

# 空间曲线的切线与法平面

## 一、参数方程给出曲线

$$\text{曲线} \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in I$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{切向量} \quad \vec{\tau} = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$$

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

$$\text{法平面} \quad x'(t_0)(x-x_0) + y'(t_0)(y-y_0) + z'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$

## 二、用方程组给出曲线

$$\text{曲线} \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \text{用 } x \text{ 当 } t$$

$$\text{R 切向量} \quad \vec{\tau} = (1, y'(x_0), z'(x_0))$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, z)}} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = - \frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, x)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, z)}}$$

$$\text{切线} \quad \frac{x-x_0}{1} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(x_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'(x_0)}$$

$$\text{法平面} \quad x'(x_0)(x-x_0) + y'(x_0)(y-y_0) + z'(x_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$

★ 背  $F(x, y, z), G(x, y, z)$  交出来的曲线

$$\text{切线: } \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix} \cdot \vec{r}_0$$

例 17.1

求切线与法平面在  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$1) \begin{cases} x = \cos t + \sin t \\ y = \sin t(1 - \cos t) \\ z = \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$x'_t = -\sin t + \cos t$$

$$y'_t = \cos t(1 - \cos t) + \sin t$$

$$z'_t = -\sin t$$

$$\text{切线} \quad \frac{x-x_0}{x'_t} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'_t} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'_t}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \vec{\tau} = (x'_t, y'_t, z'_t) = (1, 1, -1)$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{切线} \quad \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-0}{-1}$$

$$\text{法平面} \quad -(x-1) + (y-1) - z = 0$$

$$2) \begin{cases} x = y^2 \\ z = x \end{cases} \quad \text{在点 } (1, 1, 1)$$



令  $t=y$ .

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=t^2 \\ y=t \\ z=t^4 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{t=1} \begin{cases} x_t=2t \\ y_t=1 \\ z_t=4t \end{cases} \xrightarrow{t=1} \begin{cases} x_0=2 \\ y_0=1 \\ z_0=4 \end{cases}$$

切.  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{4}$

法平.  $2(x-1) + (y-1) + 4(z-1) = 0$ .

例 17.2

$f'_x(0,0)=3, f'_y(0,0)=1$ .  $z=f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  有定义

$\rightarrow dz|_{(0,0)} = 3dx + dy$  错.

$\rightarrow$  令  $\begin{cases} x=t \\ y=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \vec{r} = (1, 0, f'_x(0,0))$

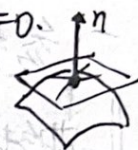
曲线  $\begin{cases} z=f(x,y) \\ y=0 \end{cases}$  切向量是  $(1, 0, 3)$

例 17.1

## 二. 空间曲面的切平面与法线.

1). 用隐式方程给出曲面.  $F(x,y,z)=0$ .

法向量  $(F'_x|_{p_0}, F'_y|_{p_0}, F'_z|_{p_0})$ .



切平面.  $F'_x|_{p_0}(x-x_0) + F'_y|_{p_0}(y-y_0) + F'_z|_{p_0}(z-z_0) = 0$ .

法线  $\frac{x-x_0}{F'_x|_{p_0}} = \frac{y-y_0}{F'_y|_{p_0}} = \frac{z-z_0}{F'_z|_{p_0}}$

2). 显式方程给出曲面.

$z=f(x,y) \Rightarrow f(x,y) - z = 0$

法向量.  $\vec{n} = (f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$

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

法线  $\frac{x-x_0}{f'_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f'_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$

3). 参数方程.

$\begin{cases} x=x(u,v) \\ y=y(u,v) \\ z=z(u,v) \end{cases} \rightarrow \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x'_u & y'_u & z'_u \\ x'_v & y'_v & z'_v \end{vmatrix} = (A, B, C)$



例 17.3 考得最多

曲面  $z = x^2(1-\sin y) + y^2(1-\sin x)$  在  $(1,0,1)$  切平面

[solution]

$$F(x,y,z) = x^2(1-\sin y) + y^2(1-\sin x) - z$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2x(1-\sin y) - y^2 \cos x \\ F'_y = -x^2 \cos y + 2y(1-\sin x) \\ F'_z = -1 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } (1,0,1)$$

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

例 17.4

设  $f(u,v)$  可微, 证明  $f(ax-bz, ay-cz) = 0$ .

上任一点的切平面都与某一定直线平行,  $a, b, c$  是不同为零的常数  $\rightarrow$  柱面

$$f \begin{cases} 1 & ax-bz \\ 2 & ay-cz \end{cases} \begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix} \quad \vec{n} = (f'_x, f'_y, f'_z) = \left( af'_1, af'_2, -bf'_1 - cf'_2 \right)$$

取  $\vec{t} = (b, c, a)$  使  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{t} = 0$

例 17.5 (未来性) 柱面

证明曲面  $e^{2x-z} = f(\pi y - \sqrt{2}z)$  是柱面,  $f$  可微.

令  $F(x,y,z) = f(\pi y - \sqrt{2}z) - e^{2x-z}$

$$\vec{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)$$

$$= (-2e^{2x-z}, \pi f', -\sqrt{2}f' + e^{2x-z})$$

取  $\vec{t} = (a, b, c)$

s.t.  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{t} = 0, 0 = -2ae^{2x-z} + \pi bf' - \sqrt{2}cf' + ce^{2x-z}$

$$c - 2a = 0, \quad \sqrt{2}c - \pi b = 0$$

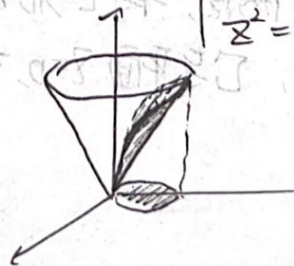
令  $c = 1$  则  $\vec{t} = \begin{pmatrix} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \\ c = 1 \end{pmatrix}$  则  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{t} = 0$

三. 空间曲线在坐标面上的投影

投影, 没有哪个字母就消去那个字母.

例 17.6

求  $\Gamma: \begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 = 2x \end{cases}$  在  $xOy$  面上的投影曲线方程



step 1. 消  $z$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x$$



Step 2. 联立  $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=2x \\ z=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow (x-1)^2+y^2=1$

#### IV. 旋转曲面

1. 任意一曲线 绕另一曲线.

① 曲线  $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z)=0 \\ G(x,y,z)=0 \end{cases}$  绕  $\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{l}$

②  $m(x-x_0) + n(y-y_0) + l(z-z_0) = 0$

③  $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 = (x_1-x_0)^2 + (y_1-y_0)^2 + (z_1-z_0)^2$

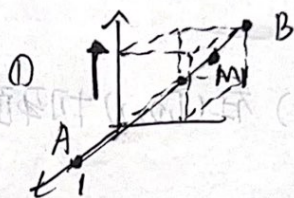
eg. 绕  $z$  轴  $\rightarrow m, n, l = 0, 0, 1$ .

得  $\begin{cases} F(x_1, y_1, z) = 0 \\ G(x_1, y_1, z) = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2 \end{cases}$  消去  $x_1, y_1$  得到方程

#### 例 18.11

设  $l$  过  $A(1,0,0), B(0,1,1)$  两点, 将  $l$  绕  $z$  轴旋转一周得到曲面  $\Sigma$ ,  $\Sigma$  与平面  $z=0, z=2$  所围成的立体为  $\Omega$ .

(1). 求曲面  $\Sigma$  的方程



$l: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-0}{-1} = \frac{z-0}{-1}$

过  $A(1,0,0) \quad \vec{r} = (1, -1, -1)$

$M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$

1) 到原点距离相等  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2$

2) 垂直  $0(x-x_1) + 0(y-y_1) + 1(z-z_1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow z = z_1$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \\ x_1 = 1 - z \\ y_1 = z - x \\ z_1 = z \end{cases}$