第十六讲 二次曲面与直纹面

- 一、二次曲面
- 二、直纹面
- 三、旋转曲面
- 四、空间曲线的投影

一、二次曲面

1. 二次曲面的定义

定义:三元二次方程所表示的曲面称为二次曲面.平面称为一次曲面.

$$ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2} + 2dxy + 2exz + 2fyz + 2gx + 2hy + 2kz + l = 0.$$

2. 截痕法

用坐标面和平行于坐标面的平面与曲面 相截,考察其交线(即截痕)的形状,然后 加以综合,从而了解曲面全貌的方法.



3. 伸缩变形法

若在xoy面上把点M(x,y)变成点 $M'(x,\lambda y)$,从而把点M的轨迹C变成点 M'的轨迹C' 时,称把图形C沿y轴方向伸缩 λ 倍变成图形 C'.

$$C:F(x,y)=0$$
 把图形 C 沿y轴 $C':F(x,\frac{1}{\lambda}y)=0$ 方向伸缩 λ 倍

例如:

圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
 把图形C沿y轴 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 椭圆 方向伸缩 $\frac{b}{a}$ 倍



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 把图形 C 沿y轴 $C': F(x, \frac{1}{\lambda}y) = 0$ 方向伸缩 λ 倍

类似地,



(1) 椭圆锥面

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} = z^2$$
 把图形沿y轴
方向伸缩 $\frac{b}{a}$ 倍

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z^2$$

椭圆锥面 与三张坐标面 的交线: $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z^2, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

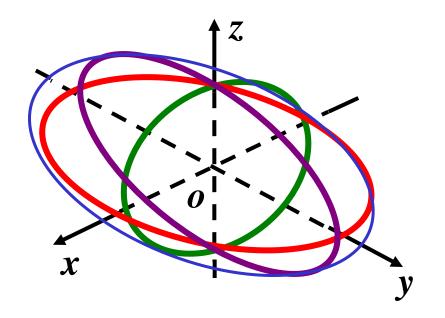
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z^2, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

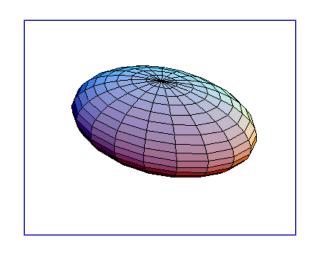
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} = z^2, & \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z^2, \\ y = 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2 t^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 t^2} = 1, \\ z = t \end{cases}$$



(2) 椭球面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$





$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

把图形沿y轴 方向伸缩 $\frac{b}{a}$ 倍



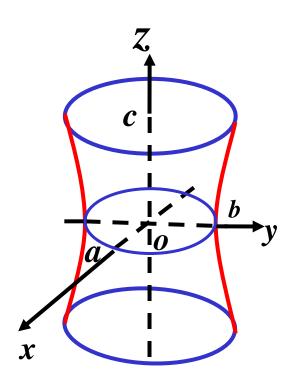
(3) 单叶双曲面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

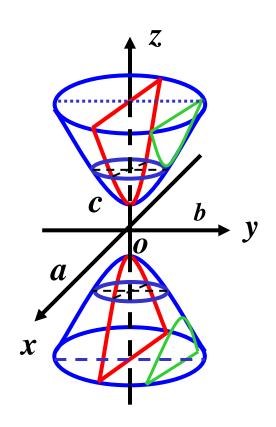
把图形沿y轴

方向伸缩 $\frac{b}{a}$ 倍





(4) 双叶双曲面
$$-\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$



$$-\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$$

把图形沿y轴 方向伸缩 $\frac{b}{a}$ 倍



(5) 椭圆抛物面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$$

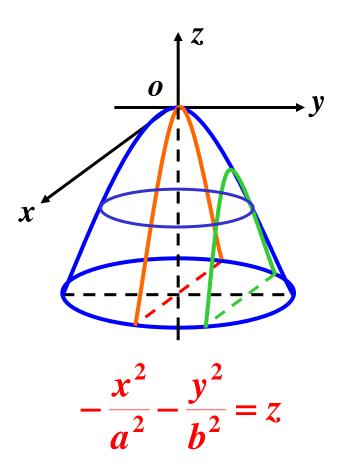
$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} = z$$

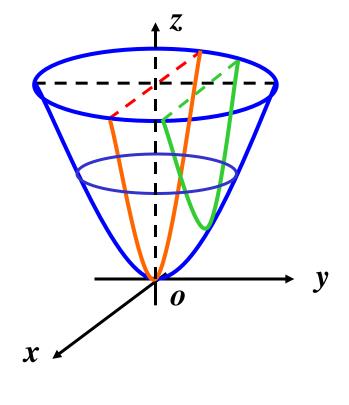
$$\frac{x + y^2}{a^2} = z$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{b^2} = z$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{b^2} = z$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} = z$$





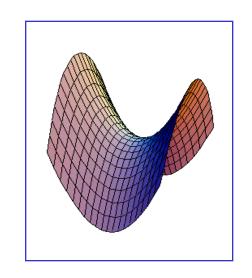


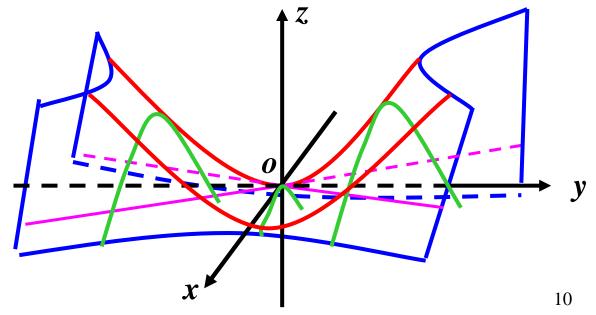
(6) 双曲抛物面(马鞍面)

$$-\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$$

用截痕法讨论:

图形如右下:







几种常见曲面

1 平面

2 球菌
$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$$

 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $z = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$.

- 3 柱面(圆柱面、椭圆柱面、抛物柱面、 双曲柱面) F(x,y) = 0, G(y,z) = 0, H(x,z) = 0.
- 4 锥面

$$z^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2},$$
 $z = \pm \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}},$ $4z^{2} = 25(x^{2} + y^{2}),$ $z = 2 \pm \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}.$



5 椭圆抛物面、旋转抛物面

$$z = x^{2} + y^{2}, \quad z = x^{2} + 2y^{2},$$

 $z = 6 - (x^{2} + y^{2}).$

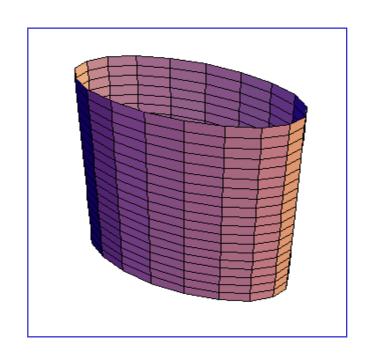
作空间区域简图的步骤:

- 1 分析所给曲面的特征
- 2 求出围成立体的曲面之间的交线
- 3 画图: 先画出易于画出的交线,对于难于画出的交线最后顺势画出



任一二次曲面可经过生标系的平移或旋转变成下面的曲面方程之一;

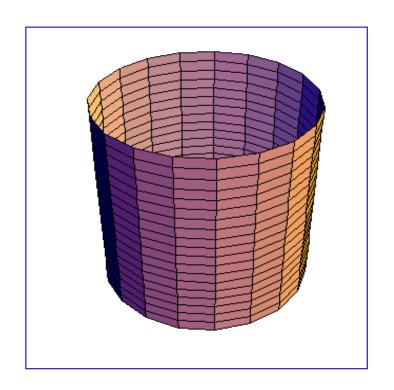
(1) 椭圆柱面:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (ab \neq 0)$$





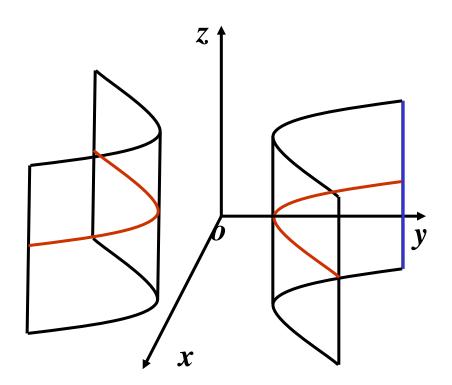
(1) 椭圆柱面:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (ab \neq 0)$$

特别的, 当a = b时, 为圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$.



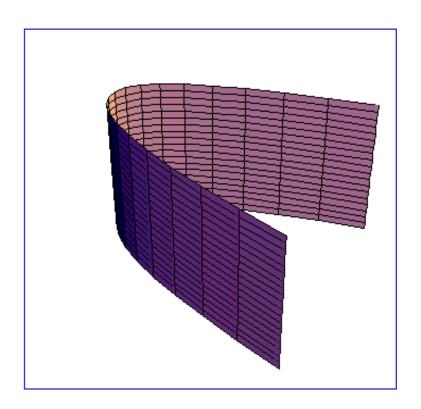


(2) 双曲柱面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (ab \neq 0)$



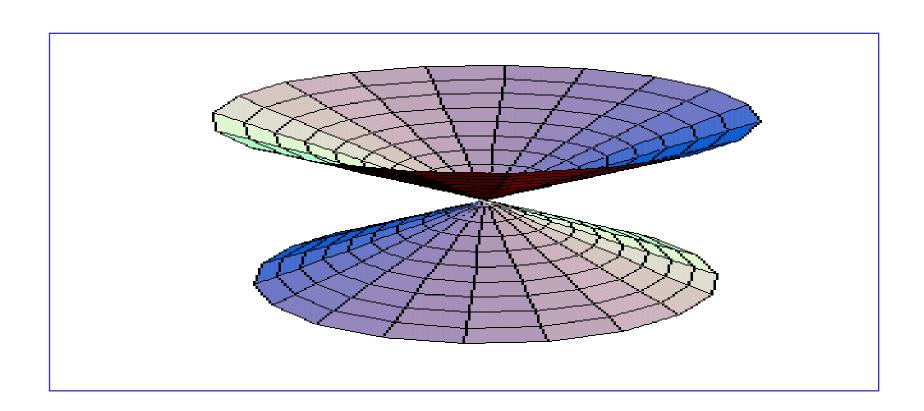


(3) 抛物柱面: $ax^2 = y (a > 0)$.

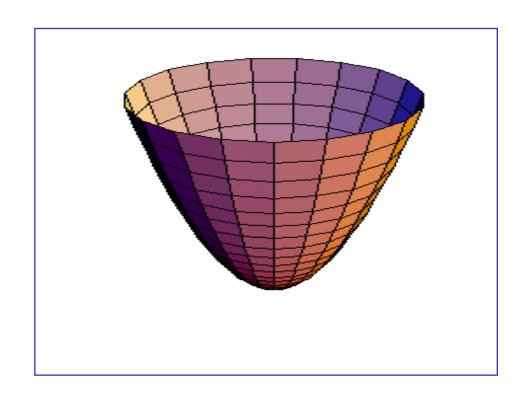




(四) **锥面:**
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$$



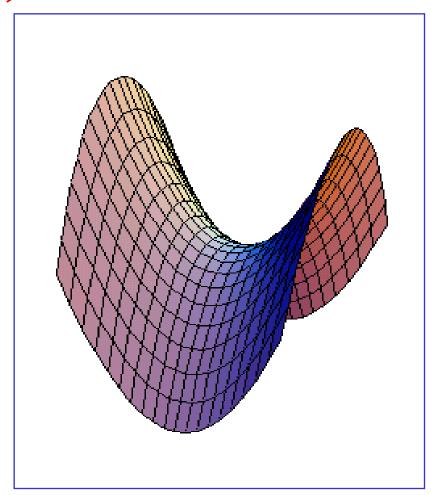
(5) 椭圆抛物面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - cz = 0 \ (abc \neq 0, c > 0)$





(6)双曲抛物面:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - cz = 0 \ (abc \neq 0, c > 0)$$

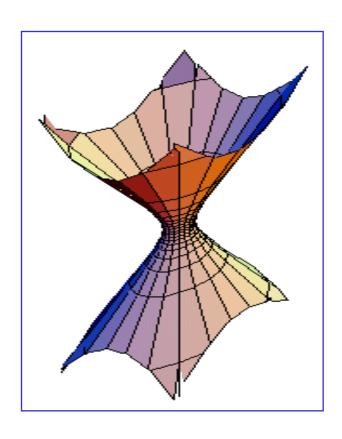
(马鞍面)





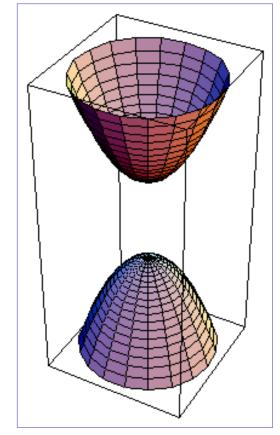
(7) 单叶双曲面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$



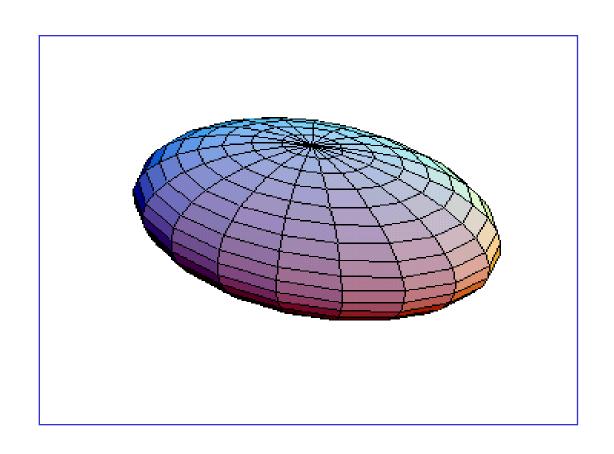
(8) 双叶双曲面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$$





(9) 椭球面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$



当a=b=c 时为球面.

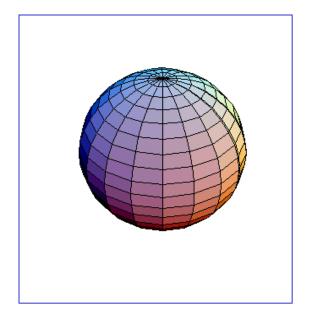


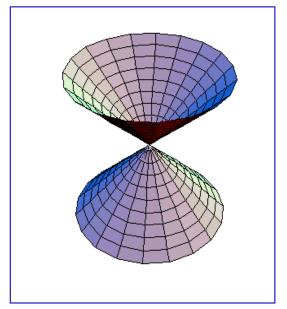
其它二次曲面:

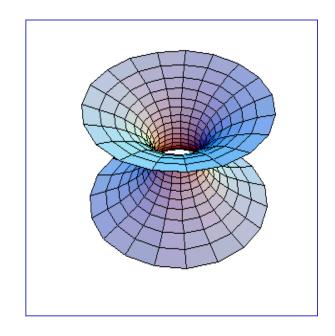
当a=b=c 时为球面.



其它二次曲面:







(10) 球面

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 1$$
 $x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2}$

(11) 圆锥面

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

(12) 旋转双曲面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$



二、直纹面

定义:空间中由一条直线(称为母线)经过某种运动规律而生成的空间曲面叫直纹面.

平面是直纹曲面;

柱面和锥面都是直纹曲面;

椭球面不是直纹曲面;

双叶双曲面不是直纹曲面;

椭圆抛物面不是直纹曲面.

设单参数直线族 L_{λ} 的方程为

$$L_{\lambda}: \begin{cases} A_{1}(\lambda)x + B_{1}(\lambda)y + C_{1}(\lambda)z + D_{1}(\lambda) = 0 \\ A_{2}(\lambda)x + B_{2}(\lambda)y + C_{2}(\lambda)z + D_{2}(\lambda) = 0 \end{cases}$$

或为:
$$L_{\lambda}$$
: $\frac{x-x_0(\lambda)}{l(\lambda)} = \frac{y-y_0(\lambda)}{m(\lambda)} = \frac{z-z_0(\lambda)}{n(\lambda)}$.

消参数,得直纹面方程: F(x,y,z)=0

例 1 求直线族 L_{λ} : $\frac{x-\lambda^{2}}{1}=\frac{y-\lambda}{2}=\frac{z-\lambda}{3}$ 所构成的曲面。

解: 由直线族方程 $\begin{cases} \frac{x-\lambda^2}{1} = \frac{y-\lambda}{2} \\ \frac{y-\lambda}{2} = \frac{z-\lambda}{3} \end{cases}$

消去参数 λ 得曲面方程为: $x+y-z=(3y-2z)^2$