Review

• 隐函数求导 $F: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m, (x, y) \mapsto F(x, y),$ 若 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ 可逆,则F(x, y) = 0确定隐 "函数"y = y(x),求 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ 时有两种方法:

(1) 套用定理:
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$$
.

求Jaccobi矩阵 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ 时 x, y 相互独立!

(2) 将F(x,y) = 0中y视为y = y(x),利用复合映射的链式法则,方程组 F(x,y(x)) = 0两边对x求Jaccobi矩阵.

Remark: 对具体的例子,不必死记硬背隐函数定理中的公式,只要将某些变量视为其它变量的隐函数,再利用复合函数的求导法则即可.

Remark: m个方程确定m个隐函数,将某m个变量看成函数,其它变量相互独立.

• 逆映射的Jacobi矩阵 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \left(\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}\right)^{-1}$

§ 4. 空间曲面和曲线

曲线
$$y = f(x)$$
在 x_0 可导,即
$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0),$$
$$x \to x_0$$
时.

则曲线y = f(x)在 x_0 的切线方程为

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0).$$

以直代曲:

以全微分代替函数值的改变量.

类比曲线的情形,曲面z = g(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微,即

$$z - z_0 = g'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + g'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$+ o(\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}),$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x, y) \to (x_0, y_0) \text{ iff.}$$

则曲面z = g(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的切平面方程为:

$$z-z_0=g'_x(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0)+g'_y(x_0,y_0)(y-y_0).$$

1. 参数方程下空间曲线的切线

空间
$$C^1$$
曲线 $L: \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$

Def.
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \mathbf{r}}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}, \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t} \right)$$
$$= \left(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t) \right).$$

Def. 若 $\mathbf{r}'(t_0) \neq 0$,则称 $\mathbf{r}(t_0)$ 为曲线 $L: \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$ 的正则点.

Question.正则点的意义(几何意义、逆映射定理).

Remark1: (几何意义) T= $\frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|}$ 为曲线L在点 $\mathbf{r}(t)$

处的单位切向量.

Remark2: L在 $r(t_0)$ 处的切线方程为

$$(x(\tau), y(\tau), z(\tau))^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{r}(t_0) + \tau \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t_0).$$

Remark3: (物理意义)设质点的位移为r(t),则速度为r'(t),加速度为r''(t).

Remark4: r'(t)既反映了r(t)在长度上的变化,又反映了r(t)在方向上的变化.



2. 参数方程下曲面的切平面

设曲面S的参数方程为r = r(u, v),即

S:
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}$$

Def. r(u,v)连续可微, $\kappa r_0 = r(u_0,v_0)$ 为曲面S的正

则点,若rank
$$\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}\Big|_{(u_0,v_0)} = 2.$$

Question.正则点的意义(几何意义、逆映射定理).

Question. 求曲面S在正则点 r_0 处的切平面 Π .

考虑S上两条特殊的光滑曲线:

$$\ell_1$$
:r = r(u, ν_0), ℓ_2 :r = r(ν_0 , ν).

$$\ell_1$$
在 \mathbf{r}_0 的切向量为 $\mathbf{r}'_u(u_0,v_0) = (x'_u, y'_u, z'_u)|_{(u_0,v_0)}$,

$$\ell_2$$
在 \mathbf{r}_0 的切向量为 $\mathbf{r}'_v(u_0,v_0) = (x'_v,y'_v,z'_v)|_{(u_0,v_0)}$.

$$\operatorname{rank} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v)} \bigg|_{(u_0, v_0)} = 2, r'_u(u_0, v_0) 与 r'_v(u_0, v_0) 不平行,$$

则 Π 过点 \mathbf{r}_0 ,由 $\mathbf{r}_u'(u_0,v_0)$ 与 $\mathbf{r}_v'(u_0,v_0)$ 张成.故

•S的切平面
$$\Pi$$
: $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0 = s\mathbf{r}_u' + t\mathbf{r}_v'$,

•S在
$$r_0$$
的法向量: $\vec{n} = (\mathbf{r}'_u \times \mathbf{r}'_v)|_{(u_0, v_0)}$

Remark. S:z = f(x,y)可以看成以x,y为参数的曲面 x = x, y = y, z = f(x,y).

于是在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处

$$\mathbf{r}'_{x} = (1, 0, f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}))^{\mathrm{T}}, \mathbf{r}'_{y} = (0, 1, f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}))^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

•切平面为 Π : $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + t \\ y = y_0 + s \\ z = z_0 + t f_x'(x_0, y_0) + s f_y'(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$

$$\mathbb{B} z = z_0 + f_x'(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y'(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0).$$

•法向量 $\vec{n} = (-f'_x(x_0, y_0), -f'_y(x_0, y_0), 1)^T$

大球面 $\begin{cases} x = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin \varphi \sin \theta \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 0 \le \varphi \le \pi \\ 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$ 在 $\varphi = \pi/6$,

 $\theta = \pi/3$ 的切平面和法向量.

当 $\varphi=\pi/6$, $\theta=\pi/3$ 时, $(x,y,z)=(a/4,\sqrt{3}a/4,\sqrt{3}a/2)$, $\mathbf{r}'_{\varphi}=(\sqrt{3}a/4,3a/4,-a/2)$, $\mathbf{r}'_{\theta}=(-\sqrt{3}a/4,a/4,0)$.

$$\vec{n} // (\mathbf{r}'_{\varphi} \times \mathbf{r}'_{\theta}) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \sqrt{3}a/4 & 3a/4 & -a/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}a/4 & a/4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n}$$
 // $(1/8, \sqrt{3}/8, \sqrt{3}/4)$.

切平面方程为

$$(x-a/4, y-\sqrt{3}a/4, z-\sqrt{3}a/2) \cdot \vec{n} = 0,$$

即

$$x + \sqrt{3}y + 2\sqrt{3}z - 4a = 0$$



3. 一般方程下曲面的切平面

设 $S:F(x,y,z)=0, F(x_0,y_0,z_0)=0.$ 求曲面S在点 r_0

 $=(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的法线和切平面.

若S:z = f(x,y)是F(x,y,z) = 0确定的隐函数,则

$$f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = -\frac{F'_{x}}{F'_{z}}\Big|_{\mathbf{r}_{0}}, f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = -\frac{F'_{y}}{F'_{z}}\Big|_{\mathbf{r}_{0}}.$$

 \bullet S在 r_0 的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (-f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}), -f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}), 1)^{T} = \left(\frac{F'_{x}}{F'_{z}}, \frac{F'_{y}}{F'_{z}}, 1\right)^{T}$$

$$\mathbb{R}\vec{n} // \operatorname{grad}F(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}).$$

•S在r。的切平面方程为

$$(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \cdot \operatorname{grad} F(\mathbf{r}_0) = 0$$

即

$$(x-x_0)F'_x(\mathbf{r}_0)+(y-y_0)F'_y(\mathbf{r}_0)+(z-z_0)F'_z(\mathbf{r}_0)=0.$$

•S在 r_0 的法线方程为 $r = r_0 + t \cdot gradF(r_0)$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + F'_x(\mathbf{r}_0)t \\ y = y_0 + F'_y(\mathbf{r}_0)t \\ x = z_0 + F'_z(\mathbf{r}_0)t. \end{cases}$$

例:球面 $S_1:x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与锥面 $S_2:x^2 + y^2 = a^2z^2$

正交(即交点处的法向量相互垂直).

证明:记
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$$
,

$$G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2.$$

交点(x,y,z)处 S_1 与 S_2 的法向量分别为

$$\operatorname{grad} F(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$grad G(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, -2a^2z).$$

 $\overrightarrow{\text{m}} \operatorname{grad} F(x, y, z) \cdot \operatorname{grad} G(x, y, z) = 4(x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2)$

= 0, 故
$$S_1$$
与 S_2 正交. □



例:设f可微.求证曲面 $S: f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right) = 0$ 上任

意一点处的切平面通过一定点.

证明:记
$$F(x,y,z) \triangleq f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c},\frac{y-b}{z-c}\right)$$
.则曲面 S 在点

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \operatorname{grad} F\left(x_0, y_0, z_0\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{f_1'}{z_0 - c}, \frac{f_2'}{z_0 - c}, \frac{a - x_0}{\left(z_0 - c\right)^2} f_1' + \frac{b - y_0}{\left(z_0 - c\right)^2} f_2'\right)$$

S在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的切平面方程为

$$(x-x_0)\frac{f_1'}{z_0-c} + (y-y_0)\frac{f_2'}{z_0-c}$$

$$+ (z-z_0)\frac{a-x_0}{(z_0-c)^2}f_1' + (z-z_0)\frac{b-y_0}{(z_0-c)^2}f_2' = 0.$$

可见所有的切平面都过定点(a,b,c).□

例: 求λ > 0, 使以下两曲面相切:

$$S_1: xyz = \lambda,$$
 $S_2: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$

解: 设 S_1 与 S_2 在点(x,y,z)相切,则两曲面在(x,y,z)的切平面的法向量平行,即

$$(yz,xz,xy)//\left(\frac{x}{a^2},\frac{y}{b^2},\frac{z}{c^2}\right).$$

于是存在 $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$$yz = \mu \frac{x}{a^2}, xz = \mu \frac{y}{b^2}, xy = \mu \frac{z}{c^2}.$$

用x,y,z分别乘各等式,得



$$xyz = \mu \frac{x^2}{a^2} = \mu \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \mu \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$
 (*)

于是
$$3xyz = \mu \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right).$$

点(x, y, z)在两曲面上,因此 $3\lambda = \mu$.

注意到 $xyz = \lambda$,由(*)式得

$$x^{2} = a^{2}xyz/\mu = a^{2}\lambda/\mu = a^{2}/3,$$

$$y^{2} = b^{2}xyz/\mu = b^{2}\lambda/\mu = b^{2}/3,$$

$$z^{2} = c^{2}xyz/\mu = c^{2}\lambda/\mu = c^{2}/3.$$

故
$$\lambda = \sqrt{x^2y^2z^2} = \sqrt{3}abc/9$$
. \Box



4. 一般方程表示的空间曲线的切线

曲线L是曲面 S_1 与 S_2 的交线,L: $\begin{cases} (S_1:)F(x,y,z) = 0 \\ (S_2:)G(x,y,z) = 0. \end{cases}$

求L在点 $\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切线.

L在点 \mathbf{r}_0 处的切线必落在 \mathbf{S}_1 , \mathbf{S}_2 在点 \mathbf{r}_0 的切平面上. 因而L在 \mathbf{r}_0 的切向量T与 \mathbf{S}_1 , \mathbf{S}_2 在点 \mathbf{r}_0 的法向量垂直. 于是, $\mathbf{T} = \operatorname{grad} F(\mathbf{r}_0) \times \operatorname{grad} G(\mathbf{r}_0)$,

L在点 $\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切线方程为 $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0 = t \left(\operatorname{grad} F(\mathbf{r}_0) \times \operatorname{grad} G(\mathbf{r}_0) \right).$

例求曲线
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0, \\ z - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $M_0(1,1,2)$ 处

的切线方程.

解: 令
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6$$
,
 $G(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - y^2$.

则 $gradF(1,1,2) = (2,2,4)^{T}, gradG(1,1,2) = (-2,-2,1)^{T}.$

曲线在点 $M_0(1,1,2)$ 的切向量为

$$\vec{v} = \text{grad}F(M_0) \times \text{grad}G(M_0) = (10, -10, 0)^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

$$\vec{v} = \operatorname{grad} F(M_0) \times \operatorname{grad} G(M_0) = (10, -10, 0)$$

曲线在点 M_0 的切线方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 1 + t, \\ y = 1 - t, \\ z = 2. \end{cases}$

4. 总结

曲面的切平面与法线:

曲面方程	点	法向量
r = r(u, v)	$\mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{r}(u_0, v_0)$	$\left.\left(\mathbf{r}'_{u}\times\mathbf{r}'_{v}\right)\right _{\left(u_{0},v_{0}\right)}$
z = f(x, y)	(x_0, y_0, z_0) $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$	$\left. \left(-f_x', -f_y', 1 \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right _{(x_0, y_0)}$
F(x, y, z) = 0	$\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$	$\operatorname{grad}F(\mathbf{r}_{0})$

曲线的切向量:

曲线方程	点	切向量
$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$	$\mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{r}(t_0)$	$\mathbf{r}'(t_0) = \\ \left(x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\right)$
$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$	$\mathbf{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$	$\operatorname{grad} F(\mathbf{r}_0) \times \operatorname{grad} G(\mathbf{r}_0)$



作业: 习题1.7

No. 1 (5) (6), 2, 3, 5, 6