

Outline

1. 曲线的切线、法平面

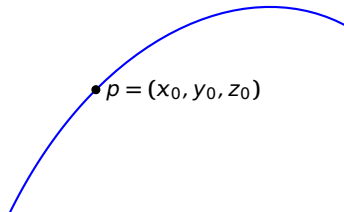
2. 曲面的切平面、法线

We are here now...

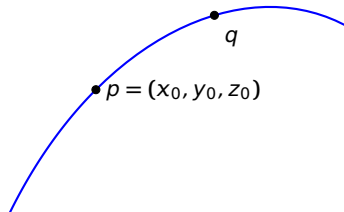
1. 曲线的切线、法平面

2. 曲面的切平面、法线

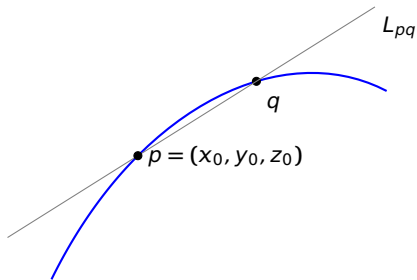
曲线的切线方程、法平面方程



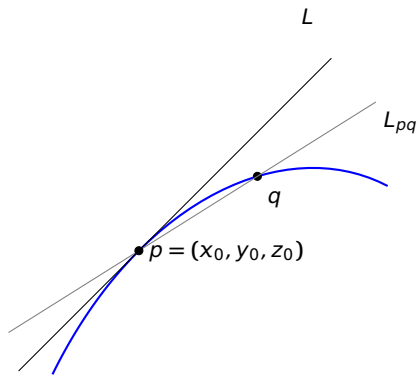
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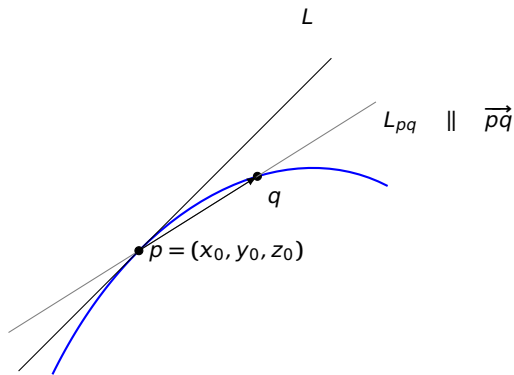
曲线的切线方程、法平面方程



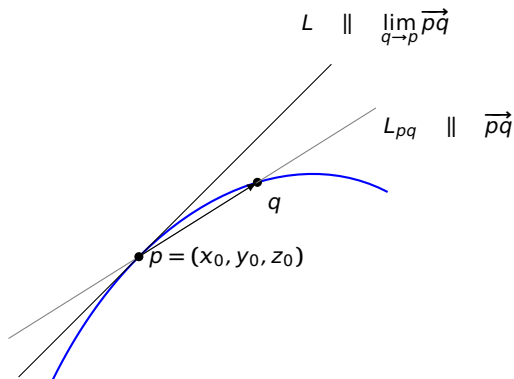
曲线的切线方程、法平面方程



曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

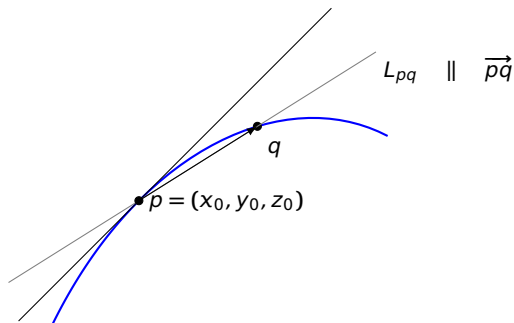


曲线的切线方程、法平面方程



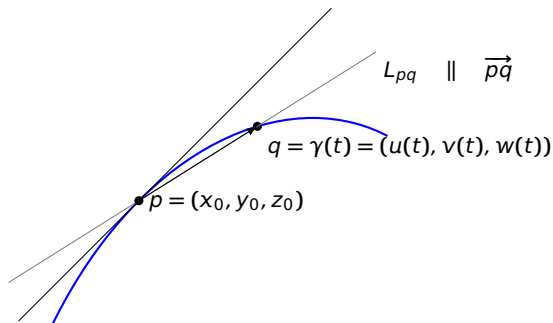
曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

$$L \parallel \lim_{q \rightarrow p} \vec{pq} = 0$$



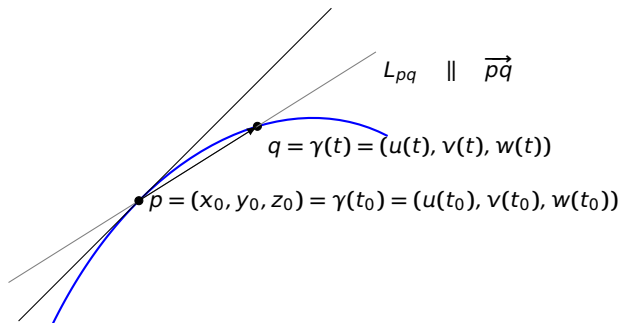
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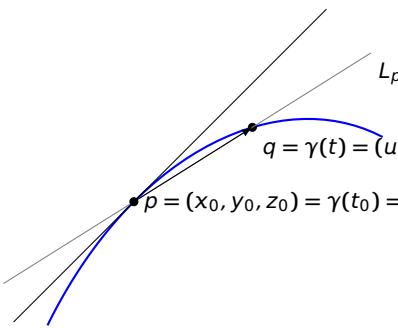


曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

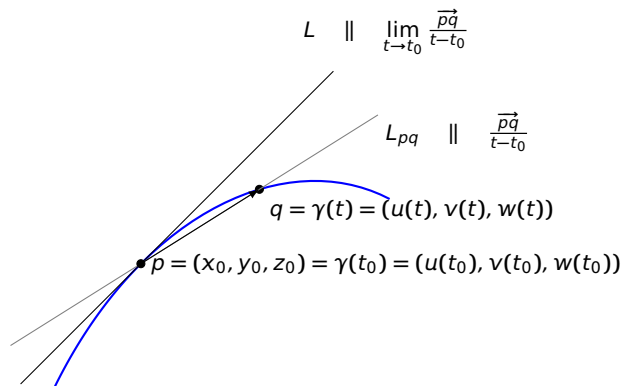
$$L \parallel \lim_{q \rightarrow p} \overrightarrow{pq} = 0$$

$$L_{pq} \parallel \frac{\overrightarrow{pq}}{t-t_0}$$

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

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


曲线的切线方程、法平面方程



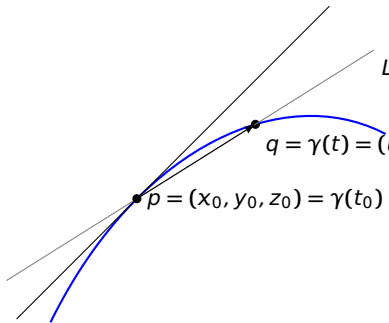
曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

$$L \parallel \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{pq}}{t-t_0}$$

$$L_{pq} \parallel \frac{\vec{pq}}{t-t_0} = \left(\frac{u(t)-u(t_0)}{t-t_0}, \frac{v(t)-v(t_0)}{t-t_0}, \frac{w(t)-w(t_0)}{t-t_0} \right)$$

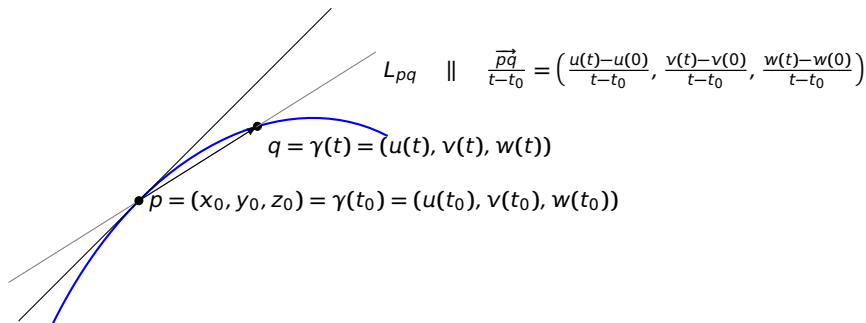
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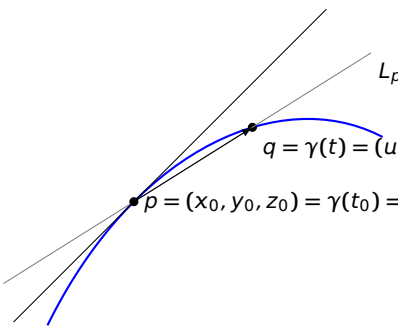


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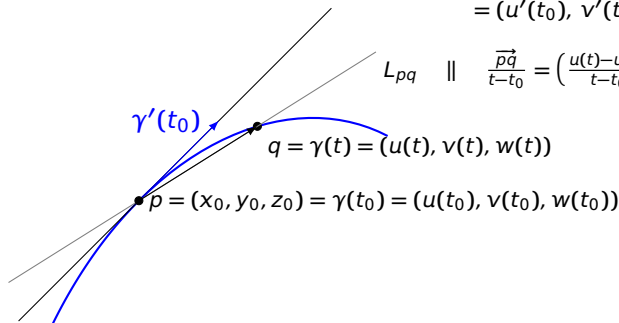
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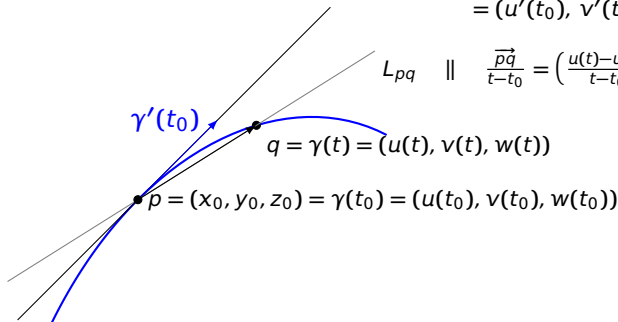
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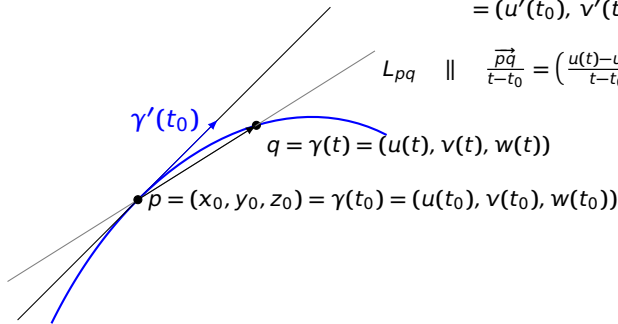


- 曲线的切线方程

曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

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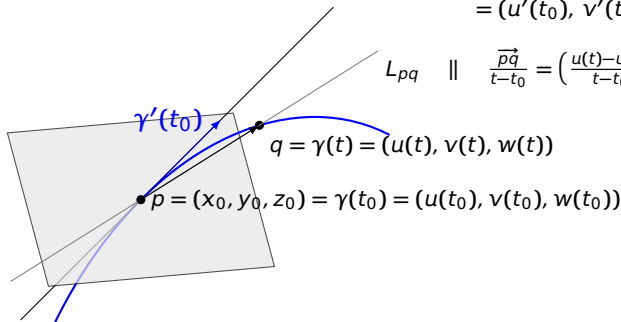
- 曲线的切线方程

$$\frac{x - x_0}{u'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{v'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{w'(t_0)}$$

曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

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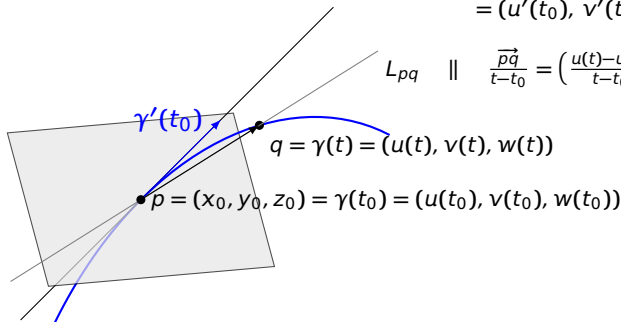
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- 曲线的切线方程

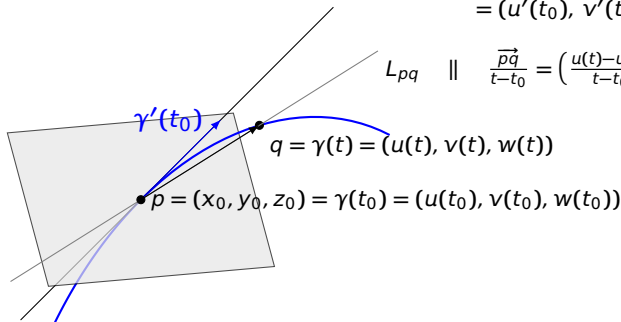
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曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

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- 曲线的切线方程

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- 曲线的法平面方程

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

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。

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- 线的切线方程
- 曲线的法平面方程

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

- 曲线的法平面方程

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- 曲线的法平面方程

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

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- 曲线的法平面方程

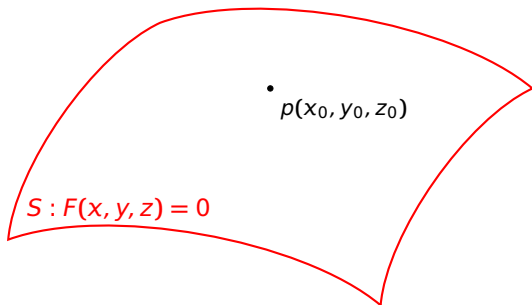
$$1 \cdot (x-1) + 2 \cdot (y-1) + 3 \cdot (z-1) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x + 2y + 3z - 6 = 0$$

We are here now...

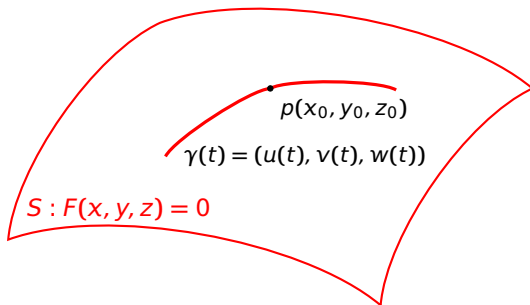
1. 曲线的切线、法平面

2. 曲面的切平面、法线

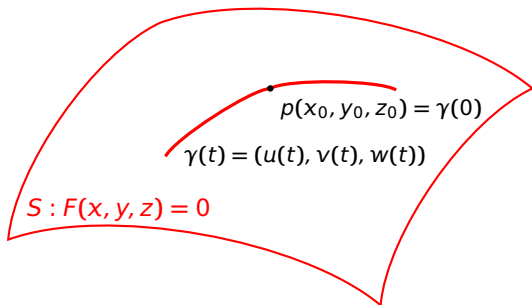
切平面



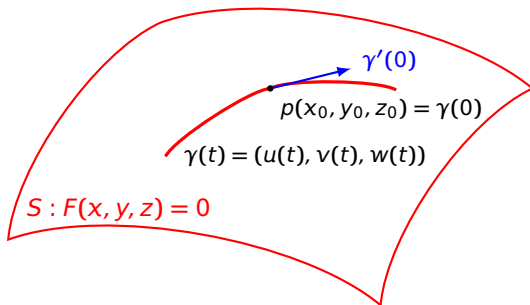
切平面



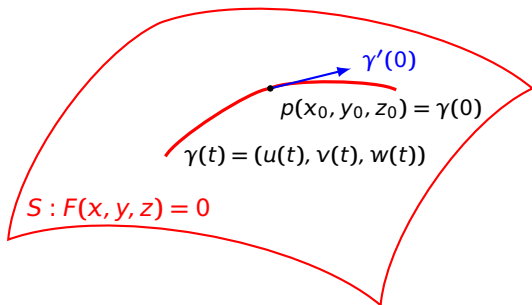
切平面



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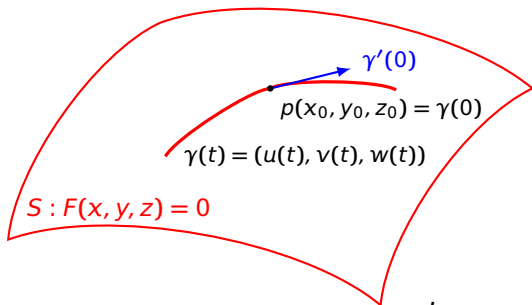


切平面



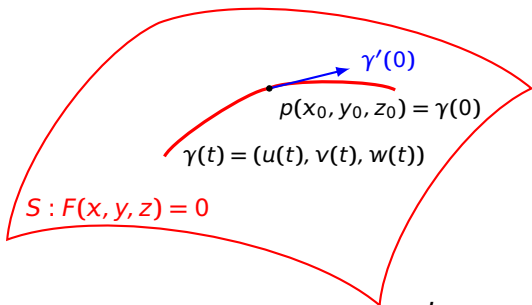
$$0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t))$$

切平面



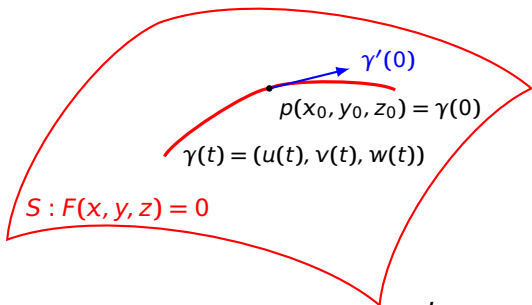
$$0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Rightarrow 0 = \left. \frac{d}{dt} F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \right|_{t=0}$$

切平面



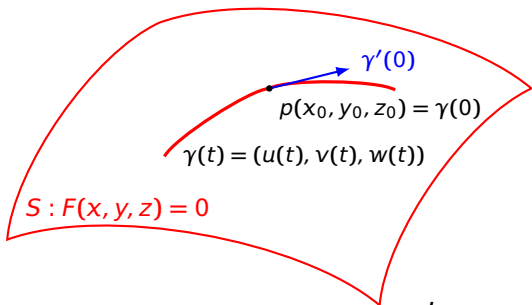
$$\begin{aligned} 0 \equiv F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) &\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt} F(u(t), v(t), w(t)) \Big|_{t=0} \\ &= F_x \cdot u' + F_y \cdot v' + F_z \cdot w' \end{aligned}$$

切平面



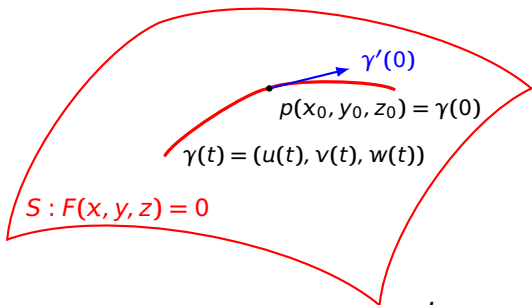
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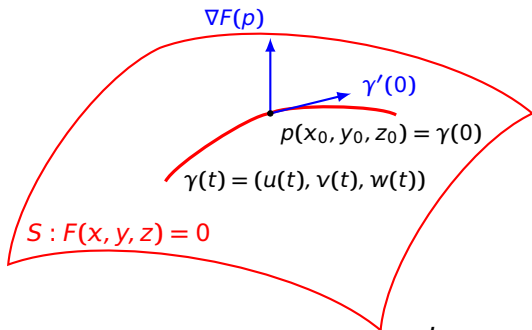
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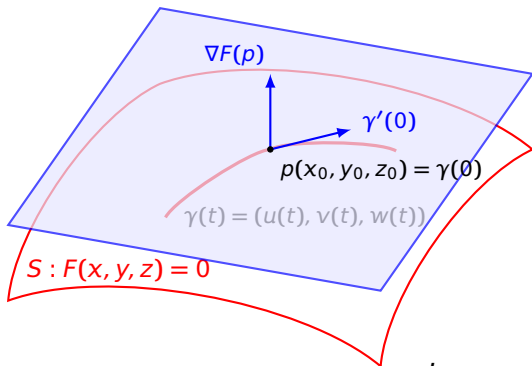
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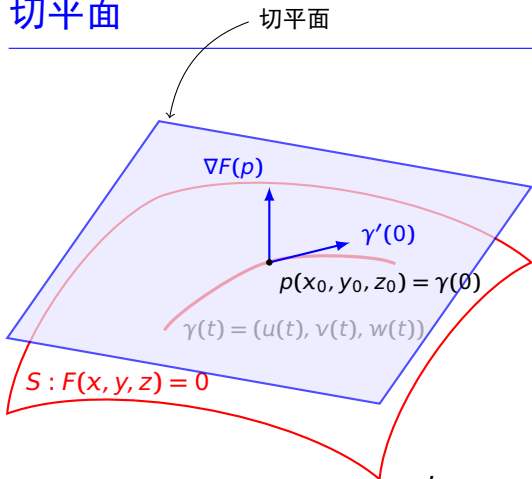
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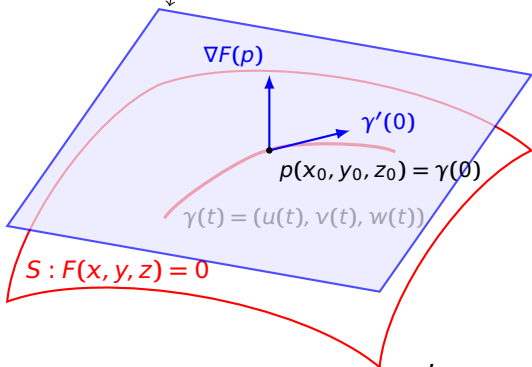
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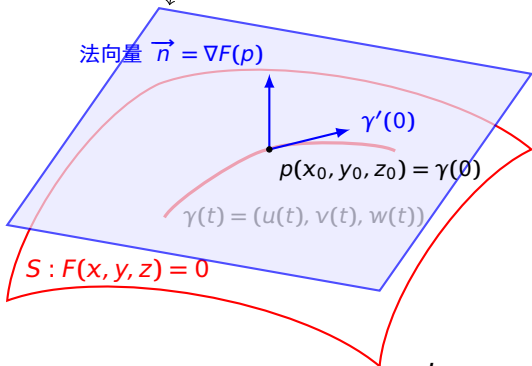
切平面 $F_x(p)(x - x_0) + F_y(p)(y - y_0) + F_z(p)(z - z_0) = 0$



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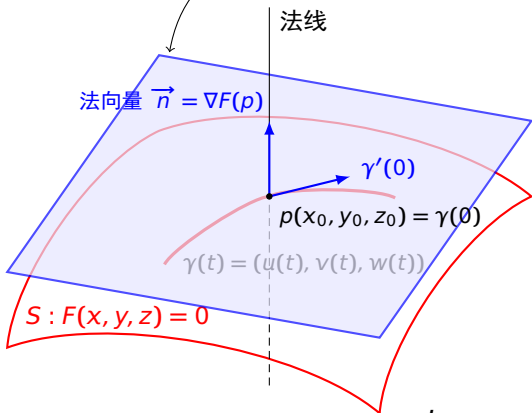
$$\text{切平面 } F_x(p)(x - x_0) + F_y(p)(y - y_0) + F_z(p)(z - z_0) = 0$$



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

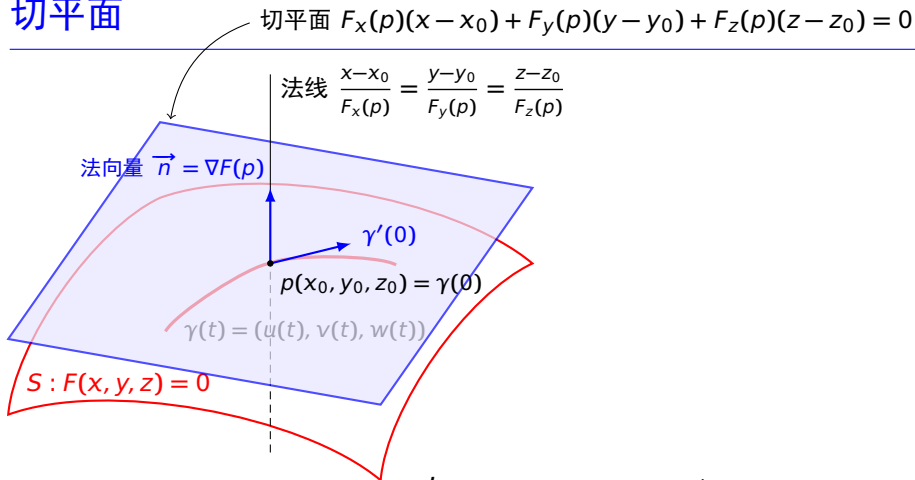
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切平面

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

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

法向量 $\vec{n} = \nabla F(p)$

 $\gamma'(0)$
$$p(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \gamma(0)$$
$$\gamma(t) = (u(t), v(t), w(t))$$
$$S : F(x, y, z) = 0$$

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

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所以在点处的切平面方程为

法线方程为

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

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

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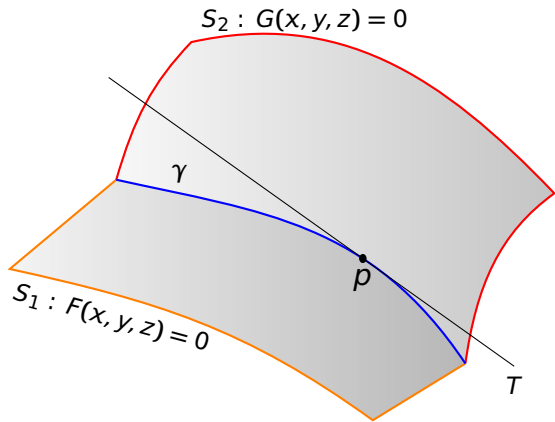
$$\vec{n}|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (3, 3, 2).$$

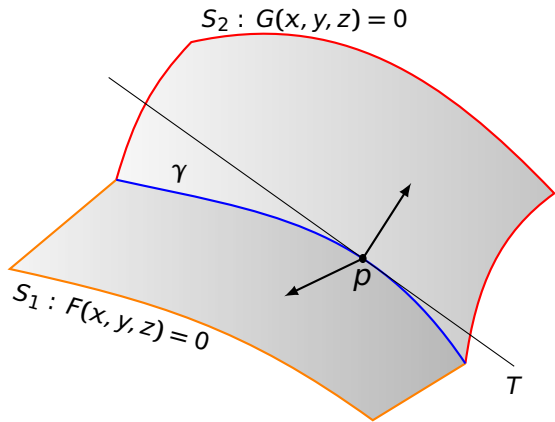
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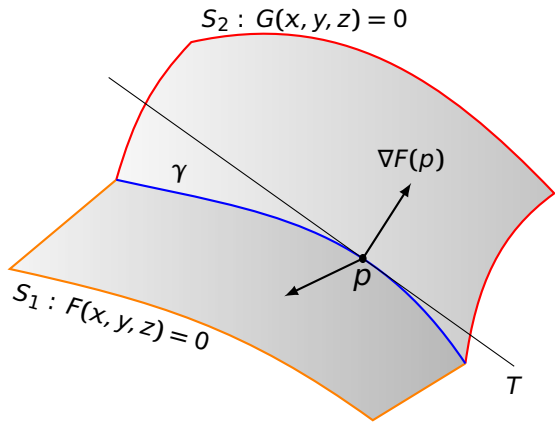
$$3(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3x + 3y + 2z - 8 = 0$$

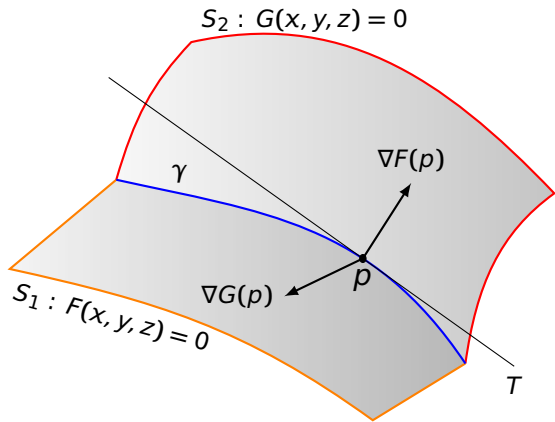
法线方程为

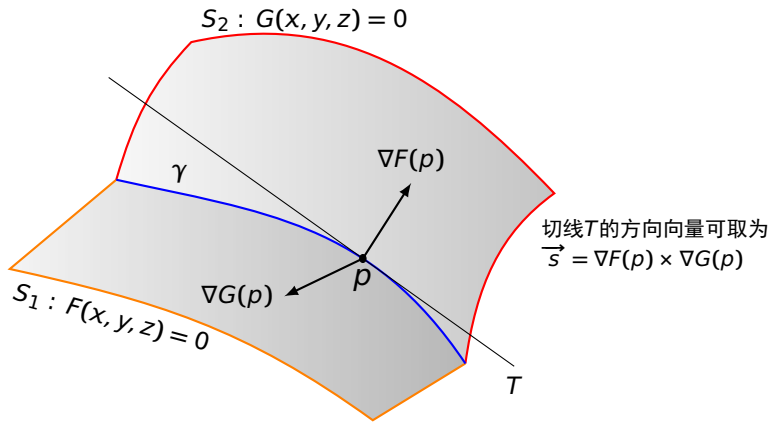
$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{2}$$

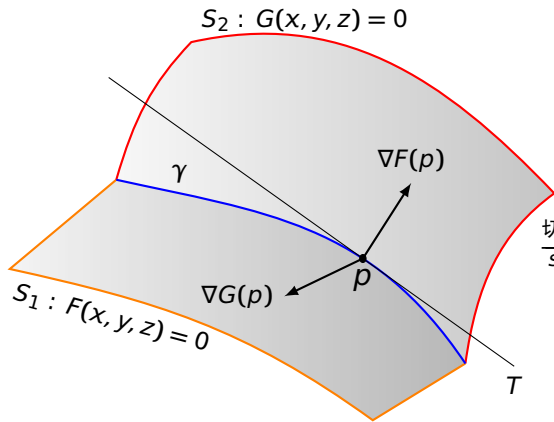






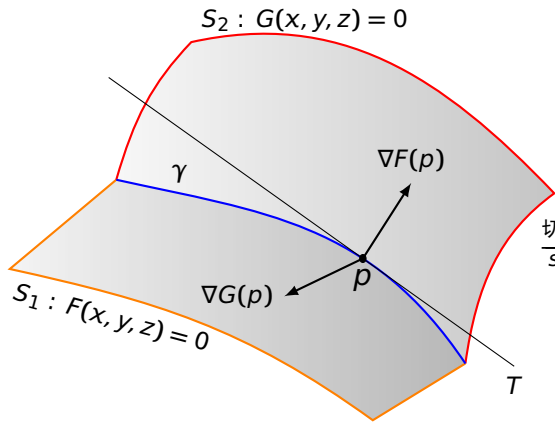






切线 T 的方向向量可取为
 $\vec{s} = \nabla F(p) \times \nabla G(p)$

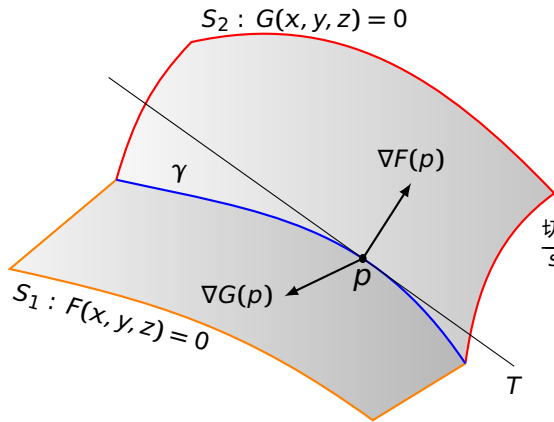
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x(p) & F_y(p) & F_z(p) \\ G_x(p) & G_y(p) & G_z(p) \end{vmatrix}$$



切线 T 的方向向量可取为

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

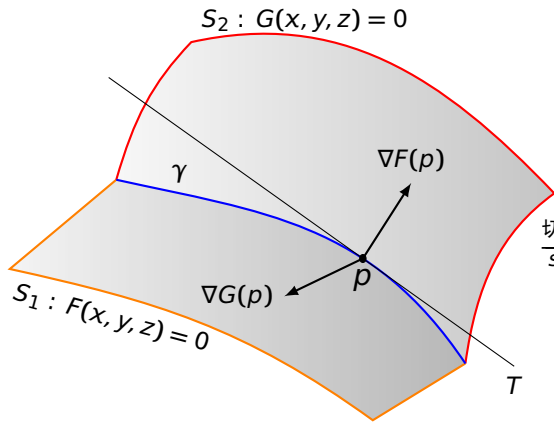


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- 切线方程:
- 法平面方程:



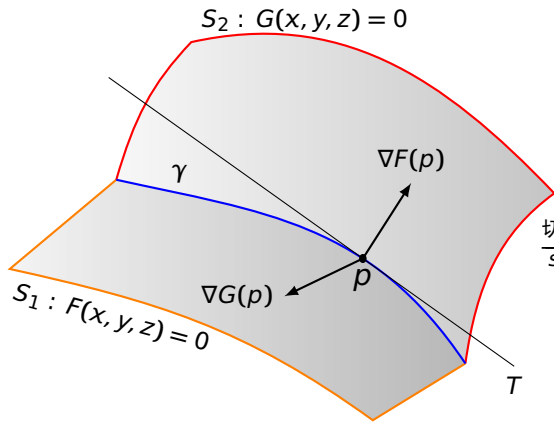
切线T的方向向量可取为

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- 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:



切线 T 的方向向量可取为

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

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• 法平面方程:

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

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

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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

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解 曲线在该点处的切线方向可取为

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

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

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

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

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

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

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简单计，又不妨取为

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