

§ 15.5 隐函数的几何应用



平面曲线的切线与法线

设平面曲线的方程 $F(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = f(x)$

切线方程： $y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

法线方程： $y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$

而 $f'(x) = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$ ，所以

切线： $F_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$

法线： $F_y(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - F_x(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$



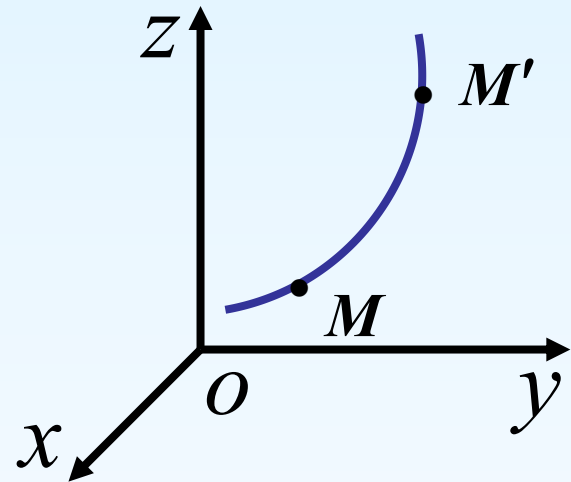
空间曲线的切线与法平面

设空间曲线的方程
$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

设 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 对应于 $t = t_0$;

$M'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$

对应于 $t = t_0 + \Delta t$.



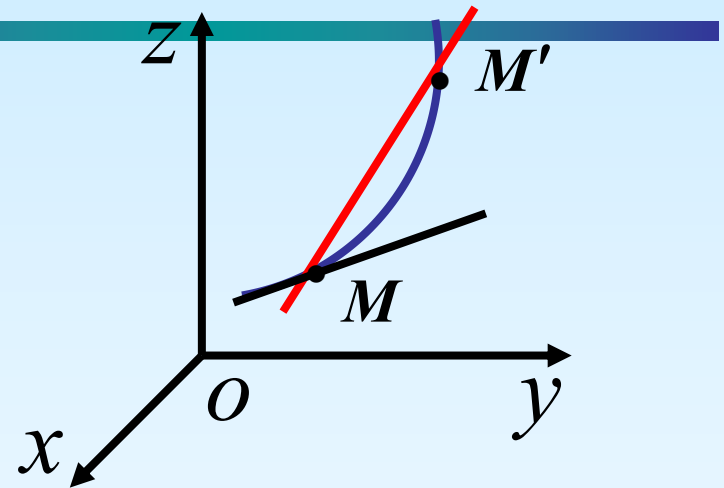
(1)式中的三个函数均在 $t = t_0$ 处可导.

且 $[x'(t_0)]^2 + [y'(t_0)]^2 + [z'(t_0)]^2 \neq 0$.



割线 MM' 的方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\Delta x} = \frac{y - y_0}{\Delta y} = \frac{z - z_0}{\Delta z}$$



考察割线趋近于极限位置——切线的过程

上式分母同除以 Δt ,

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t}},$$



当 $M' \rightarrow M$, 即 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ 时, 曲线在M处的

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

切向量: 切线的方向向量称为曲线的切向量.

$$\vec{T} = \{x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\}$$

法平面: 过M点且与切线垂直的平面.

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



例1 求曲线 $\Gamma: x = \int_0^t e^u \cos u du, y = 2\sin t + \cos t, z = 1 + e^{3t}$ 在 $t = 0$ 处的切线和法平面方程.

解 当 $t = 0$ 时, $x = 0, y = 1, z = 2,$

$$x' = e^t \cos t, y' = 2\cos t - \sin t, z' = 3e^{3t},$$

$$\Rightarrow x'(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2, z'(0) = 3,$$

切线方程 $\frac{x-0}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{3},$

法平面方程 $x + 2(y-1) + 3(z-2) = 0,$

$$\text{即 } x + 2y + 3z - 8 = 0.$$



特殊地:

1. 空间曲线方程为 $\begin{cases} x = x(z) \\ y = y(z) \end{cases},$

在 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,

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

法平面方程为

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



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

$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_{M_0} \neq 0$, $\exists x = \varphi(z), y = \psi(z)$, 使得

$x_0 = \varphi(z_0), y_0 = \psi(z_0)$, 且

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

切线方程为

$$\frac{dx}{dz}\bigg|_{M_0} = \frac{dy}{dz}\bigg|_{M_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{1},$$

即：

$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_{M_0}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}_{M_0}} = \frac{y - y_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_{M_0}},$$

法平面方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_{M_0} (x - x_0) + \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}_{M_0} (y - y_0) + \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_{M_0} (z - z_0) = 0.$$



例 2 求曲线 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$, $x + y + z = 0$ 在点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切线及法平面方程.

解 1 直接利用公式;

解 2 将所给方程的两边对 x 求导并移项, 得

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

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

由此得切向量 $\vec{T} = \{1, 0, -1\}$,

所求切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1},$

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

$$\Rightarrow x - z = 0$$



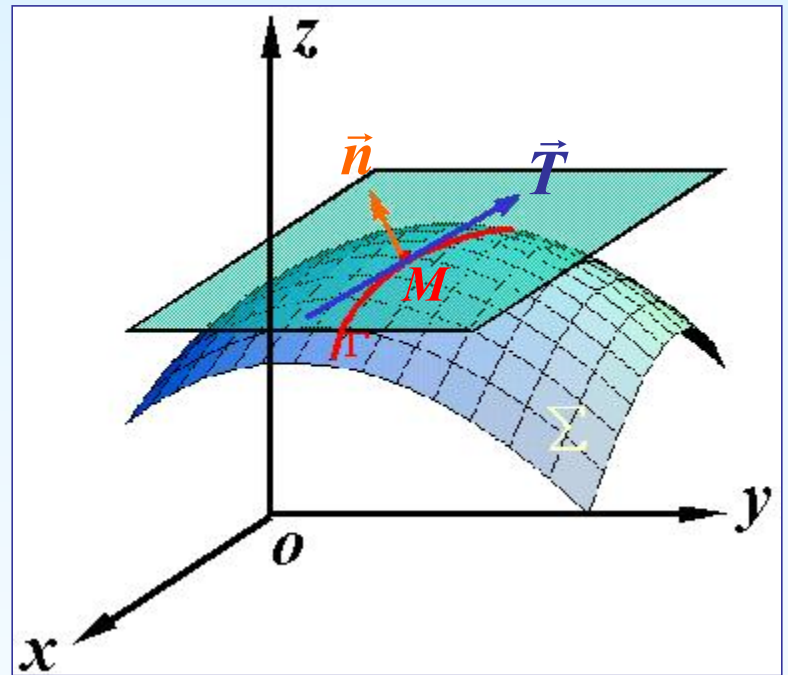
曲面的切平面与法线

设曲面方程为

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

在曲面上任取一条通过点M的曲线

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t), \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$$



曲线在M处的切向量 $\vec{T} = \{x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\}$,



由 $F(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = 0$

$$F'_t(t_0) = F_x x'(t_0) + F_y y'(t_0) + F_z z'(t_0) = 0$$

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

则 $T \perp \vec{n}$, 由 Γ 的任意性知, 曲面上 M 点处

所有曲线的切线共面, 称为曲面的切平面.

垂直于曲面上切平面的向量称为曲面的法向量.

曲面在 M 处的法向量(Normal vector)即

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

切平面方程为

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

通过点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 而垂直于切平面的直线称为曲面在该点的法线.

法线方程为

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

特殊地：空间曲面方程形为 $z = f(x, y)$

令 $F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z,$

曲面在M处的切平面方程为

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

曲面在M处的法线方程为

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



若 α 、 β 、 γ 表示曲面的法向量的方向角，并假定法向量的方向是向上的，即使得它与 z 轴的正向所成的角 γ 是锐角，则法向量的方向余弦为

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

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

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

其中

$$f_x = f_x(x_0, y_0)$$

$$f_y = f_y(x_0, y_0)$$



若曲面方程为参数方程形式 $\Sigma: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}$

若 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)} \neq 0$

$$x_0 = x(u_0, v_0), y_0 = y(u_0, v_0), z_0 = z(u_0, v_0)$$

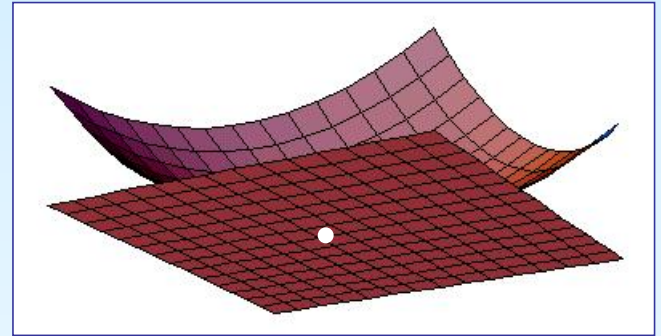
则曲面在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)} \right)$$



例 3 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 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1,$

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

切平面方程为 $4(x - 2) + 2(y - 1) - (z - 4) = 0,$
 $\Rightarrow 4x + 2y - z - 6 = 0,$

法线方程为 $\frac{x - 2}{4} = \frac{y - 1}{2} = \frac{z - 4}{-1}.$



例 4 求曲面 $z - e^z + 2xy = 3$ 在点 $(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面及法线方程.

解 令 $F(x, y, z) = z - e^z + 2xy - 3,$

$$F'_x|_{(1,2,0)} = 2y|_{(1,2,0)} = 4, \quad F'_y|_{(1,2,0)} = 2x|_{(1,2,0)} = 2,$$

$$F'_z|_{(1,2,0)} = 1 - e^z|_{(1,2,0)} = 0,$$

切平面方程 $4(x-1) + 2(y-2) + 0 \cdot (z-0) = 0,$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + y - 4 = 0,$$

法线方程 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-0}{0}.$



例 5 求曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 平行于平面 $x + 4y + 6z = 0$ 的各切平面方程.

解 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 为曲线上的切点,

切平面方程为

$$2x_0(x - x_0) + 4y_0(y - y_0) + 6z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

依题意, 切平面方程平行于已知平面, 得

$$\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{4} = \frac{6z_0}{6}, \Rightarrow 2x_0 = y_0 = z_0.$$



因为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 是曲面上的切点,

满足方程 $\therefore x_0 = \pm 1$,

所求切点为 $(1, 2, 2), (-1, -2, -2)$,

切平面方程(1)

$$2(x-1) + 8(y-2) + 12(z-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 4y + 6z = 21$$

切平面方程(2)

$$-2(x+1) - 8(y+2) - 12(z+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 4y + 6z = -21$$



例 6 证明曲面 $F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ (a, b, c 是常数)

上任意点处的切平面都过定点 (a, b, c) .

证 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 为曲面上的任一点,

切平面方程为

$$F'_1 \frac{(x-x_0)}{z_0-c} + F'_2 \frac{(y-y_0)}{z_0-c} - \left[F'_1 \frac{x_0-a}{(z_0-c)^2} + F'_2 \frac{y_0-b}{(z_0-c)^2} \right] (z-z_0) = 0$$

将定点代入平面方程即得.