一般二次曲面

一般二次曲面的方程式为

 $Ax^{2} + By^{2} + Cz^{2} + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz + Gx + Hy + Iz + J = 0$

其中 A, \dots, J 均为常数, 且A, B, C, D, E, F不全为零。

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可以证明, 这样的一般方程在坐标平移和旋转之后,

可以变成十七种形式,而且只有这十七种形式。

其中非平凡的九种

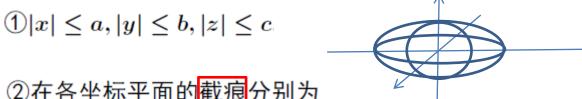
1.椭球面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$

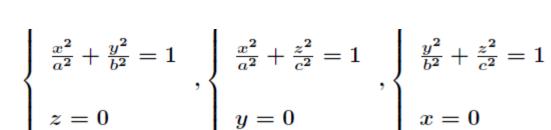
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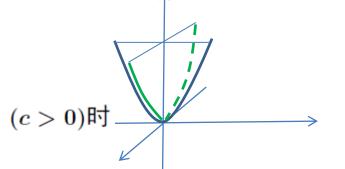
②在各坐标平面的截痕分别为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

③用平面 $z = h(|h| \le c)$ 截椭球面的<mark>截痕</mark>为椭圆:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=h \\ , (用x=h,y=h 去 截, 结果类似) \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1-\frac{h^2}{c^2} \end{array} \right. \quad \textcircled{4}a=b=c$$
时,为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2, (R=a)$

2.椭圆抛物面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2cz, (a > 0, b > 0)$

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曲面在oyz和oxz上的截痕分别是

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

.椭圆抛物面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2cz, (a > 0, b > 0)$

曲面于平面
$$z = h(h \ge 0)$$
上的截痕是椭圆

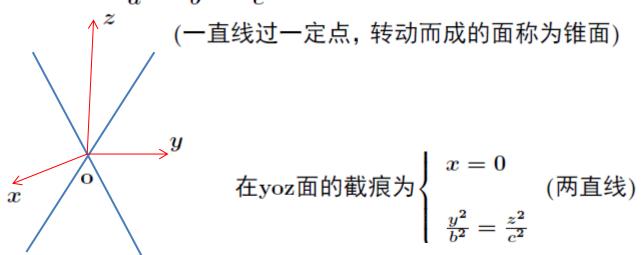
$$\begin{cases} z = h \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2ch \end{cases}$$

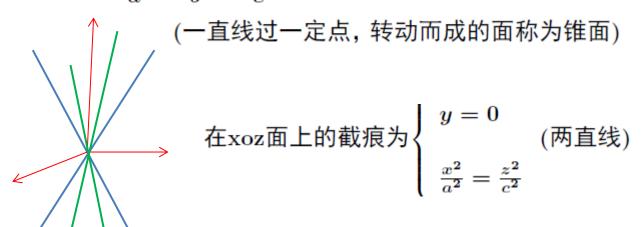
2.椭圆抛物面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2cz, (a > 0, b > 0)$ (c > 0)时

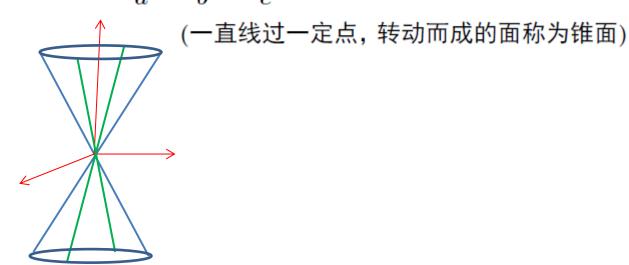
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3.椭圆锥面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$, (a,b,c>0) (一直线过一定点,转动而成的面称为锥面)



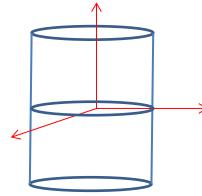




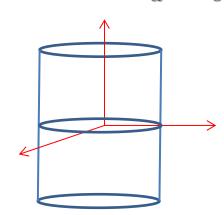
在平面
$$z = \pm h$$
上的截痕为
$$z = \pm h$$
 (椭圆或点)
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{h^2}{c^2}$$

4.椭圆柱面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

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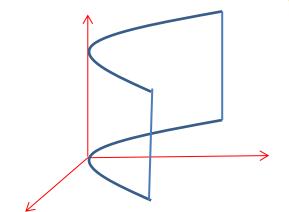
4.椭圆柱面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$



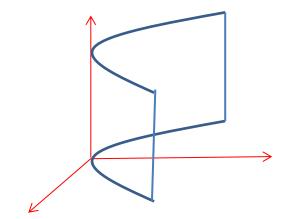
①xoy面上的投影(截痕)为椭圆 z = 0 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

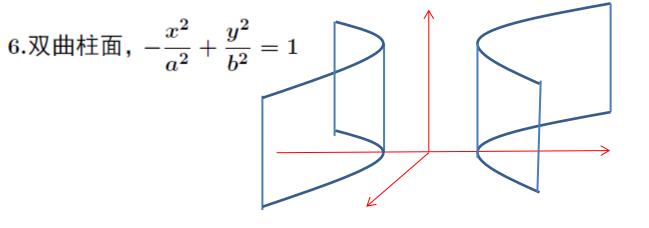
②母线方向为 \vec{k} ,准线之一为xoy面上的投影。

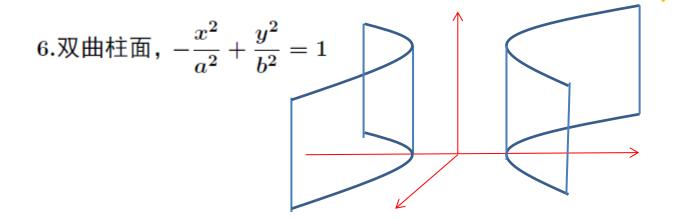
5.抛物柱面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - y = 0$

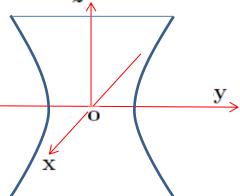


5.抛物柱面, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - y = 0$

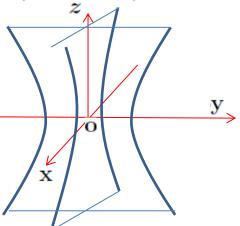




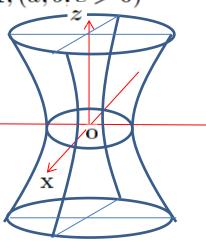




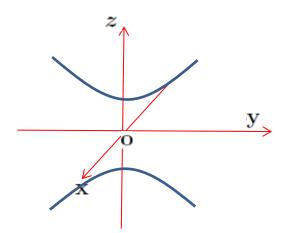
在yoz面的截痕为双曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$



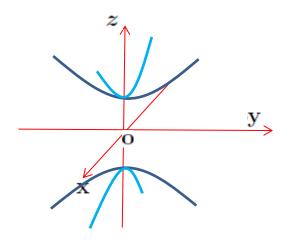
在xoz面的截痕为双曲线
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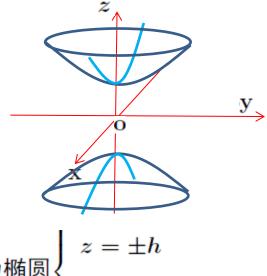
在平面
$$z=h$$
上的截痕为椭圆
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=h \\ \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1+\frac{h^2}{c^2} \end{array} \right.$$



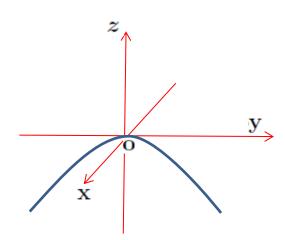
在yoz面的截痕为双曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1 \end{cases}$$



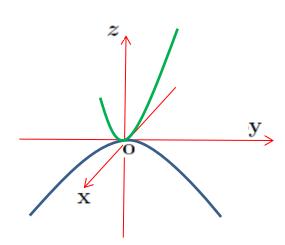
在xoz面的截痕为双曲线
$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$



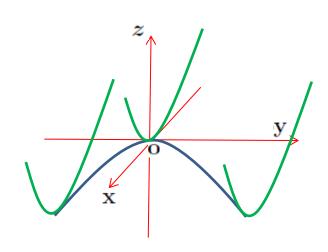
在
$$z=\pm h(h>c)$$
上的截痕为椭圆
$$\left\{ egin{array}{l} z=\pm h \\ \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=\frac{h^2}{c^2}-1 \end{array} \right.$$



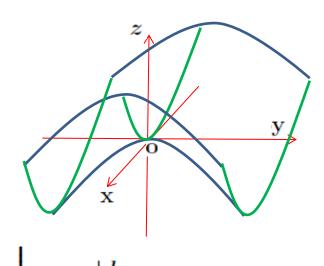
在yoz面的截痕为抛物线
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ -\frac{y^2}{q^2} = z \end{cases}$$



在xoz面的截痕为抛物线
$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{p^2} = z \end{cases}$$



在
$$y=\pm h$$
面的截痕为抛物线
$$\begin{cases} y=\pm h \\ \frac{x^2}{p^2}=z+\frac{h^2}{q^2} \end{cases}$$



在
$$x=\pm h$$
面的截痕为抛物线
$$\begin{cases} x=\pm h \\ -\frac{y^2}{q^2}=z-\frac{h^2}{p^2} \end{cases}$$

