第二节

多元函数微分学的应用

- 一、几何应用
 - 1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面
 - 2. 曲面的切平面与法线
- 二、二元函数可微的几何意义
- **★** 三、全微分在近似计算中的应用



一、几何应用

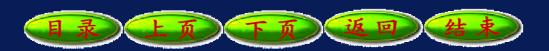
回顾: 平面曲线的切线与法线

① 已知平面光滑曲线 y = f(x), 在点 (x_0, y_0) 有 切线方程 $y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ 法线方程 $y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$ $(f'(x_0) \neq 0)$

② 若平面光滑曲线方程为 F(x,y)=0, 因

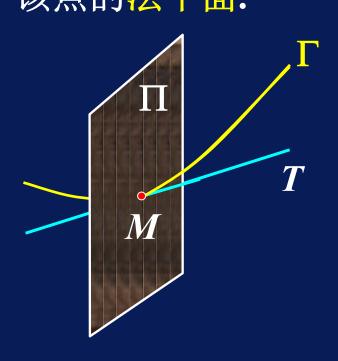
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x(x,y)}{F_y(x,y)}, 故在点(x_0,y_0)有$$

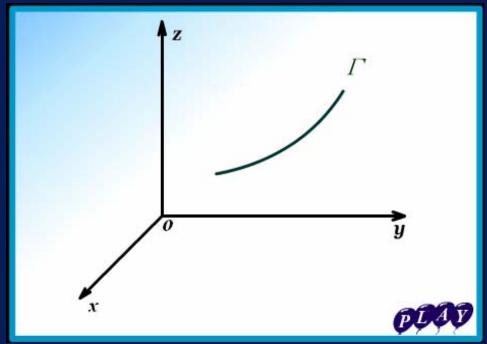
切线方程 $F_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$ 法线方程 $F_y(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - F_x(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$



1.空间曲线的切线与法平面

空间光滑曲线 Γ 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形

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

$$(\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$$

写成向量形式:

$$\overrightarrow{r}(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t))$$



当 $\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)$ 都在 t_0 可导,由第七章 知

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

 Γ 上点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切线的方向向量

其中
$$x_0 = \varphi(t_0), y_0 = \psi(t_0), z_0 = \omega(t_0).$$



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

Γ 上点 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的切线方程

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

$$\overrightarrow{T} = (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t), \omega'(t))$$
 — 称为曲线 Γ 的切向量

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

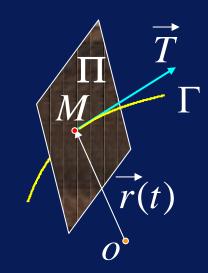
曲线 Γ 上点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切向量. 指向参数t增大的方向.



T 也是法平面的法向量,因此得

曲线 Γ 上点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的

法平面方程



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

注 若光滑曲线 Γ 表示为:

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



则在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处,切向量:

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

切线方程:

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

法平面方程:

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



(2) 曲线方程为一般方程的情形

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_y \cdot \varphi'(x) + F_z \cdot \psi'(x) = 0 \\ G_x + G_y \cdot \varphi'(x) + G_z \cdot \psi'(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

可求得曲线在 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切向量:

$$\vec{T} = \{1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0)\}$$
 切向量求法之一

$$= \left\{ 1, -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}, -\frac{1}{J} \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_x \\ G_y & G_x \end{vmatrix} \right\}_M$$

$$= \frac{1}{J} \left\{ J, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} \right\}_M, \quad \sharp \mapsto J = \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}.$$

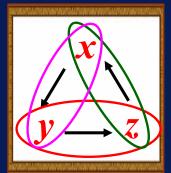
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或
$$\overrightarrow{T} = \left\{ \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,z)} \middle|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (z,x)} \middle|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,y)} \middle|_{M} \right\}$$

于是在点 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处有

切线方程:

切向量求法之二



$$\frac{x - x_0}{\partial (F,G)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\partial (Z,x)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\partial (F,G)}$$

$$\frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (Z,x)} = \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (Z,x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (X,y)} = \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (X,y)}$$

法平面方程为:

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



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

解 当t = 0时,x = 0, y = 1, z = 2, 切点:M(0, 1, 2) $x' = e^t \cos t, \quad y' = 2 \cos t - \sin t, \quad z' = 3e^{3t},$

切向量: $\vec{T} = (x', y', z')_{t=0} = (1, 2, 3)$

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,

即 x+2y+3z-8=0.



例2 求曲线 $x^2 + v^2 + z^2 = 6$, x + v + z = 0 在点

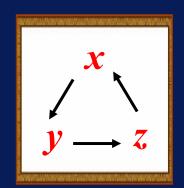
M(1,-2,1)处的切线方程与法平面方程.

解(方法1) 令
$$F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6$$
, $G = x + y + z$, 则

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

$$\frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (z,x)}\Big|_{M} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,y)}\Big|_{M} = 6$$

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



切向量
$$\overrightarrow{T} = \left\{ \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,z)} \Big|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (z,x)} \Big|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,y)} \Big|_{M} \right\}$$

$$= (-6,0,6)$$



点M(1,-2,1),

切向量: $\overrightarrow{T} = (-6, 0, 6)$

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 $x-z=0$

(方法2)
$$\Gamma$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6, \\ x + y + z = 0. \end{cases}$$

每个方程两边对x求导,得 $\begin{cases} 2x+2y\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}+2z\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}=0,\\ 1+\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}+\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}=0. \end{cases}$ $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{z-x}{y-z}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}=\frac{x-y}{y-z}$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{z - x}{y - z}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x - y}{y - z}$$

曲线在点 M(1,-2,1) 处的切向量为:

$$\overrightarrow{T} = \left(1, \frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{M}, \frac{dz}{dx} \bigg|_{M}\right) = (1, 0, -1)$$

点 M(1,-2,1) 处的切向量 $\overrightarrow{T}=(1,0,-1)$

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
$$x-z=0$$

(方法3)将在后面介绍.

2.曲面的切平面与法线

(1) 形如 z = f(x, y) 的曲面的切平面与法线

$$an \alpha = f_x(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x = x_0}$$
是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$
在点 $M_0 T_x$ $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$
对 x 轴的斜率.

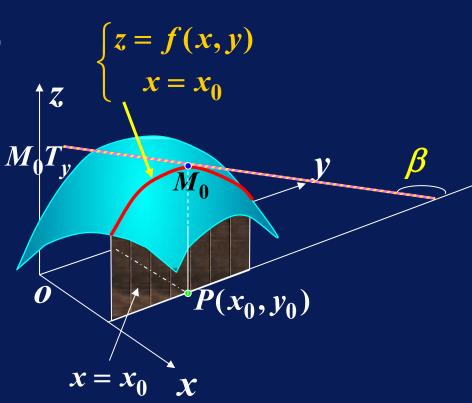
$$aneta = f_y(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} f(x_0, y) \bigg|_{y=y_0}$$
是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$

是曲线
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

在点 M_0 处的切线 M_0T_v

对 y 轴的斜率.





曲线
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x,y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 M_0 处的切向量为:

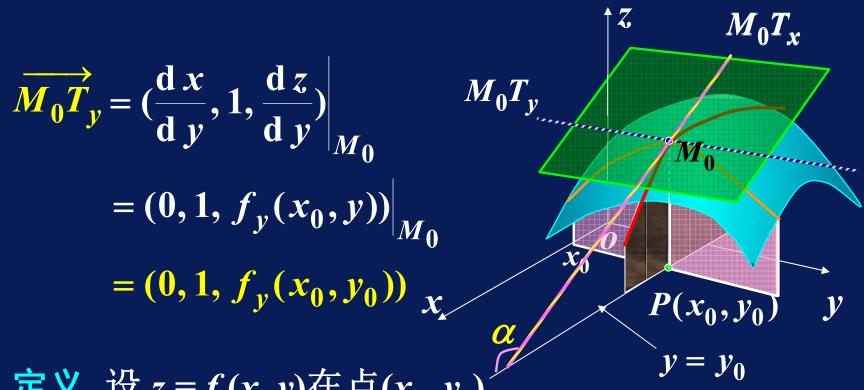
$$\overrightarrow{M_0 T_x} = (1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx})\Big|_{M_0}$$

$$= (1, 0, f_x(x, y_0))\Big|_{M_0}$$

$$= (1, 0, f_x(x_0, y_0))$$

同理, 曲线
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x,y) \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 M_0 处的切向量为:





定义 设 z = f(x, y) 在点 $(x_0, y_0)^T$

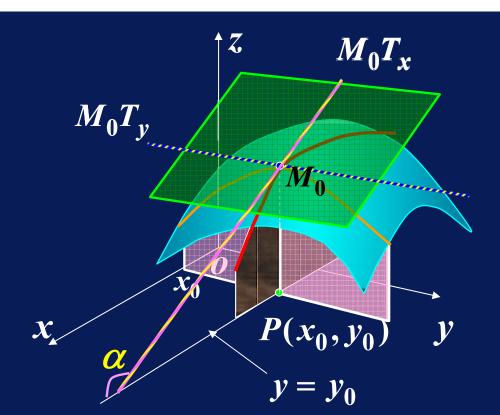
具有连续偏导数,称由切线 MT_x 与 MT_y 确定的平面为曲面z = f(x, y) 在点 $M(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 处的切平面.



切平面的法向量:

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{MT}_x \times \overrightarrow{MT}_y$$

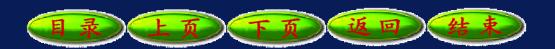
$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & f_x(x_0, y_0) \\ 0 & 1 & f_y(x_0, y_0) \end{vmatrix}$$



$$=-f_x(x_0,y_0)\overrightarrow{i}-f_y(x_0,y_0)\overrightarrow{j}+\overrightarrow{k}$$

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

曲面z=f(x,y)在点 M_0 的法向量



切平面方程:

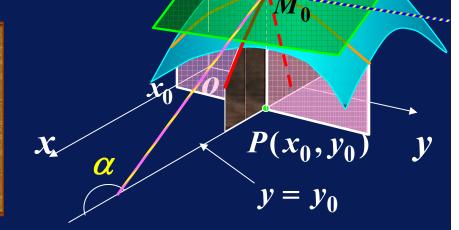
$$f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0) - (z-z_0) = 0$$

记 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$, 称通过点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 且垂直于 切平面的直线为曲面z = f(x, y)在点M处的法线.

法线方程:

$$\frac{x-x_0}{f_x(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f_y(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1} M_0 T_y$$

求曲面的切平面(或法线)方程:一求切点,二 求曲面的法向量.



↑z 法线MoTx

注 1° 法向量的方向余弦

用 α , β , γ 表示法向量的方向角,

并假定法向量方向向上,

则γ为锐角.

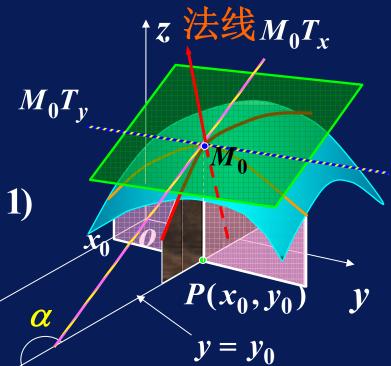
法向量:

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

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:





法向量 $\overrightarrow{n} = (-f_x(x_0, y_0), -f_y(x_0, y_0), 1)$ 的方向余弦:

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

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

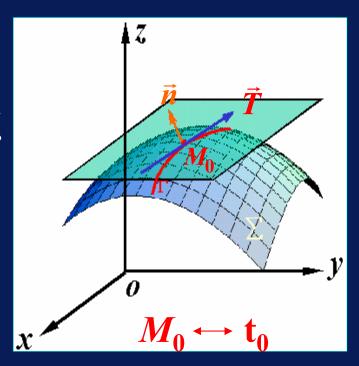
$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}.$$

2° 设曲面 Σ 的方程为: z = f(x, y)

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma$

 f_x, f_y 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续,则

可以证明:在曲面 Σ 上通过点 M_0 且在点 M_0 处有切线的任一曲线在该点的切线都在同一平面(曲面 Σ 的切平面)上.



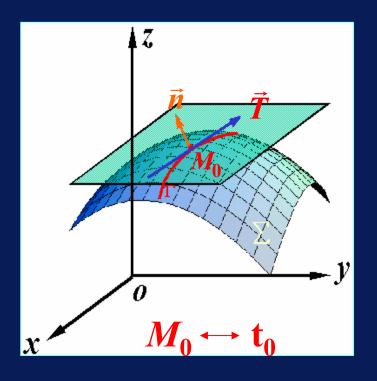


 \overline{U} 在曲面 Σ 上任取一条通过点 M_0 的曲线

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

曲线在点 M_0 处的切向量:

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



曲线在点 M_0 处的切线方程

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

- : 曲线Γ在Σ上
- $\therefore z = \omega(t) \equiv f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]$

故
$$\omega'(t) \equiv f_x[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]\varphi'(t) + f_y[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]\psi'(t)$$

$$\omega'(t_0) = \left\{ f_x[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \varphi'(t) + f_y[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \psi'(t) \right\}_{t=t_0}$$

$$= f_x(x_0, y_0) \varphi'(t_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0) \psi'(t_0)$$



即 $f_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot \varphi'(t_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot \psi'(t_0) - 1 \cdot \omega'(t_0) = 0$ $\vec{n} = (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$ — 曲面z = f(x, y)在点 M_0 的法向量

$$\therefore \quad \vec{n} \cdot \vec{T} = 0, \quad \text{II} \quad \vec{n} \perp \vec{T}$$

而n由曲面Σ和其上的点 M_0 所确定

: Γ 在点 M_0 处的切线必在过点 M_0 且以n为法向量的平面上,即在切平面上。

再由Γ的任意性,可知命题成立.



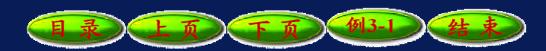
例3 求椭圆抛物面 $z = 2x^2 + y^2$ 在点(1,1,3) 处的切平面方程及法线 方程.

解
$$izf(x,y) = 2x^2 + y^2$$
, 则
$$f_x(x,y) = 4x, \qquad f_y(x,y) = 2y,$$

在点 (1,1)处, $f_x(1,1) = 4$, $f_y(1,1) = 2$, 故法向量 $\vec{n} = (f_x(1,1), f_y(1,1), -1) = (4,2,-1)$.

从而切平面方程: 4(x-1)+2(y-1)-(z-3)=0 即 4x+2y-z-3=0.

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



(2) 形如 F(x, y, z)=0 的曲面的切平面与法线

若光滑曲面
$$\sum : F(x,y,z) = 0,$$

$$M(x_0,y_0,z_0) \in \Sigma$$

函数 F(x, y, z) 具有连续的一阶偏导数,且

$$F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0,$$

则
$$\Sigma: F(x,y,z) = 0$$
 隐函数存在定理 $\Sigma: z = f(x,y)$, 法向量:

$$\vec{n} = \pm (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_v(x_0, y_0), -1)$$



$$\begin{split} \vec{n} &= \pm (f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), -1) \\ &= \pm (-\frac{F_x}{F_z}, -\frac{F_y}{F_z}, -1)|_{M_0} \\ &= \pm (-\frac{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, -\frac{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, -1) \\ &= \mp \frac{1}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)) \end{split}$$

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

—— 曲面F(x, y, z) = 0在点 M_0 的法向量

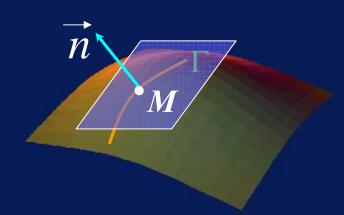


切平面方程

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

法线方程

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



例4 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.

法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (2x, 4y, 6z)$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}|_{(1,2,3)} = (2,8,18) = 2(1,4,9)$$

所以在球面上点 (1,2,3) 处有:

切平面方程
$$(x-1) + 4(y-2) + 9(z-3) = 0$$

即
$$x+4y+9z-36=0$$

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



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

切向量的第三种方法:

$$\vec{T} \perp \vec{n}_1, \quad \vec{T} \perp \vec{n}_2$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (G_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), G_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), G_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

:. 曲线 Γ 在点 M_0 处的切向量:

$$\overrightarrow{T} = \overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_{M_0} (\overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2})$$

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例2解(方法3)

曲面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$$
与 $x + y + z = 0$ 的法向量分别为:
$$\overrightarrow{n_1}_{M} = (2x, 2y, 2z) = 2(1, -2, 1),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n_2}_{M} = (1, 1, 1),$$

曲线的切向量:
$$\overrightarrow{T}_M = (1,-2,1) \times (1,1,1) = (-6,0,6)$$

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 $x-z=0$.



二、二元函数可微的几何意义

二元函数 z = f(x, y) 在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 可微

$$f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)$$

$$= f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + o(\rho)$$

$$(\rho = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2})$$

$$\approx f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$\forall M(x,y) \in U(P(x_0,y_0))$$

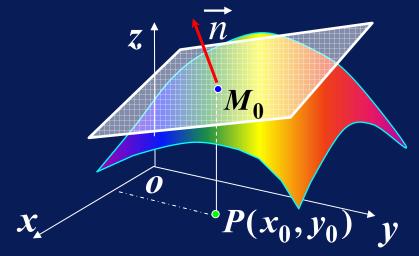
$$f(x,y) \approx f(x_0,y_0) + f_x(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0)$$

$$+f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})(y-y_{0})$$



记上式右端为z,于是有 $f(x,y) \approx z$,而 $z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$ 即 $f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) - [z - f(x_0, y_0)] = 0$

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



几何意义 由 $f(x,y) \approx z$ 知,若Z=f(x,y)在 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 可微,则曲面Z=f(x,y)在点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,f(x_0,y_0))$ 近旁的一小部分可用该点的切平面来近似.

★三、全微分在近似计算中的应用

1. 利用近似公式作计算

由全微分定义

$$\Delta z = f_x(x, y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y) \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

dz

可知当 $|\Delta x|$ 及 $|\Delta y|$ 较小时, 有近似等式:

$$\Delta z \approx dz = f_x(x,y)\Delta x + f_y(x,y)\Delta y$$
 (用于误差分析)

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + f_x(x, y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y) \Delta y$$
 (用于近似计算)



例5 有一圆柱体受压后发生形变,半径由 20cm 增大到 20.05cm,高度由100cm 减少到 99cm,求此圆柱体体积的近似改变量.

解 已知
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$
, 则
$$\Delta V \approx 2\pi r h \Delta r + \pi r^2 \Delta h$$

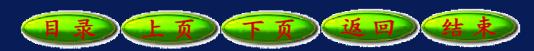
$$r = 20, \quad h = 100,$$

$$\Delta r = 0.05, \quad \Delta h = -1$$

$$\Delta V \approx 2\pi \times 20 \times 100 \times 0.05 + \pi \times 20^2 \times (-1)$$

$$= -200\pi \text{ (cm}^3)$$

即受压后圆柱体体积减少了200π cm³.



例6 计算 1.04^{2.02} 的近似值.

解 设
$$f(x,y) = x^y$$
, 则

$$f_x(x,y) = y x^{y-1}, \quad f_y(x,y) = x^y \ln x$$

则
$$1.04^{2.02} = f(1.04, 2.02)$$

$$\approx f(1,2) + f_x(1,2)\Delta x + f_y(1,2)\Delta y$$

$$= 1 + 2 \times 0.04 + 0 \times 0.02 = 1.08$$

2. 利用近似公式作误差估计

利用
$$\Delta z \approx f_x(x,y)\Delta x + f_y(x,y)\Delta y$$

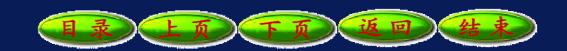
令 δ_x , δ_y , δ_z 分别表示 x, y, z 的绝对误差限,即 $|\Delta x| \le \delta_x$, $|\Delta y| \le \delta_y$, $|\Delta z| \le \delta_z$, 则

z 的绝对误差限约为

$$\delta_z = |f_x(x,y)| \delta_x + |f_y(x,y)| \delta_y$$

z 的相对误差限约为

$$\frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \left| \frac{f_x(x,y)}{f(x,y)} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{f_y(x,y)}{f(x,y)} \right| \delta_y$$



例7 利用公式 $S = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$ 计算三角形面积. 现测得 $a = 12.5 \pm 0.01$, $b = 8.3 \pm 0.01$, $C = 30^{\circ} \pm 0.1^{\circ}$ 求计算面积时的绝对误差与相对误差.

解
$$\delta_S = \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} \right| \delta_a + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial b} \right| \delta_b + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial C} \right| \delta_C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| b \sin C \right| \delta_a + \frac{1}{2} \left| a \sin C \right| \delta_b + \frac{1}{2} \left| ab \cos C \right| \delta_C$$

$$a = 12.5, \ b = 8.3, \ C = 30^\circ, \ \delta_a = \delta_b = 0.01, \ \delta_C = \frac{\pi}{1800}$$
故绝对误差约为 $\delta_S = 0.13$

又 $S = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C = \frac{1}{2} \times 12.5 \times 8.3 \times \sin 30^{\circ} \approx 25.94$ 所以 S 的相对误差约为 $\frac{\delta_S}{|S|} = \frac{0.13}{25.94} \approx 0.5\%$

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例8 在直流电路中, 测得电压 U = 24 伏,相对误差为 0.3%; 测得电流 I = 6安,相对误差为 0.5%,求用欧姆定律计算电阻 R 时产生的相对误差和绝对误差.

解 由欧姆定律可知
$$R = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{24}{6} = 4$$
 (欧)

所以R的相对误差约为

$$\frac{\delta_R}{|R|} = \frac{\delta_U}{|U|} + \frac{\delta_I}{|I|} = 0.3 \% + 0.5 \% = 0.8 \%$$

R的绝对误差约为

$$\delta_R = |R| \times 0.8 \% = 0.032 \text{ (BK)}$$



内容小结

1. 空间曲线的切向量

1. 空间曲线的切向量 (1) 参数式情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ $z = \omega(t)$

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

(2) 一般式情况. 空间光滑曲线 Γ : $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0 \\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$

切向量 ①
$$\overrightarrow{T} = \left(\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)}\Big|_{M}, \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(z,x)}\Big|_{M}, \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)}\Big|_{M}\right)$$

③
$$\overrightarrow{T} = \overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2}$$
 其中
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

$$\overrightarrow{n_2} = (G_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), G_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), G_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

2. 曲面的法向量

- (1) 曲面方程为隐式F(x,y,z) = 0, 其法向量 $\vec{n} = \pm (F_x(x_0,y_0,z_0), F_y(x_0,y_0,z_0), F_z(x_0,y_0,z_0))$
- (2) 曲面方程为显式 z = f(x,y), 其法向量 $n = \pm (-f_x, -f_y, 1)$

思考题

1.前面当
$$J = \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,z)} \neq 0$$
 时推出了曲线Γ:

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0 \\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
的切向量为: $\vec{T} = \{1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0)\}$

或
$$\overrightarrow{T} = \left\{ \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,z)} \middle|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (z,x)} \middle|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,y)} \middle|_{M} \right\}$$

想一想,当
$$J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(z,x)} \neq 0$$
或 $J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} \neq 0$ 时,

曲线Γ的切向量是什么?



或
$$\overrightarrow{T} = \left\{ \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,z)} \middle|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (z,x)} \middle|_{M}, \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,y)} \middle|_{M} \right\}$$

2. 如果平面 $3x + \lambda y - 3z + 16 = 0$ 与椭球面 $3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ 相切,求 λ .

提示:设切点为 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$,则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6x_0}{3} = \frac{2y_0}{\lambda} = \frac{2z_0}{3} & (二法向量平行) \\ 3x_0 + \lambda y_0 - 3z_0 + 16 = 0 & (切点在平面上) \\ 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 16 & (切点在椭球面上) \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2$$

3. 设 f(u) 可微, 证明 曲面 $z = x f(\frac{y}{x})$ 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

$$\left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{M} (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{M} (y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

求出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{M}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{M}$,并证明原点的坐标满足上述方程.

4. 证明曲面F(x-my,z-ny)=0的所有切平面恒与定向量平行,其中F(u,v)可微.

分析 只须证曲面上任一点处的法向量与定向量垂直.

证 曲面上任一点的法向量

$$\overrightarrow{n} = (F_1', F_1' \cdot (-m) + F_2' \cdot (-n), F_2')$$

问题 观察一下,定向量是什么?

取定向量为 $\overline{l}=(m,1,n)$

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



备用题

例1-1 在曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ 上求一点,使此点的切线平行于平面 x + 2y + z = 4,并求出此切线方程.

解 曲线上任一点处的切向 量 $\overrightarrow{T} = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\}$, 平面的法线向量 $\overrightarrow{n} = \{1, 2, 1\}$,

因为切线与平面平行 ,所以 $\overrightarrow{T} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$,

故
$$\overrightarrow{T} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = 0$$
,

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad 1\times 1+2\times 2t+1\times 3t^2=0,$$

解得 $t = -1, t = -\frac{1}{3},$

$$x = t, y = t^{2}, z = t^{3}.$$

$$T = \{1, 2t, 3t^{2}\}$$

对应的点为

$$(-1,1,-1)$$
 \nearrow $(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{1}{27}).$

这两点处的切向量分别 为

$${1,-2,3}$$
及 ${1,-\frac{2}{3},\frac{1}{3}}$

故切线方程为

$$\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{3} \quad \cancel{Z} \quad \frac{x+\frac{1}{3}}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{9}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{z+\frac{1}{27}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

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例1-2 求曲线 $x = t - \sin t$, $y = 1 - \cos t$, $z = 4\sin\frac{t}{2}$ 在点 $M\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1, 1, 2\sqrt{2}\right)$ 处的切线方程和法平面 方程.

解 点 M 处的 切向量:

$$x'=1-\cos t, \ y'=\sin t, \ z'=2\cos\frac{t}{2},$$

点 $M\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1,1,2\sqrt{2}\right)$ 处对应的参数 $t=\frac{\pi}{2},$

当
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时, $x' = 1$, $y' = 1$, $z' = \sqrt{2}$,

故点 M处的切向量 $\overrightarrow{T} = \{1,1,\sqrt{2}\}.$



于是切线方程:

$$\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{1} = \frac{z - 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

法平面方程:

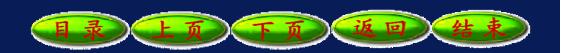
$$(x-\frac{\pi}{2}+1)+(y-1)+\sqrt{2}(z-2\sqrt{2})=0,$$

即

$$x + y + \sqrt{2}z - \frac{\pi}{2} - 4 = 0.$$

求空间曲线的切线(或法平面):

一求切点; 二求切向量.



例1-3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.

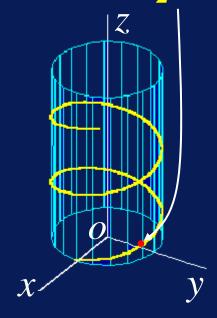
解 由于 $x' = -R\sin\varphi$, $y' = R\cos\varphi$, z' = k, 当 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,

对应的切向量为 $\overrightarrow{T} = (-R, 0, k)$,故

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

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

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





例2-1 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)处

的切线与法平面方程.

解 点 (1,1,1) 处两曲面的法向量为

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

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

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

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

法平面方程:
$$16(x-1)+9(y-1)-(z-1)=0$$

即
$$16x+9y-z-24=0$$



例3-1在曲面 $z = x^2 - y^2$ 上求一点,使该点处的 切平面平行于平面 2x - 2y - z + 3 = 0

解 易得,曲面上任意一点 的法向量

$$\overrightarrow{n} = (2x, -2y, -1).$$

已知平面的法线向量 $\overrightarrow{n_1} = (2,-2,-1)$,

应有
$$\vec{n}//\vec{n_1}$$
, 即 $\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-2y}{-2} = \frac{-1}{-1}$,

解之得
$$x=1$$
, $y=1$,

代入 $z = x^2 - y^2$, 得z = 0, 故所求点为(1,1,0).



例4-1 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. 证设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 为曲面上任意一点,

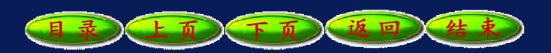
则该点处的法向量 $\overline{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}} \right\}.$

切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0) = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = (\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}).$$

注意到点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 在曲面上,



故
$$\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \sqrt{a}$$
.

于是切平面方程为

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = \sqrt{a},$$

 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{ax_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{ay_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{az_0}} = 1.$

切平面在各坐标轴上的 截距之和为

$$\sqrt{ax_0} + \sqrt{ay_0} + \sqrt{az_0} = \sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0})$$
$$= \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a.$$

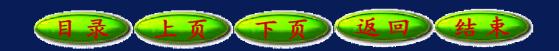
例4-2 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x$ 的切平面,使它垂直于平面 x - y - z = 0和 $x - y - \frac{z}{2} = 2$. 解 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 为曲面上的切点,

则切平面的法向量:

$$\vec{n} = (2x_0 - 1, 2y_0, 2z_0)$$

两已知平面的交线的方向向量:

$$\vec{n}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -1, 0)$$



依题意,
$$\vec{n}/|\vec{n}_1$$
 : $\frac{2x_0-1}{-1} = \frac{2y_0}{-1} = \frac{2z_0}{0}$ 故得 $y_0 = x_0 - \frac{1}{2}, z_0 = 0$

代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x$, 得切点:

$$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}+\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},0)$$
 \nearrow $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}+\frac{1}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},0)$.

:: 所求切平面方程为:



例4-3 确定正数 σ 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 $\frac{1}{n_1}$ / $\frac{1}{n_2}$,因此有

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

$$\therefore \quad x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2$$
又点 *M* 在球面上,故 $x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$
于是有 $\sigma = x_0 y_0 z_0 = \frac{a^3}{3\sqrt{3}}$