Chap 9 — 4

空间曲线与曲面

9.4.1 参数曲线

设参数曲线的方程为

$$r = r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k, \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

对应参数 t_0 点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的<mark>切向量</mark>(指向t增加方向)

$$r'(t_0) = x'(t_0)i + y'(t_0)j + z'(t_0)k$$

故Mo处切线方程

$$\frac{x - x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(t_0)}$$

M₀处法平面方程(过切点且与切线垂直的平面)

$$x'(t_0)(x-x_0) + y'(t_0)(y-y_0) + z'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$

- ◆ 光滑曲线: 切向量连续变化的曲线.
- ◆ 逐段光滑曲线如何定义?
- ◆ 正则点: $|r'(t_0)| \neq 0$. 正则曲线如何定义?

例 证明螺旋线(a, b > 0)

$$x = a \cos t$$
, $y = a \sin t$, $z = bt$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

在每点处的切线和z轴成定角.

■弧长

光滑平面参数曲线

$$r = r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j, t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

的弧长

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |\boldsymbol{r}'(t)| dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt$$

光滑空间参数曲线

$$r = r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k, \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

的弧长

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t) + z'^{2}(t)} dt$$

■弧长参数

正则曲线起点A到动点M(t)的弧长

$$s(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{t} |\mathbf{r}'(\tau)| d\tau, \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

该变上限积分的导数

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t) + z'^{2}(t)} = |\mathbf{r}'(t)| > 0$$

故s(t)严格增加,存在反函数t = t(s),因此有自然方程

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{r}(t(s)) = \mathbf{r}(s)$$

$$d\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}'(t)dt = \mathbf{r}'(s)ds$$

由于

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = |\mathbf{r}'(t)|, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}$$

故有

$$|\mathbf{r}'(s) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}$$

进而有

$$1 = |\mathbf{r}'(s)|^2 = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}s}\right)^2$$

单位切向量r'(s)的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}s}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}s}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}s}$$

注意对弧长参数s的微商记为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}s} = \dot{\mathbf{r}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{r}}{\mathrm{d}s^2} = \ddot{\mathbf{r}}$$

例求螺旋线

$$x = R\cos t$$
, $y = R\sin t$, $z = kt$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$ 的弧长.

■曲率

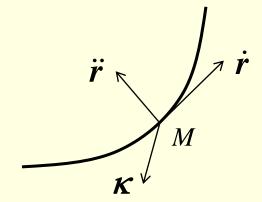
设正则曲线L: r = r(t)有二阶连续导数,则

$$|\dot{r}| = 1 \implies \dot{r} \cdot \ddot{r} = 0$$

结论 切向量 \dot{r} 与 \ddot{r} 总是正交. \ddot{r} 称为主法向量.

而 $\kappa = \dot{r} \times \ddot{r}$ 称为副法向量. 且有

$$|\kappa| = |\ddot{r}|$$



定义 设曲线上弧 M_1M_2 的长度为 Δs , M_1 处切线到 M_2 处

切线的总转角为 $\Delta \alpha$,弧 M_1M_2 的平均曲率定义为

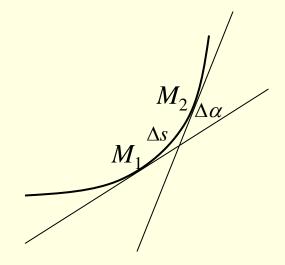
$$\frac{-}{\kappa} = \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right|$$

 M_1 点的<mark>曲率</mark>定义为

$$\kappa = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right|$$

结论

$$\kappa = |\ddot{r}| = |\kappa|$$



命题 曲线用参数t表示时,有

单位切向量
$$\dot{r} = \frac{r'(t)}{|r'(t)|}$$

主法向量
$$\ddot{r} = \frac{1}{|r'(t)|^2} r''(t) + \frac{1}{|r'(t)|} \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{1}{|r'(t)|} \right) \right] r'(t)$$

副法向量
$$\kappa = \dot{r} \times \ddot{r} = \frac{r'(t) \times r''(t)}{|r'(t)|^3}$$

曲率
$$\kappa = |\kappa| = \frac{|r'(t) \times r''(t)|}{|r'(t)|^3}$$

例 求螺旋线(a, b > 0)

$$x = a \cos t$$
, $y = a \sin t$, $z = bt$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

的曲率.

■平面曲线曲率

设xOy面内参数曲线

$$r = r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j, t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

副法向量
$$\kappa = \frac{r'(t) \times r''(t)}{|r'(t)|^3} = \frac{x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)}{[x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)]^{3/2}} k$$

其曲率定义为

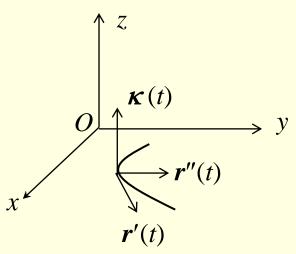
$$\kappa = \frac{x'(t)y''(t) - x''(t)y'(t)}{\left[x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)\right]^{3/2}}$$

结论 r''(t)始终指向曲线的凹侧.

命题 曲线方程为 y = f(x)时

$$\kappa = \frac{f''(x)}{[1 + f'^{2}(x)]^{3/2}} k$$

$$\kappa = \frac{f''(x)}{[1 + f'^{2}(x)]^{3/2}}$$



例 求摆线(a > 0)

$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), t \in (0, 2\pi)$$

的曲率.

9.4.2 参数曲面

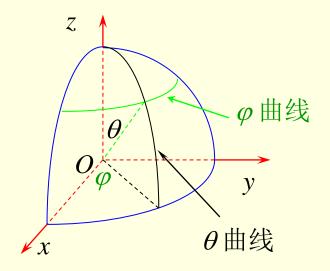
设参数曲面方程

$$\mathbf{r}(u,v) = x(u,v)\mathbf{i} + y(u,v)\mathbf{j} + z(u,v)\mathbf{k}, \quad (u,v) \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

➤ 固定v可得u曲线, 类似定义v曲线

例 球面方程

$$\begin{cases} x = R \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \\ y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ z = R \cos \theta \end{cases}$$



其中 $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, $0 \le \varphi < 2\pi$.

■切平面

设曲面S参数方程为

$$r(u,v) = x(u,v)\mathbf{i} + y(u,v)\mathbf{j} + z(u,v)\mathbf{k}, \quad (u,v) \in D$$

S上点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 参数 (u_0, v_0) , 过 M_0 的u, v曲线切向量

$$r'_{u}(u_{0},v_{0}), r'_{v}(u_{0},v_{0})$$

设 $L \subset S$ 为过 M_0 的任一光滑曲线,它由D中曲线

$$u = u(t), v = v(t)$$

经 $\mathbf{r}(u,v)$ 映射得到, 其中 $u(t_0) = u_0, v(t_0) = v_0$, 即

$$L: \boldsymbol{r}(t) = \boldsymbol{r}(u(t), v(t))$$

$L在M_0$ 的切向量

$$\mathbf{r}'(t_0) = \mathbf{r}'_u(u(t_0), v(t_0))u'(t_0) + \mathbf{r}'_v(u(t_0), v(t_0))v'(t_0)$$

$$= \mathbf{r}'_u(u_0, v_0)u'(t_0) + \mathbf{r}'_v(u_0, v_0)v'(t_0)$$

它始终与 $r'_u(u_0,v_0),r'_v(u_0,v_0)$ 共面. 故S上过 M_0 的光滑曲线之切线共面,该平面称为S在 M_0 的**切平面**. 其法向量

$$\boldsymbol{n}_0 = \boldsymbol{r}_u'(u_0, v_0) \times \boldsymbol{r}_v'(u_0, v_0)$$

想一想 切平面的方程?

■法向量场

曲面S上参数为(u,v)的点处法向量

$$\boldsymbol{n} = \boldsymbol{r}'_{u}(u,v) \times \boldsymbol{r}'_{v}(u,v) = \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)} \boldsymbol{i} + \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)} \boldsymbol{j} + \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \boldsymbol{k}$$

光滑曲面法向量连续变化的曲面

记

$$E = |\mathbf{r}'_u|^2$$
, $G = |\mathbf{r}'_v|^2$, $F = \mathbf{r}'_u \cdot \mathbf{r}'_v$

 $|\mathbf{r}'_{u}(u,v)\times\mathbf{r}'_{v}(u,v)| = \sqrt{|\mathbf{r}'_{u}|^{2}|\mathbf{r}'_{v}|^{2}-(\mathbf{r}'_{u}\cdot\mathbf{r}'_{v})^{2}} = \sqrt{EG-F^{2}}$

而单位法向量

$$\boldsymbol{n}^{0} = \frac{\boldsymbol{r}_{u}' \times \boldsymbol{r}_{v}'}{|\boldsymbol{r}_{u}' \times \boldsymbol{r}_{v}'|}$$

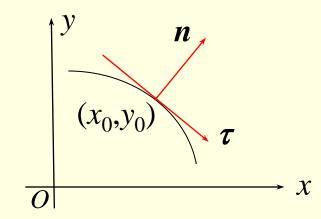
9.4.3 隐式曲线和曲面

 \blacksquare 平面隐式曲线 设函数F(x,y)有连续偏导数,则曲线 F(x, y) = 0在 (x_0, y_0) 处的

$$F'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

法向量
$$n = (F'_x, F'_y)\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$$

切向量
$$\tau = (F'_y, -F'_x)\Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$$



例 求椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的切线方程.

■空间隐式曲面

设曲面S的方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0, M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$,

S上过 M_0 (对应参数 t_0)的曲线为

$$\boldsymbol{r}(t) = x(t)\boldsymbol{i} + y(t)\boldsymbol{j} + z(t)\boldsymbol{k}$$

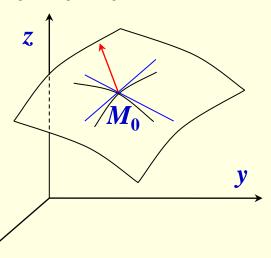
曲线在S上,故 $F(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \equiv 0$

$$\Rightarrow (F_x', F_y', F_z') \cdot (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) = 0 \xrightarrow{t=t_0} \nabla F(M_0) \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_0 = 0$$

故切向量 $\tau_0 = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$ 总与 $\nabla F(M_0)$ 正交.

曲面的法向量

$$\nabla F(M_0) = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)\Big|_{M_0}$$



切平面方程

$$F'_x(M_0)(x-x_0) + F'_y(M_0)(y-y_0) + F'_z(M_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{x - x_0}{F_x'(M_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{F_y'(M_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{F_z'(M_0)}$$

特别地, 若S: z = f(x, y), 则法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = (-f'_x(x_0, y_0), -f'_y(x_0, y_0), 1)$$

切平面

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0) - (z-z_0) = 0$$

■空间隐式曲线

设空间曲线L的方程为

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

点 M_0 ∈ L, 其切线为两曲面在 M_0 点切平面之交线, 故

切向量
$$\tau = \nabla F(M_0) \times \nabla G(M_0)$$

$$= \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)} \bigg|_{M_0} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(z,x)} \bigg|_{M_0} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} \bigg|_{M_0} \mathbf{k}$$

想一想 切线的方程?

例 求曲面 $z=x^2+\frac{y^2}{4}-1$ 上点(-1,-2,1)处的切平面和法线方程.

例 求曲线 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 9 \\ z^2 = 3x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$ 在点(1, -1,2)处的切线.