

P77.

$$1. (2): \begin{cases} x'(t) = 1 - \cos t \\ y'(t) = \sin t \\ z'(t) = 2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{切向量} \vec{r} = (1, 1, \sqrt{2}) \cdot \rho \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1, 1, 2/\sqrt{2} \right)$$

$$\text{切线方程} \quad x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = y - 1 = \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} - 2$$

$$\text{法平面} \quad x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + y - 1 + \sqrt{2}(z - 2\sqrt{2}) = 0. \text{ 即 } x + y - \frac{\pi}{2} - 4 = 0$$

$$(2): \frac{\partial(f, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_p = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2y & 2z \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1, -2, 1)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 6$$

$$\frac{\partial(f, G)}{\partial(x, z)} \Big|_p = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2x & 2z \end{pmatrix} \Big|_p = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(f, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_p = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2x & 2y \end{pmatrix} \Big|_p = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = -6$$

$$\text{切线} \begin{cases} x + z = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \quad \text{法平面: } 6(x-1) - 6(z-1) = 0 \text{ 即 } x = z$$

4.

$$(1): f(x, y, z) = 2x^4 + 3y^3 - z.$$

$$\text{法线向量函数为 } \vec{n} = (8x^3, 9y^2, -1). \text{ 故 } \vec{n}_0 = (64, 9, -1)$$

$$\text{法线方程} \quad \frac{x-2}{64} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$

$$\text{切平面方程} \quad 64(x-2) + 9(y-1) - (z-3) = 0 \text{ 即 } 64x + 9y - z - 122 = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 法向量函数 } \vec{n}(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{z} e^{\frac{x}{z}}, \frac{1}{z} e^{\frac{y}{z}}, -\frac{x}{z^2} e^{\frac{x}{z}} - \frac{y}{z^2} e^{\frac{y}{z}} \right)$$

$$\vec{n}(p) = (2, 2, -4 \ln 2)$$

$$\text{切线} \quad \frac{x - \ln 2}{2} = \frac{y - \ln 2}{2} = \frac{z - 1}{-4 \ln 2} \text{ 即 } 2x - 2 \ln 2 = 2y - 2 \ln 2 = \frac{z - 1}{-2 \ln 2}$$

$$\text{切平面} \quad 2(x - \ln 2) + 2(y - \ln 2) - 4 \ln 2 (z - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x + y - z \ln 4 = 0$$

(3): 法向量方程

$$\vec{n}(x, y, z) = (6uv^2 - 6u^2v, 3v^2 - 3u^2, 2v - 2u)$$

故 $\vec{n}(p) = (0, 3, 2)$. $p(1, 1, 1)$.

法线方程 $\begin{cases} y = z + 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 切平面方程 $3(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0$ 即 $3y + 2z - 5 = 0$.

8. 法向量函数 $\vec{n}(x, y, z) = (2x, -2y, -3)$. $\vec{v} = (2, 1, 2)$

令 $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$ 有 $y = 2x - 3$

切平面方程为 $2x_0(x - x_0) - 2(2x_0 - 3)(y - (2x_0 - 3)) - 3(z + x_0^2 - 4x_0 + 3) = 0$

过 $A(0, 0, -1)$. $\Rightarrow x_0 = 2$. 代入上式

得: $4x - 2y - 3z - 3 = 0$

9. $\vec{n}(x, y, z) = (4x, 6y, 2z)$ $\vec{n}(p) = (4, 6, 2)$.

$$\vec{v} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_p \cdot \vec{v} = \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, -\sqrt{14} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \right) \\ &= \frac{6}{7} + \frac{12}{7} - 1 = \frac{11}{7} \end{aligned}$$

故 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} = \frac{11}{7}$

15. 任取一点 $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$.

不妨设 $f(x) = x^k + y^k + z^k$

$\vec{n}(x, y, z) = (kx^{k-1}, ky^{k-1}, kz^{k-1})$. 切平面 $kx_0^{k-1}(x - x_0) + ky_0^{k-1}(y - y_0) + kz_0^{k-1}(z - z_0) = 0$

过 $(0, 0, 0)$. 因为 $k(x^k + y^k + z^k) = 0$ 过 $(0, 0, 0)$.

故切平面都过原点.