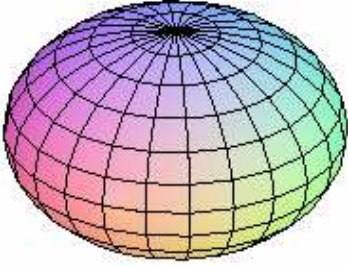
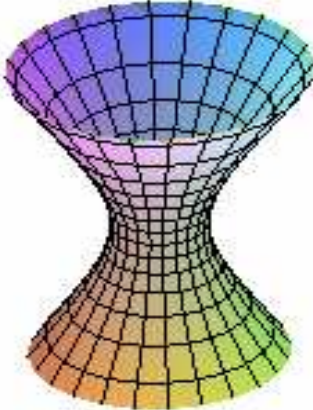
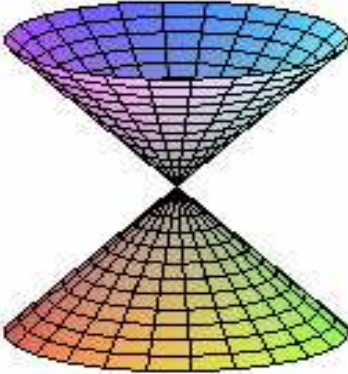
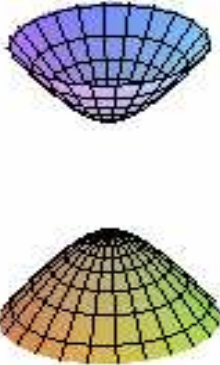
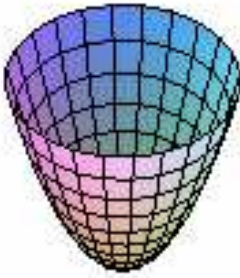
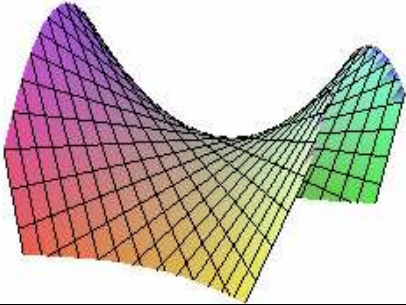
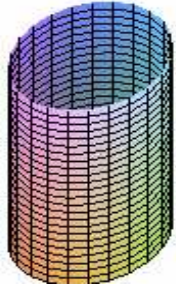
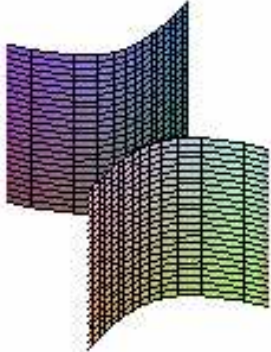


# Quadriques affines réelles de $\mathbb{R}^3$

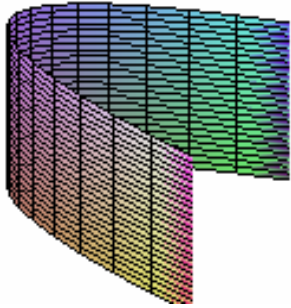
## Quadriques de rang 3

	<p><b>Ellipsoïde</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y^2}{b^2} + \frac{Z^2}{c^2} = 1$ $\begin{cases} x(\vartheta, \phi) = a \sin \phi \cos \vartheta \\ y(\vartheta, \phi) = b \sin \phi \sin \vartheta \\ z(\vartheta, \phi) = c \cos \phi \end{cases}$
	<p><b>Hyperboloïde à une nappe</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y^2}{b^2} - \frac{Z^2}{c^2} = 1$ $\begin{cases} x(\vartheta, v) = a \operatorname{ch} v \cos \vartheta \\ y(\vartheta, v) = b \operatorname{ch} v \sin \vartheta \\ z(\vartheta, v) = c \operatorname{sh} v \end{cases}$
	<p><b>Cône quadratique</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y^2}{b^2} - \frac{Z^2}{c^2} = 0$ $\begin{cases} x(\vartheta, v) = av \cos \vartheta \\ y(\vartheta, v) = bv \sin \vartheta \\ z(\vartheta, v) = cv \end{cases}$
	<p><b>Hyperboloïde à deux nappes</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y^2}{b^2} - \frac{Z^2}{c^2} = -1$ $\begin{cases} x(\vartheta, v) = a \operatorname{sh} v \cos \vartheta \\ y(\vartheta, v) = b \operatorname{sh} v \sin \vartheta \\ z(\vartheta, v) = \pm c \operatorname{ch} v \end{cases}$
<p><math>\{M\}, \emptyset</math></p>	<p><b>Quadriques dégénérées</b></p>

## Quadriques de rang 2

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paraboloïde elliptique</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y^2}{b^2} = 2pZ$ $\begin{cases} x(\vartheta, v) = av \cos \vartheta \\ y(\vartheta, v) = bv \sin \vartheta \\ z(\vartheta, v) = v^2 / 2p \end{cases}$
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paraboloïde hyperbolique</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} - \frac{Y^2}{b^2} = 2pZ$ $\begin{cases} x(u, v) = av \operatorname{ch} u \\ y(u, v) = bv \operatorname{sh} u \\ z(u, v) = v^2 / 2p \end{cases}$
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cylindre elliptique</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} + \frac{Y^2}{b^2} = 1$ $\begin{cases} x(\vartheta, v) = a \cos \vartheta \\ y(\vartheta, v) = b \sin \vartheta \\ z(\vartheta, v) = v \end{cases}$
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cylindre hyperbolique</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} - \frac{Y^2}{b^2} = 1$ $\begin{cases} x(u, v) = a \operatorname{ch} u \\ y(u, v) = b \operatorname{sh} u \\ z(u, v) = v \end{cases}$
<p style="text-align: center;">Une droite, deux plans sécants, <math>\emptyset</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadriques dégénérées</b></p>

## Quadriques de rang 1

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cylindre parabolique</b></p> $\frac{X^2}{a^2} = 2pZ$ $\begin{cases} x(u, v) = au \\ y(u, v) = v \\ z(u, v) = u^2 / 2p \end{cases}$
<p style="text-align: center;">Un plan, deux plans parallèles, <math>\emptyset</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadriques dégénérées</b></p>