

## 第十节

# 多元函数微分学的几何应用

一、空间曲线的切线与法平面

二、空间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

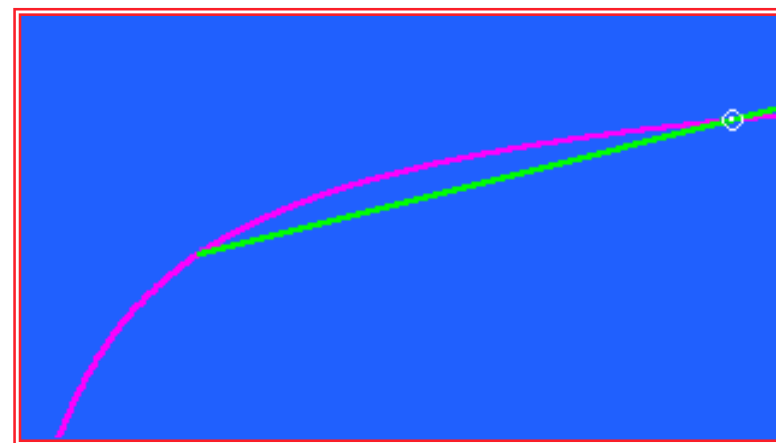
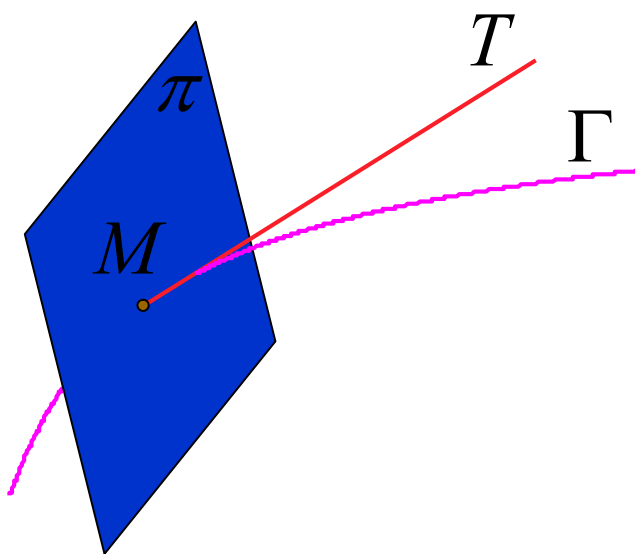
$$\text{切线方程 } F'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程 } F'_y(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - F'_x(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$



## 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.



切线的生成

点击图中任意点动画开始或暂停



# 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  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

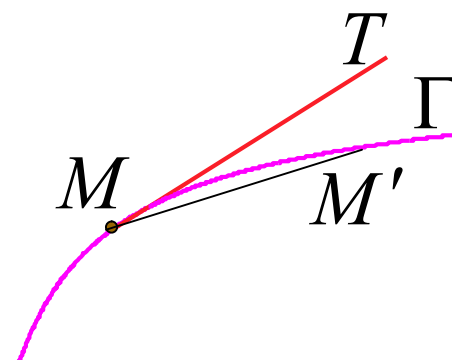
$t = t_0 + \Delta t$  对应  $M'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$

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

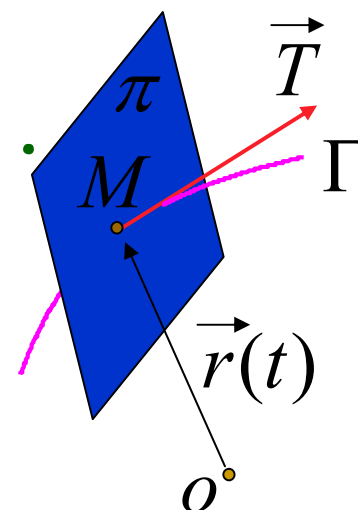


此处要求 $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为0,  
如其中个别为0, 则理解为相应分子也为0 .

切线的方向向量:

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

称为曲线在点 $M$ 的切向量 .



$\vec{T}$ 也是法平面的法向量, 因此得法平面方程

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

特别地, 若 $\Gamma$ 为  $x = x, y = y(x), z = z(x)$ , 则

$$\vec{T} = \{1, y'(x_0), z'(x_0)\}$$



例1. 求圆柱螺旋线  $x = 3 \cos \theta, y = 3 \sin \theta, z = 2\theta$  在  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  对应点处的切线方程和法平面方程.

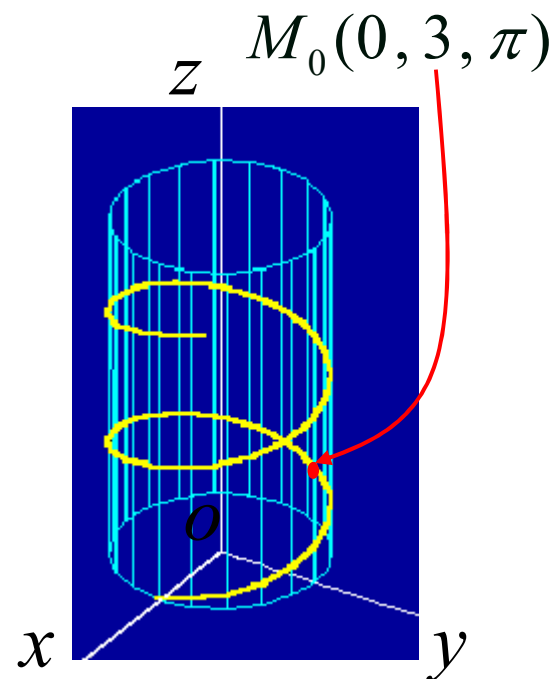
解: 由于  $x' = -3 \sin \theta, y' = 3 \cos \theta, z' = 2$ , 当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 对应点为  $M_0(0, 3, \pi)$ , 切向量为  $\vec{T} = \{-3, 0, 2\}$ , 故

$$\text{切线方程} \quad \frac{x}{-3} = \frac{y-3}{0} = \frac{z-\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \begin{cases} 2x + 3z - 3\pi = 0 \\ y - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{法平面方程} \quad -3x + 2(z - \pi) = 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad 3x - 2z + 2\pi = 0$$



## 2. 曲线为一般式的情况

$$\text{光滑曲线 } \Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{点 } M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

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

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

曲线上的点  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{T} &= \left\{ 1, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x_0}, \frac{dz}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right\} \end{aligned}$$

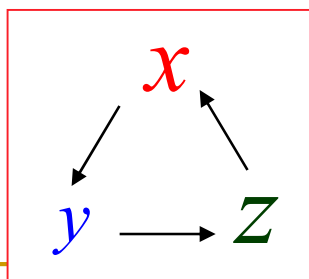


或  $\vec{T} = \left\{ \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right\}$

则在点  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  有

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

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





## 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

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_0 & y - y_0 & z - z_0 \\ F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) & F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) & F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ G'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) & G'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) & G'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



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  $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6, G = x + y + z$ , 则

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

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

所以切向量  $\vec{T} = \{-6, 0, 6\}$

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  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{z-x}{y-z}, \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x-y}{y-z}$

曲线在点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处有:

切向量  $\vec{T} = \left\{ 1, \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_M, \left. \frac{dz}{dx} \right|_M \right\} = \{1, 0, -1\}$

同理可得 切线方程  $\begin{cases} x + z - 2 = 0 \\ y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$  法平面方程  $x - z = 0$



解法3. 曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$ ,  $x + y + z = 0$  在点  $M(1, -2, 1)$  处的法向量分别为

见后法向量

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2, -4, 2\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

故切向量为

$$\vec{T} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \{2, -4, 2\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = \{-6, 0, 6\}$$

以下同解法1, 得

$$\text{切线方程} \begin{cases} x + z - 2 = 0 \\ y + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{法平面方程 } x - z = 0$$



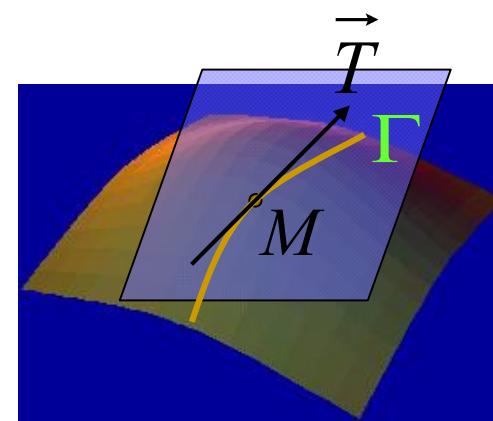
## 二、空间曲面的切平面与法线

设有光滑曲面  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$

过定点  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  任意引一条  $\Sigma$  上的光滑曲线  $\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$ , 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  $\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$



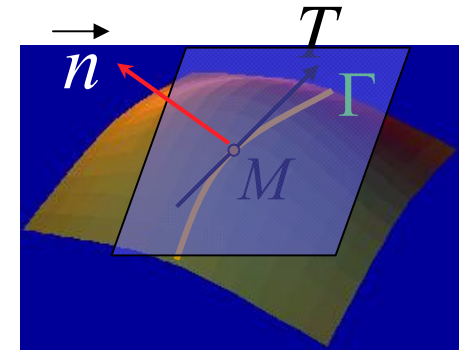
下面证明:  $\Sigma$  上过点  $M$  的任何曲线在该点的切线都在同一平面上. 并称此平面为  $\Sigma$  在该点的切平面.



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

$$F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \varphi'(t_0) + F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \psi'(t_0) + F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \omega'(t_0) = 0$$

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

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \vec{n} = \{ F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \} \end{array} \right.$$

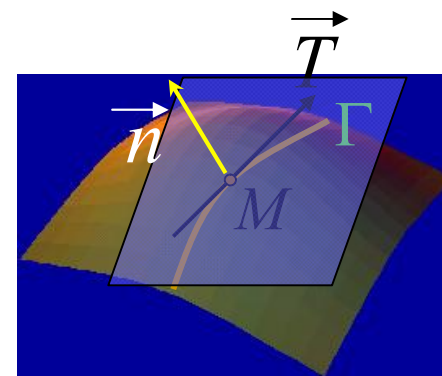
切向量  $\vec{T} \perp \vec{n}$

由于曲线  $\Gamma$  的任意性, 表明这些切线都在过点  $M$ , 且以  $\vec{n}$  为法向量的平面上, 从而切平面是存在的.



当  $\vec{n} = \{F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\} \neq \vec{0}$  时,

称之为曲面  $\Sigma$  在点  $M$  的**法向量**。



进而得到

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

$$F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z \quad \text{或} \quad = z - f(x, y)$$

$$F'_x(x, y, z) = \pm f'_x(x, y), F'_y(x, y, z) = \pm f'_y(x, y), F'_z(x, y, z) = \mp 1$$

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

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.

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

为正

将  $f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0)$  分别简记为  $f'_x, f'_y$ , 则

法向量  $\vec{n}$  的方向余弦:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-f'_x}{\sqrt{1 + f_x'^2 + f_y'^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-f'_y}{\sqrt{1 + f_x'^2 + f_y'^2}},$$

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

为多元函数积分作准备。



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  $\vec{n} = \{2x, 4y, 6z\}$

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

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  $xyz = \sigma$  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

$$x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2 = \frac{a^2}{3} \quad \text{得} \quad |x_0| = |y_0| = |z_0| = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

于是正数  $\sigma = \frac{a^3}{3\sqrt{3}}$



例5. 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为

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n} &= \{F'_1, F'_1 \cdot (-m) + F'_2 \cdot (-n), F'_2\} \\ &= \{F'_1, -mF'_1 - nF'_2, F'_2\}\end{aligned}$$

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

有  $\vec{l} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ , 故  $\vec{l} \perp \vec{n}$ , 所以结论成立.

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

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

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



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

法线的方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-f'_x}{\sqrt{1 + f'^2_x + f'^2_y}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-f'_y}{\sqrt{1 + f'^2_x + f'^2_y}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f'^2_x + f'^2_y}}$$

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. 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  $16x + 9y - z - 24 = 0$



## 备用题

1. 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.