7.7 偏导数在几何中的应用

一、空间曲线的切线与法平面

二、曲面的切平面与法线



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

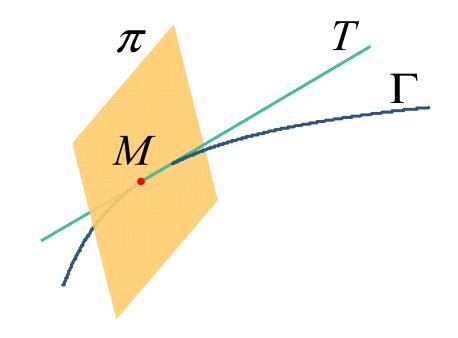
若平面光滑曲线方程为 F(x,y) = 0, 因 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x,y)}{F_y(x,y)}$ 故在点 (x_0,y_0) 有

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

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

7.7.1 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.





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 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$t = t_0 + \Delta t \times \dot{\mathcal{P}} \dot{\mathcal{D}} M'(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$$

割线 MM'的方程:

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

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

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



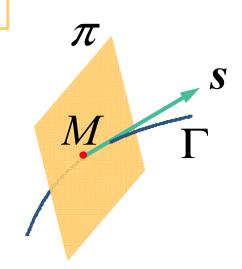
此处要求 $\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0)$ 不全为0, 如个别为0,则理解为分子为0.

切线的方向向量:

$$s = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

称为曲线的切向量.

S 也是法平面的法向量, 因此得



法平面方程

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



例. 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 s = (-R, 0, k), 故

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

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

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



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
$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$
 $z = \psi(x)$

曲线上一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切向量为

$$s = (1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0))$$



例. 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. 方程组两边对 x 求导, 得 $\begin{cases} y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + z \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -x \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -1 \end{cases}$

解得
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{z - x}{y - z}$$
, $\frac{\mathrm{d} z}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{x - y}{y - z}$

曲线在点 M(1,-2,1) 处有:

切向量
$$\mathbf{s} = \left(1, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \middle|_{M}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} \middle|_{M} \right) = (1, 0, -1)$$



点
$$M(1,-2,1)$$
 处的切向量 $s = (1,0,-1)$

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
$$x-z=0$$



7.7.2 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

$$s = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

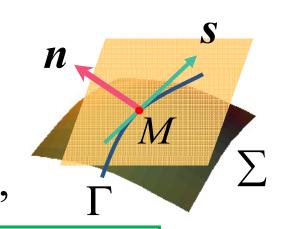
切线方程为 $\frac{x-x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$



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



得

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

令
$$\mathbf{s} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$
切向量 $\mathbf{s} \perp \mathbf{n}$

由于曲线 Γ 的任意性,表明这些切线都在以 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

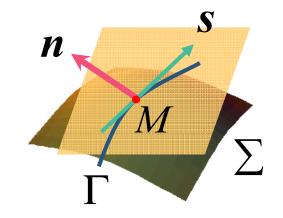
$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

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 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_0, y_0, z_0) , $F_x = f_x$, $F_y = f_y$, $F_z = -1$ 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

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

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



若假定法向量方向向上,则

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

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. 求椭球面 $x^2 + 2v^2 + 3z^2 = 36$ 在点(1,2,3) 处的切 平面及法线方程.

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

$$n = (2x, 4y, 6z)$$

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

所以椭球面在点(1,2,3)处有:

切平面方程
$$2(x-1)+8(y-2)+18(z-3)=0$$

$$x + 4y + 9z - 36 = 0$$

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



例. 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:两曲面在 M 点的法向量分别为

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = (y_0 z_0, x_0 z_0, x_0 y_0), \qquad \mathbf{n}_2 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

两曲面在点M相切, 需 $n_1 // n_2$, 因此有

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

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

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

1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面

切向量
$$\mathbf{s} = (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

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

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

曲线上一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切向量为 $\mathbf{s} = (1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0))$



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

 $\mathbf{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$ 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
$$\mathbf{n} = (-f_x(x_0, y_0), -f_y(x_0, y_0), 1)$$

假定n与z轴正向夹角为锐角

法线的方向余弦

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

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

