

### 第三次习题课：隐函数微分、多元函数微分学几何应用

1. 计算下列各题：

(1) 已知函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  决定，求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解：方程  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  两边分别对  $x, y$  求偏导，

$$\text{得 } 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}, \quad \text{这样 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{y}{z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}.$$

(2) 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $(z+y)^x = x^2 y$  确定，求  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(3,3)}$ .

解：将  $x=3, y=3$  带入方程  $(z+y)^x = x^2 y$ ，解得  $z=0$ .

方程  $(z+y)^x = x^2 y$  两端关于  $y$  求偏导，得  $x(z+y)^{x-1} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 1 \right) = x^2$ ，

$$\text{将 } x=3, y=3, z=0 \text{ 带入上式，得 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(3,3)} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

(3) 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  确定，且  $z(1, 0) = -1$ ，求  $dz|_{(1,0)}$ .

解：方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  两边微分，则

$$yzdx + xzdy + xydz + \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0,$$

将  $(x, y, z) = (1, 0, -1)$  带入上式，有  $dz|_{(1,0)} = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$ .

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，

$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 2x & 4y \end{pmatrix}$  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

$x = x(z), y = y(z)$ ，且

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

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

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

解: 这个问题涉及到复合函数微分法与隐函数微分法. 因变量  $z$  以  $u, v$  为中间变量,  $u, v$  又分别是方程组  $\begin{cases} x = u \cos v \\ y = u \sin v \end{cases}$  确定的  $x, y$  的隐函数, 这样  $z$  是  $x, y$  的二元复合函数。故由复合函数的链式法则,  $z = uv$  两端分别对  $x, y$  求偏导, 得到

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

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

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

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-\sin v}{u}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin v, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos v}{u}.$$

将这个结果代入前面的式子, 得到

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

$$\text{与 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v \sin v + \cos v.$$

4. 设  $f, g, h \in C^1$ . 若矩阵  $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)}$  可逆, 且函数  $u = u(x, y)$  由方程组

$\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z, t) \\ g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$  确定, 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

解: 解法一、令  $F(x, y, z, t, u) = f(x, y, z, t) - u$ . 因为矩阵  $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)}$  可逆, 因此

$\frac{\partial(F, g, h)}{\partial(z, t, u)} = \begin{pmatrix} f'_z & f'_t & -1 \\ g'_z & g'_t & 0 \\ h'_z & h'_t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  可逆, 从而方程组  $\begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z, t) \\ g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$  确定了隐函数组

$z = z(x, y), t = t(x, y), u = u(x, y)$ . 故  $\frac{\partial(z, t, u)}{\partial(x, y)} = -\left(\frac{\partial(F, g, h)}{\partial(z, t, u)}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial(F, g, h)}{\partial(x, y)}$ . 其中

$$\left( \frac{\partial(F, g, h)}{\partial(z, t, u)} \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{g_z h_t - g_t h_z} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & h_t & g_t \\ 0 & h_z & -g_z \\ g_z h_t - g_t h_z & -(f_z h_t - f_t h_z) & f_z g_t - f_t g_z \end{pmatrix} \text{且}$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, g, h)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x' & f_y' \\ 0 & g_y' \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 故 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}.$$

解法二、 因为矩阵  $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)}$  可逆，因此方程组  $\begin{cases} g(y, z, t) = 0 \\ h(z, t) = 0 \end{cases}$  确定了隐函数组

$$z = z(y), \quad t = t(y), \text{ 且 } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dz}{dy} \\ \frac{dt}{dy} \end{pmatrix} = - \left( \det \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} & -\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

对复合函数  $u = f(x, y, z(y), t(y))$  分别关于  $x, y$  求偏导，得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dy}.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}.$$

5. 设  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 z^3$  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  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz$ . 则  $F'_x = 2x - 3yz, F'_y = 2y - 3xz,$

$F'_z = 2z - 3xy$ . 因为  $F(P_0) = 0, F'_x, F'_y, F'_z \in C(\mathbb{D}^3)$  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

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{2x - 3yz}{2z - 3xy}$ . 所以  $\frac{\partial(f(x, y(x, z), z))}{\partial x} = y^2 z^3 + 2xyz^3 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x},$

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

6. 设  $F(x, y)$  是定义在第一象限并有连续偏导数的二元函数。又设  $(x_0, y_0)$  是第

一象限中的一点,  $F(x, y)$  在该点满足条件  $x_0 F'_x(x_0, y_0) + y_0 F'_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ , 且  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ . 证明: 由方程  $F(x+uy^{-1}, y+ux^{-1})=0$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的一个邻域上唯一地确定了一个满足  $u(x_0, y_0)=0$  的隐函数  $u=u(x, y)$ , 且具有连续的偏导数。

证明: 令  $G(x, y, u) = F(x+uy^{-1}, y+ux^{-1})$ ,  $\forall x > 0$ ,  $\forall y > 0$ ,  $\forall u \in \mathbf{R}$ .

$$\text{记 } \Omega = \{(x, y, u) \mid \forall x > 0, \forall y > 0, \forall u \in \mathbf{R}\},$$

则  $G(x, y, u) \in C^1(\Omega)$ , 且  $G(x_0, y_0, 0) = F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ . 又

$$G'_u(x_0, y_0, 0) = y_0^{-1} F'_x(x_0, y_0) + x_0^{-1} F'_y(x_0, y_0) = (x_0 y_0)^{-1} (x_0 F'_x(x_0, y_0) + y_0 F'_y(x_0, y_0)) \neq 0,$$

由隐函数定理, 存在  $r > 0$  使得在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的  $r$  邻域上, 方程

$F(x+uy^{-1}, y+ux^{-1})=0$  有唯一满足  $u(x_0, y_0)=0$  的解  $u=u(x, y)$ , 且函数

$u=u(x, y)$  在此邻域上有连续的偏导数。

7. 求解下列各题:

$$(1) \text{ 求螺线 } \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \\ z = ct \end{cases} (a > 0, c > 0) \text{ 在点 } M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi c}{4}\right) \text{ 处的切线与法平面.}$$

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

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

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

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

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

解: 令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6$ ,  $G(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - y^2$ ,

则  $\text{grad}F(M_0) = (2, 2, 4)$ ,  $\text{grad}G(M_0) = (-2, -2, 1)$

所以曲线在  $M_0(1, 1, 2)$  处的切向量为  $v = \text{grad}F(M_0) \times \text{grad}G(M_0) = (10, -10, 0)$ ,

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

8. 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  $S$  的法向量:  $\vec{n} = 4x\vec{i} - 4y\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ .

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:  $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = (2x - 5)/8 \\ z = (-60x^2 - 60x + 57)/64. \end{cases}$

9. 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  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$ ,  $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2$ ,

设点  $M(x, y, z)$  是两曲面的公共点. 曲面  $S_1$  在点  $M(x, y, z)$  处的法向量是

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

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

则在点  $M(x, y, z)$  处有  $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = (x, y, z)^T \cdot (x, y, -a^2 z)^T = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2 = 0$ ,

即在公共点处两曲面的法向量相互垂直, 因此两曲面正交.

10. 已知曲面  $S$  的方程  $e^z = xy + yz + zx$ , 求曲面  $S$  在  $(1, 1, 0)$  处的切平面方程; 若曲面  $S$  的显式方程为  $z = f(x, y)$ , 求  $\text{grad}f(1, 1)$ .

解: 令  $F(x, y, z) = e^z - xy - yz - zx$ . 则

$$F'_x(1, 1, 0) = -1, F'_y(1, 1, 0) = -1, F'_z(1, 1, 0) = -1.$$

所以曲面  $S$  在  $(1, 1, 0)$  处的法向量为  $(-1, -1, -1)$  或  $(1, 1, 1)$ . 从而曲面  $S$  在  $(1, 1, 0)$  处的切平面方程  $(x-1) + (y-1) + z = 0$ , 即  $x + y + z = 2$ .

$$\text{因为 } f'_x(1, 1) = -\frac{F'_x(1, 1, 0)}{F'_z(1, 1, 0)} = -1, f'_y(1, 1) = -\frac{F'_y(1, 1, 0)}{F'_z(1, 1, 0)} = -1,$$

所以  $\text{grad}f(1,1) = (f'_x(1,1), f'_y(1,1)) = (-1, -1)$ .

11. 已知  $f$  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  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面为

$$f'_1(P_0) \frac{x-x_0}{z_0-c} + f'_2(P_0) \frac{y-y_0}{z_0-c} + \left( f'_1(P_0) \frac{a-x_0}{(z_0-c)^2} + f'_2(P_0) \frac{b-y_0}{(z_0-c)^2} \right) (z-z_0) = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$f'_1(P_0)(z_0-c)(x-x_0) + f'_2(P_0)(z_0-c)(y-y_0) + f'_1(P_0)(a-x_0)(z-z_0) + f'_2(P_0)(b-y_0)(z-z_0) = 0.$$

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  $(a, b, c)$ .

12. 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

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

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

则  $(a-2x_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2), b-2y_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2), c-2z_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2))$

和  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$  不平行, 故

$$[(a-2x_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2), b-2y_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2), c-2z_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)) \times (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)] \\ \cdot (x_1-x_0, y_1-y_0, z_1-z_0) = 0,$$

即

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

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

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

13. 求过直线  $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y - z = -15 \\ x + y + z = 10 \end{cases}$  且与曲面  $S: x^2 - y^2 + z = 10$  相切的平面方程。

解：曲面  $S: x^2 - y^2 + z = 10$  在  $(x, y, z)$  处的法向量为  $(2x, -2y, 1)$ .

故曲面在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面方程： $2x_0(x - x_0) - 2y_0(y - y_0) + (z - z_0) = 0$ ,

即， $2x_0x - 2y_0y + z = 20 - z_0$ .

将直线方程  $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y - z = -15 \\ x + y + z = 10 \end{cases}$  化为  $\begin{cases} y = 4x + 5 \\ z = 5 - 5x, \end{cases}$

代入切平面方程，得  $(2x_0 - 8y_0 - 5)x - 10y_0 - 15 + z_0 = 0$ ,

故  $\begin{cases} 2x_0 - 8y_0 - 5 = 0 \\ -10y_0 - 15 + z_0 = 0. \end{cases}$  又  $x_0^2 - y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 10$ ，可解得  $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $z_0 = 10$ ;

或  $x_0 = -\frac{7}{2}$ ,  $y_0 = -\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $z_0 = 0$ . 所以切平面方程为  $x + y + z = 10$  或

$-7x + 3y + z = 20$ .

14. 证明：设  $D \subset \mathbf{R}^2$  是一个非空区域，且  $z = f(x, y) \in C^2(D)$ . 则在旋转变换

$u = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$ ,  $v = -x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta$  下，表达式  $f_{xx}'' + f_{yy}''$  不变。

证明：因为  $\det \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 1$ , 因此存在逆变换

$x = x(u, v)$ ,  $y = y(u, v)$ , 使得通过变量  $u, v$ ,  $f$  转为  $x, y$  的函数,

所以  $f_x' = f_u' u_x' + f_v' v_x' = f_u' \cos \theta - f_v' \sin \theta$ ,

$$f_{xx}'' = f_{uu}'' \cos^2 \theta - 2f_{uv}'' \sin \theta \cos \theta + f_{vv}'' \sin^2 \theta,$$

$$f_y' = f_u' \sin \theta + f_v' \cos \theta, \quad f_{yy}'' = f_{uu}'' \sin^2 \theta + 2f_{uv}'' \sin \theta \cos \theta + f_{vv}'' \cos^2 \theta.$$

$$\text{故 } f_{xx}'' + f_{yy}'' = f_{uu}'' + f_{vv}''.$$