

第四节 多元函数微分学的应用

第六章

一、一元向量值函数及其导数

*/*Unary Vector Valued Function and Derivative */*

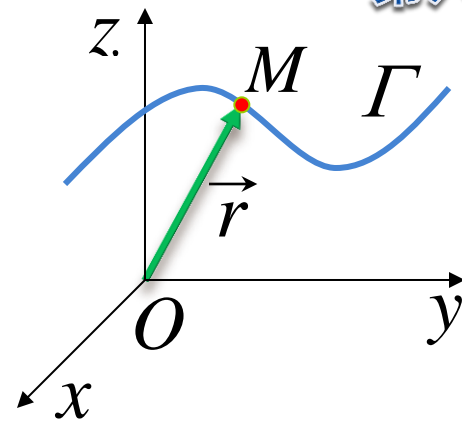
二、空间曲线的切线与法平面

三、曲面的切平面与法线

四、多元函数的极值



一、一元向量值函数及其导数 P99



引例. 已知空间曲线 Γ 的参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

↓ 记 $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$, $\vec{f}(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t))$

Γ 的向量方程 $\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t)$, $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$

此方程确定映射 $\vec{f}: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, 称此映射为**一元向量值函数**.

对 Γ 上的动点 M , 显然 $\vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OM}$, 即 Γ 是 \vec{r} 的终点 M 的轨迹, 此轨迹称为向量值函数的**终端曲线**.

要用**向量值函数**研究曲线的**连续性和光滑性**, 就需要引进向量值函数的**极限、连续和导数**的概念.



定义. 给定数集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}$, 称映射 $\vec{f}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 为**一元向量值函数**(简称向量值函数), 记为

$$\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t), \quad t \in D$$

定义域

因变量

自变量

向量值函数的极限, 连续和导数都与各分量的极限, 连续和导数密切相关, 因此下面仅以 $n = 3$ 的情形为代表进行讨论.

严格定义见 P99



定义. 给定数集 $D \subset \mathbb{R}$, 称映射 $\vec{f}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 为**一元向量值函数**(简称**向量值函数**), 记为

$$\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t), \quad t \in D$$

定义域

因变量

自变量

设 $\vec{f}(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$, $t \in D$, 则

极限: $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \vec{f}(t) = (\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f_3(t))$

连续: $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \vec{f}(t) = \vec{f}(t_0)$

导数: $\vec{f}'(t) = (f_1'(t), f_2'(t), f_3'(t))$

$$\vec{f}'(t_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{f}(t_0 + \Delta t) - \vec{f}(t_0)}{\Delta t}$$



向量值函数导数的几何意义

在 \mathbf{R}^3 中, 设 $\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t)$, $t \in D$ 的终端曲线为 Γ ,

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = \vec{f}(t_0), \quad \overrightarrow{ON} = \vec{f}(t_0 + \Delta t)$$

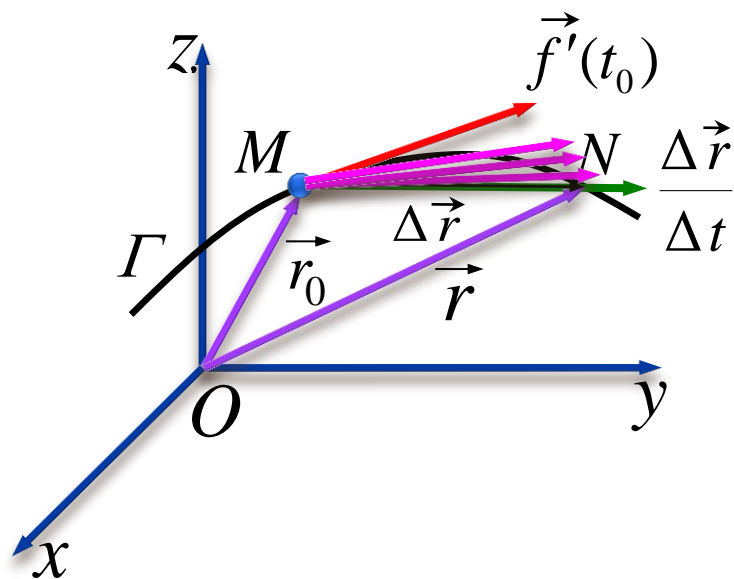
$$\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{f}(t_0 + \Delta t) - \vec{f}(t_0)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \vec{f}'(t_0)$$

设 $\vec{f}'(t_0) \neq \vec{0}$, 则

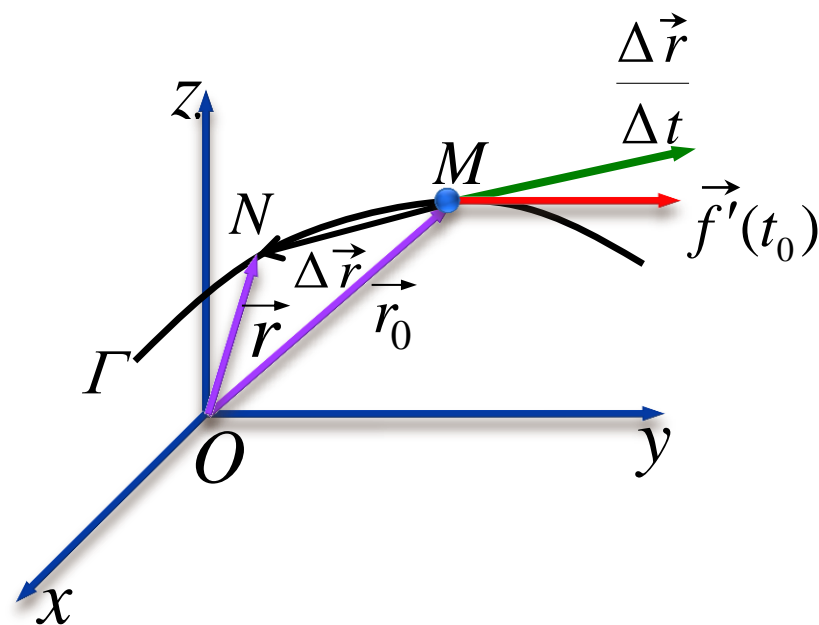
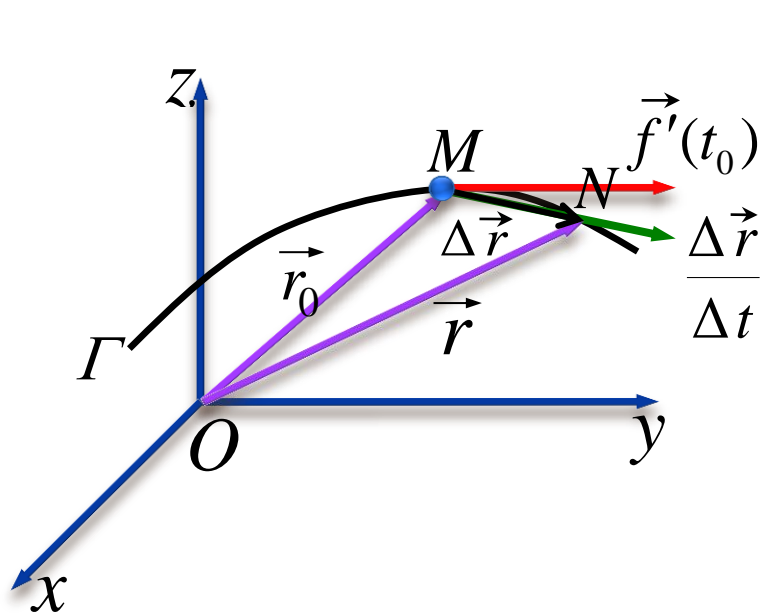
$\vec{f}'(t_0)$ 表示终端曲线在 t_0 处的

切向量, 其指向与 t 的增长方向一致.



向量值函数导数的几何意义

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \vec{f}'(t_0) \quad \text{其指向与 } t \text{ 的增长方向一致.}$$



向量值函数导数的物理意义

设 $\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t)$ 表示质点沿光滑曲线运动的位置向量, 则有

速度向量 $\vec{v}(t) = \vec{f}'(t)$

加速度向量 $\vec{a} = \vec{v}'(t) = \vec{f}''(t)$

向量值函数的导数运算法则

设 \vec{u}, \vec{v} 是可导向量值函数, \vec{C} 是常向量, c 是任一常数, $\varphi(t)$ 是可导函数, 则

$$(1) \frac{d}{dt} \vec{C} = \vec{O} \quad (2) \frac{d}{dt} [c \vec{u}(t)] = c \vec{u}'(t)$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t) \pm \vec{v}(t)] = \vec{u}'(t) \pm \vec{v}'(t)$$



向量值函数的导数运算法则

设 \vec{u}, \vec{v} 是可导向量值函数, \vec{C} 是常向量, c 是任一常数, $\varphi(t)$ 是可导函数, 则

$$(4) \quad \frac{d}{dt}[\varphi(t)\vec{u}(t)] = \varphi'(t)\vec{u}(t) + \varphi(t)\vec{u}'(t)$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{d}{dt}[\vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)] = \vec{u}'(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}'(t)$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{d}{dt}[\vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}(t)] = \vec{u}'(t) \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}'(t)$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{d}{dt}\vec{u}[\varphi(t)] = \varphi'(t)\vec{u}'[\varphi(t)]$$



$$(5) \frac{d}{dt}[\vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)] = \vec{u}'(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}'(t)$$

证明： 设 $\vec{u} = (\varphi_1(t), \psi_1(t), \omega_1(t))$, $\vec{v} = (\varphi_2(t), \psi_2(t), \omega_2(t))$

所以 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \varphi_1\varphi_2 + \psi_1\psi_2 + \omega_1\omega_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}) &= (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})' \\ &= \varphi_1'\varphi_2 + \varphi_1\varphi_2' + \psi_1'\psi_2 + \psi_1\psi_2' + \omega_1'\omega_2 + \omega_1\omega_2' \\ &= (\varphi_1'\varphi_2 + \psi_1'\psi_2 + \omega_1'\omega_2) + (\varphi_1\varphi_2' + \psi_1\psi_2' + \omega_1\omega_2') \\ &= \vec{u}'(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}'(t) \end{aligned}$$



$$(6) \quad \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}(t)] = \vec{u}'(t) \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}'(t)$$

证明： 设 $\vec{u} = (\varphi_1(t), \psi_1(t), \omega_1(t))$, $\vec{v} = (\varphi_2(t), \psi_2(t), \omega_2(t))$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \varphi_1 & \psi_1 & \omega_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \psi_2 & \omega_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1 & \omega_1 \\ \psi_2 & \omega_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1 & \omega_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \omega_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1 & \psi_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \psi_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) &= \frac{d}{dt} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1 & \omega_1 \\ \psi_2 & \omega_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \frac{d}{dt} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1 & \omega_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \omega_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \frac{d}{dt} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1 & \psi_1 \\ \varphi_2 & \psi_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (\psi_1 \omega_2 - \psi_2 \omega_1) \vec{i} - \dots\dots\dots \\ &= (\psi_1' \omega_2 + \psi_1 \omega_2' - \psi_2' \omega_1 - \psi_2 \omega_1') \vec{i} - \dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$



$$(6) \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}(t)] = \vec{u}'(t) \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}'(t)$$

证明： $\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{u} \times \vec{v}) = (\underline{\psi_1' \omega_2} + \underline{\psi_1 \omega_2'} - \underline{\psi_2' \omega_1} - \underline{\psi_2 \omega_1'}) \vec{i} - \dots\dots$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1' & \omega_1' \\ \psi_2 & \omega_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} + \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1 & \omega_1 \\ \psi_2' & \omega_2' \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \dots\dots$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \varphi_1' & \psi_1' & \omega_1' \\ \varphi_2 & \psi_2 & \omega_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \varphi_1 & \psi_1 & \omega_1 \\ \varphi_2' & \psi_2' & \omega_2' \end{vmatrix}$$



例1. 设 $\vec{f}(t) = (\cos t) \vec{i} + (\sin t) \vec{j} + t \vec{k}$, 求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \vec{f}(t)$.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \vec{f}(t) &= (\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t) \vec{i} + (\lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sin t) \vec{j} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} t \vec{k} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \vec{j} + \frac{\pi}{4} \vec{k} \\ &= \vec{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$



例2. 设空间曲线 Γ 的向量方程为

$$\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t) = (t^2 + 1, 4t - 3, 2t^2 - 6t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

求曲线 Γ 上对应于 $t_0 = 2$ 的点处的单位切向量.

解: $\vec{f}'(t) = (2t, 4, 4t - 6), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\vec{f}'(2) = (4, 4, -2) \quad |\vec{f}'(2)| = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2 + (-2)^2} = 6$$

故所求单位切向量为 $\frac{\vec{f}'(2)}{|\vec{f}'(2)|} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

其方向与 t 的增长方向一致.

另一与 t 的增长方向相反的单位切向量为 $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$



例3. 一人悬挂在滑翔机上, 受快速上升气流影响作螺旋式上升, 其位置向量为 $\vec{r} = (3\cos t, 3\sin t, t^2)$, 求:

- (1) 滑翔机在任意时刻 t 的速度向量与加速度向量;
- (2) 滑翔机在任意时刻 t 的速率;
- (3) 滑翔机的加速度与速度正交的时刻.

解: (1) $\vec{v} = \vec{r}'(t) = (-3\sin t, 3\cos t, 2t)$
 $\vec{a} = \vec{v}' = (-3\cos t, -3\sin t, 2)$



(2) $|\vec{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(-3\sin t)^2 + (-3\cos t)^2 + (2t)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 4t^2}$

(3) 由 $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$ 即 $9\sin t \cos t - 9\cos t \sin t + 4t = 0$,
得 $t = 0$, 即仅在开始时刻滑翔机的加速度与速度正交.



二、空间曲线的切线与法平面

/ Tangent Lines and Normal Planes to Space Curves */*

空间光滑曲线在点 M 处的切线为此点处割线的极限位置. 过点 M 与切线垂直的平面称为曲线在该点的法平面.

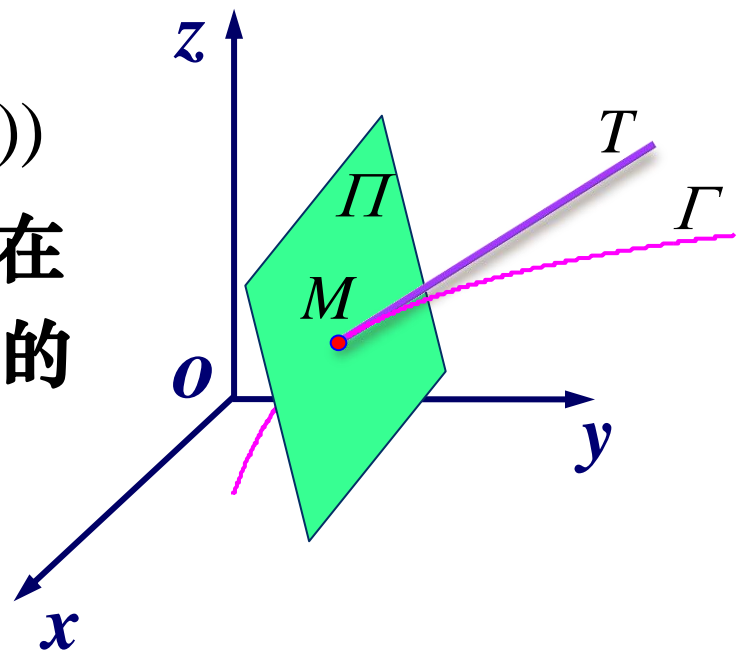
给定光滑曲线

$$\Gamma: \vec{f}(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t))$$

则当 φ', ψ', ω' 不同时为 0 时, Γ 在点 $M(x, y, z)$ 处的切向量及法平面的法向量均为

$$\vec{f}'(t) = (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t), \omega'(t))$$

利用 { 点向式可建立曲线的切线方程
点法式可建立曲线的法平面方程



1. 曲线方程为参数方程的情况

给定光滑曲线

$$\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

设 Γ 上的点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 对应 $t = t_0$, $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为0, 则 Γ 在点 M 的导向量为

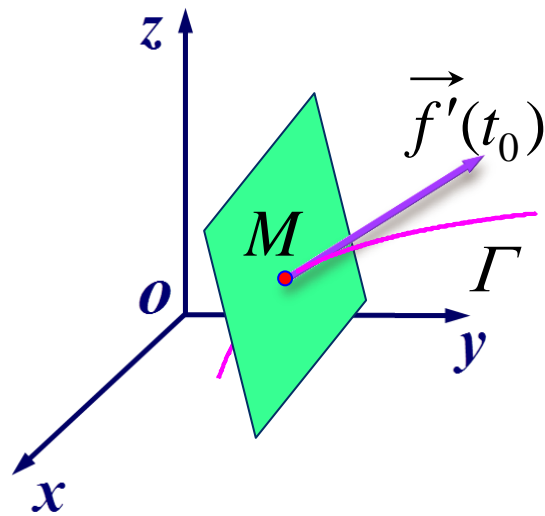
$$\vec{f}'(t_0) = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

因此曲线 Γ 在点 M 处的

切线方程
$$\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$$

法平面方程

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$



例4. 求曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ 在点 $M(1, 1, 1)$ 处的切线方程与法平面方程.

解: $x' = 1, y' = 2t, z' = 3t^2$, 点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 对应于 $t_0 = 1$,
故点 M 处的切向量为 $\vec{T} = (1, 2, 3)$
因此所求切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

法平面方程为

$$(x-1) + 2(y-1) + 3(z-1) = 0$$

即

$$x + 2y + 3z = 6$$



思考: 光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$ 的切向量有何特点?

答: $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$ 即得切向量 $\vec{T} = (1, \varphi', \psi')$

因此当 $x=x_0$, 所求切线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - \varphi(x_0)}{\varphi'(x_0)} = \frac{z - \psi(x_0)}{\psi'(x_0)}$$

法平面方程为

$$(x - x_0) + \varphi'(x_0)(y - \varphi(x_0)) + \psi'(x_0)(z - \psi(x_0)) = 0$$



2. 曲线为一般式的情况

光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 当 $J = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \neq 0$ 时,

Γ 可表示为 $\begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$, 且有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)}, \quad (\text{P96 推导})$$

曲线上一一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切向量为

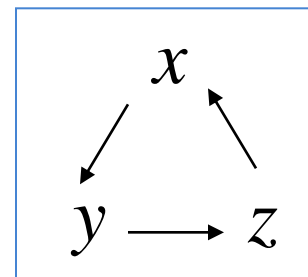
$$\vec{T} = (1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0)) = \left(1, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right)$$

平行向量?



或
$$\vec{T} = \left(\left. \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (y, z)} \right|_M, \left. \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (z, x)} \right|_M, \left. \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (x, y)} \right|_M \right)$$

也可表为



$$\vec{T} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x(M) & F_y(M) & F_z(M) \\ G_x(M) & G_y(M) & G_z(M) \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{自己验证})$$



或 $\vec{T} = \left(\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right)$

则在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 有

切线方程
$$\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M}$$

法平面方程
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M (y - y_0) \\ + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M (z - z_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



法平面方程

$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)} \bigg|_M (x-x_0) + \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(z,x)} \bigg|_M (y-y_0) + \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} \bigg|_M (z-z_0) = 0$$

也可表为

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_0 & y-y_0 & z-z_0 \\ F_x(M) & F_y(M) & F_z(M) \\ G_x(M) & G_y(M) & G_z(M) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\text{自己验证})$$

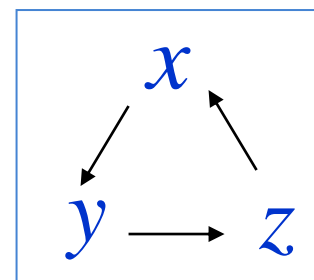


例5. 求曲线 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$, $x + y + z = 0$ 在点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切线方程与法平面方程.

解法1 令 $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6$, $G = x + y + z$, 则

$$\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_M = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_M = 2(y - z) \Big|_M = -6;$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_M = 0; \quad \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_M = 6$$



切向量 $\vec{T} = (-6, 0, 6)$

切线方程 $\frac{x-1}{-6} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{6}$ 即 $\begin{cases} x + z - 2 = 0 \\ y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$



法平面方程 $-6 \cdot (x-1) + 0 \cdot (y+2) + 6 \cdot (z-1) = 0$

即

$$x - z = 0$$

解法2 方程组两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} y \frac{dy}{dx} + z \frac{dz}{dx} = -x \\ \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -x & z \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{z-x}{y-z}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y & -x \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x-y}{y-z}$$

曲线在点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处有

$$\text{切向量 } \vec{T} = \left(1, \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_M, \left. \frac{dz}{dx} \right|_M \right) = (1, 0, -1)$$



点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切向量

$$\vec{T} = (1, 0, -1)$$

切线方程

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

即

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

法平面方程

$$1 \cdot (x-1) + 0 \cdot (y+2) + (-1) \cdot (z-1) = 0$$

即

$$x - z = 0$$



内容回顾

1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

1) 参数式1情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}$

切向量 $\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$

切线方程 $\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$

法平面方程

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$



1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

1) 参数式情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$

切向量 $\vec{T} = (1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0))$

切线方程 $\frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{\varphi'(x_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\psi'(x_0)}$

法平面方程

$$(x - x_0) + \varphi'(x_0)(y - y_0) + \psi'(x_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$



3) 一般式情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

切向量 $\vec{T} = \left(\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right)$

切线方程 $\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M}$

法平面方程 $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M (z - z_0) = 0$



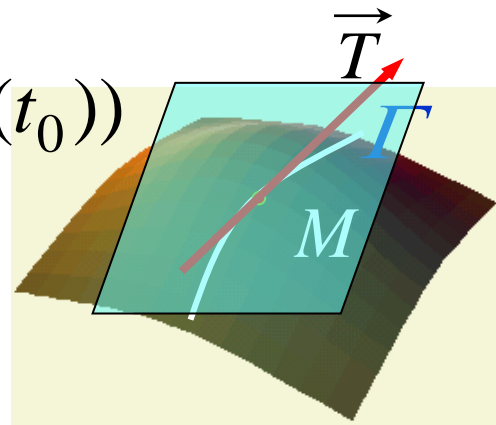
三、空间曲面的切平面与法线

/ Tangent Planes and Normal Lines to Space Curves */*

设有光滑曲面 $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$

通过其上定点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 任意引一条光滑曲线 $\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$, 设 $t = t_0$ 对应点 M , 且 $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为 0. 则 Γ 在点 M 的切向量为 $\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$

切线方程为 $\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$



下面证明: Σ 上过点 M 的任何曲线

在该点的切线都在同一平面上, 称为 Σ 在该点的切平面.



证: $\because \Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$ 在 Σ 上,

$$\therefore F(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)) \equiv 0$$

两边在 $t = t_0$ 处求导, 注意 $t = t_0$ 对应点 M ,

得

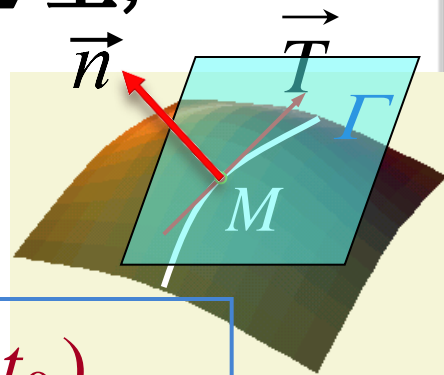
$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \varphi'(t_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \psi'(t_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \omega'(t_0) = 0$$

令 $\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$

$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$

切向量 $\vec{T} \perp \vec{n}$

由于曲线 Γ 的任意性, 表明这些切线都在以 \vec{n} 为法向量的平面上, 从而切平面存在.



曲面 Σ 在点 M 的**法向量**:

$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

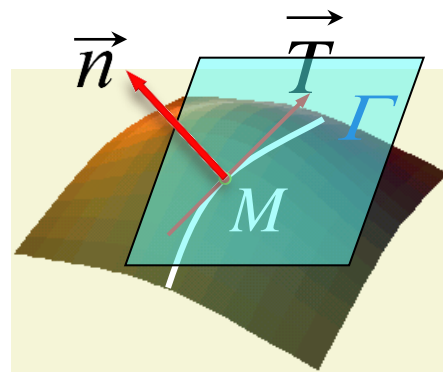
切平面方程

$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

过 M 点且垂直于切平面的直线称为曲面 Σ 在点 M 的**法线**.

法线方程

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



特别, 当光滑曲面 Σ 的方程为显式 $z = f(x, y)$ 时,

令
$$F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$$

则在点 (x, y, z) , $F_x = f_x, F_y = f_y, F_z = -1$

故当函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 有连续偏导数时, 曲面 Σ 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 有

法向量
$$\vec{n} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$$

切平面方程
$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

法线方程
$$\frac{x - x_0}{f_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{f_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$$



用 α, β, γ 表示法向量的方向角, 并假定法向量方向向上, 则 γ 为锐角. $\vec{n} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$

法向量 $\vec{n} = (-f_x(x_0, y_0), -f_y(x_0, y_0), 1)$

将 $f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 分别记为 f_x, f_y , 则

法向量的方向余弦:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-f_x}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-f_y}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}$$



例6. 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$ 在点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 处的切平面及法线方程.

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 14$

法向量 $\vec{n} = (2x, 2y, 2z) \quad \vec{n}|_{(1, 2, 3)} = (1, 2, 3)$

所以球面在点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 处有

切平面方程 $(x-1) + 2(y-2) + 3(z-3) = 0$

即

$$x + 2y + 3z - 14 = 0$$

法线方程 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$

(可见法线经过原点, 即球心)



例7. 确定正数 σ 使曲面 $x y z = \sigma$ 与球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 相切.

解: 二曲面在 M 点的法向量分别为

$$\vec{n}_1 = (y_0 z_0, x_0 z_0, x_0 y_0), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

二曲面在点 M 相切, 故 $\vec{n}_1 // \vec{n}_2$, 因此有

$$\frac{x_0 y_0 z_0}{x_0^2} = \frac{x_0 y_0 z_0}{y_0^2} = \frac{x_0 y_0 z_0}{z_0^2} \quad \therefore x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2$$

又点 M 在球面上, 故 $x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$

于是有 $\sigma = x_0 y_0 z_0 = \frac{a^3}{3\sqrt{3}}$



内容小结

1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

1) 参数式1情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}$

切向量 $\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$

切线方程 $\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$

法平面方程

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$



1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

1) 参数式2情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$

切向量 $\vec{T} = (1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0))$

切线方程 $\frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{\varphi'(x_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\psi'(x_0)}$

法平面方程

$$(x - x_0) + \varphi'(x_0)(y - y_0) + \psi'(x_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$



3) 一般式情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

切向量 $\vec{T} = \left(\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right)$

切线方程 $\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M}$

法平面方程 $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M (z - z_0) = 0$



2. 曲面的切平面与法线

1) 隐式情况. 空间光滑曲面 $\Sigma : F(x, y, z) = 0$

曲面 Σ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的**法向量**

$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

切平面方程

$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

法线方程

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



2) 显式情况. 空间光滑曲面 $\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$

法向量 $\vec{n} = (-f_x, -f_y, 1)$

法线的方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-f_x}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-f_y}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}$$

切平面方程

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

法线方程
$$\frac{x - x_0}{f_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{f_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$$



思考与练习

1. 如果平面 $3x + \lambda y - 3z + 16 = 0$ 与椭球面 $3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ 相切, 求 λ .

提示: 设切点为 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6x_0}{3} = \frac{2y_0}{\lambda} = \frac{2z_0}{-3} & \text{(二法向量平行)} \\ 3x_0 + \lambda y_0 - 3z_0 + 16 = 0 & \text{(切点在平面上)} \\ 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 16 & \text{(切点在椭球面上)} \end{cases}$$

→ $\lambda = \pm 2$



2. 设 $f(u)$ 可微, 证明 曲面 $z = xf(\frac{y}{x})$ 上任一点处的切平面都通过原点.

提示: 在曲面上任意取一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则通过此点的切平面为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_M (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_M (y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] (x - x_0) + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) (y - y_0) \\ - (z - z_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{即 } \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] (x - x_0) + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) (y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

其常数项

$$-x_0 \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] - y_0 f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) + z_0 = 0$$

