# 高等数学

张爱林

深圳大学

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第九章 多元函数微分法及其应用 第六节 多元函数微分学的几何应用

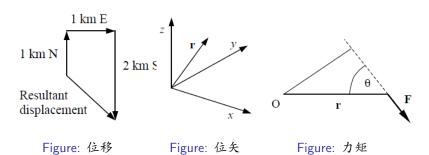
高等数学

- 1 向量函数及其导数
- ② 空间曲线的切线与法平面
  - 参数方程空间曲线
  - 一般方程空间曲线
- ③ 空间曲面的切平面与法线
  - 隐式方程空间曲面
  - 显式方程空间曲面

### 向量举例

#### Examples of vectors:

- 1) Linear displacement, velocity, acceleration, force
- 2) Position vector
- 3) Moment of force:  $|\mathbf{M}| = |\mathbf{F}| |\mathbf{r}| \sin \theta$



### 位矢(Position vector)



$$\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$$

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$$r = xi + yj + zk$$
  
 $f(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k$ 

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$$egin{aligned} & m{r} = xm{i} + ym{j} + zm{k} \\ & m{f}(t) = x(t)m{i} + y(t)m{j} + z(t)m{k} \end{aligned}$$
 向量方程:  $m{r} = m{f}(t)$ 

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### 定义2. 向量值函数f(t)的极限通常记为

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} \boldsymbol{f}(t) = \boldsymbol{r}_0$$

或

$$f(t) \rightarrow r_0, t \rightarrow t_0$$

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向量值函数f(t)当 $t \to t_0$ 时的极限存在的充分必要条件是:

三个分量函数 $f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t)$ 当 $t \to t_0$ 时的极限都存在,

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

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高等数学

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$$f'(t_0)$$
 或者  $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt}\Big|_{t=t_0}$ 

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$$f'(t_0) = f_1'(t_0)i + f_2'(t_0)j + f_3'(t_0)k$$

教材P95例1, 2

教材P96例3

### 平面曲线切线与法线

曲线F(x,y) = 0在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处的切线:

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

#### 点法式:

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

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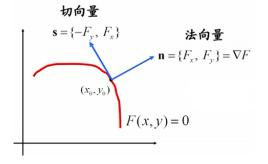
$$y - y_0 = \frac{F_y(x_0, y_0)}{F_x(x_0, y_0)}(x - x_0)$$

对称式:

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

### 平面曲线切向量与法向量

曲线F(x,y) = 0在点 $(x_0,y_0)$ 处的切向量与法向量:

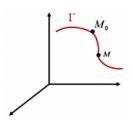


切向量:  $(1, -\frac{F_x}{F_y})$ 或者 $(-F_y, F_x)$ 

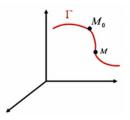
法向量:  $(1, \frac{F_y}{F_x})$ 或者 $(F_x, F_y)$ 

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

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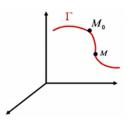
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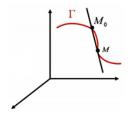
$$t=t_0$$
时,

$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) = M_0(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0)),$$

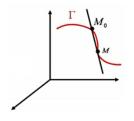
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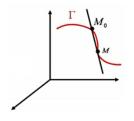
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  $x(t), y(t), z(t)$ 都在 $t = t_0$ 处可导, 求曲线在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切线方程。



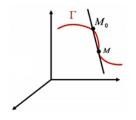
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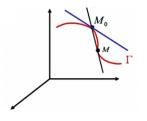
$$t=t_0$$
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$$t=t_0+\Delta t$$
时,
$$M(x,y,z)=M(x(t_0+\Delta t),y(t_0+\Delta t),z(t_0+\Delta t))$$



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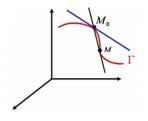


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 割线 $M_0M$ 的方向向量: 
$$\overline{M_0M}=(x-x_0,y-y_0,z-z_0)=(\Delta x,\Delta y,\Delta z)$$



切线的方向向量(切向量):

$$T = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \overrightarrow{s} = (\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}, \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t})$$

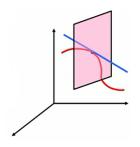


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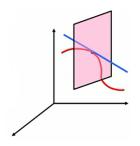
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#### 切向量:

$$T = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$$



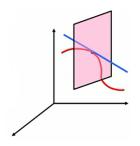
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切线方程:

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



切向量:  $T = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$ 

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法平面方程:

$$x'(t_0)(x-x_0)+y'(t_0)(y-y_0)+z'(t_0)(z_1-z_0)=0$$

教材P97例4

习题9-63.

如果空间曲线的方程以此种形式给出:

$$\begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

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可取x为参数,就可将其表示为参数方程的形式:

$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

则在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,

切线方程:

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

 $若\varphi(x),\psi(x)$ 都在 $x_0$ 处可导,

则在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,

#### 切线方程:

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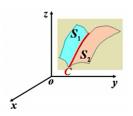
$$(x - x_0) + \varphi'(x_0)(y - y_0) + \psi'(x_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

习题9-6 5.

空间曲线的一般方程:

两张曲面交线

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



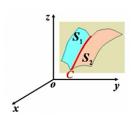
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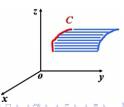
两张曲面交线

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两个柱面交线

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切向量:

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \\ F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$T = (dx, dy, dz)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \\ F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}} \qquad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_x \\ G_y & G_x \\ F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}}$$

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$$dx:dy:dz=\begin{vmatrix}F_y & F_z\\G_y & G_z\end{vmatrix}:\begin{vmatrix}F_z & F_x\\G_z & G_x\end{vmatrix}:\begin{vmatrix}F_x & F_y\\G_x & G_y\end{vmatrix}$$

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$$dx:dy:dz=\begin{vmatrix}F_y & F_z\\G_y & G_z\end{vmatrix}:\begin{vmatrix}F_z & F_x\\G_z & G_x\end{vmatrix}:\begin{vmatrix}F_x & F_y\\G_x & G_y\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = (dx, dy, dz) = (\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix})$$

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$$= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \times (G_x, G_y, G_z)$$

$$\mathbf{T} = (dx, dy, dz) = \begin{pmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \times (G_x, G_y, G_z)$$

$$= \nabla F \times \nabla G$$

$$\mathbf{T} = (dx, dy, dz) = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix})$$

$$= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \times (G_x, G_y, G_z)$$

$$= \nabla F \times \nabla G$$

两个曲面函数的梯度的叉积就是交线的切向量。

$$\mathbf{T} = (dx, dy, dz) = \begin{pmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \times (G_x, G_y, G_z)$$

#### 两个曲面函数的梯度的叉积就是交线的切向量。

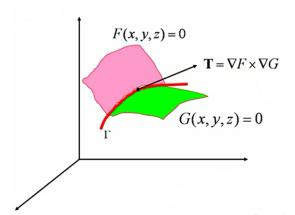
此为求交线切向量的最简便方法。

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 $= \nabla F \times \nabla G$ 

$$\mathbf{T} = \nabla F \times \nabla G$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \nabla F \times \nabla G$$



$$\mathbf{T} = (dx, dy, dz) = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix})$$

$$\mathbf{T} = (dx, dy, dz) = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix})$$

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处切线方程:

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

$$\mathbf{T} = (dx, dy, dz) = \begin{pmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}$$

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处切线方程:

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

法平面方程:

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

教材P99例5

曲面F(x,y,z) = 0在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的切平面?

曲面F(x,y,z) = 0在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的切平面?

在曲面上过点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 作一曲线,

曲面F(x,y,z) = 0在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的切平面?

在曲面上过点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 作一曲线,

假定其参数方程为:

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

该曲线满足F[x(t), y(t), z(t)] = 0。

曲面F(x,y,z) = 0在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的切平面?

在曲面上过点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 作一曲线,

假定其参数方程为:

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

该曲线满足F[x(t), y(t), z(t)] = 0。

对t求导:

$$F_x x'(t) + F_y y'(t) + F_z z'(t) = 0$$

$$F_x x'(t) + F_y y'(t) + F_z z'(t) = 0$$

$$F_x x'(t) + F_y y'(t) + F_z z'(t) = 0$$
$$t_0 \Leftrightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$F_x x'(t) + F_y y'(t) + F_z z'(t) = 0$$

$$t_0 \Leftrightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

在 $t_0$ 点处,

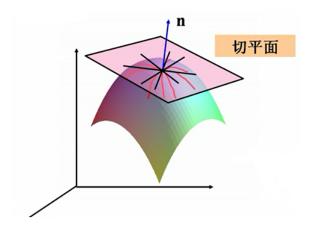
$$F_x(M_0)x'(t_0) + F_y(M_0)y'(t_0) + F_z(M_0)z'(t_0) = 0$$

$$F_x x'(t) + F_y y'(t) + F_z z'(t) = 0$$
  
 $t_0 \Leftrightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$   
在 $t_0$  点处,  
 $F_x(M_0) x'(t_0) + F_y(M_0) y'(t_0) + F_z(M_0) z'(t_0) = 0$   
 $(F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0)) \cdot (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)) = 0$ 

$$F_x x'(t) + F_y y'(t) + F_z z'(t) = 0$$
  
 $t_0 \Leftrightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$   
在 $t_0$  点处,  
 $F_x(M_0) x'(t_0) + F_y(M_0) y'(t_0) + F_z(M_0) z'(t_0) = 0$   
( $F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0)$ ) · ( $x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)$ ) = 0  
因为( $x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)$ )是曲线在点 $M_0$ 处的切向量,

$$F_x x'(t) + F_y y'(t) + F_z z'(t) = 0$$
  $t_0 \Leftrightarrow M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  在  $t_0 \land \mathcal{L}_0$  人,  $F_x(M_0) x'(t_0) + F_y(M_0) y'(t_0) + F_z(M_0) z'(t_0) = 0$   $(F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0)) \cdot (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)) = 0$  因 为  $(x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$  是 曲 线 在 点  $M_0$  处 的 切 向 量 , 故 而 , 向 量  $n = (F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0)) = \nabla F(M_0)$  是 法 向 量 ,

与曲线上任意一条经过 $M_0$ 的曲线在 $M_0$ 处垂直。



向量n即点 $M_0$ 处法线的方向向量。

过 $M_0$ 点与向量n垂直的切线构成曲面在 $M_0$ 处的切平面。

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0))$$

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0))$$

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,

切平面方程:

$$F_x(M_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(M_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(M_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0))$$

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,

切平面方程:

$$F_x(M_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(M_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(M_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

法线方程:

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

曲面z = f(x, y)在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面?

曲面
$$z = f(x, y)$$
在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面?

$$\diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$$

曲面
$$z = f(x, y)$$
在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面?

$$\diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$$

法向量
$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0))$$

曲面
$$z=f(x,y)$$
在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的切平面? 令 $F(x,y,z)=f(x,y)-z$  法向量 $\mathbf{n}=(F_x(M_0),F_y(M_0),F_z(M_0))$   $F_x(x,y,z)=f_x(x,y)$   $F_y(x,y,z)=f_y(x,y)$   $F_z(x,y,z)=-1$ 

曲面
$$z = f(x,y)$$
在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的切平面?  
令 $F(x,y,z) = f(x,y) - z$   
法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (F_x(M_0),F_y(M_0),F_z(M_0))$   
 $F_x(x,y,z) = f_x(x,y)$   
 $F_y(x,y,z) = f_y(x,y)$   
 $F_z(x,y,z) = -1$   
故而点 $M_0$ 处 $\mathbf{n} = (f_x(x_0,y_0),f_y(x_0,y_0),-1)$ 

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

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

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,

#### 切平面方程:

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

或者

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

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

在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,

#### 切平面方程:

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

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

#### 法线方程:

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

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#### 法向量的方向余弦

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

#### 法向量的方向余弦

$$n = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$$

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

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

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

教材P102例6, 7

习题9-6 9. 12.

习题9-6: 4. 6. 8. 10. 11.

# 同归于尽复习法



遗忘草

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