

# 第七节

## 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**

# 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  $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}$

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

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

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

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

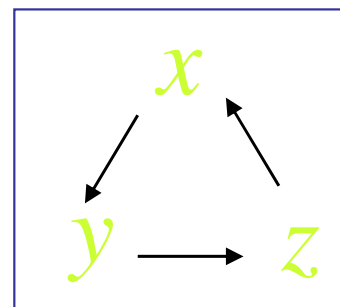
法平面方程  $\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_M (x - x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_M (y - y_0) + \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_M (z - z_0) = 0$

**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

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

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



切向量  $\vec{T} = (-6, 0, 6)$

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

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

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

曲线在点  $M(1, -2, 1)$  处有:

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

点  $M(1, -2, 1)$  处的切向量

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

切线方程

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

即

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

法平面方程

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

即

$$x - z = 0$$

## 二、曲面的切平面与法线

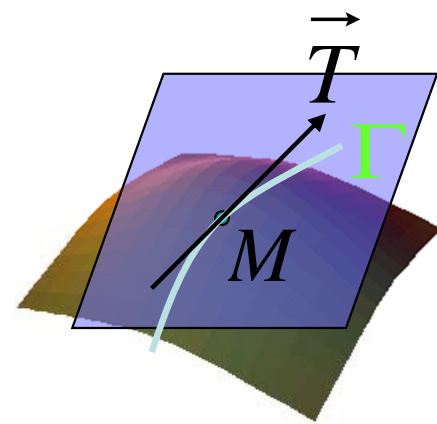
设有光滑曲面  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$

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  $\Gamma$  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:  $\Sigma$  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  $\Sigma$  在该点的切平面.

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

得

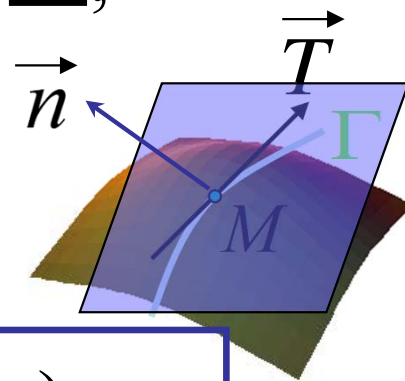
$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) \varphi'(t_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) \psi'(t_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \omega'(t_0) = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{令 } \vec{T} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)) \end{array} \right.$$

切向量  $\vec{T} \perp \vec{n}$

由于曲线  $\Gamma$  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 $\Sigma$ 在点 $M$ 的法向量

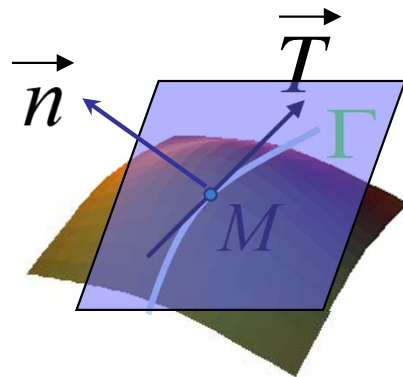
$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

## 切平面方程

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

## 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 $\Sigma$  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  $\Sigma$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  有

**切平面方程**

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

**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  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  表示法向量的方向角, 并假定法向量方向向上, 则  $\gamma$  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 $\sigma$ 使曲面  $x y z = \sigma$  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  $x_0^2 = y_0^2 = z_0^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$

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

# 内容小结

## 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  $\Sigma$  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**

$$\frac{x - x_0}{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}_{14}$$

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**

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

**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  $\lambda$ .

**提示:** 设切点为  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则

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

  $\lambda = \pm 2$



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

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

证明原点坐标满足上述方程 .

3. 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.

**例3.** 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  $16x + 9y - z - 24 = 0$

## \* 第九节

# 二元函数的泰勒公式

一、二元函数泰勒公式

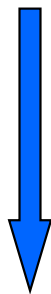
二、极值充分条件的证明

# 一、二元函数的泰勒公式

一元函数  $f(x)$  的泰勒公式:

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}h^2 + \dots$$
$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}h^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + \theta h)}{(n+1)!}h^{n+1}$$

$(0 < \theta < 1)$



推广

多元函数泰勒公式

**记号** (设下面涉及的偏导数连续):

- $(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) f(x_0, y_0)$  表示  $h f_x(x_0, y_0) + k f_y(x_0, y_0)$

- $(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 f(x_0, y_0)$  表示

$$h^2 f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) + 2hk f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) + k^2 f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$$

- 一般地,  $(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^m f(x_0, y_0)$  表示

$$\sum_{p=0}^m C_m^p h^p k^{m-p} \frac{\partial^m f}{\partial x^p \partial y^{m-p}} \Big| (x_0, y_0)$$

**定理1.** 设  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某一邻域内有直到  $n + 1$  阶连续偏导数,  $(x_0 + h, y_0 + k)$  为此邻域内任一点, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) &= f(x_0, y_0) + (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) f(x_0, y_0) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \cdots \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^n f(x_0, y_0) + R_n \end{aligned} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

其中  $R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^{n+1} f(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k) \quad \textcircled{2}$   
 $(0 < \theta < 1)$

① 称为  $f$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的  $n$  阶泰勒公式, ② 称为其拉格朗日型余项.

**证:** 令  $\varphi(t) = f(x_0 + th, y_0 + tk)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ),

则  $\varphi(0) = f(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $\varphi(1) = f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k)$

利用多元复合函数求导法则可得:

$$\varphi'(t) = h f_x(x_0 + ht, y_0 + kt) + k f_y(x_0 + ht, y_0 + kt)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(0) = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\varphi''(t) = h^2 f_{xx}(x_0 + ht, y_0 + kt)$$

$$+ 2hk f_{xy}(x_0 + ht, y_0 + kt)$$

$$+ k^2 f_{yy}(x_0 + ht, y_0 + kt)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi''(0) = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 f(x_0, y_0)$$



一般地,

$$\varphi^{(m)}(t) = \sum_{p=0}^m C_m^p h^p k^{m-p} \left. \frac{\partial^m f}{\partial x^p \partial y^{m-p}} \right| (x_0 + ht, y_0 + kt)$$
$$\Rightarrow \varphi^{(m)}(0) = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^m f(x_0, y_0)$$

由 $\varphi(t)$ 的麦克劳林公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(1) = & \varphi(0) + \varphi'(0) + \frac{1}{2!} \varphi''(0) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \varphi^{(n)}(0) \\ & + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \varphi^{(n+1)}(\theta) \quad (0 < \theta < 1) \end{aligned}$$

将前述导数公式代入即得二元函数泰勒公式.

**说明:**

(1) 余项估计式. 因  $f$  的各  $n+1$  阶偏导数连续, 在某闭邻域其绝对值必有上界  $M$ , 令  $\rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$ , 则有

$$|R_n| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} (|h| + |k|)^{n+1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} h = \rho \cos \alpha \\ k = \rho \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \rho^{n+1} (|\cos \alpha| + |\sin \alpha|)^{n+1}$$

$$\downarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{利用 } \max_{[0,1]} (x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} (\sqrt{2})^{n+1} \rho^{n+1} = o(\rho^n)$$

(2) 当  $n = 0$  时, 得二元函数的拉格朗日中值公式:

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= h f_x(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k) + k f_y(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad (0 < \theta < 1) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 若函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在区域  $D$  上的两个一阶偏导数恒为零, 由中值公式可知在该区域上  $f(x, y) \equiv$  常数.