

第六节

第八章

多元函数微分学的几何应用

一、空间曲线的切线与法平面

二、曲面的切平面与法线

复习：平面曲线的切线与法线

已知平面光滑曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 有

$$\text{切线方程 } y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$\text{法线方程 } y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$$

若平面光滑曲线方程为 $F(x, y) = 0$, 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)}$

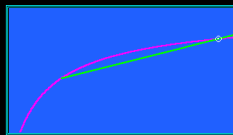
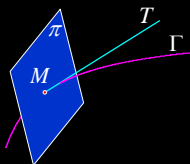
故在点 (x_0, y_0) 有

$$\text{切线方程 } F_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程 } F_y(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - F_x(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

一、空间曲线的切线与法平面

空间光滑曲线在点 M 处的**切线**为此点处割线的极限位置. 过点 M 与切线垂直的平面称为曲线在该点的**法平面**.



点击图中任意点动画开始或暂停

1. 曲线方程为参数方程的情况

$$\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$$

设 $t = t_0$ 对应 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

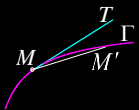
$$t = t_0 + \Delta t \text{ 对应 } M'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$$

割线 MM' 的方程:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\Delta x} = \frac{y - y_0}{\Delta y} = \frac{z - z_0}{\Delta z}$$

上述方程之分子同除以 Δt , 令 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, 得

$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$$



此处要求 $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为0, 如个别为0, 则理解为分子为0.

切线的方向向量:

$$\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

称为曲线的**切向量**.

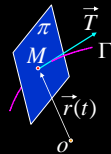
\vec{T} 也是法平面的法向量, 因此得**法平面方程**

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

说明: 若引进向量函数 $\vec{r}(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t))$, 则 Γ 为 $\vec{r}(t)$ 的矢端曲线, 而在 t_0 处的导向量

$$\vec{r}'(t_0) = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

就是该点的切向量.



例1. 求圆柱螺旋线 $x = R \cos \varphi, y = R \sin \varphi, z = k\varphi$ 在 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 对应点处的切线方程和法平面方程.

解: 由于 $x' = -R \sin \varphi, y' = R \cos \varphi, z' = k$, 当 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 对应的切向量为 $\vec{T} = (-R, 0, k)$, 故

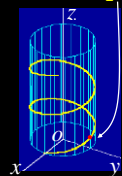
$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x}{-R} = \frac{y - R}{0} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{2}k}{k}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} kx + Rz - \frac{\pi}{2}Rk = 0 \\ y - R = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{法平面方程 } -Rx + k(z - \frac{\pi}{2}k) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } Rx - kz + \frac{\pi}{2}k^2 = 0$$

$$M_0(0, R, \frac{\pi}{2}k)$$



2. 曲线为一般式的情况

光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

当 $J = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \neq 0$ 时, Γ 可表示为 $\begin{cases} y = \varphi(x) \\ z = \psi(x) \end{cases}$, 且有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)},$$

曲线上一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{T} &= \{1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0)\} \\ &= \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{或 } \vec{T} = \left\{ \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right\}$$

则在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 有

$$\text{切线方程} \quad \frac{x-x_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M} = \frac{y-y_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M} = \frac{z-z_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法平面方程} \quad & \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M (x-x_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M (y-y_0) \\ & + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M (z-z_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

法平面方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M (x-x_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M (y-y_0) \\ & + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M (z-z_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

也可表为

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

例2. 求曲线 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6, x + y + z = 0$ 在点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切线方程与法平面方程.

解法1 令 $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, G = x + y + z$, 则

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Big|_M = 2(y-z) \Big|_M = -6;$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M = 0; \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M = 6$$



切向量 $\vec{T} = (-6, 0, 6)$

$$\text{切线方程} \quad \frac{x-1}{-6} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{6} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} x+z-2=0 \\ y+2=0 \end{cases}$$

法平面方程 $-6 \cdot (x-1) + 0 \cdot (y+2) + 6 \cdot (z-1) = 0$
即 $x - z = 0$

解法2. 方程组两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} y \frac{dy}{dx} + z \frac{dz}{dx} = -x \\ \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -x & z \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{z-x}{y-z}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y & -x \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x-y}{y-z}$$

曲线在点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处有:

$$\text{切向量} \quad \vec{T} = \left(1, \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_M, \frac{dz}{dx} \Big|_M \right) = (1, 0, -1)$$

点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切向量

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

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

$$\text{即} \quad \begin{cases} x+z-2=0 \\ y+2=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{法平面方程} \quad 1 \cdot (x-1) + 0 \cdot (y+2) + (-1) \cdot (z-1) = 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad x - z = 0$$

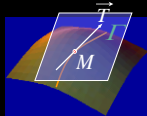
三、曲面的切平面与法线

设有光滑曲面 $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$

通过其上定点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 任意引一条光滑曲线 $\Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$, 设 $t = t_0$ 对应点 M , 且 $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为0. 则 Γ 在点 M 的切向量为

$$\vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

切线方程为 $\frac{x-x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$



下面证明: Σ 上过点 M 的任何曲线在该点的切线都在同一平面上. 此平面称为 Σ 在该点的切平面.

证: $\because \Gamma: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \omega(t)$ 在 Σ 上,

$$\therefore F(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)) \equiv 0$$

两边在 $t = t_0$ 处求导, 注意 $t = t_0$ 对应点 M ,

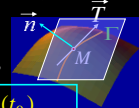
$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)\varphi'(t_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)\psi'(t_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\omega'(t_0) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

切向量 $\vec{T} \perp \vec{n}$

由于曲线 Γ 的任意性, 表明这些切线都在以 \vec{n} 为法向量的平面上, 从而切平面存在.



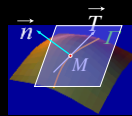
曲面 Σ 在点 M 的法向量:

$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

切平面方程

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

过 M 点且垂直于切平面的直线称为曲面 Σ 在点 M 的法线.



法线方程

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

特别, 当光滑曲面 Σ 的方程为显式 $z = f(x, y)$ 时, 令

$$F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$$

则在点 (x, y, z) , $F_x = f_x, F_y = f_y, F_z = -1$

故当函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 有连续偏导数时, 曲面 Σ 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 有

切平面方程

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$\text{法线方程 } \frac{x-x_0}{f_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$$

用 α, β, γ 表示法向量的方向角, 并假定法向量方向向上, 则 γ 为锐角.

法向量 $\vec{n} = (-f_x(x_0, y_0), -f_y(x_0, y_0), 1)$

将 $f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)$ 分别记为 f_x, f_y , 则

法向量的方向余弦:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-f_x}{\sqrt{1+f_x^2+f_y^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-f_y}{\sqrt{1+f_x^2+f_y^2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+f_x^2+f_y^2}}$$

例3. 求球面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 36$ 在点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 处的切平面及法线方程.

解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 36$

法向量 $\vec{n} = (2x, 4y, 6z)$

$$\vec{n}|_{(1,2,3)} = (2, 8, 18)$$

所以球面在点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 处有:

切平面方程 $2(x-1) + 8(y-2) + 18(z-3) = 0$

即 $x + 4y + 9z - 36 = 0$

法线方程 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-3}{9}$

例4. 确定正数 σ 使曲面 $xyz = \sigma$ 与球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 相切.

解: 二曲面在 M 点的法向量分别为

$$\vec{n}_1 = (y_0 z_0, x_0 z_0, x_0 y_0), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

二曲面在点 M 相切, 故 $\vec{n}_1 // \vec{n}_2$, 因此有

$$\frac{x_0 y_0 z_0}{x_0^2} = \frac{x_0 y_0 z_0}{y_0^2} = \frac{x_0 y_0 z_0}{z_0^2}$$

$$\therefore x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2$$

又点 M 在球面上, 故 $x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$

$$\text{于是有 } \sigma = x_0 y_0 z_0 = \frac{a^3}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

内容小结

1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

1) 参数式情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}$

$$\text{切向量 } \vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$$

法平面方程

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

2) 一般式情况. 空间光滑曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{切向量 } \vec{T} = \left(\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M \right)$$

$$\text{切线方程 } \frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M}$$

$$\text{法平面方程 } \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \Big|_M (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \Big|_M (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_M (z - z_0) = 0$$

2. 曲面的切平面与法线

1) 隐式情况. 空间光滑曲面 $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$

曲面 Σ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的**法向量**

$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

切平面方程

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

法线方程

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

2) 显式情况. 空间光滑曲面 $\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$

法向量 $\vec{n} = (-f_x, -f_y, 1)$

法线的**方向余弦**

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-f_x}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{-f_y}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}$$

切平面方程

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$\text{法线方程 } \frac{x - x_0}{f_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{f_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$$

思考与练习

1. 如果平面 $3x + \lambda y - 3z + 16 = 0$ 与椭球面 $3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ 相切, 求 λ .

提示: 设切点为 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6x_0}{3} = \frac{2y_0}{\lambda} = \frac{2z_0}{-3} & (\text{二法向量平行}) \\ 3x_0 + \lambda y_0 - 3z_0 + 16 = 0 & (\text{切点在平面上}) \\ 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 16 & (\text{切点在椭球面上}) \end{cases}$$

$$\longrightarrow \lambda = \pm 2$$

2. 设 $f(u)$ 可微, 证明 曲面 $z = xf(\frac{y}{x})$ 上任一点处的切平面都通过原点.

提示: 在曲面上任意取一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则通过此点的切平面为

$$z - z_0 = \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_M (x - x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_M (y - y_0)$$

证明原点坐标满足上述方程.

备用题

1. 证明曲面 $F(x - my, z - ny) = 0$ 的所有切平面恒与定直线平行, 其中 $F(u, v)$ 可微.

证: 曲面上任一点的法向量

$$\vec{n} = (F'_1, F'_1 \cdot (-m) + F'_2 \cdot (-n), F'_2)$$

取定直线的方向向量为 $\vec{l} = (m, 1, n)$ (定向量)

则 $\vec{l} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$, 故结论成立.

2. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 的切线与法平面.

解: 点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处两曲面的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = (2x - 3, 2y, 2z) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = (-1, 2, 2)$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = (2, -3, 5)$$

因此切线的方向向量为 $\vec{l} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (16, 9, -1)$

由此得切线: $\frac{x-1}{16} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$

法平面: $16(x-1) + 9(y-1) - (z-1) = 0$

即 $16x + 9y - z - 24 = 0$