§ 2 二次曲面的化简

在右手平面直角坐标系下

二次曲线的一般方程:

$$a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_1x + 2a_2y + a_0 = 0$$

$$F(x,y) = (x,y,1) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_1 \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha^{t}, 1) \begin{pmatrix} A & \delta \\ \delta^{t} & a_{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha^{t}, 1) P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \delta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_1 \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \delta \\ \delta^T & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.作转轴消去交叉项

设 \mathbf{II} $\begin{bmatrix} O, \overrightarrow{e_1}, \overrightarrow{e_2} \end{bmatrix}$ 是由 \mathbf{I} 经过转轴得到的,转角为 \mathcal{G} ,

I到II的点的坐标变换公式为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = T\alpha'$$

$$F(x,y) = (\alpha,1) \begin{pmatrix} A & \delta \\ \delta^t & a_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha'^t,1) \begin{pmatrix} T^t A T & T^t \delta \\ \delta^t T & a_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

方程的二次项部分 $\varphi'(x',y')$ 的矩阵为 T^tAT

$$T^{t}AT = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\cos^{2}\theta + 2a_{12}\cos\theta\sin\theta + a_{22}\sin^{2}\theta & (a_{22} - a_{11})\sin\theta\cos\theta + a_{12}\cos^{2}\theta\sin^{2}\theta \\ (a_{22} - a_{11})\sin\theta\cos\theta + a_{12}(\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta) & a_{11}\sin^{2}\theta - 2a_{12}\sin\theta\cos\theta + a_{22}\cos^{2}\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a_{22} - a_{11}) \sin \theta \cos \theta + a_{12} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P} \quad \cot 2\theta = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2a_{12}}$$

新方程为
$$a'_{11}x'^2 + a'_{22}y'^2 + 2a'_1x' + 2a'_2y' + a'_0 = 0$$

$$a'_{11} = a_{11} + a_{12} \tan \theta$$

$$a'_{22} = a_{22} - a_{12} \tan \theta$$

$$a'_{1} = a_{1} \cos \theta + a_{2} \sin \theta$$

$$a'_{2} = -a_{1} \sin \theta + a_{2} \cos \theta$$

$$a'_{0} = a_{0}$$

例: 作转轴消去下述二次方程的交叉项

$$4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 - 10x + 10y + 5 = 0$$

2.作移轴进一步化简方程

情形 1、 a_{11}^{\prime} 和 a_{22}^{\prime} 同号 (椭圆型曲线)。

其中
$$\begin{cases} x^{*2} + a_{22}'y^{*2} + c_{1}'' = 0 \\ x^{*} = x' + \frac{a_{1}'}{a_{11}'} \\ y^{*} = y' + \frac{a_{2}'}{a_{22}'} \end{cases}, \quad c_{1}^{*} = a_{0}' - \frac{a_{1}'^{2}}{a_{11}'} - \frac{a_{2}'^{2}}{a_{22}'} .$$

若 c_1^* 与 a_{11} 异号: $\Rightarrow \frac{x^{*2}}{a_1^2} + \frac{y^{*2}}{b_1^2} = 1$ 椭圆的标准方程

其中
$$a_1^2 = -\frac{c_1^*}{a_{11}^{\prime}}, b_1^2 = -\frac{c_1^*}{a_{22}^{\prime}}.$$

若
$$c_1^*$$
与 $a_{11}^{'}$ 同号: $\Rightarrow \frac{x^{*2}}{a_2^2} + \frac{y^{*2}}{b_2^2} = -1$ 无轨迹 (虚椭圆)

其中
$$a_2^2 = \frac{c_1}{a_{11}^{\prime}}, b_2^2 = \frac{c_1^{\prime}}{a_{22}^{\prime}}$$
。

若
$$c_1^* = 0$$
,则 $\frac{x^{*2}}{a_3^2} + \frac{y^{*2}}{b_3^2} = 0$ 0^* 点

$$a_3^2 = \frac{1}{|a_{11}^{\prime}|}, b_3^2 = \frac{1}{|a_{22}^{\prime}|}$$

情形 2、 a'_{11} 和 a'_{22} 异号 (双曲型曲线)。

其中
$$\begin{cases} x^{*2} + a_{22}^{\prime} y^{*2} + c_{1}^{*} = 0 \\ x^{*} = x^{\prime} + \frac{a_{1}^{\prime}}{a_{11}^{\prime}}, \quad c_{1}^{*} = a_{0}^{\prime} - \frac{a_{1}^{\prime 2}}{a_{11}^{\prime}} - \frac{a_{2}^{\prime 2}}{a_{22}^{\prime}}. \end{cases}$$

若
$$c_1^* \neq 0$$
,则得 $\frac{x^{*2}}{a_4^2} - \frac{y^{*2}}{b_4^2} = 1$,

当
$$c_1^*$$
与 $a_{11}^/$ 异号

或
$$-\frac{x^{*2}}{a_5^2} + \frac{y^{*2}}{b_5^2} = 1$$
 当 c_1^* 与 a_{11}^7 同号

当
$$c_1^*$$
与 a_{11}^{\prime} 同号

其中
$$a_4^2 = -\frac{c_1^*}{a_{11}^{'}}, b_4^2 = \frac{c_1^*}{a_{22}^{'}}, a_5^2 = \frac{c_1^*}{a_{11}^{'}}, b_5^2 = -\frac{c_1^*}{a_{22}^{'}},$$

若
$$c_1^*=0$$
,则方程可化为

$$\frac{x^{*2}}{a_3^2} - \frac{y^{*2}}{b_3^2} = 0$$
 一对相交直线

方程为:

$$a_{22}^{\prime}y^{\prime 2} + 2a_{1}^{\prime}x^{\prime} + 2a_{2}^{\prime}y^{\prime} + a_{0}^{\prime} = 0$$
 $(a_{11}^{\prime} = 0)$

配方得
$$a_{22}'(y'+\frac{a_2'}{a_{22}'})^2+2a_1'x'+a_0'-\frac{a_2'^2}{a_{22}'}=0$$

若
$$a_1' \neq 0$$
,作移轴
$$\begin{cases} x^* = x' + \frac{a_{22}' a_0' - a_2'^2}{2a_1' a_{22}'} \\ y^* = y' + \frac{a_2'}{a_{22}'} \end{cases}$$

则为
$$a_{22}^{\prime}y^{*2} + 2a_{1}^{\prime}x^{*} = 0$$

抛物线方程

若
$$a_1' = 0$$
,则 $a_{22}' y^{*2} + c_2^* = 0$

其中
$$\begin{cases} x^* = x' \\ y^* = y' + \frac{a_2'}{a_{22}'} \end{cases}$$
 得 $a_{22}' y^{*2} + c_2^* = 0$

若
$$a'_{22}$$
与 c_2^* 异号:

$$y^{*2} = \frac{-c_2^*}{a_{22}^{\prime}}$$

一对平行直线

若 a_{22}^{\prime} 与 c_{2}^{*} 异号:

方程无轨迹

一对虚平行直线

若
$$c_2^*$$
=0,则

$$y^{*^2} = 0$$
 一对重合直线



例 1: 求 $4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 - 10x + 10y + 5 = 0$ 的标准方程。

例 2: 将 $5x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2 - 24x - 12y + 18 = 0$ 化为标准型。