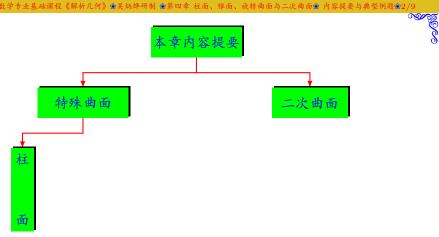
# 第四章 柱面、锥面、旋转曲面与二次曲面 内容提要与典型例题

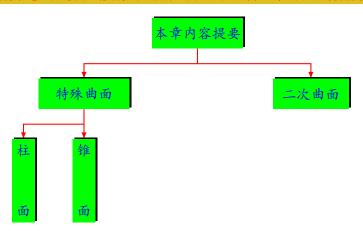
研制者: 吴炳烨

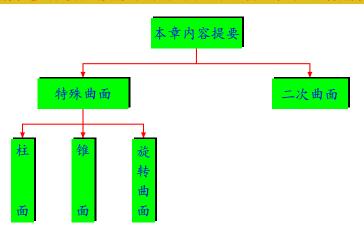
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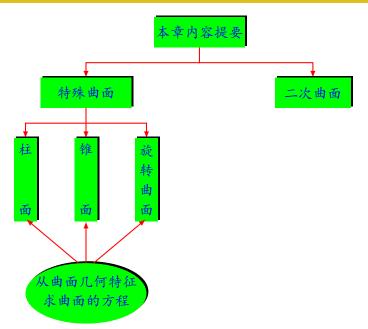


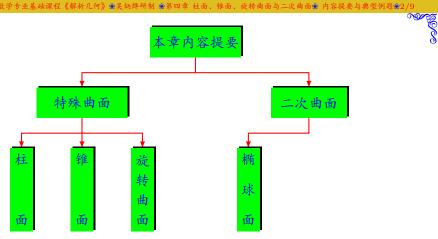


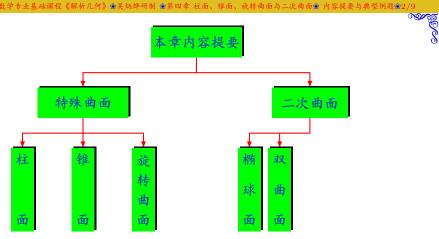


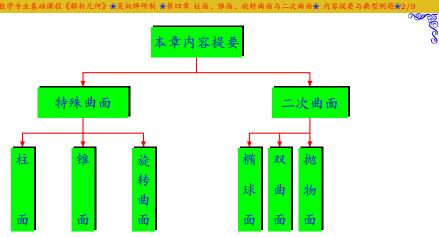


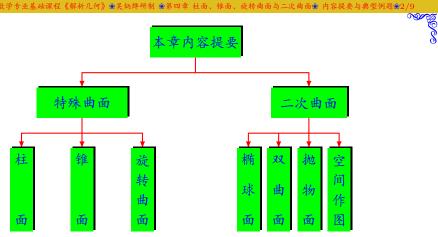


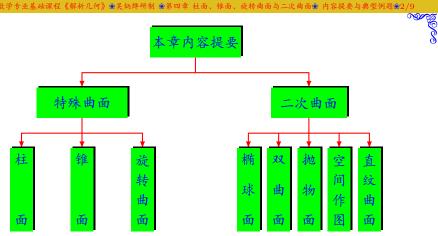


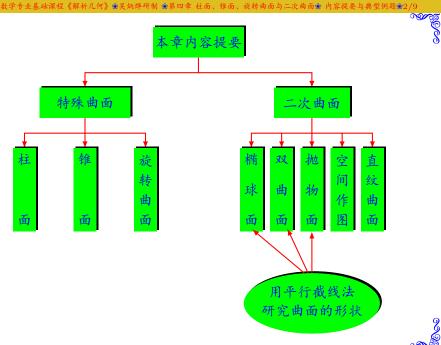


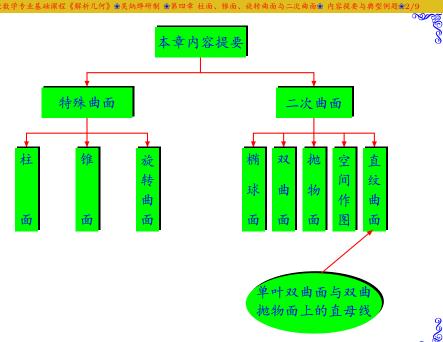












# 例 :

已知一柱面母线方向是  $\{1,1,-1\}$ , 且与曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$  相切, 求它的方程.

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$$(x_0 + t)^2 + 2(y_0 + t)^2 + 3(z_0 - t)^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $6t^2 + 2[x_0 + 2y_0 - 3z_0]t + x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 - 4 = 0$ 

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$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (x_0 + 2y_0 - 3z_0)^2 - 6(x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x_0^2 + 8y_0^2 + 9z_0^2 - 4x_0y_0 + 6x_0z_0 + 12y_0z_0 - 24 = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + t, \\ y = y_0 + t, \\ z = z_0 - t. \end{cases}$$

将其代入曲面方程 
$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 4$$
 得

$$(x_0 + t)^2 + 2(y_0 + t)^2 + 3(z_0 - t)^2 = 4$$

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$$\Rightarrow 5x_0^2 + 8y_0^2 + 9z_0^2 - 4x_0y_0 + 6x_0z_0 + 12y_0z_0 - 24 = 0.$$

所以所求柱面方程是

$$5x^{2} + 8y^{2} + 9z^{2} - 4xy + 6xz + 12yz - 24 = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_{0} + t, \\ y = y_{0} + t, \\ z = z_{0} - t. \end{cases}$$

$$(x_0 + t)^2 + 2(y_0 + t)^2 + 3(z_0 - t)^2 = 4$$

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求顶点在 (1,2,-2), 且与球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  相切的圆锥面的方程.

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解令 $(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 为所求圆锥面上任一点,则过此点直母线的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + (x_0 - 1)t, \\ y = 2 + (y_0 - 2)t, \\ z = -2 + (z_0 + 2)t. \end{cases}$$

#### 列 2

求顶点在 (1,2,-2), 且与球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  相切的圆锥面的方程.

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$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + (x_0 - 1)t, \\ y = 2 + (y_0 - 2)t, \\ z = -2 + (z_0 + 2)t. \end{cases}$$

将其代入球面方程得

$$[1 + (x_0 - 1)t]^2 + [2 + (y_0 - 2)t]^2 + [-2 + (z_0 + 2)t]^2 = 1$$

## 列 2

求顶点在 (1,2,-2), 且与球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  相切的圆锥面的方程.

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将其代入球面方程得

$$[1 + (x_0 - 1)t]^2 + [2 + (y_0 - 2)t]^2 + [-2 + (z_0 + 2)t]^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow [(x_0-1)^2 + (y_0-2)^2 + (z_0+2)^2]t^2 + 2[(x_0-1) + 2(y_0-2) - 2(z_0+2)]t + 8 = 0$$

# 列 2

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将其代入球面方程得

$$[1 + (x_0 - 1)t]^2 + [2 + (y_0 - 2)t]^2 + [-2 + (z_0 + 2)t]^2 = 1$$

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$$\Rightarrow \Delta = [(x_0 - 1) + 2(y_0 - 2) - 2(z_0 + 2)]^2 - 8[(x_0 - 1)^2 + (y_0 - 2)^2 + (z_0 + 2)^2] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 7(x_0 - 1)^2 + 4(y_0 - 2)^2 + 4(z_0 + 2)^2$$
$$-4(x_0 - 1)(y_0 - 2) + 4(x_0 - 1)(z_0 + 2) + 8(y_0 - 2)(z_0 + 2) = 0.$$

$$[1 + (x_0 - 1)t]^2 + [2 + (y_0 - 2)t]^2 + [-2 + (z_0 + 2)t]^2 = 1$$

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所以所求圆锥面方程是

$$7(x-1)^2 + 4(y-2)^2 + 4(z+2)^2$$
$$-4(x-1)(y-2) + 4(x-1)(z+2) + 8(y-2)(z+2) = 0.$$

$$[1 + (x_0 - 1)t]^2 + [2 + (y_0 - 2)t]^2 + [-2 + (z_0 + 2)t]^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow [(x_0-1)^2 + (y_0-2)^2 + (z_0+2)^2]t^2 + 2[(x_0-1) + 2(y_0-2) - 2(z_0+2)]t + 8 = 0$$

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将直线  $l:\frac{x-a}{0}=\frac{y}{b}=\frac{z}{c}$  绕 z 轴旋转, 求旋转曲面的方程, 并求 a,b,c 可能的值, 讨论这是什么曲面?

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$$x_1 = a, \quad cy_1 - bz_1 = 0. (1)$$

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$$x_1 = a, \quad cy_1 - bz_1 = 0. (1)$$

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c=0 时, 必有  $b\neq 0$ , 此时从 (1),(2) 两式得

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若 a=0, 它是坐标平面 z=0; 若  $a\neq 0$ , 它表示坐标平面 z=0 挖去一 开圆盘  $x^2+y^2< a^2$ .

$$x_1 = a, \quad cy_1 - bz_1 = 0.$$
 (1)

过  $M_1$  的纬圆是

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2, \\ z = z_1. \end{cases}$$
 (2)

当  $c \neq 0$  时, 从 (1), (2) 两式消去  $x_1, y_1, z_1$  即得旋转曲面方程

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

§ 若  $ab \neq 0$ , 这是旋转单叶双曲面; 若  $a = 0, b \neq 0$ , 这是圆锥面; 若  $a \neq 0$ , § b = 0, 这是圆柱面; 若 a = b = 0, 它是 z 轴.

求平面 lx + my + nz - k = 0 成为椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的切平面的充分必要条件.

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$$\frac{\frac{x_0}{a^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{y_0}{b^2}}{m} = \frac{\frac{z_0}{c^2}}{n} = \frac{-1}{-k}$$

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$$x_0 = \frac{a^2 l}{k}, \quad y_0 = \frac{b^2 m}{k}, \quad z_0 = \frac{c^2 n}{k}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \quad a^2 l^2 + b^2 m^2 + c^2 n^2 = k^2.$$

$$% = \frac{1}{2}$$
 反之,若  $a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2 = k^2,$ 

解 若平面 lx+my+nz-k=0 是椭球面的切平面, 则存在一点  $(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ , 使该点处的切平面  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x+\frac{y_0}{b^2}y+\frac{z_0}{c^2}z-1=0$  与平面 lx+my+nz-k=0 重合, 即

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多 反之, 若 
$$a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2 = k^2$$
, 则易知平面  $lx + my + nz - k = 0$  是  $s$  椭球面上点  $\left(\frac{a^2l}{k}, \frac{b^2m}{k}, \frac{c^2n}{k}\right)$  处的切平面.

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及之、若 
$$a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2 = k^2$$
,则易知平面  $lx + my + nz - k = 0$  是 8 椭球面上点  $\left(\frac{a^2l}{k}, \frac{b^2m}{k}, \frac{c^2n}{k}\right)$  处的切平面. 因此所求充分必要条件是  $a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2 - k^2$ 

$$\frac{\frac{x_0}{a^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{y_0}{b^2}}{m} = \frac{\frac{z_0}{c^2}}{n} = \frac{-1}{-k} \implies$$

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已知椭圆柱面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b)$ , 试求过 x 轴且与曲面交线是圆的平面.

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所以所求平面是

$$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}y \pm z = 0.$$

求双曲抛物面  $\frac{x^2}{9}-\frac{y^2}{4}=2z$  平行于平面  $\pi:x+y+z=0$  的直母线的 方程.

解 两族直母线方程分别为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = 2u, \\ u\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right) = z \end{cases}$$

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$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{u}{3}, \frac{u}{2}, -1 \right\}$$



解 两族直母线方程分别为

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 $\S$  平面  $\pi: x+y+z=0$  的法向量  $oldsymbol{n}=\{1,1,1\},$  有

$$\boldsymbol{v}_1 /\!\!/ \pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{v}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0$$

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 $\begin{cases} & \mathbb{R} & \mathbb{R} & \pi: x+y+z=0 \\ & \mathbb{R} & \mathbb{R$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3}-\frac{y}{2}=2u, \\ u\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{y}{2}\right)=z \end{array} \right. \quad \text{if} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3}+\frac{y}{2}=2v, \\ v\left(\frac{x}{3}-\frac{y}{2}\right)=z, \end{array} \right.$$

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 $\begin{cases} & \mathbb{R} & \mathbb{R} & \pi: x+y+z=0 \\ & \mathbb{R} & \mathbb{R$ 

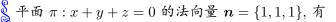
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$$v_2 /\!\!/ \pi \implies v_2 \cdot n = 0 \implies \{-3, 2, -2v\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

$$v_2 /\!\!/ \pi \implies v_2 \cdot n = 0 \implies \{-3, 2, -2v\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \implies v = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = 2u, \\ u\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right) = z \end{array} \right. \quad \leftrightharpoons \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 2v, \\ v\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2}\right) = z, \end{array} \right.$$

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$$v_1 / \pi \Rightarrow v_1 \cdot n = 0 \Rightarrow \{3, 2, 2u\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$v_2 /\!\!/ \pi \implies v_2 \cdot n = 0 \implies \{-3, 2, -2v\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \implies v = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = 2u, \\ u\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right) = z \end{array} \right. \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 2v, \\ v\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2}\right) = z, \end{array} \right.$$

它们的方向向量依次是

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{u}{3}, \frac{u}{2}, -1 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{u}{3} \right\} / \{3, 2, 2u\},$$

$$v_2 = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right\} \times \left\{\frac{v}{3}, -\frac{v}{2}, -1\right\} = \left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{v}{3}\right\} / \{-3, 2, -2v\}.$$

$$v_1 / \pi \Rightarrow v_1 \cdot n = 0 \Rightarrow \{3, 2, 2u\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$v_2 /\!\!/ \pi \implies v_2 \cdot n = 0 \implies \{-3, 2, -2v\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \implies v = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3}-\frac{y}{2}=-5,\\ -\frac{5}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{y}{2}\right)=z \end{array} \right. \qquad \leftrightarrows \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3}+\frac{y}{2}=2v,\\ v\left(\frac{x}{3}-\frac{y}{2}\right)=z, \end{array} \right.$$

它们的方向向量依次是

$$v_1 = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right\} \times \left\{\frac{u}{3}, \frac{u}{2}, -1\right\} = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{u}{3}\right\} / \{3, 2, 2u\},$$

$$v_2 = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right\} \times \left\{\frac{v}{3}, -\frac{v}{2}, -1\right\} = \left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{v}{3}\right\} / \{-3, 2, -2v\}.$$

$$v_1 / \pi \Rightarrow v_1 \cdot n = 0 \Rightarrow \{3, 2, 2u\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{5}{2}$$
.

$$v_2 /\!\!/ \pi \implies v_2 \cdot n = 0 \implies \{-3, 2, -2v\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \implies v = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = -5, \\ -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right) = z \end{array} \right. \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = -1, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2}\right) = z, \end{array} \right.$$

它们的方向向量依次是

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{u}{3}, \frac{u}{2}, -1 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{u}{3} \right\} / / \{3, 2, 2u\},$$

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{v}{3}, -\frac{v}{2}, -1 \right\} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{v}{3} \right\} / \!\!/ \left\{ -3, 2, -2v \right\}.$$

$$v_2 /\!\!/ \pi \implies v_2 \cdot n = 0 \implies \{-3, 2, -2v\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \implies v = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

所求直母线为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = -5, \\ -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right) = z \end{cases} \qquad \stackrel{L}{\Rightarrow} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = -1, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2}\right) = z, \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 30 = 0, \\ 10x + 15y + 12z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v}_2 = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right\} \times \left\{\frac{v}{3}, -\frac{v}{2}, -1\right\} = \left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{v}{3}\right\} /\!\!/ \left\{-3, 2, -2v\right\}.$$

 $\begin{cases} & \mathbb{R} & \mathbb{R} & \pi: x+y+z=0 \\ & \mathbb{R} & \mathbb{R$ 

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{v}_1 \ /\!\!/ \pi & \Rightarrow & \boldsymbol{v}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0 \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left.\left\{3, 2, 2u\right\} \cdot \left\{1, 1, 1\right\} = 0 \right. \Rightarrow \left.u = -\frac{5}{2}.\right.$$

$$v_2 /\!\!/ \pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_2 \cdot n = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \{-3, 2, -2v\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = -5, \\ -\frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right) = z \end{cases} \stackrel{\not \sqsubseteq_j}{=} \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = -1, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2}\right) = z, \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + 30 = 0, \\ 10x + 15y + 12z = 0 \end{cases} \stackrel{\not \sqsubseteq_j}{=} \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 6 = 0, \\ 2x - 3y + 12z = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v}_2 = \left\{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right\} \times \left\{\frac{v}{3}, -\frac{v}{2}, -1\right\} \\ = \left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{v}{3}\right\} /\!\!/ \left\{-3, 2, -2v\right\}.$$

#### 列 7

试证明经过单叶双曲面的一条直母线的每一个平面一定经过属于另一族 直母线的一条直母线;举一反例说明这个性质在双曲抛物面的情况下不 一定成立.

### 列 7

试证明经过单叶双曲面的一条直母线的每一个平面一定经过属于另一族 直母线的一条直母线;举一反例说明这个性质在双曲抛物面的情况下不 一定成立.

证 单叶双曲面的两族直母线为

$$u$$
族: 
$$\begin{cases} w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases}$$

### 列 7

试证明经过单叶双曲面的一条直母线的每一个平面一定经过属于另一族 直母线的一条直母线;举一反例说明这个性质在双曲抛物面的情况下不 一定成立.

证 单叶双曲面的两族直母线为

$$u \not k : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{array} \right. \quad v \not k : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{array} \right.$$

### 例 7

试证明经过单叶双曲面的一条直母线的每一个平面一定经过属于另一族 直母线的一条直母线;举一反例说明这个性质在双曲抛物面的情况下不 一定成立.

证 单叶双曲面的两族直母线为

$$u \not k : \begin{cases} w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases} \qquad v \not k : \begin{cases} t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases}$$

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0$$

## 例 7

试证明经过单叶双曲面的一条直母线的每一个平面一定经过属于另一族 直母线的一条直母线;举一反例说明这个性质在双曲抛物面的情况下不 一定成立.

证 单叶双曲面的两族直母线为

$$u \not \xi : \begin{cases} w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases} \quad v \not \xi : \begin{cases} t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases}$$

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{z}{c}\right)-u\left(1+\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]+v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{z}{c}\right)-w\left(1-\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]=0$$

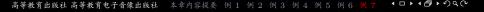
$$\Rightarrow w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0.$$

# 显然它通过某条 v 族直母线.

$$u \not k : \begin{cases} w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases} \qquad v \not k : \begin{cases} t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases}$$

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{z}{c}\right)-u\left(1+\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]+v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{z}{c}\right)-w\left(1-\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]=0$$

$$\Rightarrow w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0.$$



显然它通过某条 v 族直母线. 同理通过 v 族任一直母线的每一平面必定 通过某一u族直母线.

$$u \not k : \begin{cases} w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases} \qquad v \not k : \begin{cases} t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right), \\ v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) = t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right), \end{cases}$$

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0.$$

显然它通过某条 v 族直母线. 同理通过 v 族任一直母线的每一平面必定通过某一 u 族直母线. 但该性质对双曲抛物面却不一定成立, 例如平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda (常数),$ 

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{z}{c}\right)-v\left(1-\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]+u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{z}{c}\right)-t\left(1+\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]=0.$$

显然它通过某条 v 族直母线. 同理通过 v 族任一直母线的每一平面必定通过某一 u 族直母线. 但该性质对双曲抛物面却不一定成立, 例如平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda ($ 常数), 它通过双曲抛物面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2z$  的 u 族直母线中的直线  $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda, \\ \lambda \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right) = z, \end{cases}$ 

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{z}{c}\right)-v\left(1-\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]+u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{z}{c}\right)-t\left(1+\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]=0.$$

显然它通过某条 v 族直母线. 同理通过 v 族任一直母线的每一平面必定通过某一 u 族直母线. 但该性质对双曲抛物面却不一定成立, 例如平面  $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=2\lambda$  (常数), 它通过双曲抛物面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=2z$  的 u 族直母线中的任何直母线. 而不通过 v 族直母线  $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=2\lambda, \\ \lambda\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}\right)=z, \end{cases}$ 中的任何直母线.

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{z}{c}\right)-v\left(1-\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]+u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{z}{c}\right)-t\left(1+\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]=0.$$

显然它通过某条 v 族直母线. 同理通过 v 族任一直母线的每一平面必定通过某一 u 族直母线. 但该性质对双曲抛物面却不一定成立, 例如平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda$  (常数), 它通过双曲抛物面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2z$  的 u 族直母线中的直线  $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda, \\ \lambda\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right) = z, \end{cases}$  中的任何直母线, 这是因为 v 族直母线的方向向量 v //  $\{a,b,2v\}$ .

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{z}{c}\right)-u\left(1+\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]+v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{z}{c}\right)-w\left(1-\frac{y}{b}\right)\right]=0$$

$$\Rightarrow w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0.$$

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda (常数), \ \text{它通过双曲抛物面} \ \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2z \ \text{ 的 } u \ \text{族直母线中}$$
 的直线 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda, \\ \lambda \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right) = z, \end{cases}$$
 而不通过  $v$  族直母线 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = 2v, \\ v \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right) = z \end{cases}$$
 中的任何直母线, 这是因为  $v$  族直母线的方向向量  $v$  //  $\{a,b,2v\}$ , 而平面的法向量为  $n$  //  $\{b,a,0\}$ ,

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0.$$

高等学校数学专业基础课程《解析几何》 电吴炳烨研制 禽第四章 柱面、锥面、旋转曲面与二次曲面。 内容提要与典型例题: 9/9

显然它通过某条v族直母线. 同理通过v族任一直母线的每一平面必定通过某一u族直母线. 但该性质对双曲抛物面却不一定成立, 例如平面 x y  $y^2$ 

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda (常数), \ \text{它通过双曲抛物面} \ \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2z \ \text{ of } u \ \text{族直母线中}$$
 的直线 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2\lambda, \\ \lambda \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right) = z, \end{cases}$$
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 中的任何直母线, 这是因为  $v$  族直母线的方向向量  $v \# \{a,b,2v\}$ , 而平面的法向量为  $n \# \{b,a,0\}$ , 但  $\{a,b,2v\} \cdot \{b,a,0\} = 2ab \neq 0$ , 故论断成立.

$$t\left[w\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - u\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + v\left[u\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - w\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w\left[t\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) - v\left(1 - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] + u\left[v\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right) - t\left(1 + \frac{y}{b}\right)\right] = 0.$$