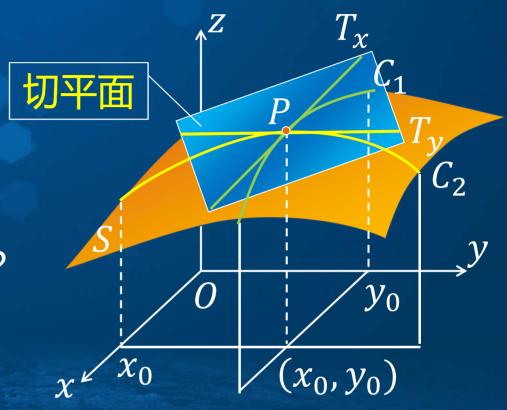
第69讲偏导数在几何上的应用

设z = f(x,y)具有一阶连续偏导数,称由切线 T_x 和 T_y 所确定的平面为曲面 S 在点 P 处的切平面.

- (1)函数f(x,y)具有一阶连续偏导数是否是存在切平面的必要条件?
- (2)切平面与曲面上通过P的其他曲线是否也贴近?



(3)如何得到一般曲面S: F(x, y, z) = 0的切平面方程?



曲面的切平面和法线

参数曲面的切平面

方程组所确定的空间曲线的切线





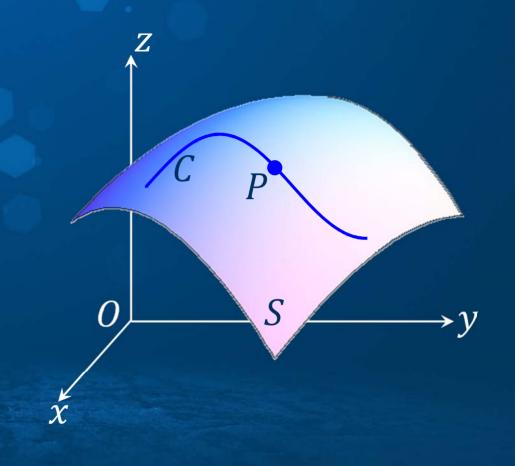
设有曲面S: F(x,y,z) = 0,其中F可微,C是曲面上通过点 $P(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的任意一条光滑曲线.

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)$$

令 t_0 是点P对应的参数,即

设曲线C的参数方程为

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









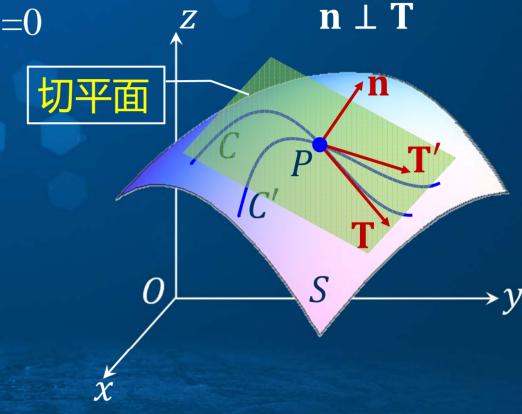
$$\mathbf{T} = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$$

——曲线C在P的切向量

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x', F_y', F_z')_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$

——曲面S在P的法向量

曲面S在P的切平面方程







特别地,当曲面S的方程为z = f(x,y)(其中f可微),令

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

则曲面S在点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的法向量为

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

于是曲面S在点P的切平面方程为:

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

法线方程为

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



例1 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 上点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面与法线方程.

例2 求旋转抛物线面 $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$ 在点(-1,1,3)处的切平面及法线方程.



设曲面由可微函数x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v)给出,试求参数为 (u_0, v_0) 所对应的曲面上的点 P_0 的切平面.

分别取 $u = u_0$ 与 $v = v_0$,由曲面的参数方程可得两条曲面上经过给定点的曲线:

$$\Gamma_1: x = x(u_0, v), y = y(u_0, v), z = z(u_0, v)$$

$$\Gamma_2: x = x(u, v_0), y = y(u, v_0), z = z(u, v_0)$$

则两曲线在 P_0 点的切向量分别为

$$\mathbf{T}_1 = (x_v(u_0, v_0), y_v(u_0, v_0), y_v(u_0, v_0))$$



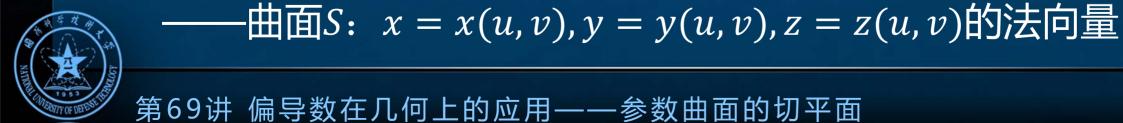


因此, 曲面在该点的法向量为

$$n = T_1 \times T_2$$
.

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix}_{(u_0, v_0)} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} y_u & z_u \\ y_v & z_v \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} z_u & x_u \\ z_v & x_v \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_u & y_u \\ x_v & y_v \end{pmatrix} \right)_{(u_0, v_0)}$$

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



例4 设曲面由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \sin u \cos v, \\ y = \sin u \sin v, (0 \le u \le \pi, 0 \le v \le 2\pi) \text{给} \\ z = \cos u. \end{cases}$ 出,试求该曲面在由参数 $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 确定的点处的切平面方程.

$$\begin{cases} x = \sin u \cos v, \\ y = \sin u \sin v, \\ z = \cos u. \end{cases} \qquad u = v = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$P(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$$



设空间曲线厂的向量值函数为

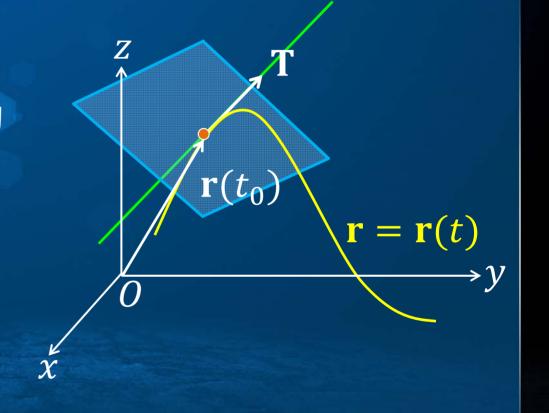
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$$

则在点 $(x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0))$ 处的切向量为

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

切线方程为

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



法平面方程为

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



设有空间曲线
$$\Gamma$$
: $\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0, \\ G(x,y,z) = 0. \end{cases}$ 当 $J = \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,z)} \neq 0$ 时,

$$\Gamma$$
 可表示为
$$\begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = y(x) & \text{切向量: } \mathbf{T} = \left(1, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}\right) \end{cases}$$

实际上
$$\mathbf{T} = (F_x', F_y', F_z') \times (G_x', G_y', G_z')$$

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



例5 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6, \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点P(1,1,-2)处的切线及法平面方程.

