

§8.4 二次曲线与曲面的分类

二次曲线: $a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2b_1x + 2b_2y + c = 0$

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 $\Rightarrow \exists$ 正交矩阵 P 使 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow 变换 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$ 可 消去交叉项 且 保持曲线形状

\Rightarrow 原方程化为 $\lambda_1(x')^2 + \lambda_2(y')^2 + 2b'_1x' + 2b'_2y' + c' = 0$

$A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \neq 0$ 或 $\lambda_2 \neq 0$ (不妨设 $\lambda_1 \neq 0$)

坐标轴平移 $\tilde{x} = x' + b'_1/\lambda_1$, $\tilde{y} = \begin{cases} y' + b'_2/\lambda_2 & \lambda_2 \neq 0 \\ y' & \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

1° 椭圆型 ($\lambda_1\lambda_2 > 0$)

$$\lambda_1\tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2\tilde{y}^2 = \lambda_3$$

2° 双曲型 ($\lambda_1\lambda_2 < 0$)

$$\lambda_1\tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2\tilde{y}^2 = \lambda_3$$

3° 抛物型 ($\lambda_1\lambda_2 = 0$)

$$\lambda_1\tilde{x}^2 + 2\tilde{b}_2\tilde{y} + \tilde{c} = 0$$

注意到旋转变换为正交变换 我们考虑如下的旋转变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $a_{12} \neq 0$, 则方程中交叉项消除

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot 2\theta = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2a_{12}}$$

二次曲面:

$$a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + a_{33}z^2 + 2a_{12}xy + 2a_{13}xz + 2a_{23}yz + 2b_1x + 2b_2y + 2b_3z + c = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 矩阵 } P \text{ s.t.}$$

$$P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1(x')^2 + \lambda_2(y')^2 + \lambda_3(z')^2 + 2b'_1x' + 2b'_2y' + 2b'_3z' + c' = 0$$

$$A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \text{ 不全为 } 0$$

1° 椭圆型 ($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 同号)

$$\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 + \lambda_3 \tilde{z}^2 = \lambda_4$$

2° 双曲面型 ($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 不全同号, $\lambda_4 \neq 0$)

$$\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 + \lambda_3 \tilde{z}^2 = \lambda_4$$

3° 二次锥面. ($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 不全同号)

$$\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 + \lambda_3 \tilde{z}^2 = 0$$

4° 抛物型 ($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 中仅两个非零, 不妨设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \neq 0$)

$$\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 + 2\tilde{b}_3 \tilde{z} = 0$$

→ 单叶
↘ 双叶

↑ 椭圆抛物面
↑ 双曲抛物面

5° = 次曲面 ($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 至少一个为零; 不妨设 $\lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_3 = 0$)

$$\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 + 2\hat{b}_2 \tilde{y} + c = 0$$

椭圆截面
双曲线截面
抛物线截面

例: $4x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 + 13x + 3y + 4 = 0$

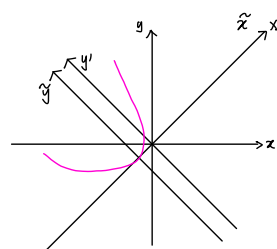
$$\cot 2\theta = \frac{4-4}{2 \times 8} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{可取 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 取坐标变换 } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8(x')^2 + 8\sqrt{2}x' - 5\sqrt{2}y' + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8(x' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = 5\sqrt{2}y'$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



例 $x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 - 4xy - 8xz - 4yz - 1 = 0$

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

1° 找正交阵 P s.t. $P^T A P = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^\circ \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 5x'^2 + 5y'^2 - 4z'^2 = 1.$$

\Rightarrow 单叶双曲面.

另解: (配方法)

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2y - 4z)^2 - 15z^2 - 20yz - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2y - 4z)^2 - 15\left(z + \frac{2}{3}y\right)^2 + \frac{20}{3}y^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}^2 + \tilde{y}^2 - \tilde{z}^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{单叶双曲面}$$