

习题 4.9.4. 由椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的中心, 引三条两两互相垂直的射线, 分别交曲面于点  $P_1, P_2, P_3$ . 设  $OP_1 = r_1, OP_2 = r_2, OP_3 = r_3$ , 试证

$$\frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} + \frac{1}{r_3^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}.$$

证明: 设这三条射线所在的直线方程分别为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{\lambda_1} = \frac{y}{\mu_1} = \frac{z}{\nu_1} = t_1 \\ \frac{x}{\lambda_2} = \frac{y}{\mu_2} = \frac{z}{\nu_2} = t_2 \\ \frac{x}{\lambda_3} = \frac{y}{\mu_3} = \frac{z}{\nu_3} = t_3 \end{cases}$$

且  $\lambda_1^2 + \mu_1^2 + \nu_1^2 = 1$  ①

$\lambda_2^2 + \mu_2^2 + \nu_2^2 = 1$  ②

$\lambda_3^2 + \mu_3^2 + \nu_3^2 = 1$  ③

$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \mu_1 \mu_2 + \nu_1 \nu_2 = 0$  ④

$\lambda_1 \lambda_3 + \mu_1 \mu_3 + \nu_1 \nu_3 = 0$  ⑤

$\lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \mu_2 \mu_3 + \nu_2 \nu_3 = 0$  ⑥

我们只需要证明

$$\frac{1}{t_1^2} + \frac{1}{t_2^2} + \frac{1}{t_3^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}.$$



也就是证明

$$\left(\frac{\lambda_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{u_1^2}{b^2} + \frac{v_1^2}{c^2}\right) + \left(\frac{\lambda_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{u_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{v_2^2}{c^2}\right) + \left(\frac{\lambda_3^2}{a^2} + \frac{u_3^2}{b^2} + \frac{v_3^2}{c^2}\right) = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}.$$

~~这是容易的。~~

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 - 1}{a^2} + \frac{u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 - 1}{b^2} + \frac{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 - 1}{c^2} = 0. \quad (4)$$

~~由条件 (4) 可得,~~

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{array}{c} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{u}_1 \\ \vec{u}_2 \\ \vec{u}_3 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 u_1 \\ \lambda_2 u_2 \\ \lambda_3 u_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1^2 + u_1^2 + v_1^2 \\ \lambda_2^2 + u_2^2 + v_2^2 \\ \lambda_3^2 + u_3^2 + v_3^2 \end{array} \vec{e}_i,$$

~~因此~~

~~由条件 (4) 可得, 不失一般性地, 不妨设~~

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{array}{c} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \vec{u}_1 \\ \vec{u}_2 \\ \vec{u}_3 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1 u_1 \\ \lambda_2 u_2 \\ \lambda_3 u_3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \lambda_1^2 + u_1^2 + v_1^2 \\ \lambda_2^2 + u_2^2 + v_2^2 \\ \lambda_3^2 + u_3^2 + v_3^2 \end{array} \vec{e}_i,$$

由于  $(\lambda_1, u_1, v_1), (\lambda_2, u_2, v_2), (\lambda_3, u_3, v_3)$  是单位向量且两两正交, 因此

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 = 1 \\ u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 = 1 \\ v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \dots \dots \quad (5)$$

这样就证明了 (4) 式. 可见命题成立.