第9章 f: 多元函数微分学的几何应用

数学系 梁卓滨

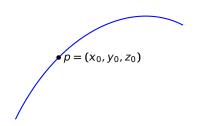
2018-2019 学年 II

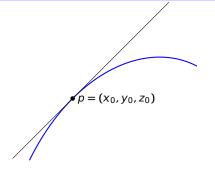


We are here now...

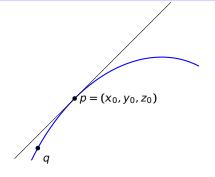
1. 曲线的切线、法平面

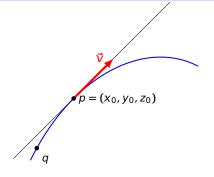
2. 曲面的切平面、法线

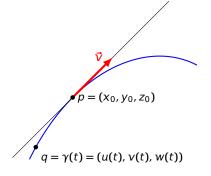


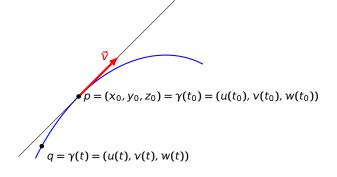




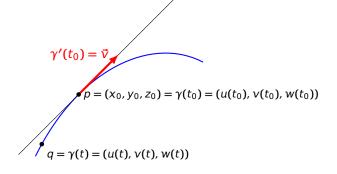




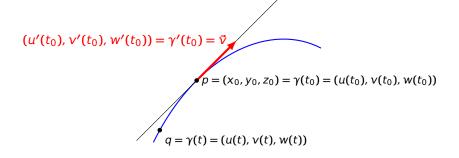














$$(u'(t_0), v'(t_0), w'(t_0)) = \gamma'(t_0) = \vec{v}$$

$$p = (x_0, y_0, z_0) = \gamma(t_0) = (u(t_0), v(t_0), w(t_0))$$

$$q = \gamma(t) = (u(t), v(t), w(t))$$

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



$$(u'(t_0), v'(t_0), w'(t_0)) = \gamma'(t_0) = \bar{v}$$

$$\rho = (x_0, y_0, z_0) = \gamma(t_0) = (u(t_0), v(t_0), w(t_0))$$

$$q = \gamma(t) = (u(t), v(t), w(t))$$

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



$$(u'(t_0), v'(t_0), w'(t_0)) = \gamma'(t_0) = \vec{v}$$

$$p = (x_0, y_0, z_0) = \gamma(t_0) = (u(t_0), v(t_0), w(t_0))$$

$$q = \gamma(t) = (u(t), v(t), w(t))$$

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

$$u'(t_0)(x-x_0) + v'(t_0)(y-y_0) + w'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$



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

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

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 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$

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- ->0H3 /35->0/3 [1
- 曲线的法平面方程

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

 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$

• 线的切线方程

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

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

 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$

• 线的切线方程

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

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

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

 $\gamma'(1) = (1, 2, 3)$

• 线的切线方程

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

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



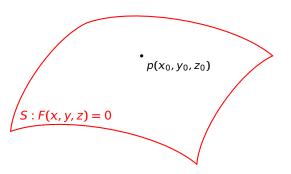
We are here now...

1. 曲线的切线、法平面

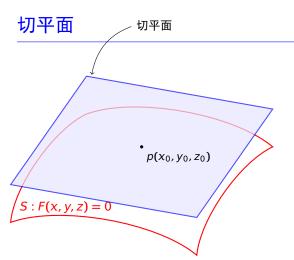
2. 曲面的切平面、法线

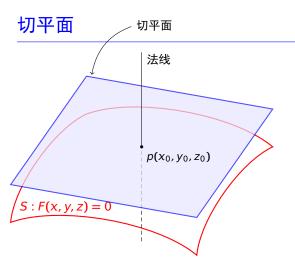


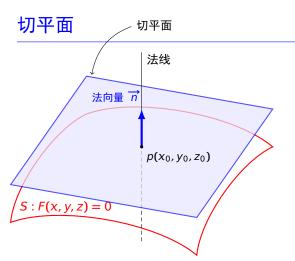
切平面

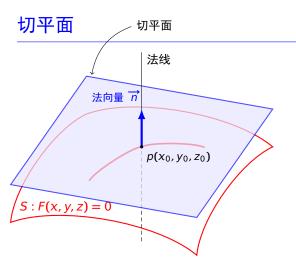


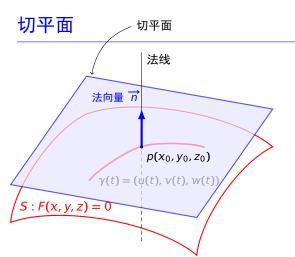


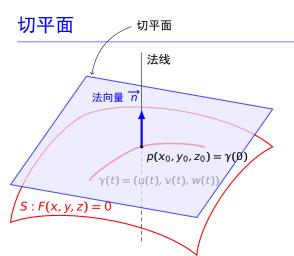


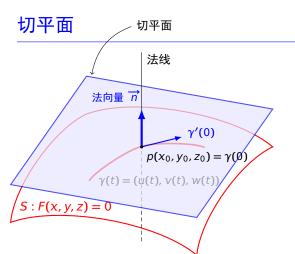


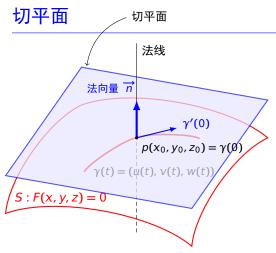


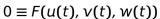


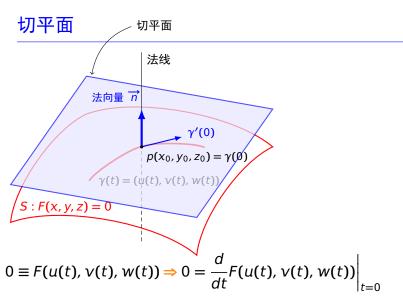




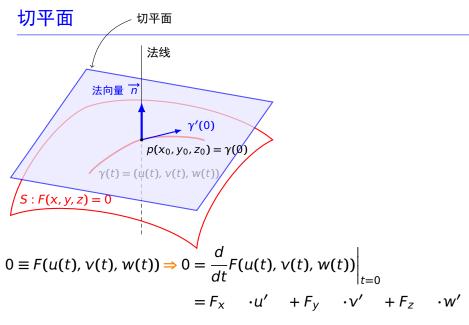




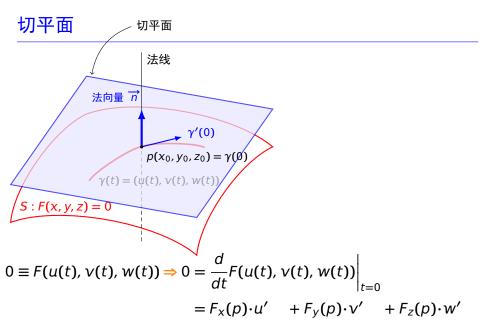


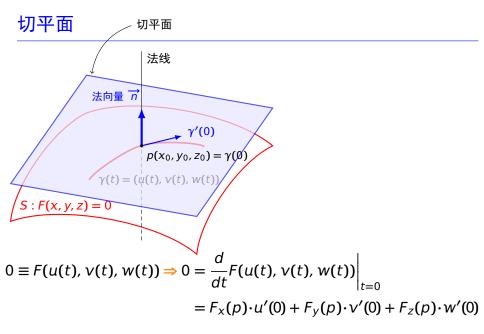




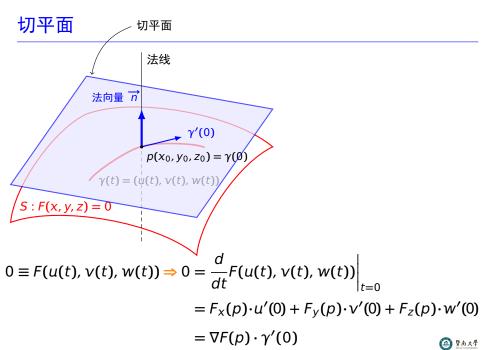


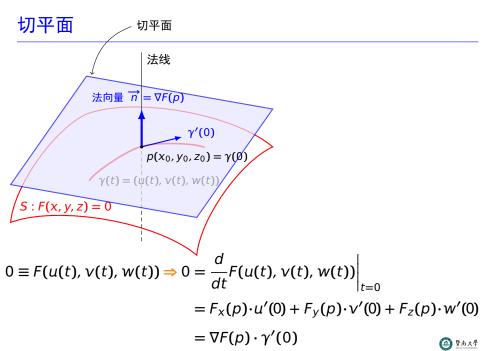


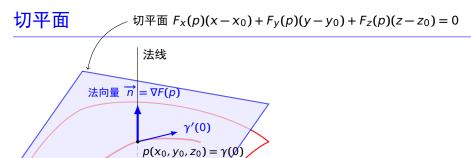








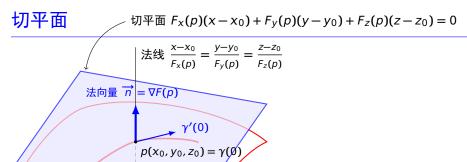




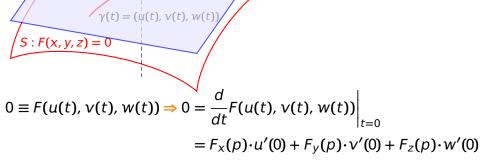
 $=\nabla F(p)\cdot \gamma'(0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= \gamma(\emptyset) \\
 \gamma(t) &= (u(t), v(t), w(t)) \\
 0 &\equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt} F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \\
 &= F_X(p) \cdot u'(0) + F_Y(p) \cdot v'(0) + F_Z(p) \cdot w'(0)
 \end{aligned}$$

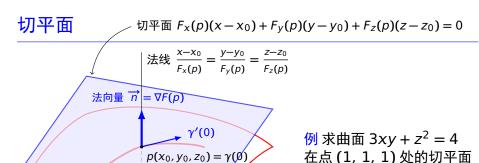




 $=\nabla F(p)\cdot \gamma'(0)$

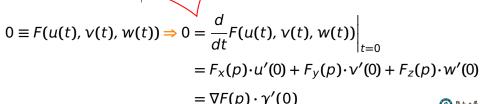






 $\gamma(t) = (\psi(t), v(t), w(t)),$

及法线的方程。



S: F(x, y, z) = 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

所以在点处的切平面方程为

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

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

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

所以在点处的切平面方程为

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

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

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

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

所以在点处的切平面方程为

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

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

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

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

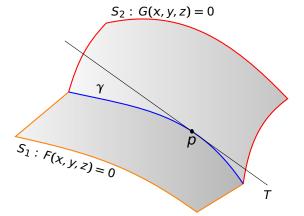
所以在点处的切平面方程为

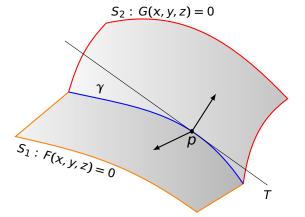
$$3(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x + 3y + 2z - 8 = 0$$

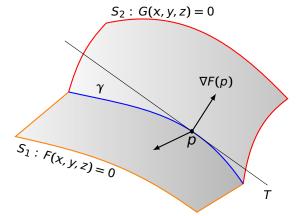
$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{2}$$

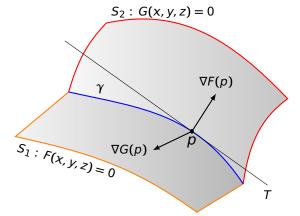


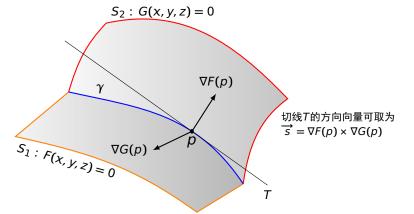
二元函数图形的切平面

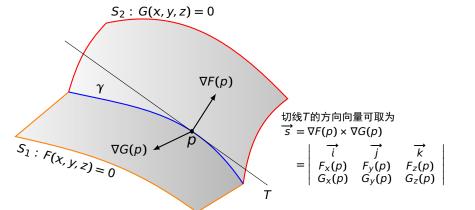


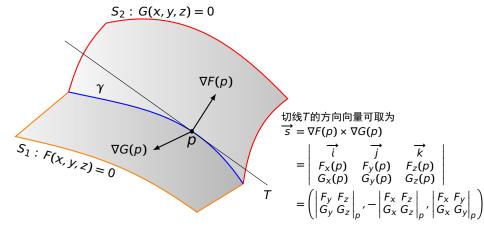


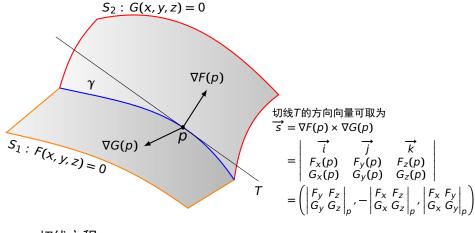








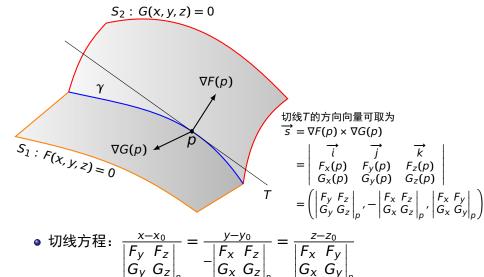




• 切线方程:

• 法平面方程:







$$S_2: G(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\nabla F(p)$$

$$\nabla G(p)$$

$$\nabla G(p$$

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

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

切线T的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s} = \nabla F(p) \times \nabla G(p)$

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

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

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

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

• 法平面方程:

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



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: $\frac{x-x_0}{|F_y|F_z|} = \frac{y-y_0}{-|F_x|F_z|} = \frac{z-z_0}{|F_x|F_y|}$

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

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:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_0}$$

法平面方程:

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

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



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:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{|F_y|F_z|} = \frac{y-y_0}{|F_z|F_x|} = \frac{z-z_0}{|F_x|F_y|}$$

● 法平面方程:

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

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



$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{array} \right|_{p}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_X & F_Y & F_Z \\ G_X & G_Y & G_Z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_X & F_Y & F_Z \\ G_X & G_Y & G_Z \end{vmatrix}_0 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-3, 0, 3)$$

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: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{1}$
 - 法平面方程:



解曲线在该点处的切线方向可取为

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简单计,又不妨取为

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

- 切线方程: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$
- 法平面方程:

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



解曲线在该点处的切线方向可取为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,-2,1)} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-3,0,3)$$
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- 切线方程: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{1}$
 - 法平面方程:

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

