

# 第 9 章 $f$ : 多元函数微分学的几何应用

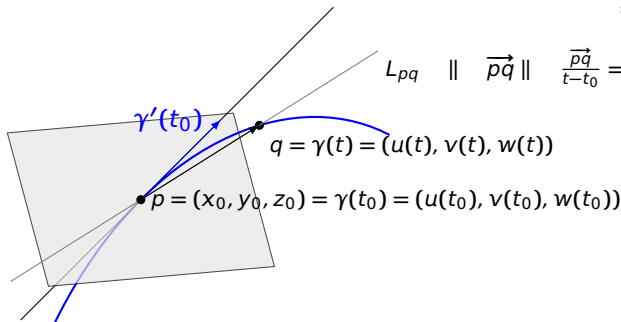
数学系 梁卓滨

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# 曲线的切线方程、法平面方程

$$L \parallel \lim_{q \rightarrow p} \vec{pq} = 0 \parallel \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\vec{pq}}{t-t_0} = \left( \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{u(t)-u(t_0)}{t-t_0}, \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{v(t)-v(t_0)}{t-t_0}, \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{w(t)-w(t_0)}{t-t_0} \right) = (u'(t_0), v'(t_0), w'(t_0)) = \gamma'(t_0)$$

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



- 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

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

**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**

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

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

- 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

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

**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**

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

$$\gamma'(1) = (\frac{1}{4}, -1, 2)$$

- 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

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。

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

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

**解**

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

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

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

所以在点处的切平面方程为

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

法线方程为

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

**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。

**解**

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

$$\vec{n} = \nabla F = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (4x, 2y, -1),$$

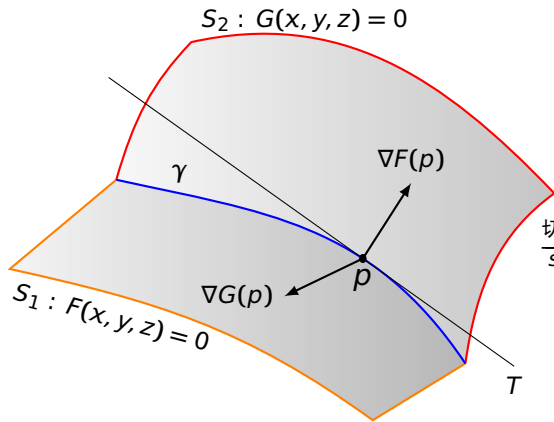
$$\vec{n}|_{(2, 1, 8)} = (8, 2, -1).$$

所以在点处的切平面方程为

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

法线方程为

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



切线 $T$ 的方向向量可取为

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

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

• 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:

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



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

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

- 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:

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

**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

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

所以

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

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

**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:  $16 \cdot (x-1) + 9 \cdot (y-1) + (-1) \cdot (z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 16x + 9y - z - 24 = 0$