第三次习题课: 隐函数微分、多元函数微分学几何应用

例1. 已知 C^1 类函数 y = f(x) 由方程 $ax + by = f(x^2 + y^2)$ 确定, 其中 a,b 是常数, 求

解: 方程
$$ax + by = f(x^2 + y^2)$$
 两边对 x 求导,

$$a + b\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x^2 + y^2) \left(2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xf'(x^2 + y^2) - a}{b - 2yf'(x^2 + y^2)}$$

例2. 设函数
$$x = x(z)$$
, $y = y(z)$ 由方程组
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 确定, 求 $\frac{dx}{dz}$, $\frac{dy}{dz}$.

解: 令
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$$
, $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 - 1$, 则当 $xy \neq 0$ 时,

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$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 2x & 4y \end{pmatrix}$$
可逆, 故方程组
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
确定了隐函数组

$$x = x(z), y = y(z),$$
 \blacksquare

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{dx}{dz} \\ \frac{dy}{dz} \end{bmatrix} = -\left(\frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,y)}\right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4xy} \begin{bmatrix} 4y & -2y \\ -2x & 2x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2z \\ -2z \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4xy} \begin{bmatrix} 12yz \\ -8xz \end{bmatrix}$$

由此得到
$$\frac{dx}{dz} = -\frac{3z}{x}$$
, $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{2z}{y}$.

例3. 已知函数
$$z = z(x, y)$$
由参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = u \cos v \\ y = u \sin v \text{ 给定, 试求} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}. \end{cases}$$

解: 这个问题涉及到复合函数微分法与隐函数微分法. x,v 是自变量, u,v 是中间变量 $(u,v \in x, y)$ 的函数), 先由z = uv 得到

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

u,v是由方程组 $\begin{cases} x = u\cos v \\ y = u\sin v \end{cases}$ 确定的x,y的隐函数,在这两个等式两端分别关于x,y求偏导

数, 得
$$\begin{cases} 1 = \cos v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = \sin v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \cos v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = \sin v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

得到
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos v$$
, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-\sin u}{u}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin v$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos v}{u}$

将这个结果代入前面的式子, 得到

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = v \cos v - \sin v$$

$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \sin v + \cos v$$

例4. 设
$$f$$
, g , $h \in C^1$, 函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 由方程
$$\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z, t) \\ g(y, z, t) = 0 & \text{确定}, \ \vec{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}. \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 函数关系分析: 5 (变量) - 3 (方程)=2(自变量);

一因变量 (u), 二自变量 (x, y), 二中间变量 (z, t)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}.$$

又方程组
$$\begin{cases} g(y,z,t)=0\\h(z,t)=0 \end{cases}$$
 确定了隐函数组 $z=z(y),\ t=t(y)$,且

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = - \left(\det \frac{\partial (g,h)}{\partial (z,t)} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} & -\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{Min} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}}.$$

例5. 设
$$f(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3$$
 且方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$ (#)

验证在 $P_0(1,1,1)$ 附近由方程(#)能确定可微的隐函数 y = y(x,z) 及 z = z(x,y);

求
$$\frac{\partial (f(x,y(x,z),z))}{\partial x}$$
 和 $\frac{\partial (f(x,y,z(x,y)))}{\partial x}$ 及它们在 $P_0(1,1,1)$ 的值。

解: (1) 令
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2 - 3xyz$$
. 则 $F_x = 2x - 3yz$, $F_y = 2y - 3xz$,

$$F_z^{'}=2z-3xy$$
. 因为 $F(P_0)=0$, $F_x^{'}$, $F_z^{'}\in C(\mathbb{R}^3)$ 且 $F_y^{'}(P_0)=F_z^{'}(P_0)=-1\neq 0$, 所以

在 $Q_0(1,1)$ 的邻域内由方程(#)能确定可微的隐函数 y = y(x,z) 及 z = z(x,y).

(2) 当
$$F_y \neq 0$$
时,有 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2x - 3yz}{2y - 3xz}$; 同理,当 $F_z \neq 0$ 时,有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F} = -\frac{2x - 3yz}{2z - 3xy}. \text{ If } \bigcup \frac{\partial (f(x, y(x, z), z))}{\partial x} = y^2 z^3 + 2xyz^3 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial (f(x,y,z(x,y)))}{\partial x} = y^2 z^3 + 3xy^2 z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \perp \frac{\partial (f(1,y(1,1),1))}{\partial x} = -1 \; , \quad \frac{\partial (f(1,z(1,1)))}{\partial x} = -2 \; .$$

例6. 求曲面
$$S: 2x^2-2y^2+2z=1$$
 上切平面与直线 $L: \begin{cases} 3x-2y-z=5 \\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$ 平行的切点的轨

迹。

解: 直线
$$L$$
 的方向方向: $\vec{\tau} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$.

切点为P(x, y, z)处曲面S的法向: $\vec{n} = 4x\vec{i} - 4y\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$. 因为 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{\tau} \Leftrightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\tau} = -4x + 16y + 10 = 0$,且切点在曲面上,

因此切点的轨迹为空间曲线: $\begin{cases} 2x-8y=5\\ 2x^2-2y^2+2z=1, \end{cases}$

该曲线的参数方程: $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = (2x - 5)/8 \\ z = (-60x^2 - 60x + 57)/64. \end{cases}$

例7. 证明球面 $S_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与锥面 $S_2: x^2 + y^2 = a^2 z^2$ 正交.

证明: 所谓两曲面正交是指它们在交点处的法向量互相垂直.

记
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$$
, $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2$, 曲面 S_1 上任一点 $M(x, y, z)$ 处的法向量是

$$gradF(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)^{T}$$
 或者 $\vec{v}_1 = (x, y, z)^{T}$

曲面 S_2 上任一点M(x,y,z)处的法向量为 $\vec{v}_2 = (x,y,-a^2z)^T$.

设点
$$M(x, y, z)$$
 是两曲面的公共点,则在该点有 $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = (x, y, z)^T \cdot (x, y, -a^2 z)^T = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2 = 0$

即在公共点处两曲面的法向量相互垂直,因此两曲面正交.

例 8. 通过曲面 $S:e^{xyz}+x-y+z=3$ 上点 (1,0,1) 的切平面 (B).

- (A)通过 y轴; (B)平行于 y轴;
- (*C*) 垂直于 y 轴; (*D*) *A*, *B*, *C*都不对.

解题思路: 令 $F(x,y,z) = e^{xyz} + x - y + z - 3$. 则S 在其上任一点M 的法向量为

grad
$$F(M) = (\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z})|_{M}$$
,

于是S在点M(1,0,1)的法向量为($yze^{xyz}+1,xze^{xyz}-1,xye^{xyz}+1$) $\Big|_{(1,0,1)}=(1,0,1)$.

因此, 切平面的方程为(x-1)+(z-1)=0.

S 在 (1, 0, 1) 的法向量垂直于 y 轴,从而切平面平行于 y 轴.但是由于原点不在切平面,故切平面不含 y 轴.

例 9. 己知 f 可微,证明曲面 $f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right) = 0$ 上任意一点处的切平面通过一定点,并求此点位置。

证明: 设
$$F(x, y, z) = f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right)$$
, 则

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-c}\right), \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = f_2' \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-c}\right), \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = f_1' \cdot \frac{a-x}{(z-c)^2} + f_2' \cdot \frac{b-y}{(z-c)^2}.$$

则曲面在 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面是:

$$f_1'(P_0)\frac{x-x_0}{z_0-c}+f_2'(P_0)\frac{y-y_0}{z_0-c}+\left(f_1'(P_0)\frac{a-x_0}{\left(z_0-c\right)^2}+f_2'(P_0)\frac{b-y_0}{\left(z_0-c\right)^2}\right)(z-z_0)=0,$$

即

$$f_1'(P_0)(z_0-c)(x-x_0)+f_2'(P_0)(z_0-c)(y-y_0)+f_1'(P_0)(a-x_0)(z-z_0)+f_2'(P_0)(b-y_0)(z-z_0)=0.$$

易见当
$$x = a, z = c, y = b$$
 时上式恒等于零。于是曲面 $f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right) = 0$ 上任意一点处的

切平面通过一定点,此定点为(a,b,c).

例 10. 设G 是可导函数且在自变量取值为零时,导数为零,否则函数的导数都不等于零。 曲面 S 由方程 $ax + by + cz = G(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 确定,试证明:曲面 S 上任一点的法线与某定直线相交。

证明: 曲面上任意一点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的法线为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{a-2x_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)} = \frac{y-y_0}{b-2y_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)} = \frac{z-z_0}{c-2z_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)} \circ$$

设相交的定直线为
$$\frac{x-x_1}{\alpha} = \frac{y-y_1}{\beta} = \frac{z-z_1}{\gamma}$$
,则

于 (α,β,γ) , 故

$$\left[\left(a - 2x_0 G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2), b - 2y_0 G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2), c - 2z_0 G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) \right) \times \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \right) \right] \cdot \left(x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0, z_1 - z_0 \right) = 0$$

从而

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ x_1 - x_0 & y_1 - y_0 & z_1 - z_0 \end{vmatrix} - 2G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故只要取 $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (a, b, c), (x_1, y_1, z_1) = (0,0,0)$ 即可.

例 11. 在椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上求一点,使椭球面在此点的法线与三个坐标轴的正向成等角。

解: 椭球面在此点的法线矢量为(1,1,1), 设该点为 (x_0,y_0,z_0) , 则有

$$gradF\Big|_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = (\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}) = k(1,1,1)$$
.

该点坐标为±
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}(a^2,b^2,c^2)$$
。

例 12. 求螺线
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \ (a > 0, c > 0) 在点 M(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi c}{4}) \text{处的切线与法平面.} \\ z = ct \end{cases}$$

解:由于点M对应的参数为 $t_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,所以螺线在M处的切向量是

$$\vec{v} = (x'(\pi/4), y'(\pi/4), z'(\pi/4)) = (-a/\sqrt{2}, a/\sqrt{2}, c)$$

因而所求切线的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = a/\sqrt{2} - a/\sqrt{2} t, \\ y = a/\sqrt{2} + a/\sqrt{2} t, \\ z = (\pi/4)c + ct, \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为 $-(a/\sqrt{2})(x-a/\sqrt{2})+(a/\sqrt{2})(y-a/\sqrt{2})+c(z-(\pi/4)c)=0$.

例 13. 求曲线
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0 \\ z - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $M_0(1,1,2)$ 处的切线方程.

$$\mathbb{H}: \ \diamondsuit F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6, \ G(x,y,z) = z - x^2 - y^2,$$

$$\mathbb{M} \ gradF(M_0) = (2, 2, 4), \qquad gradG(M_0) = (-2, -2, 1)$$

所以曲线在 $M_0(1,1,2)$ 处的切向量为 $v = gradF(M_0) \times gradG(M_0) = (10,-10,0)$,

于是所求的切线方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 10t \\ y = 1 - 10t \\ z = 2. \end{cases}$$

例 14. 已知曲线的参数方程为 $x=t,y=t^2,z=t^3$,在曲线上求一点,使曲线在该点的切线 平行于平面 x+2y+z=4.

解: 曲线
$$x = t$$
, $y = t^2$, $z = t^3$ 的切方向为 $(1,2t,3t^2)$.

由曲线在该点的切线平行于平面x+2y+z=4可知,

$$1+4t+3t^2=0$$
, $t=-\frac{1}{3}$, -1 ,

且所求的点为
$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27}\right)$$
或 $\left(-1, 1, -1\right)$.