

## 思考题 8

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1

设  $f$  可微, 证明曲面  $f\left(\frac{z}{y}, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$  上任一点的切平面均过某一定点.

**证明.** 设  $u = \frac{z}{y}, v = \frac{x}{z}, w = \frac{y}{x}$

考虑任一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面, 法向为

$$\left( f'_v \frac{1}{z_0} - f'_w \frac{y_0}{x_0^2}, f'_w \frac{1}{x_0} - f'_u \frac{z_0}{y_0^2}, f'_u \frac{1}{y_0} - f'_v \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} \right), \quad (1)$$

切平面为

$$\left( f'_v \frac{1}{z_0} - f'_w \frac{y_0}{x_0^2} \right) (x - x_0) + \left( f'_w \frac{1}{x_0} - f'_u \frac{z_0}{y_0^2} \right) (y - y_0) + \left( f'_u \frac{1}{y_0} - f'_v \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} \right) (z - z_0) = 0, \quad (2)$$

即

$$\left( f'_v \frac{1}{z_0} - f'_w \frac{y_0}{x_0^2} \right) x + \left( f'_w \frac{1}{x_0} - f'_u \frac{z_0}{y_0^2} \right) y + \left( f'_u \frac{1}{y_0} - f'_v \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} \right) z = 0, \quad (3)$$

必过  $(0, 0, 0)$  点. □

2

求椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{6} + \frac{z^2}{8} = 1$  上法线与平面  $x + 2y + z = 100$  垂直的点.

考虑任一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的法向为

$$\left( \frac{x_0}{2}, \frac{y_0}{3}, \frac{z_0}{4} \right). \quad (4)$$

平面  $x + 2y + z = 100$  的法向为

$$(1, 2, 1). \quad (5)$$

若椭球面上法线与平面垂直, 则 eqs. (4) and (5) 平行

$$\frac{\frac{x_0}{2}}{1} = \frac{\frac{y_0}{3}}{2} = \frac{\frac{z_0}{4}}{1}. \quad (6)$$

将 eq. (6) 代入

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{6} + \frac{z^2}{8} = 1 \quad (7)$$

解得

$$a = \left( \frac{2}{3}, 2, \frac{4}{3} \right), \quad b = \left( -\frac{2}{3}, -2, -\frac{4}{3} \right). \quad (8)$$

### 3

求曲面  $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$  交线的切线, 以及  $a, b, c$  满足什么条件时, 交线的副法向与椭球面的法向正交?

考虑交线上任一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的两平面的法向为

$$(1, 1, 1), \quad \left( \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right). \quad (9)$$

则交线的切线为

$$(1, 1, 1) \times \left( \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right) = \left( \frac{2z_0}{c^2} - \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2x_0}{a^2} - \frac{2z_0}{c^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2} - \frac{2x_0}{a^2} \right). \quad (10)$$

由于交线在平面上, 所以交线的副法向为

$$(1, 1, 1), \quad (11)$$

与椭球面的法向正交则

$$(1, 1, 1) \cdot \left( \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right) = \frac{2x_0}{a^2} + \frac{2y_0}{b^2} + \frac{2z_0}{c^2} = 0. \quad (12)$$

由 eq. (12) 和原始方程三个方程联立求解得

$$\frac{z^2 (a^6 b^2 + a^6 c^2 - 2 a^4 b^4 - 2 a^4 c^4 + a^2 b^6 + a^2 c^6 + b^6 c^2 - 2 b^4 c^4 + b^2 c^6)}{a^2 b^2 c^2 (a^2 - b^2)^2} = 0. \quad (13)$$

要和  $z$  无关, 则

$$a^6 b^2 + a^6 c^2 - 2 a^4 b^4 - 2 a^4 c^4 + a^2 b^6 + a^2 c^6 + b^6 c^2 - 2 b^4 c^4 + b^2 c^6 = 0, \quad (14)$$

即

$$(a^3 b - b^3 a)^2 + (b^3 c - c^3 b)^2 + (c^3 a - a^3 c)^2 = 0, \quad (15)$$

所以

$$a^2 = b^2 = c^2. \quad (16)$$

代入原方程, 满足要求.