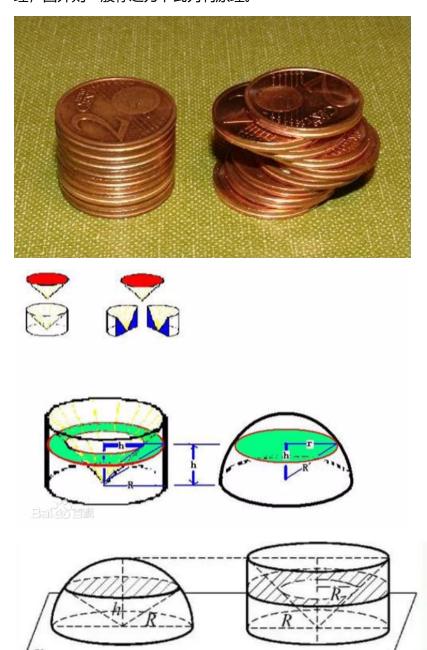
## 祖暅原理

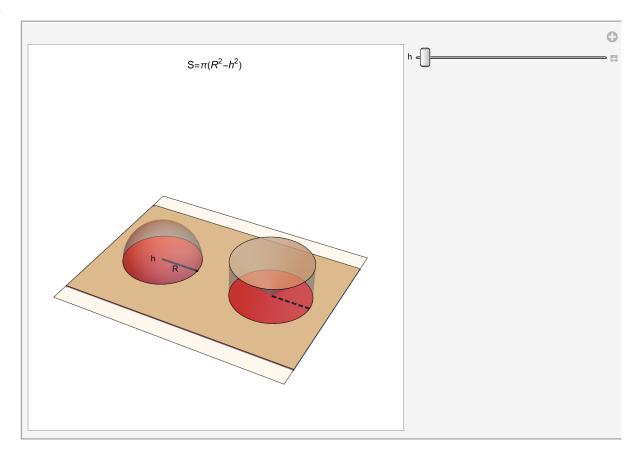
祖暅原理也称祖氏原理,一个涉及几何求积的著名命题。公元656年,唐代李淳风注《九章算术》时提到祖暅的开立圆术。祖暅在求球体积时,使用一个原理: "幂势既同,则积不容异"。 "幂" 是截面积,"势" 是立体的高。意思是两个同高的立体,如在等高处的截面积相等,则体积相等。更详细点说就是,界于两个平行平面之间的两个立体,被任一平行于这两个平面的平面所截,如果两个截面的面积相等,则这两个立体的体积相等。上述原理在中国被称为祖暅原理,国外则一般称之为卡瓦列利原理。



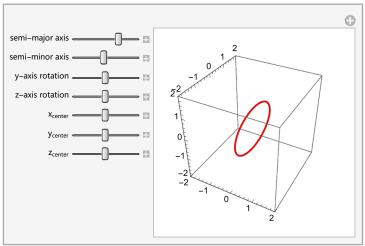
## 我们来交互式的感受一下

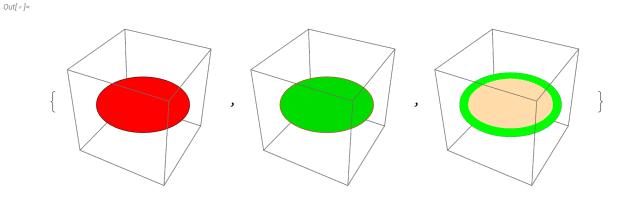
```
lo(a) := With | \{ \Re 1 = Cuboid [ \{ -1.5, -2, -1 \}, \{ 4.5, 2, -0.001 \} ] \} 
         \Re 2 = Ball[], \Re 3 = Cylinder[\{\{3, 0, 0\}, \{3, 0, 1 + 0.0015\}\}],
                           圆柱体
              实心球
         R = 1, d = 0.0001, Disk3D = ResourceFunction["Disk3D"]},
       Manipulate \left[ \text{Graphics3D} \left[ \left\{ \text{GrayLevel} [0.8], \Re 1, \text{Opacity} [0.5], \Re 2, \Re 5, \text{Opacity} [0.3], \right\} \right] \right]
                                    灰度级
             \Re 3, Opacity [0.4], \Re 4}, {Opacity [0.7], Red, Disk3D \left[ \{0,0,h\}, \sqrt{R^2 - h^2} \right],
                                        不透明度
             Disk3D[{3, 0, h}], Opacity[0.8], White, Disk3D[{3, 0, h + d}, h]},
            {Opacity[0.2], InfinitePlane[{0, 0, h - d}, {{1, 0, 0}, {0, 1, 0}}]},
                             无限大平面
            {Thick, Dashed, Line \left[ \left\{ \{1, 0, 0\}, \{0, 0, 0\}, \{0, 0, h\}, \left\{ \sqrt{R^2 - h^2}, 0, h \right\}, \{0, 0, 0\} \right\} \right]
                    虚线
             Line[{{4, 0, 0}, {3, 0, 0}, {3, 0, h}, {4, 0, h}}]},
            {Text["R", {0.5, -0.2, 0}], Text["h", {-0.2, -0.1, h/2}]}
          }, Boxed → False, ImageSize → Medium, PlotRange →
             边界框 【假
                                          中
                             图像尺寸
            \{\{-1.5, 4.5\}, \{-2.5, 2.5\}, \{-0.02, 2\}\}, PlotLabel \rightarrow "S=\pi(R^2-h^2)" , \{h, 2d, 1-d\}
                                                          绘图标签
        ]]
```

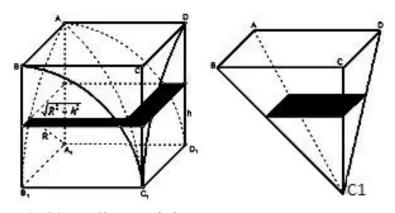
Out[ • ]=



```
In[ • ]:= Manipulate[Graphics3D[
        交互式操作 三维图形
           {Red, Thickness[.01], ResourceFunction["Circle3D"][\{x, y, z\}, \{a, b\}, \psi, \xi]},
                                   资源函数
          Axes → True, PlotRange → 2, ImageSize → Small],
          图像尺寸
         \{\{a, 1.5, "semi-major axis"\}, .1, 2, ImageSize \rightarrow Tiny\},\
                                                    图像尺寸
         \{\{b, 1, "semi-minor axis"\}, .1, 2, ImageSize \rightarrow Tiny\},\
                                                 图像尺寸
         \{\{\psi, 0, \text{"y-axis rotation"}\}, -\pi, \pi, \text{ImageSize} \rightarrow \text{Tiny}\},\
                                                  图像尺寸
         \{\{\xi, 0, \text{"z-axis rotation"}\}, -\pi, \pi, \text{ImageSize} \rightarrow \text{Tiny}\},\
                                                  图像尺寸
         \{\{x, 0, Subscript["x", "center"]\}, -1, 1, ImageSize \rightarrow Tiny\},\
                                                          图像尺寸
                  下角标
         \{\{y, 0, Subscript["y", "center"]\}, -1, 1, ImageSize \rightarrow Tiny\},\
                                                          图像尺寸
                                                                        微小
         \{\{z, 0, Subscript["z", "center"]\}, -1, 1, ImageSize \rightarrow Tiny\}, ControlPlacement \rightarrow Left]\}
                  上下角标
                                                          图像尺寸
                                                                      微小 控件位置
Out[ • ]=
```







那么对上图,截面积是多少呢? 显而易见,左边:  $a^2 - (a^2 - h^2) = h^2$ 。右边:  $h^2$ 与祖暅原理的描述相符。