## 第 9 章 f: 多元函数微分学的几何应用

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## 曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

$$L \quad \| \lim_{q \to p} \overrightarrow{pq} = 0 \| \lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{\overrightarrow{pq}}{t - t_0} = \left( \lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{u(t) - u(0)}{t - t_0}, \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{v(t) - v(0)}{t - t_0}, \right)$$

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

$$L_{pq} \quad \| \overrightarrow{pq} \| \frac{\overrightarrow{pq}}{t - t_0} = \left( \frac{u(t) - u(0)}{t - t_0}, \frac{v(t) - v(0)}{t - t_0}, \frac{w(t) - w(0)}{t - t_0} \right)$$

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

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

$$\frac{\chi}{u'(t_0)} = \frac{y}{v'(t_0)} = \frac{2}{w'(t_0)}$$

• 曲线的法平面方程

• 曲线的切线方程

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



例 求曲线  $\gamma(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$  在点 (1, 1, 1) (t = 1) 处的切线及法平面的方程。

解

$$\gamma'(t) = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$$
  
 $\gamma'(0) = (1, 2, 3)$ 

• 线的切线方程

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

• 曲线的法平面方程

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

例 求曲线  $\gamma(t) = (\frac{t}{1+t}, \frac{1+t}{t}, t^2)$  在对应于  $t_0 = 1$  的点处的切线及法平面的方程。

解

$$\gamma'(t) = \left(\frac{1}{(1+t)^2}, -\frac{1}{t^2}, 2t\right)$$
$$\gamma'(1) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, -1, 2\right)$$

• 线的切线方程

$$\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{y - 2}{-1} = \frac{z - 1}{2}$$

• 曲线的法平面方程

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot (x - \frac{1}{2}) + (-1) \cdot (y - 2) + 2 \cdot (z - 1) = 0$$



切平面  $F_X(p)(x-x_0) + F_Y(p)(y-y_0) + F_Z(p)(z-z_0) = 0$   $| 法线 \frac{x-x_0}{F_Y(p)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_Y(p)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_Y(p)}$ 

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

例 求曲面  $3xy + z^2 = 4$ 在点 (1, 1, 1) 处的切平 面及法线的方程。

$$\gamma'(0)$$

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

$$0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt}F(u(t))$$

 $0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt} F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Big|_{t=0}$  $= F_x(p) \cdot u'(0) + F_y(p) \cdot v'(0) + F_z(p) \cdot w'(0)$ 

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

例 求曲面  $3xy + z^2 = 4$  在点 (1, 1, 1) 处的切平面及法线的方程。

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

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

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

所以在点处的切平面方程为

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

法线方程为

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



例 求椭圆抛物面  $z = 2x^2 + y^2 - 1$  在点 (2, 1, 8) 处的切平面及法线的方程。

$$F(x, y, z) = 2x^{2} + y^{2} - z - 1,$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \nabla F = (F_{x}, F_{y}, F_{z}) = (4x, 2y, -1),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}|_{(2, 1, 8)} = (8, 2, -1).$$

所以在点处的切平面方程为

$$8(x-2) + 2(y-1) + (-1)(z-8) = 0 \implies 8x + 2y - z - 10 = 0$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-2}{8} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-8}{-1}$$



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

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

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

 $= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ F_{\chi}(p) & F_{y}(p) & F_{z}(p) \\ G_{\chi}(p) & G_{y}(p) & G_{z}(p) \end{array} \right|$ 

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

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

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

• 法平面方程:

安平田万程:
$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p (x - x_0) - \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_z \\ G_x & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p (y - y_0) + \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_p (z - z_0)$$

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

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

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

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

所以

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

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- 法平面方程:

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

例 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 曲线在该点处的切线方向可取为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_p = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2x - 3 & 2y & 2z \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}_{(1,1,1)} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (16, 9, -1)$$

所以

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

• 法平面方程: 
$$16 \cdot (x-1) + 9 \cdot (y-1) + (-1) \cdot (z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 16x + 9y - z - 24 = 0$$

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