## 解析几何

## December 12, 2019

91页作业

1. (1). 解: 因为  $\Phi(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + 5z^2 - 6xy + 2xz - 2yz$ . 令

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{array}\right),$$

其对应的特征多项式为

$$0 = |A - \lambda I| = \lambda^3 - 7\lambda^2 + 36,$$

则 A 的特征根为  $\lambda_1=-2,\,\lambda_2=3,\,\lambda_3=6.$  他们对应的特征向量分别为

$$\vec{X}_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$$
,  $\vec{X}_2 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$ ,  $\vec{X}_3 = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1)^T$ ,

取  $\vec{e}_1^* = \frac{\vec{X}_1}{|\vec{X}_1|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_2^* = \frac{\vec{X}_2}{|\vec{X}_2|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_3^* = \frac{\vec{X}_3}{|\vec{X}_3|}$ , 那么有  $(\vec{e}_1^*, \vec{e}_2^*, \vec{e}_3^*) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) C$ , 其中过渡矩阵 C 为

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以从坐标系  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到坐标系 $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1-1}$$

转置得

$$(x,y,z) = (x^*, y^*, z^*) C^T = (x^*, y^*, z^*) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$
(1-2)

将(1-1),(1-2)代入曲面方程得它在 $\{O; e_1^*, e_2^*, e_3^*\}$ 的方程为

$$0 = (x, y, z) A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + (-4, 8, -12) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + 14$$

$$= (x^*, y^*, z^*) C^T A C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} + (-4, 8, -12) C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} + 14$$

$$= (x^*, y^*, z^*) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} + \left(2\sqrt{2}, 0, -6\sqrt{6}\right) \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} + 14$$

$$= -2 \left(x^* - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + 3(y^*)^2 + 6 \left(z^* - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) + 6$$

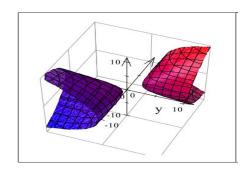
现在将原点平移到 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},0,\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ 点,也即引入新的坐标系  $\{O';\vec{e_1},\vec{e_2},\vec{e_3}\}$ ,使得从  $\{O;\vec{e_1},\vec{e_2},\vec{e_3}\}$  到  $\{O';\vec{e_1},\vec{e_2},\vec{e_3}\}$  的坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1-3}$$

于是原方程在坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3\}$  中的方程为

$$-2x'^2 + 3y'^2 + 6z'^2 + 6 = 0.$$

它表示的是双叶双曲面.



另外,由(1-1) 和(1-3)知,从  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

或等价的为

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y' + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}z' + 1 \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y' - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}z' \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}y' + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}z' + 1 \end{cases}.$$

(5). 解: 因为  $\Phi(x, y, z) = 2y^2 - 2xy - 2yz + 2xz$ . 令

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}\right),$$

其对应的特征多项式

$$0 = |A - \lambda I| = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda = -(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1)\lambda,$$

则 A 的特征根为  $\lambda_1 = 3$ ,  $\lambda_2 = -1$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 0$ , 他们对应的特征向量分别为

$$\vec{X}_1 = (1, -2, 1)^T$$
,  $\vec{X}_2 = (1, 0, -1)^T$ ,  $\vec{X}_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$ ,

取  $\vec{e}_1^* = \frac{\vec{X}_1}{|\vec{X}_1|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_2^* = \frac{\vec{X}_2}{|\vec{X}_2|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_3^* = \frac{\vec{X}_3}{|\vec{X}_3|}$ , 那么有  $(\vec{e}_1^*, \vec{e}_2^*, \vec{e}_3^*) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) C$ , 其中过渡矩阵 C 为

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以从坐标系  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到坐标系 $\{O; \vec{e_1}^*, \vec{e_2}^*, \vec{e_3}^*\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1-4}$$

转置得

$$(x,y,z) = (x^*, y^*, z^*) C^T = (x^*, y^*, z^*) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}.$$
(1-5)

将(3-1),(3-2)代入曲面方程得它在 ${O; e_1^*, e_2^*, e_3^*}$ 的方程为

$$0 = (x, y, z) A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + (2, 1, -3) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - 5$$

$$= (x^*, y^*, z^*) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} + (2, 1, -3) C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} - 5$$

$$= 3 \left( x^* - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \right)^2 - \left( y^* - \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^2 - 2$$

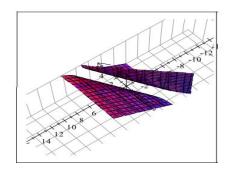
引入新的坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$ ,使得从  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的 坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \\ \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1-6}$$

于是原方程在坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  中的方程为

$$3x'^2 - y'^2 - 2 = 0.$$

它表示的是双曲柱面.



另外,由(1-4) 和(1-6)知,从  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{7}{6} \end{pmatrix},$$

或等价的为

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z' + \frac{4}{3} \\ y = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z' - \frac{1}{6} \\ z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}x' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z' - \frac{7}{6} \end{cases}.$$

(7). 解: 因为  $\Phi(x,y,z) = x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 + 4xy - 4yz - 8xz$ . 令

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{array}\right),$$

其对应的特征多项式

$$0 = |A - \lambda I| = (\lambda + 3)^2 (\lambda - 6) \lambda,$$

则 A 的特征根为  $\lambda_1=3-,\,\lambda_2=-3,\,\lambda_3=6,\,$ 他们对应的特征向量分别为

$$\vec{X}_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T$$
,  $\vec{X}_2 = (1, -4, -1)^T$ ,  $\vec{X}_3 = (2, 1, -2)^T$ ,

取  $\vec{e_1} = \frac{\vec{X_1}}{|\vec{X_1}|}$ ,  $\vec{e_2} = \frac{\vec{X_2}}{|\vec{X_2}|}$ ,  $\vec{e_3} = \frac{\vec{X_3}}{|\vec{X_3}|}$ , 那么有  $(\vec{e_1}^*, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}) = (\vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}) C$ , 其中过渡矩阵 C 为

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{-4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以从坐标系  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到坐标系 $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{-4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1-6}$$

转置得

$$(x,y,z) = (x^*, y^*, z^*) C^T = (x^*, y^*, z^*) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-4}{3\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (1-7)

(1-6), (1-7)代入曲面方程得它在 $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$ 的方程为

$$0 = (x, y, z) A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + (-14, -4, 14) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + 16$$

$$= (x^*, y^*, z^*) \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} + (-14, -4, 14) C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} + 16$$

$$= -3x^{*2} - 3 \left( y^* + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^2 + 6 \left( z^* - \frac{5}{3} \right)^2$$

引入新的坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$ ,使得从  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的 坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1-8}$$

于是原方程在坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  中的方程为

$$x'^2 + y'^2 - 2z'^2 = 0.$$

它表示的是二次锥面.

另外,由(1-6) 和(1-7)知,从  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{-4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

## 2.(1). 解: 由题

$$I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \neq 0,$$

所以由3.5.3节的表格知它是第I类曲面. 又原曲面的二次型部分的矩阵为

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

直接计算它的特征值得  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$ , 且

$$I_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -20,$$

所以曲面的标准方程为

$$\lambda_1 x'^2 + \lambda_2 y'^2 + \lambda_3 z'^2 + \frac{I_4}{I_3} = -x'^2 + 2y'^2 + 5z'^2 + 2 = 0.$$

它是个双叶双曲面.

(3). 解: 由题

$$I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0,$$

所以由3.5.3节的表格知它是第I类曲面. 又原曲面的二次型部分的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

直接计算它的特征值得  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 2$ , 且显然  $I_4 = 0$ , 所以曲面的标准方程为

$$x'^2 + y'^2 + 4z'^2 = 0.$$

它退化为一点.

3. 解: 因为  $\Phi(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + y^2 + 5z^2 - 4xy + 2yz + 4xz$ . 令

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array}\right),$$

其对应的特征多项式

$$0 = |A - \lambda I| = -\lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 - 8\lambda - 24 = \left(\lambda - (1 + \sqrt{5})\right) \left(\lambda - (1 - \sqrt{5})\right) (\lambda - 6) \lambda,$$

则 A 的特征根为  $\lambda_1=6-,\,\lambda_2=1+\sqrt{5},\,\lambda_3=1-\sqrt{5},\,$ 他们对应的特征向量分别为

$$\vec{X}_1 = (1, 0, 2)^T$$
,  $\vec{X}_2 = (-2, \sqrt{5}, 1)^T$ ,  $\vec{X}_3 = (2, \sqrt{5}, -1)^T$ ,

取  $\vec{e}_1^* = \frac{\vec{X}_1}{|\vec{X}_1|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_2^* = \frac{\vec{X}_2}{|\vec{X}_2|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_3^* = \frac{\vec{X}_3}{|\vec{X}_3|}$ , 那么有  $(\vec{e}_1^*, \vec{e}_2^*, \vec{e}_3^*) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) C$ , 其中过渡矩阵 C 为

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以从坐标系  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到坐标系 $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix}, \tag{1-9}$$

(1-9), (??)代入曲面方程得它在  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的方程为

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0 & = & \left( x,y,z \right) A \left( \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right) + \left( 2,2,0 \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ z \end{array} \right) + d \\ \\ & = & \left( x^*,y^*,z^* \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \sqrt{5} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{array} \right) + \left( 2,2,0 \right) C \left( \begin{array}{c} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{array} \right) + d \\ \\ & = & 6 x^* + \frac{1}{6\sqrt{5}}^2 + \left( 1\sqrt{5} \right) \left( y^* + \frac{\sqrt{5} - 2}{\sqrt{10}(1 + \sqrt{5})} \right)^2 + \left( 1 - \sqrt{5} \right) \left( z^* + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 2}{\sqrt{10}(1 - \sqrt{5})} \right)^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{17}{12} + d \end{array}$$

从而 $d = -\frac{17}{12}$ .

(这道题用二次曲面与不变量的关系算起来简单, $I_4/I_3 = 0$ 即可)

4. 解: 令  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\lambda, \mu$  为它的特征值. 注意到在平面Oxy上,我们总可以通过旋转和平移 x, y 轴得到新的坐标面 O'x'y', 使得在O'x'y'上曲线具有下面的标准形式

$$\lambda x'^2 + \mu y'^2 = c^*,$$

且当  $c^* > 0$ , 曲线为椭圆时 $\lambda, \mu > 0$ , 双曲线时 $\lambda, \mu$ 异号,抛物线时 $\lambda, \mu$ 中有一个为0. 在空间中,用上面相同方式改变x, y 轴, 保持 z 轴的方向不变,且取 $z' = z + c^*$ ,得到新的坐标系O'x'y'z',在这个坐标系里曲线的方程为

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x'^2 + \mu y'^2 = c^* \\ z' = c^* \end{cases}.$$

相应的,曲面  $\Sigma': z = a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{13}x + 2a_{23}y + a_{33}$ 的新方程为

$$z' = \lambda x'^2 + \mu y'^2.$$

那么对照3.5.3节中的表格 知:

曲线为椭圆时,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu > 0$ ,  $\Sigma'$ 为椭圆抛物面; 曲线为双曲线时,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ 异号,  $\Sigma'$ 为双曲抛物面; 曲线为抛物线时,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ 中有一个为0,  $\Sigma'$ 为抛物 柱面.

详细的计算方式的证明如下:

已知Oxy平面上的曲线在Oxyz中的方程为

$$\Gamma: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma: a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2a_{13}x + 2a_{23}y + a_{33} = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right..$$

令 
$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  为它的特征值,  $\vec{X}'_1 = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)^T, \vec{X}'_2 = (\alpha_2, \beta_2)^T$ 

为分别对应于  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  的特征向量. 为表述简单,不妨设  $\left|\vec{X}_1\right|=\left|\vec{X}_2\right|=1$ . 那么曲面  $\Sigma$  的二次型部分的矩阵

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0\\ a_{12} & a_{22} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

的特征值为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  和  $\lambda_3 = 0$ , 且相应的特征向量分别为  $\vec{X}_1 = (\alpha_1, \beta_1, 0)^T$ ,  $\vec{X}_2 = (\alpha_2, \beta_2, 0)^T$  和  $\vec{X}_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$ .

取  $\vec{e}_1^* = \frac{\vec{X}_1}{|\vec{X}_1|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_2^* = \frac{\vec{X}_2}{|\vec{X}_2|}$ ,  $\vec{e}_3^* = \frac{\vec{X}_3}{|\vec{X}_3|} = (0,0,1)^T$ , 那么有  $(\vec{e}_1^*, \vec{e}_2^*, \vec{e}_3^*) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) C$ , 其中过渡矩阵C为

$$C = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & 0 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

所以从  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  到  $\{O; \vec{e_1}, \vec{e_2}, \vec{e_3}\}$  的点坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix}, \text{ i.e. } \begin{cases} x = \alpha_1 x^* + \alpha_2 y^* \\ y = \beta_1 x^* + \beta_2 y^* \\ z = z^* \end{cases}.$$

由此 $\Sigma$ 在 $\{O; \bar{e}_1^*, \bar{e}_2^*, \bar{e}_3^*\}$ 中的方程为

$$\lambda_1 x^{*2} + \lambda_2 y^{*2} + 2a^* x^* + 2b^* y^* = 0, (4-1)$$

其中  $a^* = a_{13}\alpha_1 + a_{23}\alpha_2$ ,  $b^* = a_{13}\beta_1 + a_{23}\beta_2$ .

 $(1).\lambda_1,\lambda_2$ 都不为0时,配方(4-1)式,

$$\lambda_1 \left( x^* + \frac{a^*}{\lambda_1} \right)^2 + \lambda_2 \left( y^* + \frac{b^*}{\lambda_2} \right)^2 = c^*,$$

其中  $c^* = \frac{a^{*2}}{\lambda_1} + \frac{b^{*2}}{\lambda_2}$ . 再取坐标系  $\{O'; \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}'\}$ , 使得

$$x' = x^* + \frac{a^*}{\lambda_1}, \ y' = y^* + \frac{b^*}{\lambda_2}, \ z' = z^* + c^*.$$

那么曲线C的新方程为

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 x'^2 + \lambda_2 y'^2 = c^* \\ z' = c^* \end{cases},$$

曲面Σ′的新方程为

$$z' = \lambda_1 x'^2 + \lambda_2 y'^2.$$

那么显然 $\Gamma$ 为椭圆时, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  同号, 则 $\Sigma$ '是椭圆抛物面; $\Gamma$ 为双曲线时, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ 异 号, Σ'为双曲抛物面.

- $(2).\lambda_1,\lambda_2$  中有一个为0时,用同样的讨论知,此时 $\Gamma$ 为抛物线,  $\Sigma$ ′为抛物柱 面.
  - **5.** 证明: 适当选取新的坐标系 $\{O'; \mathbf{e}'_1, \mathbf{e}'_2, \mathbf{e}'_3\}$ , 使得曲面的方程为

$$\Sigma : \lambda_1 x'^2 + \lambda_2 y'^2 + \lambda_3 z'^2 = 0,$$

其中  $\lambda_k$ , k=1,2,3, 是矩阵  $A=\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值. 因为是二次锥

面,由其标准方程,不妨设  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_3 < 0$ .

在坐标系  $\{O'; \mathbf{e}_1', \mathbf{e}_2', \mathbf{e}_3'\}$ 中, 首先注意到 $\Sigma$ 的顶点是原点,且点  $P_1 = \left(\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}}, 0, 1\right) \in$  $\Sigma$ . 考虑与  $\overrightarrow{OP_1}$ 垂直的向量  $\overrightarrow{OP_2} = \left(-\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_3}}, \mu, 1\right)$ , 其中  $\mu \neq 0$ . 因为

$$\overrightarrow{OP_1} \times \overrightarrow{OP_2} = \left(-\mu, -\left(\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}} + \sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_3}}\right), \mu\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}}\right) = -\mu\left(1, \frac{\lambda_3 - \lambda_1}{\mu\sqrt{-\lambda_1\lambda_3}}, -\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}}\right),$$

取  $\overrightarrow{OP_3} = \left(1, \frac{\lambda_3 - \lambda_1}{\mu \sqrt{-\lambda_1 \lambda_3}}, -\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}}\right)$ , 则  $\overrightarrow{OP_1}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OP_2}$  和  $\overrightarrow{OP_3}$  两两正交. 若存在适当的  $\mu$  使得 $P_2, P_3 \in \Sigma$ ,那么有

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 \left( -\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_3}} \right)^2 + \lambda_2 \mu^2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \left( \frac{\lambda_3 - \lambda_1}{\mu \sqrt{-\lambda_1 \lambda_3}} \right)^2 + \lambda_3 \left( -\sqrt{-\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1}} \right)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \mu^2 = \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_3^2 \\ (\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_3^2) \lambda_3 \mu^2 = \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)^2 \end{cases}$$
 (5-1)

因为 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_3$ ,由(5-1)的两式相除得

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)^2 = \lambda_2^2$$
, i.e.  $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_2) = 0.$  (5-2)

因为 $\lambda_3$  < 0, 注意到(5-1)中的二式的右边为正,所以 $\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_3^2$  < 0, i.e.  $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) < 0$ . 而 $\lambda_1 > 0$ , 所以只能是  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 < 0$ . 因此

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 - \lambda_2 < 0. \tag{5-3}$$

因为矩阵的迹是坐标变换不变量,所以由(5-2)和(5-3)得,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} a_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \lambda_i = 0.$$

因为上述证明可逆,所以题目得证.

("⇒"的证明比较简单,方法比较多, 关键是"←"的证明.)

**1.** (1). 解: 这是二次锥面 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ 和抛物柱面 $z^2 = 2x + 1$ 的交线. 由曲线方程消去z, 得到曲线对xOy面的射影柱面方程为

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 1 = 0$$
,  $\mathbb{R}$   $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 2$ .

因此它是个母线平行于z轴的圆柱面,在xOy面上的截线为以(1,0)为心, 半径为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的圆.

注意到曲线方程的第二个方程中不含坐标y,所以此抛物柱面本身就是曲线对xOy面的射影柱面.

由曲线方程消去x,得到曲线对yOz面的射影柱面方程为

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

(2).这是单叶双曲面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 1$  和平面x = 2的交线. 由曲线方程消去x, 得到曲线对xOy面的射影柱面方程为

$$4y \pm 3z = 0.$$

注意到第二个方程中不含坐标y,z,所以曲线对xOy面和对yOz面的射影柱面方程均为

$$x = 2$$
.

(3).这是单叶双曲面 $x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2 = 16$ 和椭圆抛物面 $4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 的交线. 联立方程, 可得

$$x^{2} + 4y^{2} - z^{2} + 4x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 5(x^{2} + y^{2}) = 20.$$

即得

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4.$$

将上面方程代入椭圆抛物面方程得 $3x^2 + z^2 = 0$ , 即得x = z = 0,  $y = \pm 2$ . 即交线为两个点(0,2,0), (0,-2,0). 即得 对xOz面的射影柱面方程为

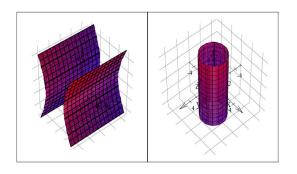
$$x = z = 0$$
, 即 $y$ 轴.

曲线对xOy面的射影柱面方程为

$$\begin{cases} y = \pm 2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

曲线对yOz面的射影柱面方程为

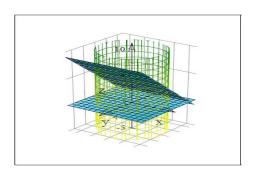
$$\begin{cases} y = \pm 2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$



## **2.**解:

(1). 空间区域为

$$\begin{cases} -4 \le x \le 4 \\ -\sqrt{16 - x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{16 - x^2} \\ 0 \le z \le x + 4 \end{cases}.$$



(2). 球面与椭圆抛物面相交.令

$$x^2 + 4x = 4.$$

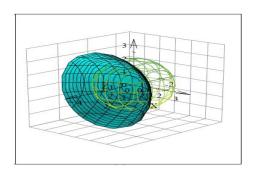
解得
$$x = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$
 或 $x = -2\sqrt{2} - 2$ (舍).

空间区域分为两块, 一块为

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 2\sqrt{2} - 2\\ -\sqrt{2x} \le y \le \sqrt{2x}\\ -\sqrt{4x - y^2} \le z \le \sqrt{4x - y^2} \end{cases}.$$

另一块区域为

$$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \le x \le 2\\ -\sqrt{4 - x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{4 - x^2}\\ -\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \le z \le \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \end{cases}.$$



**3.** (1).

P94,3-(1).jpg