第8章 d:空间曲面及曲线

数学系 梁卓滨

2018-2019 学年 II





We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

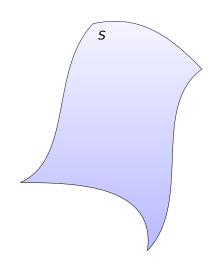
旋转面; 柱面

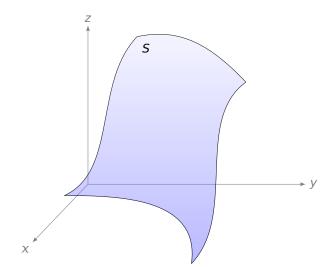
二次曲面

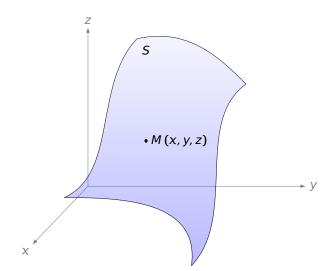
空间曲线的一般方程

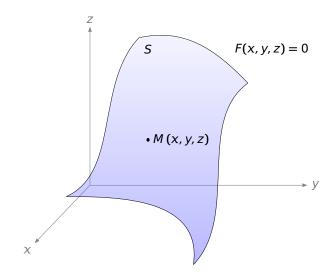
空间曲线的参数方程

空间曲线的投影









 \mathbf{m} 设 M(x, y, z) 是球面上任意一点,则

解设
$$M(x, y, z)$$
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$$R = |M_0M|$$

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 设 $M(x, y, z)$ 是球面上任意一点,则

$$R = |M_0 M| = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

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 设 $M(x, y, z)$ 是球面上任意一点,则

$$R = |M_0M| = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 = R^2$$

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 设 $M(x, y, z)$ 是球面上任意一点,则

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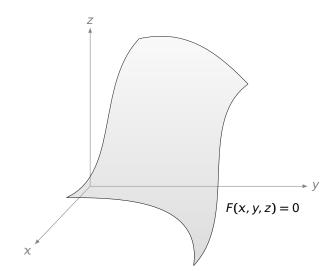
⇒
$$(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 = R^2$$
 (球面方程)

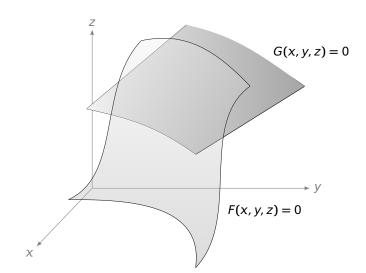
$$R = |M_0 M| = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

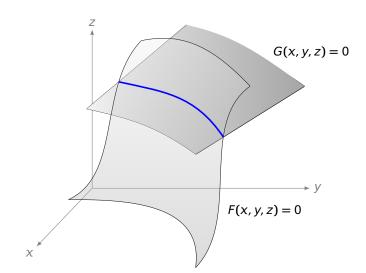
$$\Rightarrow (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = R^2 \quad (球而方程)$$

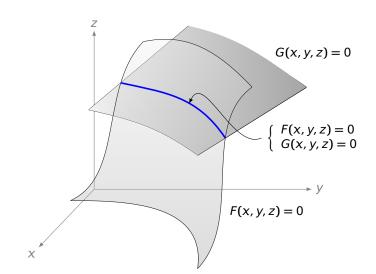
注令
$$F(x, y, z) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 - R^2$$
,则该球面的

$$F(x,y,z)=0$$









We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

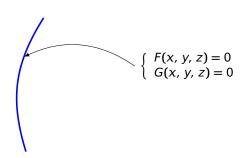
旋转面; 柱面

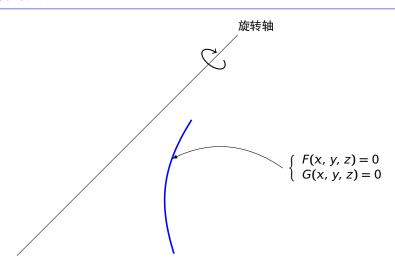
二次曲面

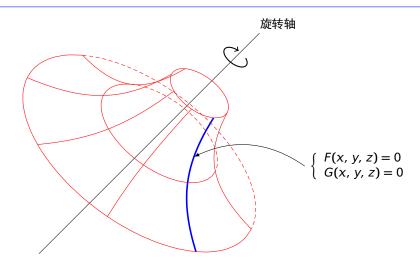
空间曲线的一般方程

空间曲线的参数方程

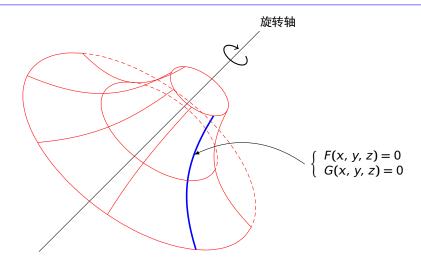
空间曲线的投影





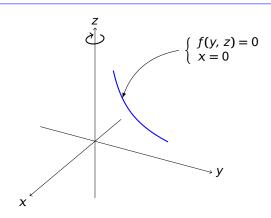


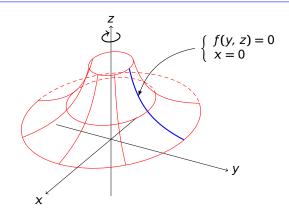


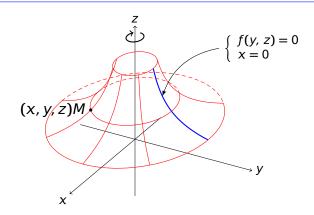


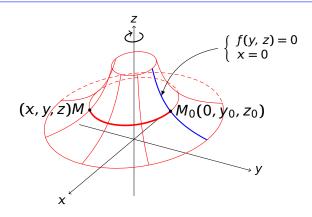
问题 如何计算旋转面的方程?



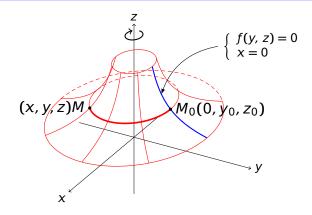






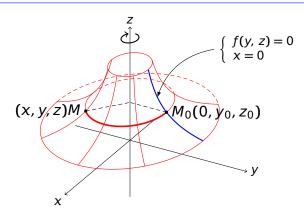


•
$$z = z_0$$



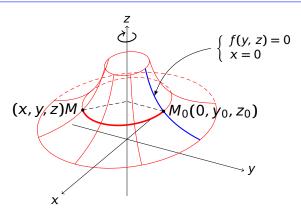
•
$$z = z_0$$

•



- $z = z_0$
- $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |y_0|$

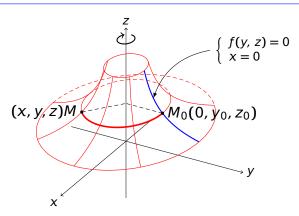
 $(M到z轴距离 = M_0到z轴距离)$



- $z = z_0$
- $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |y_0|$

(*M到z*轴距离 = *M*₀到*z*轴距离)

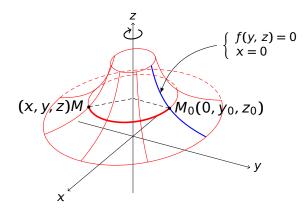
• $f(y_0, z_0) = 0$



•
$$z = z_0$$

•
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |y_0|$$

•
$$f(y_0, z_0) = 0$$



所以旋转面方程是

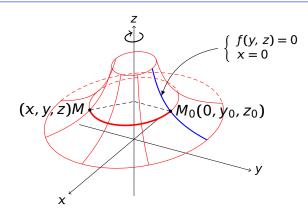
$$f\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},\,z\right)=0$$



$$z = z_0$$

•
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = |y_0|$$

•
$$f(y_0, z_0) = 0$$



所以旋转面方程是

$$f\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},\,z\right)=0$$

(yoz 上的平面曲线绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程)



- yoz 上的平面曲线 $\begin{cases} f(y, z) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$
 - 绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$f\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},\,z\right)=0$$

- yoz 上的平面曲线 $\begin{cases} f(y,z) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$
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• 绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

- yoz上的平面曲线 $\begin{cases} f(y,z) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$
 - 绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$f\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},\,z\right)=0$$

• 绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$f\left(\right) = 0$$

- yoz上的平面曲线 $\begin{cases} f(y,z) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$
 - 绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$f\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},\,z\right)=0$$

• 绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$f(y,$$
 $)=0$

- yoz上的平面曲线 $\begin{cases} f(y,z) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$
 - 绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$f\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},\,z\right)=0$$

$$f\left(y,\ \pm\sqrt{x^2+z^2}\right)=0$$

- xoz 上的平面曲线 $\begin{cases} g(x,z) = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$
 - 绕 x 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

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•
$$xoz$$
 上的平面曲线
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$$g\left(x, \pm \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}\right) = 0$$

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 上的平面曲线
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• 绕 Z 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$g\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},\,z\right)=0$$

- xoy 上的平面曲线 $\begin{cases} h(x,y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$
 - 绕 x 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

•
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 - 绕 x 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

$$h\left(\begin{array}{cc} \end{array}\right) = 0$$



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$$h\left(,y\right) =0$$

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$$h\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+z^2},\,y\right)=0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

分别绕z轴和x轴旋转一周,求所生成的旋转面的方程。

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解

● 绕 Z 轴:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

分别绕z轴和x轴旋转一周,求所生成的旋转面的方程。

解:

● 绕 z 轴:

$$\frac{a^2}{c^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

分别绕z轴和x轴旋转一周,求所生成的旋转面的方程。

解:

● 绕 Z 轴:

$$\frac{z^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

分别绕z轴和x轴旋转一周,求所生成的旋转面的方程。

解:

● 绕 Z 轴:

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

绕x轴:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

分别绕z轴和x轴旋转一周,求所生成的旋转面的方程。

解:

● 绕 Z 轴:

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

分别绕z轴和x轴旋转一周,求所生成的旋转面的方程。

解:

● 绕 Z 轴:

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

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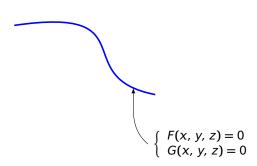
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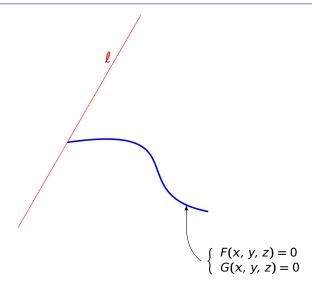
解:

● 绕 Z 轴:

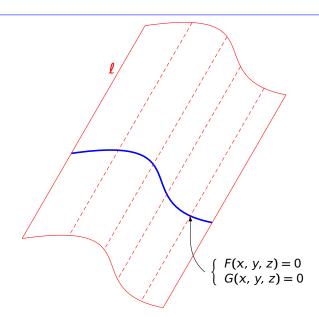
$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{y^2 + z^2}{x^2} = 1$$

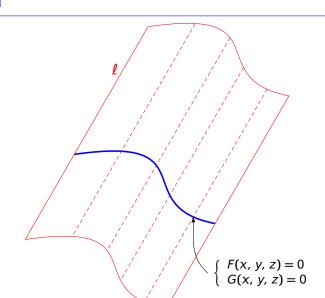






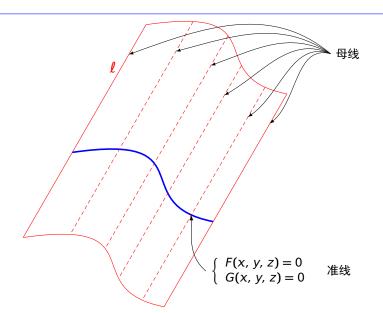




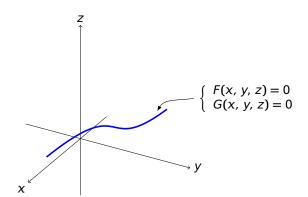


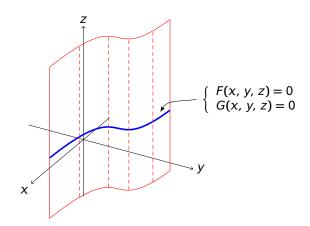


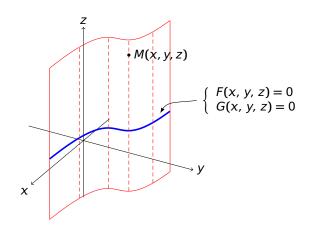
准线

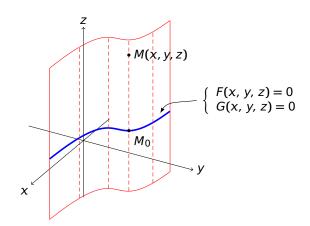


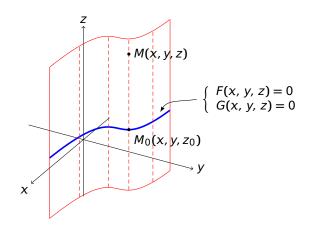


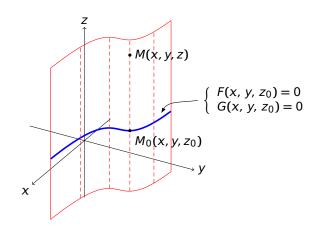


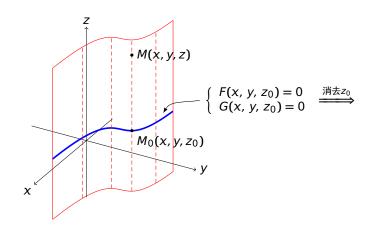


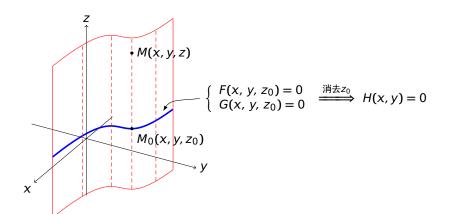


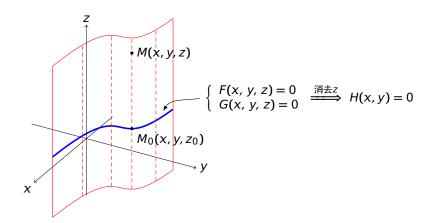


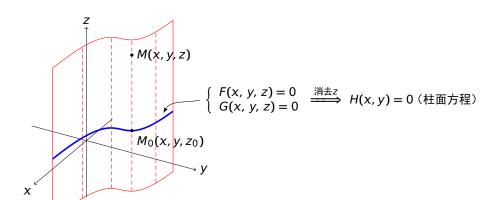


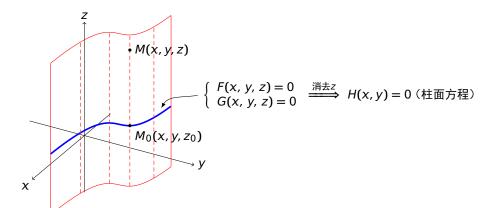






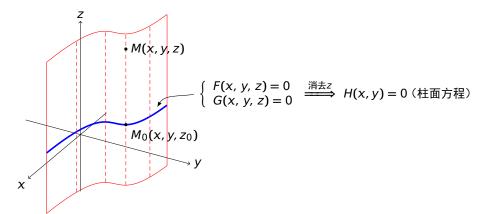






例 求母线平行于 z 轴,且过曲线 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的柱面方程。





例 求母线平行于 z 轴,且过曲线 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的柱面方程。

解 从方程组消去 z,得 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 16$,这就是该柱面的方程。



设空间曲线的一般方程为
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• $\stackrel{\text{iff}}{\Longrightarrow} H(x, y) = 0$, 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程



设空间曲线的一般方程为
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

- $\xrightarrow{\text{il} \pm z} H(x, y) = 0$, 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程
- $\stackrel{\text{iff}}{\Longrightarrow} K(x, z) = 0$, 这是:
- $\stackrel{\text{iff}}{\Longrightarrow} L(y, z) = 0$, 这是:

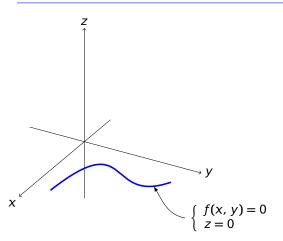
设空间曲线的一般方程为
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

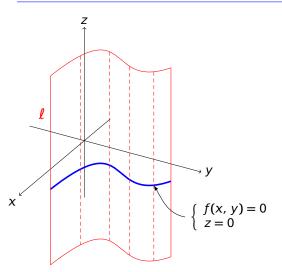
- $\stackrel{\text{ij}\pm z}{\longrightarrow} H(x,y) = 0$, 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程
- $\stackrel{\text{id}}{\Longrightarrow} K(x, z) = 0$, 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 y 轴的柱面方程
- $\stackrel{\text{iff}}{\Longrightarrow} L(y, z) = 0$, 这是:

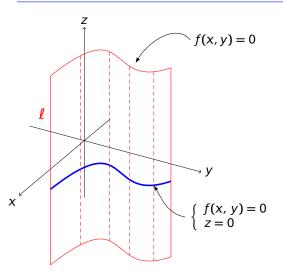
设空间曲线的一般方程为
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

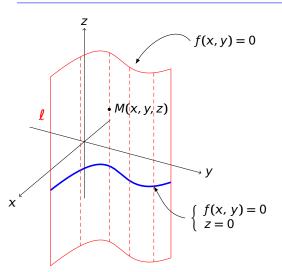
- $\stackrel{\text{ij} \pm z}{\longrightarrow} H(x, y) = 0$,这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程
- $\xrightarrow{\beta \neq y} K(x, z) = 0$, 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 y 轴的柱面方程
- $\stackrel{\text{ilst}}{\Longrightarrow} L(y, z) = 0$, 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 x 轴的柱面方程

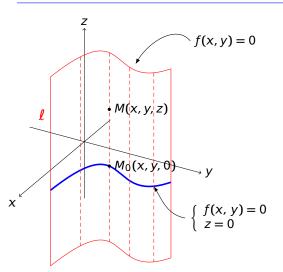


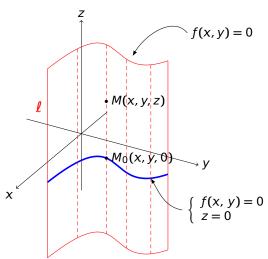






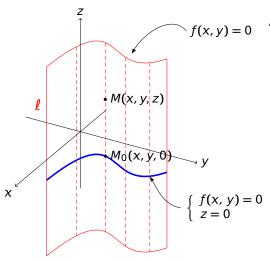






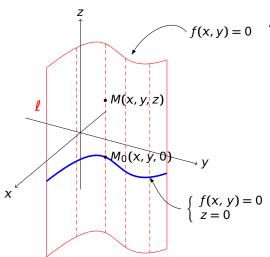
反过来,

• 方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面



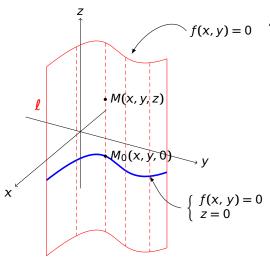
反过来,

 方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 z 轴



反过来,

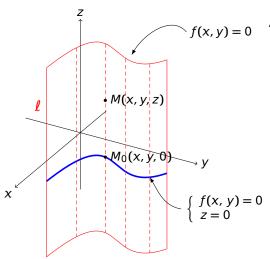
- 方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 z 轴
- 方程 g(y, z) = 0 表示柱面
- 方程 h(x, z) = 0 表示柱面



反过来,

- 方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 z 轴
- 方程 g(y, z) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 x 轴
- 方程 h(x, z) = 0 表示柱面

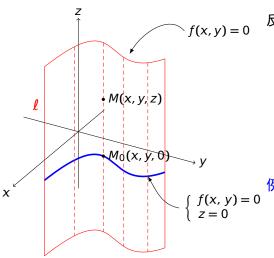




反过来,

- 方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 z 轴
- 方程 g(y, z) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 x 轴
- 方程 h(x, z) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 y 轴





反过来,

- 方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 z 轴
- 方程 g(y, z) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 x 轴
- 方程 h(x, z) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 y 轴

例 画出柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = x$



We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

旋转面; 柱面

二次曲面

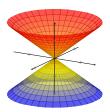
空间曲线的一般方程

空间曲线的参数方程

空间曲线的投影

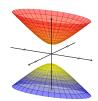
二次曲面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = Z^2$$
 椭圆锥面



$$-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} = 1$$

双叶双曲面



 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 椭圆面

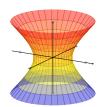


 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = Z$ 椭圆抛物面

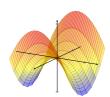


$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

单叶双曲面



 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = Z$ 双曲抛物面



We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

旋转面; 柱面

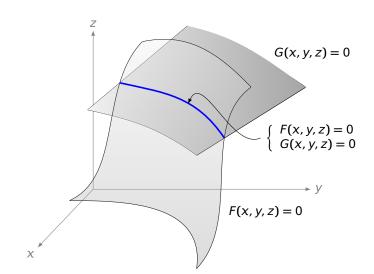
二次曲面

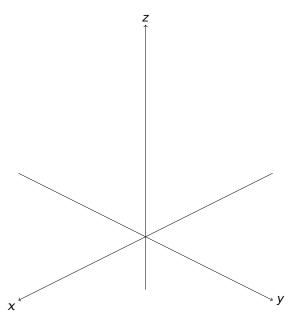
空间曲线的一般方程

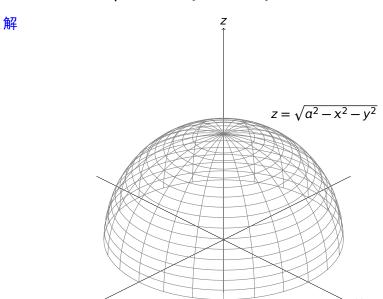
空间曲线的参数方程

空间曲线的投影

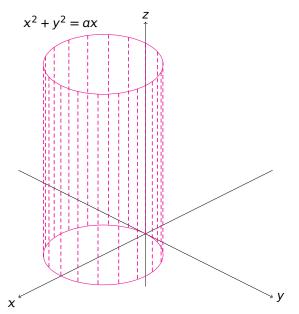
空间曲线的一般方程



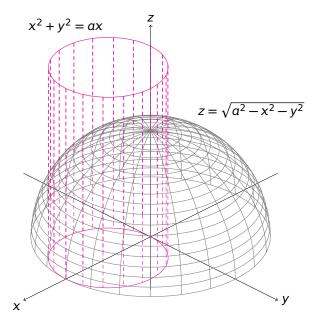




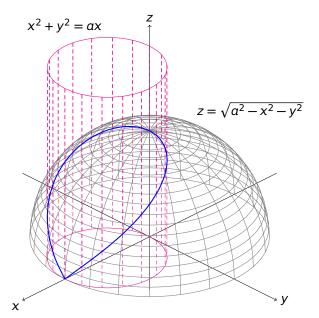




解



解



We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

旋转面; 柱面

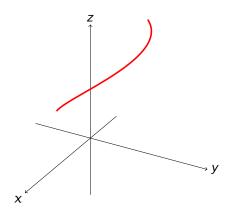
二次曲面

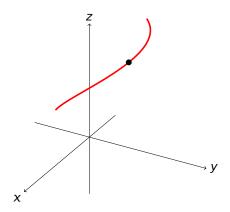
空间曲线的一般方程

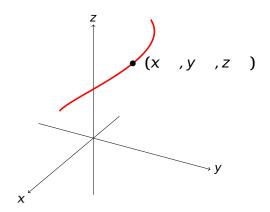
空间曲线的参数方程

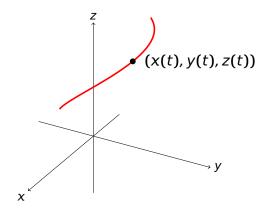
空间曲线的投影

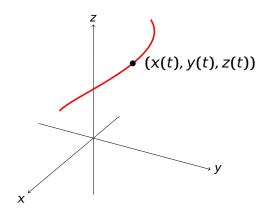












空间中的曲线一般可以用所谓的"参数方程"表示: $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$$

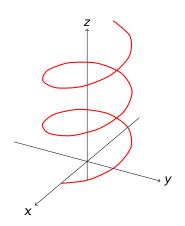


例1画出曲线

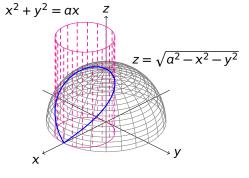
$$\begin{cases} x = 2\cos t \\ y = 2\sin t , (0 \le t \le 5\pi) \\ z = 0.1t \end{cases}$$

例1画出曲线

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cos t \\ y = 2 \sin t , (0 \le t \le 5\pi) \\ z = 0.1t \end{cases}$$



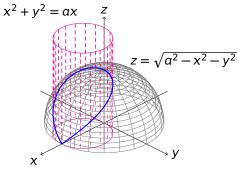
$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$
(a > 0) 的参数方程。





$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$
(a > 0) 的参数方程。

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$

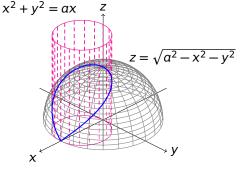


$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$

$$(a > 0)$$
的参数方程。

解

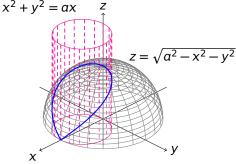
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = ax \Rightarrow (x - \frac{a}{2})^{2} + y^{2} = (\frac{a}{2})^{2}$$



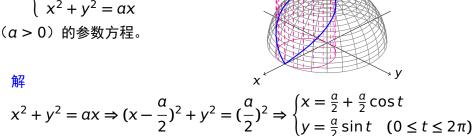
$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$

$$(a > 0) \text{ 的参数方程}.$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = ax \Rightarrow (x - \frac{a}{2})^{2} + y^{2} = (\frac{a}{2})^{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos t \\ y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$



 $x^{2} + y^{2} = ax$



 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$

$$(a > 0)$$
的参数方程。

 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

 $x^{2} + y^{2} = ax$

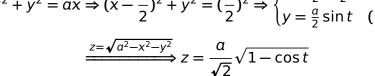
| 解 | x | <i>y y</i> |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| $x^2 + y^2 = ax \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2})^2$ | $\frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} & \text{c} \\ y = \frac{a}{2} & \text{sin } t \end{cases}$ | os t $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ |

 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

打算出致
$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $z = \sqrt{a^2 -$

 $x^{2} + v^{2} = ax$

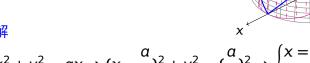
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = ax \Rightarrow (x - \frac{a}{2})^{2} + y^{2} = (\frac{a}{2})^{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos t \\ y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t & (0 \le t \le 2\pi) \end{cases}$$





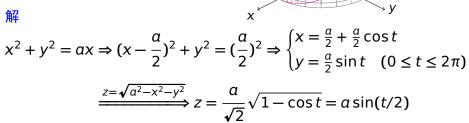


例 2 计昇曲线
$$\begin{cases}
z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\
x^2 + y^2 = ax
\end{cases}$$
($a > 0$) 的参数方程。



 $x^{2} + v^{2} = ax$





 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

解





所以参数方程为: $\begin{cases} x = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin t \\ z = \alpha \sin(t/2) \end{cases}$

例2计算曲线

 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$

(a > 0) 的参数方程。



$$x^{2} + y^{2} = ax \Rightarrow (x - \frac{a}{2})^{2} + y^{2} = (\frac{a}{2})^{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos t \\ y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{z = \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{1 - \cos t} = a\sin(t/2)$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos x$$

$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

 $x^{2} + v^{2} = ax$

所以参数方程为: $\begin{cases} x = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin t & (0 \le t \le 2\pi) \\ z = \alpha \sin(t/2) \end{cases}$

例2计算曲线

解

 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$

(a > 0) 的参数方程。

 $x^{2} + v^{2} = ax$

 $\xrightarrow{z=\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{1-\cos t} = a\sin(t/2)$

 $x^{2} + y^{2} = ax \Rightarrow (x - \frac{a}{2})^{2} + y^{2} = (\frac{a}{2})^{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos t \\ y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi) \end{cases}$

 $z = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

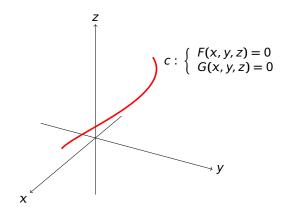
旋转面; 柱面

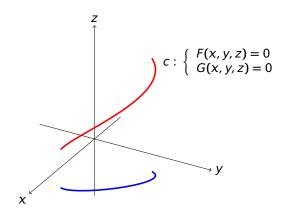
二次曲面

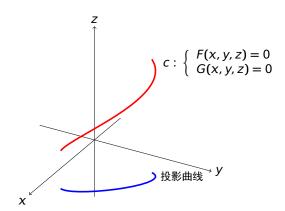
空间曲线的一般方程

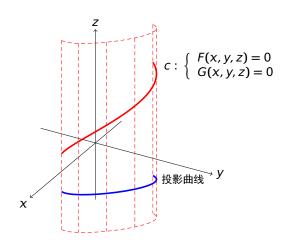
空间曲线的参数方程

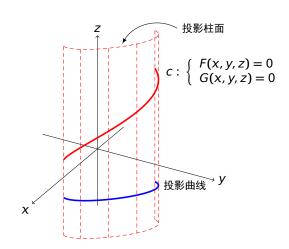
空间曲线的投影

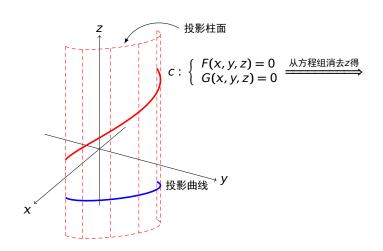


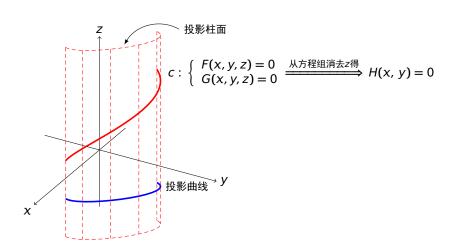


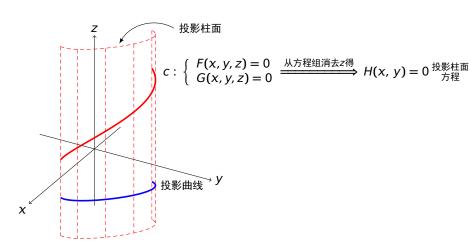




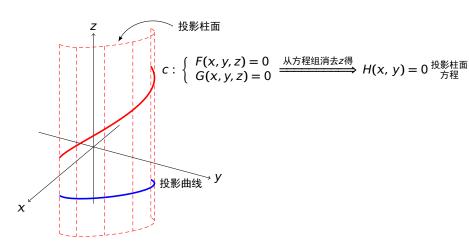












所以该曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为 $\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$



曲线
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 z 得 H(x, y) = 0,则曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

曲线
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 z 得 H(x, y) = 0,则曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

曲线在 zox 面上的投影为

曲线在 yoz 面上的投影为

曲线
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 z 得 H(x, y) = 0,则曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 y 得 K(x, z) = 0,则曲线在 zox 面上的投影为

曲线在 yoz 面上的投影为

曲线
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 z 得 H(x, y) = 0,则曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 y 得 K(x, z) = 0,则曲线在 zox 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} K(x, z) = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

曲线在 yoz 面上的投影为

曲线
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 z 得 H(x, y) = 0,则曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 y 得 K(x, z) = 0,则曲线在 zox 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} K(x, z) = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 x 得 L(y, z) = 0,则曲线在 yoz 面上的投影为



曲线
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 z 得 H(x, y) = 0,则曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 y 得 K(x, z) = 0,则曲线在 zox 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} K(x, z) = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 消去 x 得 L(y, z) = 0,则曲线在 yoz 面上的投影为

$$\begin{cases} L(y, z) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & (1) \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & (1) \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & (1) \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1)-(2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2y+4z=2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & (1) \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow 2y+4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

解交线方程

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow 2y+4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

代入(1)
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2+\left(\frac{1-y}{2}\right)^2=1$$

例 求两球面 $x^2 + v^2 + z^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + (v-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4$ 的交线

在 xov 面上的投影方程。

解交线方程 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + (v - 1)^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 4 \end{cases}$ (1)

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow 2y+4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

代入(1)
$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + \left(\frac{1-y}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 5y^2 - 2y = 3$$

例 求两球面 $x^2 + v^2 + z^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + (v-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4$ 的交线

在 xov 面上的投影方程。

解 交线方程
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & (1) \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$
可按如下方式消去 z :

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow 2y+4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

(1)-(2)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $2y + 4z = 2$ \Rightarrow $z = \frac{1}{2}$
代入(1) \Rightarrow $x^2 + y^2 + \left(\frac{1-y}{2}\right)^2 = 1$ \Rightarrow $4x^2 + 5y^2 - 2y = 3$

所以投影方程为 $\begin{cases} 4x^2 + 5y^2 - 2y = 3 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

解 交线方程 / 。

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & (1) \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$
可按如下方式消去 z :

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所以投影方程为

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow 2y+4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

代入(1)
$$\Rightarrow x^2+y^2+\left(\frac{1-y}{2}\right)^2=1 \Rightarrow 4x^2+5y^2-2y=3$$

 $\begin{cases} 4x^2 + 5y^2 - 2y = 3\\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

注 该投影是 xoy 面上的一个椭圆



$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$
 (1)
可按如下方式消去 z:

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow 2y+4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

$$(1) \cdot (1) \Rightarrow 2y+4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

代入(1) $\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + \left(\frac{1-y}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 5y^2 - 2y = 3$

所以投影方程为 $\begin{cases} 4x^2 + 5y^2 - 2y = 3 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

第8章 d:空间曲面及曲线

注 该投影是 xoy 面上的一个椭圆: $4x^2 + 5(y - \frac{1}{5})^2 = (\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}})^2$ 。