}, \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14})$, 方向导数为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{14}}{7} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \times \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14} - 2\sqrt{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{14}}{14} = 0$.

例4. 解 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$, $\vec{n}|_{(2,1,4)} = (2x, 2y, -1)|_{(2,1,4)} = (4, 2, -1)$, 切平面方程为 $4(x - 2) + 2(y - 1) - (z - 4) = 0$, $\Rightarrow 4x + 2y - z - 6 = 0$, 法线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{-1}$.



例5. 设 $f(x, y, z) = z^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1$, 则切平面方程为 $2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0$, 不妨设 $2x_0 = t, 2y_0 = -t, 2z_0 = 2t$, 则 $x_0 = \frac{t}{2}, y_0 = -\frac{t}{2}, z_0 = t$, 带入到方程中得 $t = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 切平面方程为 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}(x - y + 2z) - 2 = 0$.

例6. 曲线的切线方程为 $\frac{x-x_0}{1} = \frac{y-y_0}{-2t} = \frac{z-z_0}{3t^2}$, 若与平面平行, 则与法向量垂直, 故 $1 - 4t + 3t^2 = 0, \Rightarrow t = 1, \frac{1}{3}$, 共两条。

例7. 根据题意可以得到此切平面方程为 $2x - 4y + z - 5 = 0$, 那么 $2 - 4 + b = 0, 2 - 4a - 1 - 3 = 0, \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 2$.

例8. 设 $f(x, y, z) = z^2 + x^2 + 2y^2 - \frac{5}{2}$, 切平面方程为 $2x_0(x - x_0) + 4y_0(y - y_0) + 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0$, 则 $\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{-1} = \frac{2z_0}{1} = t, \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{t}{2}, y_0 = -\frac{t}{4}, z_0 = \frac{t}{2}, \Rightarrow t = \pm 2$, 切面方程为 $\pm 2(x - y + z) - 5 = 0$.



椭球面上任意一点的法向量为 $(2x, 4y, 2z)$,只要令 $2x:4y:2z = 1:-1:1$,带入到原方程中,得 $(x = 1, y = -\frac{1}{2}, z = 1)$ 或 $(x = -1, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = -1)$,即为这两点,通过计算可知 $(x = 1, y = -\frac{1}{2}, z = 1)$ 最远, $(x = -1, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = -1)$ 最近。