

#### 4.4 二次曲面方程化简为标准形

1. 解:  $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda - 2 = 0$ .

$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ .

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

化简方程得  $y'^2 + z'^2 - 2x'^2 = 9$  = 单叶双曲面.

2. 解:  $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1 = 0$ .

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

化简得  $-x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 + 1 = 0$  = 双叶双曲面.

3. 解:  $\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{y'}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{y'}{8} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

化简得  $3z'^2 - y'^2 - 2 = 0$  = 双曲柱面.

$$(5) \lambda^3 - 18\lambda^2 + 99\lambda - 162 = 0. \quad \lambda_{1,2,3} = 3, 6, 9$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

易知其为  $\lambda_1 x^2 + \lambda_2 y^2 + \lambda_3 z^2 + 74/3 = 0$  的化简形式，故不在此范围内  
立即可得  $3x^2 + 6y^2 + 9z^2 - \frac{8}{27} = 0$

$$(6) \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 216\lambda = 0, \quad \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 12, \lambda_3 = -18$$

$$(7) \lambda^3 - 7\lambda^2 + 10\lambda = 0, \quad \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$$

18) ~~2x^2 + 10z^2 - 1 = 0~~

$$\lambda^3 - 12\lambda^2 + 21\lambda - 10 = 0, \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$$

得  $x^2 + y^2 + 10z^2 - 1 = 0$ . = 椭球面

19)  $\lambda^3 - 7\lambda^2 + 14\lambda - 6 = 0, \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 2 + \sqrt{2}, \lambda_3 = 2 - \sqrt{2}$

简化后过原点. 因为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \neq 0$ . 知化简后必为  
椭圆. 知为

$$3x^2 + (2 + \sqrt{2})y^2 + (2 - \sqrt{2})z^2 - 11/2 = 0$$

2. 证明特征值为  $\lambda^3 - \frac{1}{4}\lambda = 0, \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$

又原点为不存在. 知为 (II) 类方程

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + d = 0 \text{ 所得到}$$

不论  $d$  为正或负. 都有方程为双曲线. 椭圆.



3. 解: 取  $\begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{pmatrix}$  和三个平面交点  $(0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  为原点得

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y + \frac{1}{2} \\ z - \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

得  $O'(0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ .  $A'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$   $B'(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, 0)$ .

代入方程, 得  $-2x^2 + y^2 - z^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$ .

其余类似方程不存在.

### 4.3 节

#### 4.3 二次曲面解对称面与主位面

Ch082.95.2013.

1. 解: 令  $\phi_1(x, y, z) = \phi_2(x, y, z) = \phi_3(x, y, z) = 0$ .

$$\begin{cases} x+y-2z=0 \\ x+y-2z=0 \end{cases}$$

解得此曲面有无数奇向.

$$-2x-2y+4z=0 \text{ 为 } x:y:z=2\lambda:2\mu:\mu+\lambda.$$

2. 解: 将  $(0,0,0)$  代入共轭方向  $(x, y, z)$  所通主面方程中.

$$\text{即 } \phi_4(x, y, z) = 0. \text{ 得 } x=y.$$

$$\text{知所求主面共轭方向 } x:y:z = t:t=m.$$

$$\text{得所求主面方程为 } (6t-2m)x + (3t-m)y - (3t-m)z = 0. \\ (\text{t与m不同时为零})$$

3. 解: 参考例4.3.3有对应主方向为主位面三组为

$$(1) x:y:z = 1:-1:0 \text{ 有 } x-y+1=0$$

$$(2) x:y:z = 0:0:1 \text{ 有 } -5z-2=0$$

$$(3) x:y:z = 1:1:0 \text{ 有 } x+y-1=0.$$

$$(12) x:y:z = 1:-1:0 \text{ 有 } 2x-2y+3=0.$$

证: 特征根为  $\lambda = 0, 0, 2$ .

13) 特征方程为  $\lambda^3 - 36\lambda^2 + 396\lambda - 1296 = 0$  (感受到绝望了吗?)

解得  $\lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = 18, \lambda_3 = 12$ .

得 ①  $x:y:z = 1:1:2$  有  ~~$x+y+z=0$~~   $x+y+2z=0$ .

②  $x:y:z = -1:-1:1$  有  $-x-y+z=0$

③  $x:y:z = 1:-1:0$  有  $x-y+1=0$ .

~~解~~ 4: 略 (此题不写答案更佳).



## 4.2 节

4.2 二次曲面的渐近方向和中心

1. 由定理 4.2.1, 得二次曲面中心分别为  $(-3, 1, -2)$  和  $(1, 3, 2)$  和  $z=0$

2. 求解: 令  $f_1(x, y, z) = f_2(x, y, z) = f_3(x, y, z) = 0$ .

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} x=0 \\ -y-1=0 \\ 0.5=0 \end{cases}$$

无解 为无心二次曲面

3. 解: (1) 由定理 4.2.1,  $I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 29$  知为中心二次曲面.

(2) 由定理 4.2.1,  $I_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  知为有心二次曲面.

$$\text{其线性方程组为 } \begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z + t = 0 \\ -2x + 5y - z + t = 0 \\ x - y + 3z + t = 0 \end{cases}$$

对系数矩阵  $A$  的秩  $r$  和增广矩阵  $(A, b)$  的秩  $r_1$  求得  $r=r_1$  知为无心二次曲面.

4. 解: (1) 其中心坐标为  $(0, 0, 0)$  知其渐近锥面方程为

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$$\phi(x, y, z) = y^2 - 2z^2 + 2xz = 0$$

(2) 其中心坐标为  $(0, 0, 0)$  知其渐近锥面方程为

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

(3)  $I_3 = 0$  知为锥中心二次曲面, 知(可能)不存在渐近锥面.

5. 解: (1)  $x=y=1$  (2)  $x=2y=z$  (3) 没有中心

6. 解: (1)  $2x - y + 3z + 2 = 0$ . (2)  $x = \frac{3}{2}y = 3(z-2)$

(3)

7. 解: 二次锥面  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0$ .

$$\text{有 } x \neq 1(x_0, y_0, z_0) + y \neq 1(x_0, y_0, z_0) + z \neq 1(x_0, y_0, z_0) = ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = 0$$

讨论: ①  $\phi(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 \neq 0$  时.

直线与二次曲面相切

②  $\phi(x, y, z) = 0$  时.

因为恒有  $\phi(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ , 知直线在二次曲面上.



8. 解: 将直线代入方程, 整理得

$$7x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{21}}{14}$$

$$\text{得交点 } \left( \frac{-7+\sqrt{21}}{7}, \frac{7+\sqrt{21}}{7}, 0 \right) \text{ 或 } \left( \frac{-7-\sqrt{21}}{7}, \frac{7-\sqrt{21}}{7}, 0 \right)$$

9. 解: 将直线代入曲面方程, 整理得

$$4x - 1 = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{得交点 } (0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

证明: 直线的方向向量为  $(4, 2, 0)$  代入  $\phi(x, y, z)$  得

$$\phi(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ 令 } x = x_0, y = y_0, z = z_0 \text{ 得 } x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} 4(x_0 - y_0 + 2z_0 + \frac{3}{2}) + 2(-x_0 - z_0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$x_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2x_0y_0 - y_0z_0 + 4z_0x_0 + 3x_0 - 5z_0 = 0 \quad (2)$$

①代入②中, 整理得

$$z_0(y_0 - 2z_0 - 8) = 0 \text{ 知 } z_0 = 0 \text{ 或 } y_0 - 2z_0 - 8 = 0$$

由①联立方程可知

$$z_0 = x_0 - 1 = \frac{y_0 - 8}{2} \text{ 或 } x_0 - 2y_0 + 3 = z_0 = 0$$

知存在且存在有无数条所求直线. 取  $(-3, 0, 0)$  点得其中一条直线为  $\frac{x+3}{4} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{0}$

## 4.1 节

### 4.1 坐标变换

1. 解: 由题得 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 知转轴即为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$$

从在新系的坐标  $M = (1, -1, 0)$

2. 解: 取三个方向向量  $\vec{n}_1 = (1, 1, 1), \vec{n}_2 = (1, -2, 1), \vec{n}_3 = (1, 0, -1)$

易知  $\vec{n}_1 \perp \vec{n}_2 \perp \vec{n}_3$  且  $(\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3) = 4 > 0$ , 知构成右手坐标系.

取  $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$  为新坐标系的坐标向量. 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

且利用三条直线的公共点  $(0, 0, 0)$  作为新原点.

得坐标变换公式

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



3. 解: 取  $\Pi_1, \Pi_2, \Pi_3 = (-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})$  为原点.

$\vec{n}_1 = \pm(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$  为 x 轴方向,

$\vec{n}_2 = \pm(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  为 y 轴方向.

$\vec{n}_3 = \pm(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$  为 z 轴方向.

控制正负号使原点落在新坐标系的第一卦限.

坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm \vec{n}_1^T \\ \pm \vec{n}_2^T \\ \pm \vec{n}_3^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

由于过渡矩阵为规范正交矩阵, 所以 (1) 即为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm \vec{n}_1 \\ \pm \vec{n}_2 \\ \pm \vec{n}_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x + \frac{1}{2} \\ y - 1 \\ z - \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 取 } (1, 0, 0) \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 知取 } -\vec{n}_1 \text{ 为 x 轴正方向单位向量,} \\ \text{取 } +\vec{n}_2 \text{ 为 y 轴正方向单位向量,} \\ \text{取 } +\vec{n}_3 \text{ 为 z 轴正方向单位向量.}$$

同时,  $(\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3) > 0$ , 知为右手系, 得坐标变换公式:

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



4. D. 解:  $x^2 + y^2 = 2xy$ , 即  $(x^2 - 2xy + y^2) = (x - y)^2 = 0$ .

5. 可以这样: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

另外的高等解法: 视  $2x + 3y + 4z + 5 = 0$  为  $z$  的方程

$$(2x + 3y + 4z + 5)^2 = 4x^2 + 9y^2 + 16z^2 + 12xy + 16xz + 24yz + 20x + 30y + 40z + 25 = 0.$$

特征方程为  $\lambda^3 - 29\lambda^2 = 0$

再变换成为 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-17}{\sqrt{188}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{9}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{18}{\sqrt{188}} \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{9}} & \frac{-3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{188}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 其特征方程为  $\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 = 0$ ,  $\lambda_1 = 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3$ . 且其为无心二次曲面.

实为椭圆抛物面.

7. 设  $\vec{e}_1 = (\cos\theta \sin\varphi, \sin\theta, \cos\theta \cos\varphi)$ .

令  $\vec{e}_1 \cdot (1, 1, 1) = (0, 0, 1) \cdot (1, 1, 1)$ .

且 
$$\frac{[\vec{e}_1 \times (1, 1, 1)] \cdot [\vec{e}_1 \times (0, 0, 1) \times (1, 1, 1)]}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 1} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

得  $\vec{e}_1 = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ . 同理得  $\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$  在新变换后为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$$