

## 3.5 多元函数微分学的几何应用

一、曲线的切线与法平面

二、曲面的切平面与法线

## 复习：平面曲线的切线与法线

已知平面光滑曲线  $y = f(x)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  有

$$\text{切线方程 } y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

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

若平面光滑曲线方程为  $F(x, y) = 0$ , 因  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)}$

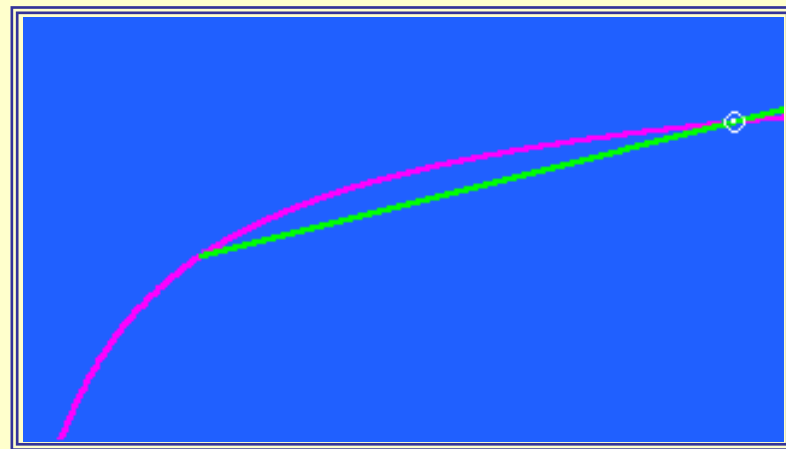
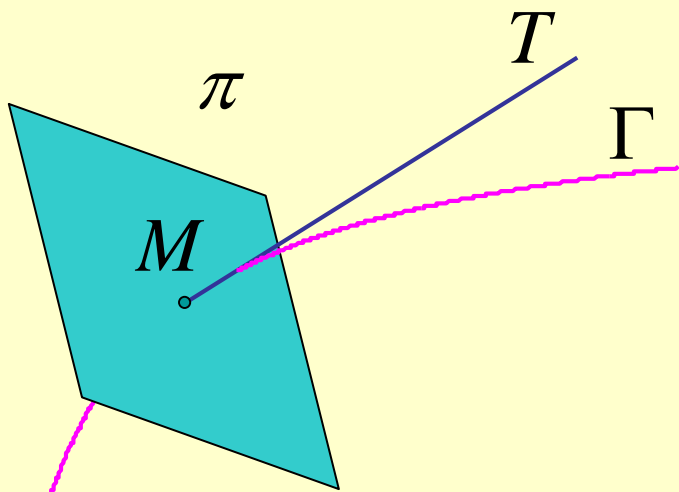
故在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  有

$$\text{切线方程 } F_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程 } F_y(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - F_x(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

# 一、空间曲线的切线与法平面

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.

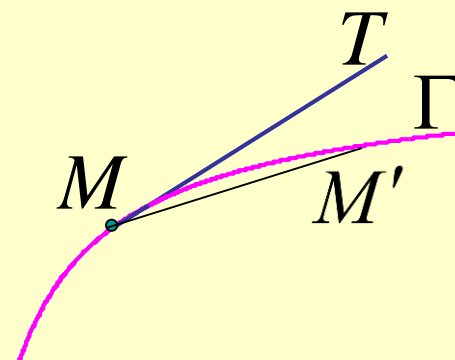


# 1. 曲线方程为参数方程的情况

$$\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$$

设  $t = t_0$  对应  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$t = t_0 + \Delta t$  对应  $M'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$



割线  $MM'$  的方程:

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

上述方程之分母同除以  $\Delta t$ , 令  $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ , 得

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

此处要求 $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为0, 如个别为0, 则理解为分子为0.

切线的方向向量:

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

称为曲线的切向量.

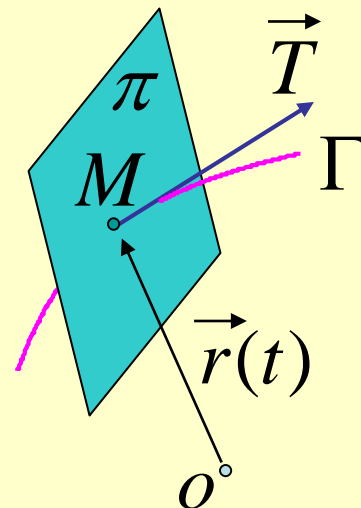
$\vec{T}$ 也是法平面的法向量, 因此得法平面方程

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

说明: 若引进向量函数 $\vec{r}(t) = \{\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)\}$ , 则 $\Gamma$ 为 $\vec{r}(t)$ 的矢端曲线, 而在 $t_0$ 处的导向量

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

就是该点的切向量.



**例1.** 求圆柱螺旋线  $x = R \cos \varphi, y = R \sin \varphi, z = k\varphi$  在  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$  对应点处的切线方程和法平面方程.

**解:** 由于  $x' = -R \sin \varphi, y' = R \cos \varphi, z' = k$ , 当  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 对应的切向量为  $\vec{T} = (-R, 0, k)$ , 故

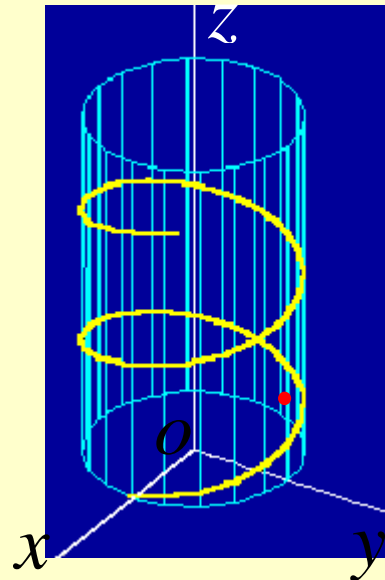
$$M_0(0, R, \frac{\pi}{2}k)$$

切线方程 
$$\frac{x}{-R} = \frac{y - R}{0} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{2}k}{k}$$

即 
$$\begin{cases} kx + Rz - \frac{\pi}{2}Rk = 0 \\ y - R = 0 \end{cases}$$

法平面方程 
$$-Rx + k(z - \frac{\pi}{2}k) = 0$$

即 
$$Rx - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}k^2 = 0$$



## 2. 曲线为一般式的情况

光滑曲线  $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

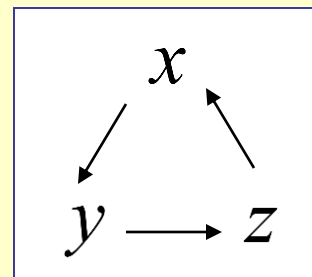
当  $J = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \neq 0$  时,  $\Gamma$  可表示为  $\begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$ , 且有

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

曲线上一一点  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切向量为

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

$$= \left\{ 1, \left. \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_M, \left. \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_M \right\}$$



$$\text{或 } \bar{T} = \left\{ \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)}, \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(z,x)}, \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} \right\}_M = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_M$$

则在点  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  有

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

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



## 法平面方程

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

也可表为

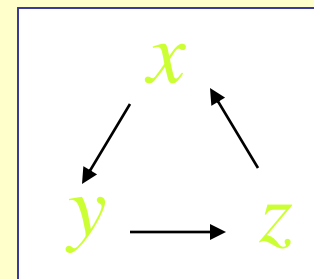
$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_0 & y - y_0 & z - z_0 \\ F_x(M) & F_y(M) & F_z(M) \\ G_x(M) & G_y(M) & G_z(M) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

**例2.** 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  $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, G = x + y + z$ , 则

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

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



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

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:

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 
$$x - z = 0$$

## 二、曲面的切平面与法线

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

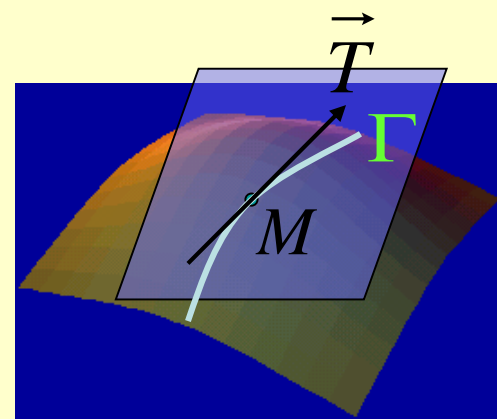
$\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$ , 设  $t = t_0$  对应点  $M$ , 且

$\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$  不全为0. 则  $\Gamma$  在

点  $M$  的切向量为

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

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

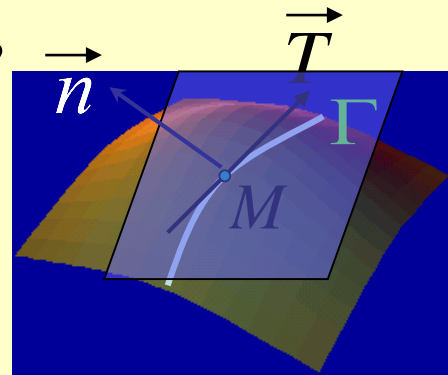


下面证明:  $\Sigma$  上过点  $M$  的任何曲线在该点的切线都在同一平面上. 此平面称为  $\Sigma$  在该点的切平面.

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

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

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{令 } \vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)) \end{array} \right.$$

切向量  $\vec{T} \perp \vec{n}$

由于曲线  $\Gamma$  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  $\Sigma$  在点  $M$  的法向量

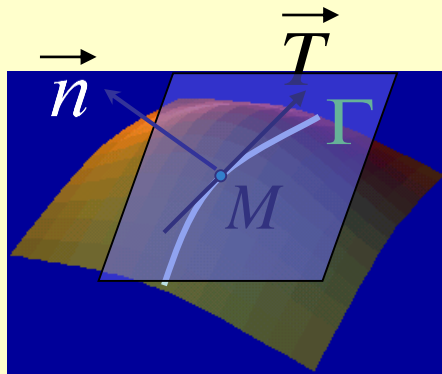
$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

切平面方程

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

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 $\Sigma$  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 $\Sigma$  在点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 有

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  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  表示法向量的方向角, 并假定法向量方向向上, 则  $\gamma$  为锐角.

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3.** 求椭球面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 36$  在点  $(1, 2, 3)$  处的切平面及法线方程.

**解:** 令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 36$

法向量  $\vec{n} = (2x, 4y, 6z)$

$$\vec{n}|_{(1, 2, 3)} = (2, 8, 18)$$

所以球面在点  $(1, 2, 3)$  处有:

切平面方程  $2(x-1) + 8(y-2) + 18(z-3) = 0$

即  $x + 4y + 9z - 36 = 0$

法线方程  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-3}{9}$

**例4.** 确定正数 $\sigma$ 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

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

$$\therefore x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

## 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  $\Sigma$  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  $\lambda$ .

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

$$z - z_0 = \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_M (x - x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_M (y - y_0)$$

证明原点坐标满足上述方程.

## 练习题

1. 证明曲面  $F(x-my, z-ny)=0$  的所有切平面恒与定直线平行, 其中  $F(u,v)$  可微.

证: 曲面上任一点的法向量

$$\vec{n} = (F'_1, F'_1 \cdot (-m) + F'_2 \cdot (-n), F'_2)$$

取定直线的方向向量为  $\vec{l} = (m, 1, n)$  (定向量)

则  $\vec{l} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ , 故结论成立.

**2.** 求曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点(1,1,1) 的切线  
与法平面.

**解:** 点 (1,1,1) 处两曲面的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = (2x - 3, 2y, 2z) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = (-1, 2, 2)$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (2, -3, 5)$$

因此切线的方向向量为  $\vec{l} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (16, 9, -1)$

由此得切线:  $\frac{x-1}{16} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$

法平面:  $16(x-1) + 9(y-1) - (z-1) = 0$

即  $16x + 9y - z - 24 = 0$

## 练习题

### 一、填空题:

1、曲线  $x = \frac{t}{1+t}, y = \frac{1+t}{t}, z = t^2$  再对应于  $t = 1$  的点处切线方程为\_\_\_\_\_;

法平面方程为\_\_\_\_\_.

2、曲面  $e^z - z + xy = 3$  在点  $(2,1,0)$  处的切平面方程为\_\_\_\_\_;

法线方程为\_\_\_\_\_.

二、求出曲线  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$  上的点, 使在该点的切线平行于平面  $x + 2y + z = 4$ .

三、求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$  与抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  的交线在  $(1,1,2)$  处的切线方程 .

四、求椭球面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上平行于平面  $x - y + 2z = 0$  的切平面方程.

五、试证曲面  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a} (a > 0)$  上任何点处的切平面在各坐标轴上的截距之和等于  $a$  .

## 练习题答案

一、 1、  $\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{y - 2}{-4} = \frac{z - 1}{8}, 2x - 8y + 16z - 1 = 0;$

2、  $x + 2y - 4 = 0, \begin{cases} \frac{x - 2}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}.$

二、  $P_1(-1, 1, -1)$  及  $P_2(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27})$ .

三、  $\frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{-1} = \frac{z - 2}{0}$  或  $\begin{cases} x + y - 2 = 0 \\ z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}.$

四、  $x - y + 2z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{11}{2}}.$