第四讲 二次曲面

- 二次曲面的标准方程及图形
 - 1.椭球面
- ▶ 2.抛物面
 - 3.双曲面

化二次曲面为标准方程 内容小结



一、二次曲面的标准方程及图形

- 2. 抛物面
- (1) 椭圆抛物面

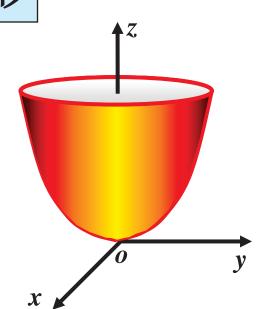
$$z = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{y^2}{2q}$$
 (p与q同号)



图形在 x y 平面上方, 否则在 x y 平面下方.

- 2) 对称性:图形关于z轴、yz平面、xz平面对称.
- 3) 截痕:

$$z = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{y^2}{2q}$$
 $\& p > 0, q > 0$



$$1^0$$
 与平面 $z = z_1 (z_1 > 0)$ 的交线为椭圆.

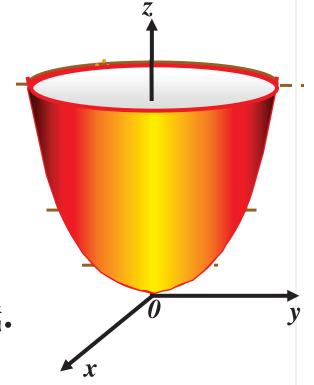
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2pz_1} + \frac{y^2}{2qz_1} = 1\\ z = z_1 \end{cases}$$

当 z_1 变动时椭圆的大小不同,中心都在z轴上.

 2^0 与平面 $y = y_1$ 的交线为抛物线.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 2p\left(z - \frac{y_1^2}{2q}\right) \\ y = y_1 \end{cases}$$
它的轴平行于z轴

 3^0 与平面 $x = x_1$ 的交线也为抛物线.



原点是该椭圆抛物面的顶点.

p < 0, q < 0时,椭圆抛物面开口向下.

特殊地: 当p=q时,方程变为

$$\frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{y^2}{2p} = z$$
 是旋转抛物面

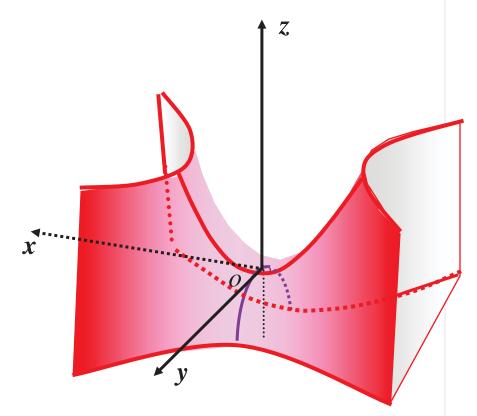
(由 xoz 面上的抛物线 $x^2 = 2pz$ 绕它的轴旋转而成的)

与平面 $z = z_1 (z_1 > 0)$ 的交线为圆.

(2) 双曲抛物面(马鞍面)

$$z = \frac{x^2}{2p} - \frac{y^2}{2q}, \ (pq > 0)$$

- 范围: x, y, z ∈ R,
 曲面可向各方向无限
 延伸.
- 2) 对称性:图形关于 z 轴、yz 平面、xz 平 面对称.







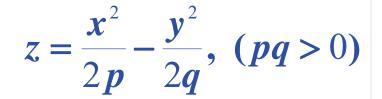
3) 截痕 (设
$$p > 0, q > 0$$
)

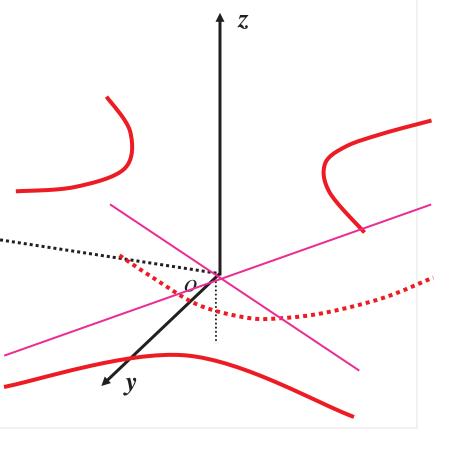
用平面 $z = z_0 \quad (z_0 \neq 0)$

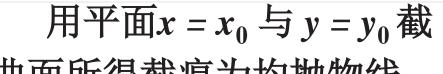
截曲面所得截痕为双曲线

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2pz_0} - \frac{y^2}{2qz_0} = 1\\ z = z_0 \end{cases}$$

 $(z_0=0$ 时为一对相交直线)





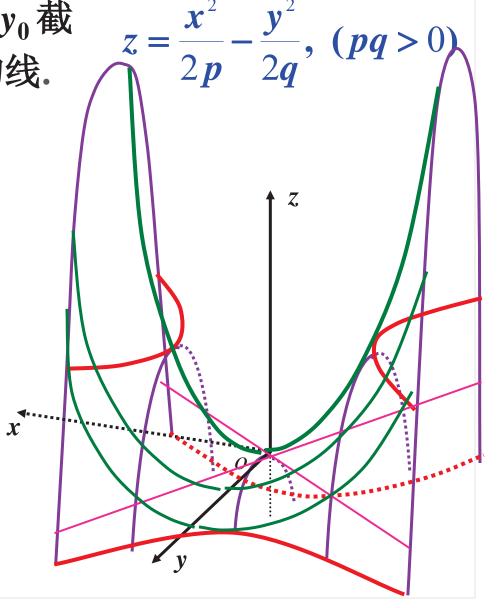


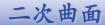
曲面所得截痕为均抛物线.

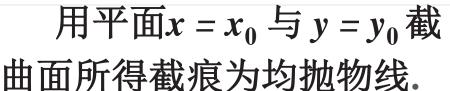
$$\begin{cases}
z = \frac{x_0^2}{2p} - \frac{y^2}{2q} \\
x = x_0
\end{cases}$$

(开口向下)

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2}{2p} - \frac{y_0^2}{2q} \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$$
(开口向上)



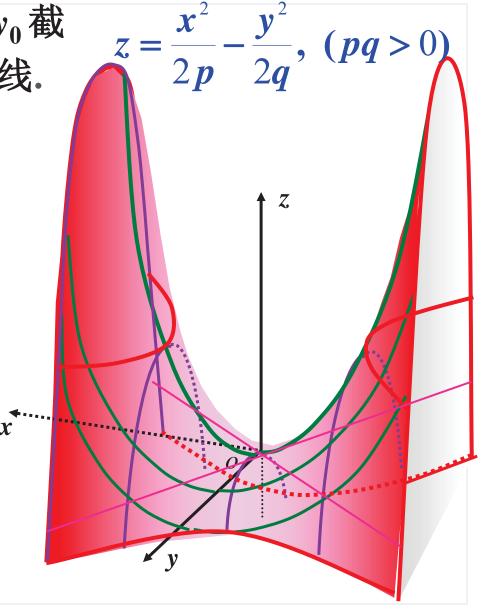


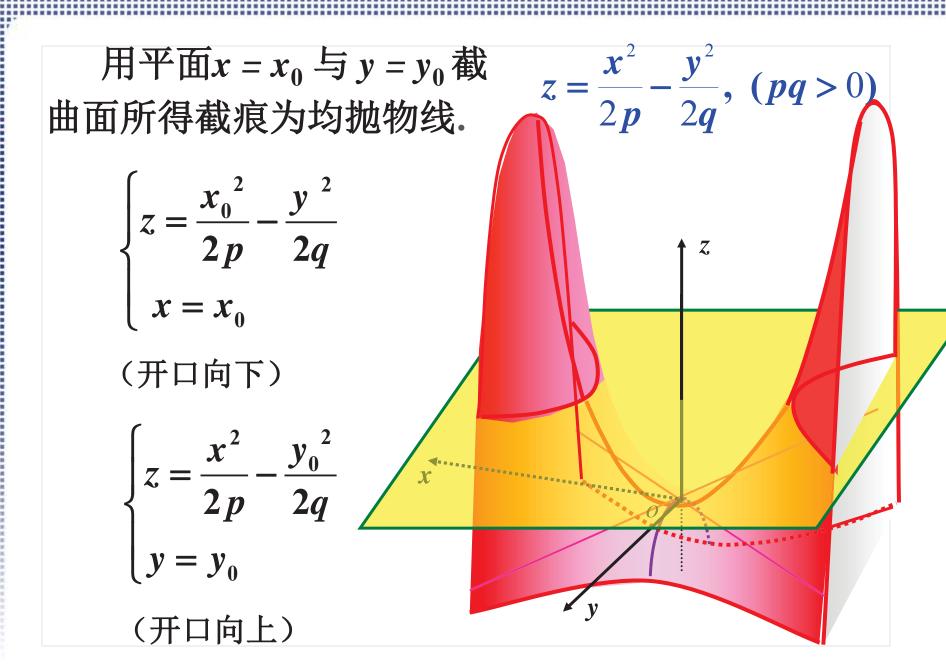


$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{x_0^2}{2p} - \frac{y^2}{2q} \\ x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

(开口向下)

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2}{2p} - \frac{y_0^2}{2q} \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$$
(开口向上)





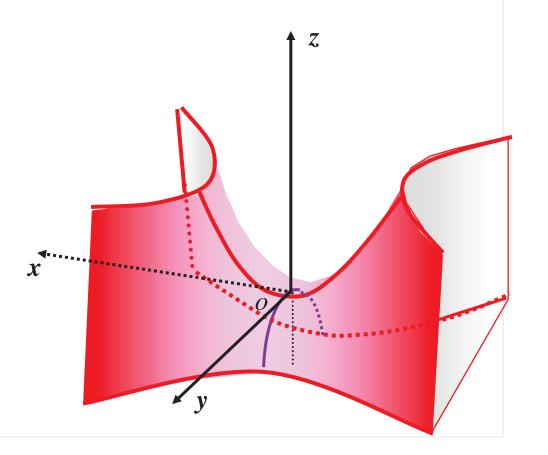
用平面 $x = x_0$ 与 $y = y_0$ 截 曲面所得截痕为均抛物线.

$$z = \frac{x^2}{2p} - \frac{y^2}{2q}, (pq > 0)$$

$$\begin{cases}
z = \frac{x_0^2}{2p} - \frac{y^2}{2q} \\
x = x_0
\end{cases}$$

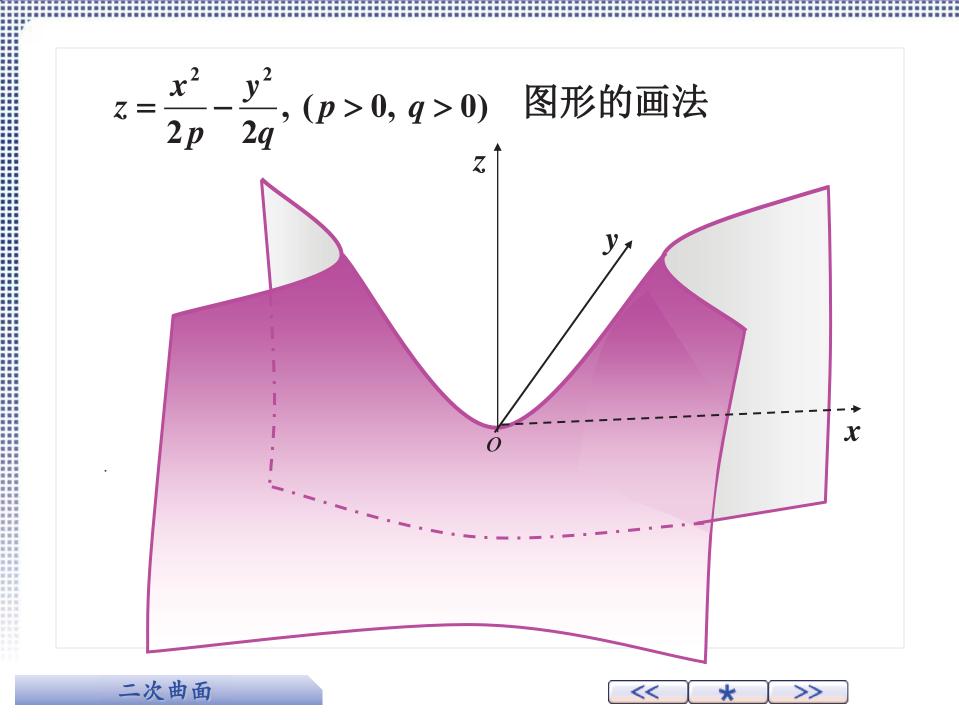
(开口向下)

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2}{2p} - \frac{y_0^2}{2q} \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$$
(开口向上)







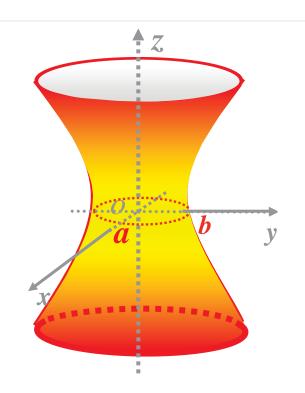


3. 双曲面

(1) 单叶双曲面

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

1) 范围:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \ge 1$$



故曲面在椭圆柱面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的外部;

2) 对称性:图形关于三个坐标轴、三个坐标面以及原点都对称。

3) 截痕

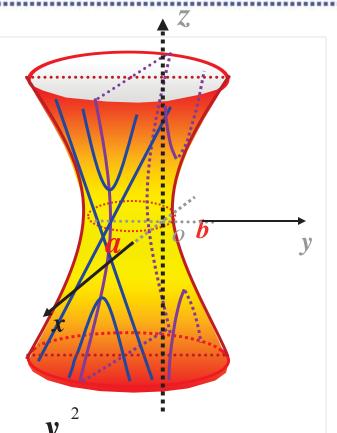
用平面 $z = z_0$ 截曲面 所得截痕为椭圆:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\boldsymbol{x}^2}{\boldsymbol{a}^2} + \frac{\boldsymbol{y}^2}{\boldsymbol{b}^2} = 1 + \frac{\boldsymbol{z}^2}{\boldsymbol{c}^2} \\ \boldsymbol{z} = \boldsymbol{z}_0 \end{cases}$$

用平面 $x = x_0$ 与 $y = y_0$ 截曲面 所得截痕为双曲线.:

$$(x_0 = a$$
是一对相交直线)

思考:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
 的形状如何?





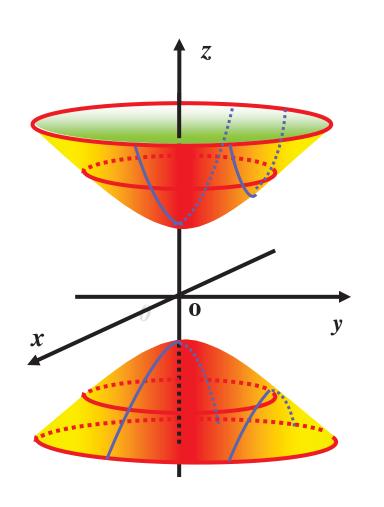
(2) 双叶双曲面

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

思考:

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

的图形怎样?





- 二次曲面的标准方程与图形
- (1) 椭球面
- (3) 双曲面 **单叶双曲面 双叶双曲面**



