## 第9章 f: 多元函数微分学的几何应用

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

#### **Outline**

1. 曲线的切线、法平面

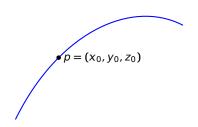
2. 曲面的切平面、法线



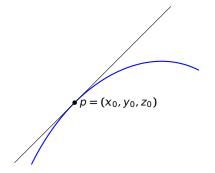
#### We are here now...

1. 曲线的切线、法平面

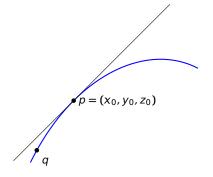
2. 曲面的切平面、法线

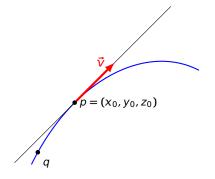




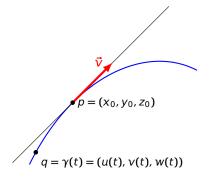


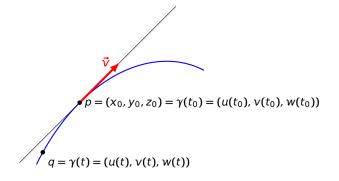




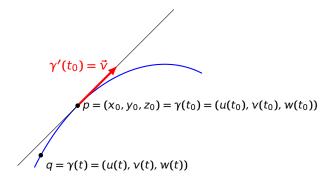




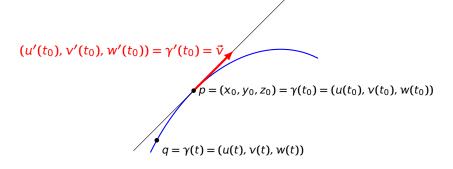




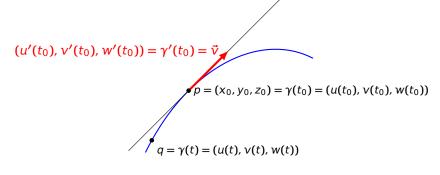






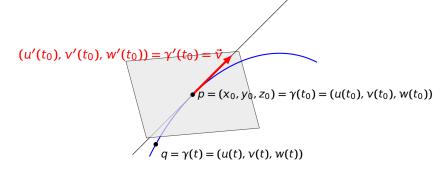






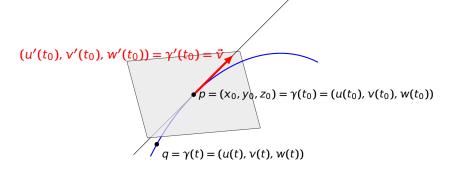
• 曲线的切线方程 
$$\frac{x-x_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{w'(t_0)}$$





• 曲线的切线方程 
$$\frac{x-x_0}{u'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{v'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{w'(t_0)}$$





• 曲线的切线方程 
$$\frac{x-x_0}{u'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{v'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{w'(t_0)}$$

• 曲线的法平面方程  $u'(t_0)(x-x_0)+v'(t_0)(y-y_0)+w'(t_0)(z-z_0)=0$ 



解

$$\gamma'(t) = ($$



解

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$



解

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$
  
 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$ 

解

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• 线的切线方程

• 曲线的法平面方程

解

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$
  
 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$ 

• 线的切线方程

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

解

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$
  
 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$ 

• 线的切线方程

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

$$1 \cdot (x-1) + 2 \cdot (y-1) + 3 \cdot (z-1) = 0$$

解

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$
  
 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$ 

● 线的切线方程

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

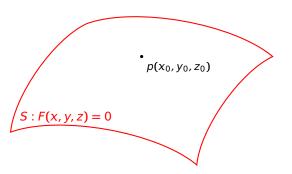
$$1 \cdot (x-1) + 2 \cdot (y-1) + 3 \cdot (z-1) = 0 \implies x + 2y + 3z - 6 = 0$$

#### We are here now...

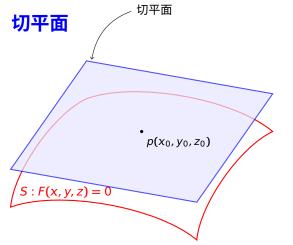
1. 曲线的切线、法平面

2. 曲面的切平面、法线

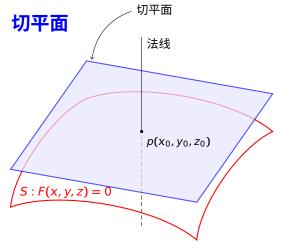
# 切平面



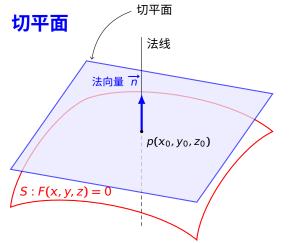


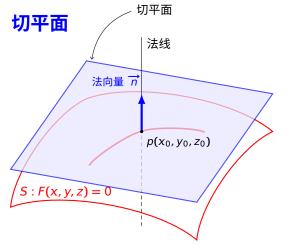




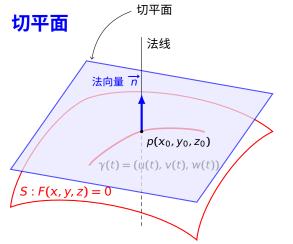


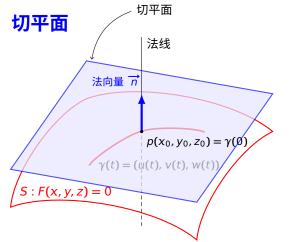


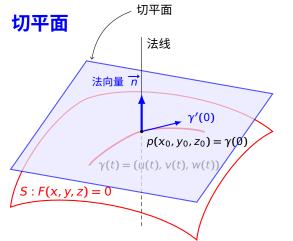


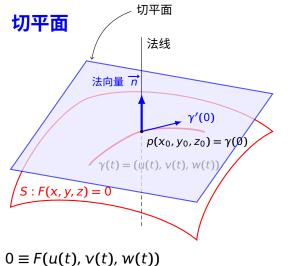




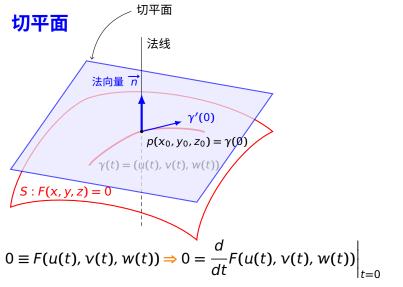




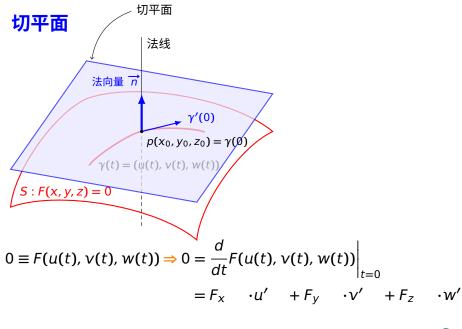






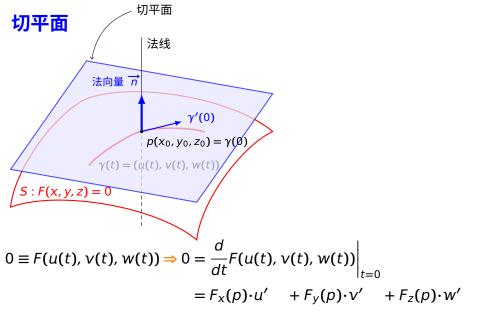






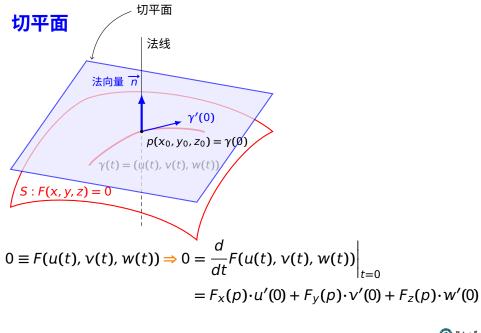


9f 几何应用



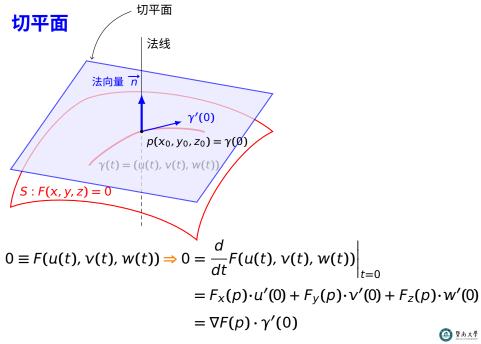


9f 几何应用



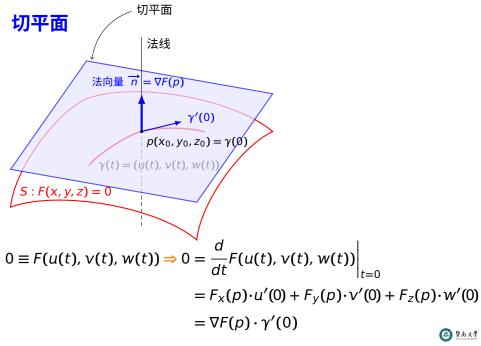


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法向量  $\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F(p)$  $\gamma'(0)$  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \gamma(\emptyset)$  $\gamma(t) = (u(t), v(t), w(t))$ S: F(x, y, z) = 0 $0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt} F(u(t), v(t), w(t))$  $= F_x(p) \cdot u'(0) + F_y(p) \cdot v'(0) + F_z(p) \cdot w'(0)$  $=\nabla F(p)\cdot \gamma'(0)$ 暨南大學 9f 几何应用

法线

切平面

切平面  $F_x(p)(x-x_0) + F_v(p)(y-y_0) + F_z(p)(z-z_0) = 0$ 

 $\gamma'(0)$  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \gamma(\emptyset)$  $\gamma(t) = (u(t), v(t), w(t))$ S:F(x,y,z)=0 $0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt} F(u(t), v(t), w(t))$  $= F_X(p) \cdot u'(0) + F_V(p) \cdot v'(0) + F_Z(p) \cdot w'(0)$  $=\nabla F(p)\cdot \gamma'(0)$ 🎑 暨南大學 9f 几何应用

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

法向量  $\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F(p)$ 

切平面

切平面  $F_x(p)(x-x_0) + F_v(p)(y-y_0) + F_z(p)(z-z_0) = 0$ 

在点(1,1,1)处的切平面  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \gamma(\emptyset)$ 及法线的方程.  $\gamma(t) = (\psi(t), v(t), w(t)),$ S:F(x,y,z)=0 $0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt} F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=0}$  $= F_X(p) \cdot u'(0) + F_V(p) \cdot v'(0) + F_Z(p) \cdot w'(0)$  $=\nabla F(p)\cdot \gamma'(0)$ 🕮 暨南大學 9f 几何应用

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

 $\gamma'(0)$ 

法向量  $\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F(p)$ 

切平面

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

例 求曲面  $3xy + z^2 = 4$ 

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^2 - 4$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^2 - 4,$$
  

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^2 - 4,$$
  
 $\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (3y, 3x, 2z),$ 

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^{2} - 4,$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_{x}, F_{y}, F_{z}) = (3y, 3x, 2z),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (3, 3, 2).$$

解

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^{2} - 4,$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_{x}, F_{y}, F_{z}) = (3y, 3x, 2z),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (3, 3, 2).$$

所以在点处的切平面方程为

解

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^{2} - 4,$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_{x}, F_{y}, F_{z}) = (3y, 3x, 2z),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (3, 3, 2).$$

所以在点处的切平面方程为

$$3(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0$$

解

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^{2} - 4,$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_{x}, F_{y}, F_{z}) = (3y, 3x, 2z),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (3, 3, 2).$$

所以在点处的切平面方程为

$$3(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x + 3y + 2z - 8 = 0$$

解

$$F(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^{2} - 4,$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_{x}, F_{y}, F_{z}) = (3y, 3x, 2z),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (3, 3, 2).$$

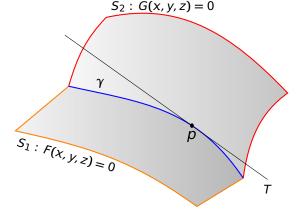
所以在点处的切平面方程为

$$3(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x + 3y + 2z - 8 = 0$$

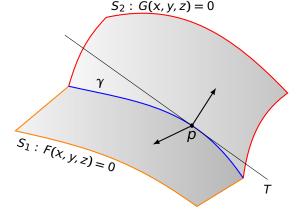
$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{2}$$

## 二元函数图形的切平面

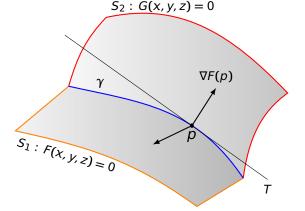


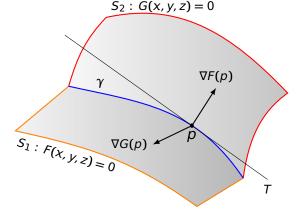




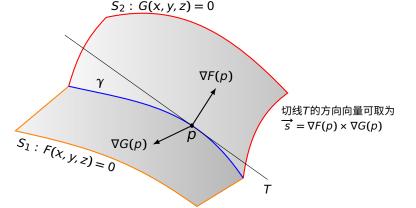


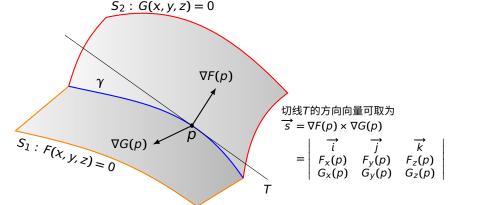


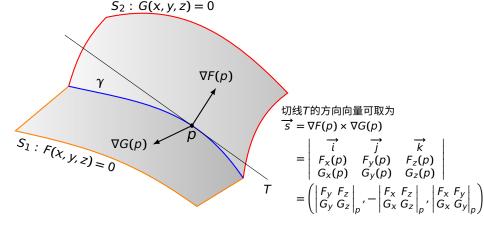




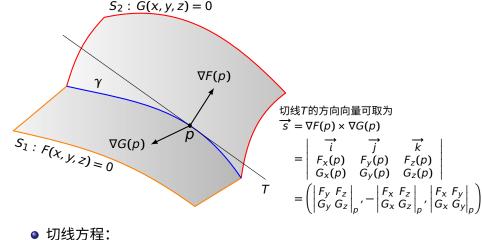






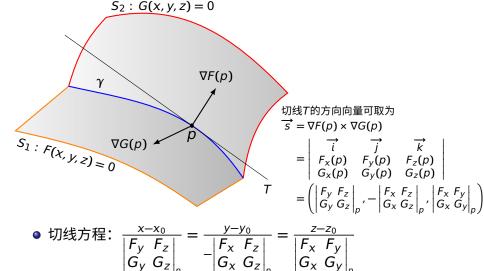






- 法平面方程:







9f 几何应用

• 法平面方程:
$$\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_D (x - x_0) - \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}_D (y - y_0) + \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_D (z - z_0) = 0$$

小结 曲线 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 上一点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处

• 切方向可取为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \nabla F(p) \times \nabla G(p) = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \left( \begin{vmatrix} F_y F_z \\ G_y G_z \end{vmatrix}_p, - \begin{vmatrix} F_x F_z \\ G_x G_z \end{vmatrix}_p, \begin{vmatrix} F_x F_y \\ G_x G_y \end{vmatrix}_p \right)$$

• 切线方程: 
$$\frac{x-x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p} = \frac{y-y_0}{-\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p} = \frac{z-z_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_p}$$

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



小结 曲线 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 上一点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处

切方向可取为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \nabla F(p) \times \nabla G(p) = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_{\chi} & F_{y} & F_{z} \\ G_{\chi} & G_{y} & G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p} = \left( \begin{vmatrix} F_{y}F_{z} \\ G_{y}G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p}, - \begin{vmatrix} F_{\chi}F_{z} \\ G_{\chi}G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p}, \begin{vmatrix} F_{\chi}F_{y} \\ G_{\chi}G_{y} \end{vmatrix}_{p} \right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{} = \nabla F(n) \times \nabla G$$

$$\overrightarrow{} = \nabla F(p) \times \nabla G$$

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

• 切线方程:  $\frac{x-x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_{v} & G_z \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{y-y_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{z-z_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}}$ 

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

小结 曲线 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
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切方向可取为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \nabla F(p) \times \nabla G(p) = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & F_{z} \\ G_{x} & G_{y} & G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p} = \left( \begin{vmatrix} F_{y}F_{z} \\ G_{y}G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p}, \begin{vmatrix} F_{z}F_{x} \\ G_{z}G_{x} \end{vmatrix}_{p}, \begin{vmatrix} F_{x}F_{y} \\ G_{x}G_{y} \end{vmatrix}_{p} \right)$$

• 切线方程: 
$$\frac{x-x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p} = \frac{y-y_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p} = \frac{z-z_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_p}$$

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} F_{y} & F_{z} \\ G_{y} & G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p} (x - x_{0}) - \begin{vmatrix} F_{x} & F_{z} \\ G_{x} & G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p} (y - y_{0}) + \begin{vmatrix} F_{x} & F_{y} \\ G_{x} & G_{y} \end{vmatrix}_{p} (z - z_{0})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x - x_{0} & y - y_{0} & z - z_{0} \\ F_{x}(p) & F_{y}(p) & F_{z}(p) \\ G_{x}(p) & G_{y}(p) & G_{z}(p) \end{vmatrix}$$



小结 曲线 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 上一点  $p(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处

切方向可取为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \nabla F(p) \times \nabla G(p) = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \left( \begin{vmatrix} F_y F_z \\ G_y G_z \end{vmatrix}_p, \begin{vmatrix} F_z F_x \\ G_z G_x \end{vmatrix}_p, \begin{vmatrix} F_x F_y \\ G_x G_y \end{vmatrix}_p \right)$$

- 切线方程:  $\frac{x-x_0}{|F_y|F_z|} = \frac{y-y_0}{|F_z|F_x|} = \frac{z-z_0}{|F_x|F_y|}$  $|G_y|G_y|_{G_y}$
- 法平面方程:

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} F_{y} & F_{z} \\ G_{y} & G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p} (x - x_{0}) - \begin{vmatrix} F_{x} & F_{z} \\ G_{x} & G_{z} \end{vmatrix}_{p} (y - y_{0}) + \begin{vmatrix} F_{x} & F_{y} \\ G_{x} & G_{y} \end{vmatrix}_{p} (z - z_{0})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x - x_{0} & y - y_{0} & z - z_{0} \\ F_{x}(p) & F_{y}(p) & F_{z}(p) \\ G_{x}(p) & G_{y}(p) & G_{z}(p) \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,-2,1)}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,-2,1)} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_0 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-3, 0, 3)$$

解 曲线在该点处的切线方向可取为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,-2,1)} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-3,0,3)$$

简单计,又不妨取为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = (1, 0, -1)$$

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所以

- 切线方程:
- 法平面方程:

解 曲线在该点处的切线方向可取为

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所以

- 切线方程:  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$
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- 切线方程:  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$
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$$1 \cdot (x-1) + 0 \cdot (y+2) + (-1) \cdot (z-1) = 0$$



解 曲线在该点处的切线方向可取为

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所以

• 切线方程: 
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$$1 \cdot (x-1) + 0 \cdot (y+2) + (-1) \cdot (z-1) = 0 \implies x-z = 0$$