

第 3 次习题课题目解答

第 1 部分 课堂内容回顾

1. 向量值函数的微分

- (1) 定义: 向量值函数的微分, Jacobi 矩阵, Jacobi 行列式.
(2) 向量值函数微分的性质: 微分的唯一性, 可微性蕴含连续性.
(3) 微分的链式法则 (矩阵表示):

$$\begin{aligned}d(\vec{f} \circ \vec{g})(X_0) &= d\vec{f}(\vec{g}(X_0)) \circ d\vec{g}(X_0), \\J_{\vec{f} \circ \vec{g}}(X_0) &= J_{\vec{f}}(\vec{g}(X_0)) \cdot J_{\vec{g}}(X_0), \\ \frac{\partial f_i(g_1, \dots, g_m)}{\partial x_j} &= \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_1}(\ast) \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_2}(\ast) \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y_m}(\ast) \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_j}.\end{aligned}$$

2. 隐函数定理、反函数定理及其应用

(1) 隐函数定理:

(a) 两个变量的方程: 设函数 $F(x, y)$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类使得

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0.$$

则方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在局部上有 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类的解 $y = f(x)$, 并且

$$f'(x) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, f(x))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, f(x))}.$$

(b) 多个变量的方程: 设函数 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y)$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类使得

$$F(X_0, y_0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(X_0, y_0) \neq 0.$$

则方程 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y) = 0$ 在局部上有 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类解 $y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 并且

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(X) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(X, f(X))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(X, f(X))}.$$

(c) 多个变量的方程组: 设 $F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$) 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类使得 $F_i(X_0, Y_0) = 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$), $\frac{D(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{D(y_1, \dots, y_m)}(X_0, Y_0) \neq 0$. 则方程组

$$F_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) = 0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq m)$$

在局部上有 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类解 $y_i = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$), 且

$$J_{\vec{f}}(X) = -\left(\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)}(X, \vec{f}(X))\right)^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(X, \vec{f}(X)).$$

- (2) 反函数定理: 设 $X = \vec{g}(Y)$ 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 类使得 $X_0 = \vec{g}(Y_0)$ 且 $J_{\vec{g}}(Y_0)$ 可逆. 则局部上存在 $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}$ 反函数 $Y = \vec{f}(X)$, 并且 $J_{\vec{f}}(X) = \left(J_{\vec{g}}(\vec{f}(X))\right)^{-1}$, 也即

$$\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}(X) = \left(\frac{\partial(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)}{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)}(\vec{f}(X))\right)^{-1}.$$

3. 空间曲面的切平面与法线

(1) 曲面 $S: z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的切平面方程:

$$z - z_0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0).$$

相应的法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}.$$

(2) 曲面 $S: \begin{cases} x = f_1(u, v) \\ y = f_2(u, v) \\ z = f_3(u, v) \end{cases}$ 在参数 (u_0, v_0) 所对应点处的切平面方程为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ z - z_0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial(f_1, f_2, f_3)}{\partial(u, v)}(u_0, v_0) \begin{pmatrix} u - u_0 \\ v - v_0 \end{pmatrix},$$

该切平面也可以表示成:

$$\frac{D(f_2, f_3)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{D(f_3, f_1)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)(y - y_0) + \frac{D(f_1, f_2)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)(z - z_0) = 0.$$

相应的法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{D(f_2, f_3)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{D(f_3, f_1)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{D(f_1, f_2)}{D(u, v)}(u_0, v_0)}.$$

(3) 曲面 $S: F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在点 P_0 处的切平面方程为:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0)(y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)(z - z_0) = 0.$$

相应的法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0)}.$$

第 2 部分 习题课题目解答

1. (微分形式的不变性) 设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 均为连续可微函数. 将 z 看成是 x, y 的函数. 求证:

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv.$$

证明: 由复合求导法则可知

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv. \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $z = x^3 f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$, 其中 f 为可微函数. 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解: 方法 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + x^3 \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \cdot y + x^3 \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \\ &= 3x^2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + x^3 y \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) - xy \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}), \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x^3 \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \cdot x + x^3 \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= x^4 \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + x^2 \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}). \end{aligned}$$

方法 2.

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= d\left(x^3 f(xy, \frac{y}{x})\right) = 3x^2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) dx + x^3 d\left(f(xy, \frac{y}{x})\right) \\ &= 3x^2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) dx + x^3 \left(\partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) d(xy) + \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right) \\ &= 3x^2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) dx + x^3 \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) (y dx + x dy) \\ &\quad + x^3 \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \left(\frac{1}{x} dy - \frac{y}{x^2} dx \right) \\ &= \left(3x^2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + x^3 y \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) - xy \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \right) dx \\ &\quad + \left(x^4 \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + x^2 \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

由此立刻可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + x^3 y \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) - xy \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}), \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x^4 \partial_1 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + x^2 \partial_2 f(xy, \frac{y}{x}). \end{aligned}$$

3. 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (a, a) 处可微, 并且 $f(a, a) = a$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, a) = b.$$

令 $\varphi(x) = (f(x, f(x, f(x, x))))^2$. 求 $\varphi'(a)$.

解: 由题设可得

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(x) &= 2f(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \frac{df(x, f(x, f(x, x)))}{dx} \\&= 2f(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, f(x, f(x, x))) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \frac{df(x, f(x, x))}{dx} \right) \\&= 2f(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \right. \\&\quad \left. + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, f(x, x)) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, f(x, x)) \frac{df(x, x)}{dx} \right) \right) \\&= 2f(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, f(x, f(x, x))) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, f(x, f(x, x))) \right. \\&\quad \left. \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, f(x, x)) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, f(x, x)) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, x) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, x) \frac{dx}{dx} \right) \right) \right),\end{aligned}$$

于是我们有 $\varphi'(x) = 2a(b + b(b + b(b + b))) = 2ab(1 + b + 2b^2)$.

4. 考虑三元方程 $xy - z \log y + e^{xz} = 1$, 由隐函数定理, 存在点 $(0, 1, 1)$ 的某个邻域使得在此邻域内, 该方程 (D)

- (A) 只能确定一个连续可导的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$;
- (B) 可确定两个连续可导的隐函数 $y = y(x, z)$ 和 $z = z(x, y)$;
- (C) 可确定两个连续可导的隐函数 $x = x(y, z)$ 和 $z = z(x, y)$;
- (D) 可确定两个连续可导的隐函数 $x = x(y, z)$ 和 $y = y(x, z)$.

解: $\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, 定义 $F(x, y, z) = xy - z \log y + e^{xz} - 1$. 则

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0, 1, 1) &= (y + ze^{xz}) \Big|_{(0, 1, 1)} = 2, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0, 1, 1) &= \left(x - \frac{z}{y}\right) \Big|_{(0, 1, 1)} = -1, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(0, 1, 1) &= (-\log y + xe^{xz}) \Big|_{(0, 1, 1)} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

于是由隐函数定理知, 由方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在点 $(0, 1, 1)$ 的某个邻域内只能确定两个连续可导的隐函数 $x = x(y, z)$ 和 $y = y(x, z)$.

5. 假设由方程组 $\begin{cases} F(y - x, y - z) = 0, \\ G(xy, \frac{z}{y}) = 0, \end{cases}$ 可确定隐函数 $x = x(y)$, $z = z(y)$, 其中 F, G 均为连续可导. 求 $\frac{dx}{dy}$, $\frac{dz}{dy}$.

解: 将方程组两边关于 y 求导可得

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_1 F(y-x, y-z) \left(1 - \frac{dx}{dy}\right) + \partial_2 F(y-x, y-z) \left(1 - \frac{dz}{dy}\right) &= 0, \\ \partial_1 G\left(xy, \frac{z}{y}\right) \left(y \frac{dx}{dy} + x\right) + \partial_2 G\left(xy, \frac{z}{y}\right) \left(\frac{1}{y} \frac{dz}{dy} - \frac{z}{y^2}\right) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

出于简便, 将 $\partial_1 F(y-x, y-z)$, $\partial_2 F(y-x, y-z)$, $\partial_1 G(xy, \frac{z}{y})$, $\partial_2 G(xy, \frac{z}{y})$ 分别简记为 $\partial_1 F$, $\partial_2 F$, $\partial_1 G$, $\partial_2 G$, 则我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dy} &= \frac{y\partial_1 F\partial_2 G + (y-z)\partial_2 F\partial_2 G + xy^2\partial_2 F\partial_1 G}{y(\partial_1 F\partial_2 G - y^2\partial_2 F\partial_1 G)}, \\ \frac{dz}{dy} &= \frac{-(x+y)y^2\partial_1 F\partial_1 G + z\partial_1 F\partial_2 G - y^3z\partial_2 F\partial_1 G}{y(\partial_1 F\partial_2 G - y^2\partial_2 F\partial_1 G)}.\end{aligned}$$

6. 若隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 由 $ax + by = f(x^2 + y^2)$ 确定, 而 a, b 为常数. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

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

$$a + by' = f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (2x + 2yy'),$$

于是我们有 $y' = \frac{a - 2xf'(x^2 + y^2)}{2yf'(x^2 + y^2) - b}$.

7. 设 $f \in C(0, +\infty)$, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 只是 $\frac{b}{a}$ 的函数. 请用多元函数微分法证明: 存在常数 k , 使得 $f(x) = \frac{k}{x}$.

解: 因为 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 只是 $\frac{b}{a}$ 的函数, 所以映射

$$\begin{cases} u = u(a, b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx \\ v = v(a, b) = \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

不是一一映射. 由逆映射定理可知

$$0 = \det \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(a, b)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} -f(a) & f(b) \\ -\frac{b}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-af(a) + bf(b)}{a^2}.$$

由 a, b 的任意性, 可得 $xf(x) = k$.

8. 通过曲面 $S: e^{xyz} + x - y + z = 3$ 上的点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 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: 曲面在点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} yze^{xyz} + 1 \\ xze^{xyz} - 1 \\ xye^{xyz} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

该向量与 y 轴垂直, 故曲面在点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 处的切平面与 y 轴平行, 其方程为

$$(x-1) + (z-1) = 0,$$

也即 $x + z - 2 = 0$, 故该切平面不经过 y 轴.

9. 求曲线

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0 \\ z - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点 $M(1, 1, 2)$ 处的切线与法平面.

解: 由题设可知, 曲线在点 $M(1, 1, 2)$ 处的切线方向为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \\ 2z \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1,2)} \times \begin{pmatrix} -2x \\ -2y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -10 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

故切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{10} = \frac{y-1}{-10} = \frac{z-2}{0}$, 相应的法平面方程为 $10(x-1) - 10(y-1) = 0$, 也即我们有 $x - y = 0$.

10. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \\ z = t^3 \end{cases}$ 上的点使曲线在该点的切线平行于平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$.

解: 设所求曲线上的点为 (t_0, t_0^2, t_0^3) , 曲线在该点的切线方向为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2t_0 \\ 3t_0^2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

该切线与平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$ 平行当且仅当

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2t_0 \\ 3t_0^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 4t_0 + 3t_0^2,$$

也即 $t_0 = -1$ 或 $-\frac{1}{3}$. 则所求点为 $(-1, 1, -1)$ 或 $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27})$.

11. 设 ℓ 为光滑曲面 $S: F(x, y, z) = 0$ 上在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面上过点 P_0 的直线, 求证: 在 S 上存在过点 P_0 的曲线在点 P_0 处的切线为 ℓ .

证明: 由于 S 为光滑曲面, 则 $\text{grad}F(P_0) \neq \vec{0}$. 不失一般性, 设 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P_0) \neq 0$. 由隐函数定理可知, 方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 可在点 P_0 的邻域内确定隐函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 其中 $|x - x_0| < \delta$, $|y - y_0| < \delta$, $\delta > 0$. 设直线 ℓ 的单位方向为 (a, b, c) . 因 ℓ 位于曲面 S 在点 P_0 处的切平面上, 则

$$a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) - c = 0,$$

也即我们有 $c = a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$.

$\forall t \in (-\delta, \delta)$, 我们有 $|at| < \delta$, $|bt| < \delta$, 由此定义

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_0 + at, \\ y(t) = y_0 + bt, \\ z(t) = f(x_0 + at, y_0 + bt), \end{cases}$$

进而我们得到曲面 S 上的一条过 P_0 的曲线且该曲线在点 P_0 的切线为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{x'(0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(0)}.$$

但 $x'(0) = a$, $y'(0) = b$, $z'(0) = a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = c$, 因此上述切线就是题设直线 ℓ , 于是曲线 Γ 满足题设条件, 故所证成立.

12. 过直线

$$\begin{cases} 10x + 2y - 2z = 27 \\ x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

作曲面 $3x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 27$ 的切平面, 求该切平面的方程.

解: 方法 1. 设切平面的切点为 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则曲面在该点的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (3x_0, y_0, -z_0)$, 切平面方程为

$$3x_0x + y_0y - z_0z = 27.$$

直线 L 落在切平面上, 在直线 L 取两个不同的点 $(\frac{27}{8}, 0, \frac{27}{8})$, $(\frac{27}{8}, -\frac{27}{8}, 0)$, 分别代入切平面方程, 得

$$3x_0 - z_0 = 8, \quad 3x_0 - y_0 = 8.$$

由这两个条件以及切点所满足的曲面方程 $3x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 27$, 得

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (3, 1, 1) \text{ 或 } (-3, -17, -17).$$

相应的切平面方程为

$$9x + y - z = 27 \text{ 或 } 9x + 17y - 17z + 27 = 0.$$

方法 2. 设所求切平面的切点为 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则

$$3x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 27,$$

曲面在该点的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (3x_0, y_0, -z_0)$, 切平面方程为

$$3x_0x + y_0y - z_0z = 27.$$

直线 L 的切向量为 $\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$, 其中

$$\vec{n}_1 = (10, 2, -2), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (1, 1, -1).$$

直线 L 落在切平面上, 与切平面的法向量垂直, 即 $\vec{n} \perp (\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2)$, 因此

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 3x_0 & y_0 & -z_0 \\ 10 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 解得 } y_0 = z_0.$$

直线 L 落在切平面上, 则直线 L 上一点 $(\frac{27}{8}, 0, \frac{27}{8})$ 落在切平面上, 代入切平面方程得 $3x_0 - z_0 = 8$. 求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 27 \\ y_0 = z_0 \\ 3x_0 - z_0 = 8 \end{cases}$$

得切点

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (3, 1, 1) \text{ 或 } (-3, -17, -17).$$

相应的切平面方程为

$$9x + y - z = 27 \text{ 或 } 9x + 17y - 17z + 27 = 0.$$

方法 3. 设所求切平面的切点为 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$. 曲面在该点的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (6x_0, 2y_0, -2z_0)$, 从而相应切平面方程为

$$6x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) - 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0.$$

该切平面包直线 L , 而过直线 L 的平面总是可以表示成

$$\lambda(10x + 2y - 2z - 27) + \mu(x + y - z) = 0$$

的形式, 因此 $\exists \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & 6x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) - 2z_0(z - z_0) \\ &= \lambda(10x + 2y - 2z - 27) + \mu(x + y - z). \end{aligned}$$

比较两边的系数可得

$$\begin{aligned} 6x_0 &= 10\lambda + \mu, \quad 2y_0 = 2\lambda + \mu, \quad -2z_0 = -2\lambda - \mu, \\ -6x_0^2 - 2y_0^2 + 2z_0^2 &= -27\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

也即 $x_0 = \frac{5}{3}\lambda + \frac{1}{6}\mu$, $y_0 = z_0 = \lambda + \frac{1}{2}\mu$. 代入曲面方程可得

$$3\left(\frac{5}{3}\lambda + \frac{1}{6}\mu\right)^2 = 27, \quad -54 = -27\lambda,$$

故 $\lambda = 2$, $\mu = -2$ 或 -38 , 从而所求切点为 $(3, 1, 1)$ 或 $(-3, -17, -17)$, 相应的切平面方程为 $18(x - 3) + 2(y - 1) - 2(z - 1) = 0$ 或

$$-18(x + 3) - 34(y + 17) + 34(z + 17) = 0,$$

也即 $9x + y - z = 27$ 或 $9x + 17y - 17z + 27 = 0$.