

# 多元函数微分法及其应用(b)

## 一、一元向量值函数及其导数

空间曲线参数方程: 
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t), \\ z = \omega(t), \end{cases} \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta].$$

向量形式:  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k},$

$$\vec{f}(t) = \varphi(t)\vec{i} + \psi(t)\vec{j} + \omega(t)\vec{k}$$

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

定义1: 设数集  $D \subset \mathbb{R}$ , 则称映射  $\vec{f}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  为一元向量值函数, 通常记为  $\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t), t \in D$ , 其中数集  $D$  称为函数的定义域,  $t$  为自变量,  $\vec{r}$  为因变量.

在  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中,  $\vec{f}(t) = f_1(t)\vec{i} + f_2(t)\vec{j} + f_3(t)\vec{k}, t \in D$

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

定义2: 向量值函数  $\vec{f}(t)$  当  $t \rightarrow t_0$  时的极限:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \vec{f}(t) = \vec{r}_0.$$

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

若  $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \vec{f}(t) = \vec{f}(t_0)$ , 则称  $\vec{f}(t)$  在  $t_0$  连续.

定义3: 若  $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{f}(t_0 + \Delta t) - \vec{f}(t_0)}{\Delta t}$  存在, 那么就称这个极限向量为向量值函数  $\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t)$  在  $t_0$  处的导数或导向量, 记作  $f'(t_0)$  或  $\left. \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right|_{t=t_0}$ .

$$\vec{f}'(t_0) = f'_1(t_0)\vec{i} + f'_2(t_0)\vec{j} + f'_3(t_0)\vec{k}$$

例1.  $\vec{f}(t) = (\cos t)\vec{i} + (\sin t)\vec{j} + t\vec{k}$ .

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

例2.  $\vec{r} = \vec{f}(t) = (t^2+1, 4t-3, 2t^2-6t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 求该曲线在与  $t=2$  相应点处的单位切向量.

解:  $f'(t) = (2t, 4, 4t-6)$

$$f'(2) = (4, 4, 2)$$

$$|f'(2)| = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{单位切向量} = \frac{1}{6}(4, 4, 2)$$

∴ 单位切向量  $\pm(\bar{3}, \bar{3}, \bar{3})$ .

## 二、空间曲线的切线与法平面

空间曲线参数方程: 
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t), \\ z = \omega(t), \end{cases} \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta].$$

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

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

切线方程(点向式):

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

法平面(点法式):

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

例1. 求曲线  $x=t, y=t^2, z=t^3$  在  $(1,1,1)$  处的切线及法平面方程.

解:  $\because x'=1, y'=2t, z'=3t^2, t=1$

$$\therefore \vec{T} = (1, 2, 3)$$

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

法平面:  $x+2y+3z+1=0$ , 代入  $(1,1,1)$  得:

$$D = -b$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2y + 3z - b = 0$$

若空间曲线方程为 
$$\begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  在  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切线为:

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

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

若空间曲线方程为 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

例5. 求曲线  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b$ ,  $x + y + z = 0$  在点  $(1, -2, 1)$

处的切线及法平面方程.

解: 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

对  $x$  求导得: 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,-2,1)} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dz}{dx} \right|_{(1,-2,1)} = -1$$

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

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

$$\text{法平面方程为 } x-z+D=0, \text{ 代入 } (1,-2,1) \text{ 得: } D=0$$

$$\Rightarrow x-z=0$$

### 三、曲面的切平面与法线

$F(x, y, z) = 0$ , 在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处:

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

切平面(点法式):

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

法线(点向式):

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

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.

例 2. 求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$  在点  $(2, 4, 6)$  处的切平面和法线方程。

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

$$F_x = 2x, F_y = 2y, F_z = 2z$$

$$\therefore \vec{n} = (2, 4, 6)$$

切平面:  $x + 2y + 3z - 14 = 0$

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

考虑曲面方程  $z = f(x, y)$ ,

令  $F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$ ,

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

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

切平面:  $f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$

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

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 3. 求曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  在点  $(1, 1, 2)$  处的切平面和法线方程。

例7. 求旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 1$  在点  $(2, 1, 4)$  处的切平面及法线方程.

解:  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$

$$f_x = 2x, f_y = 2y, f_z = -1$$

$$\therefore \vec{n}|_{(2,1,4)} = (4, 2, -1)$$

$$\therefore \text{切平面: } 4x + 2y - z - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{-1}$$