### 第8章 d:空间曲面及曲线

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

#### **Outline**

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



#### We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

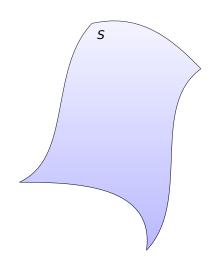
旋转面;柱面

二次曲面

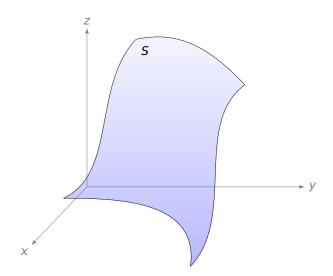
空间曲线的一般方程

空间曲线的参数方程

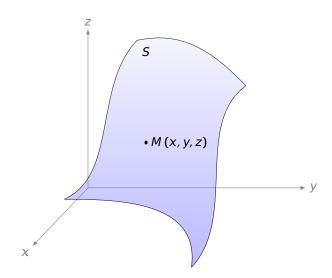
空间曲线的投影



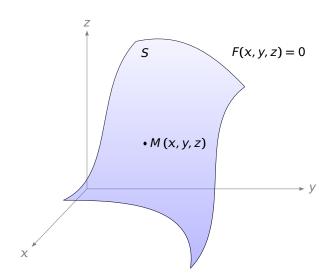














$$R=|M_0M|$$

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

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$$\Rightarrow (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = R^2 \text{ (球面方程)}$$

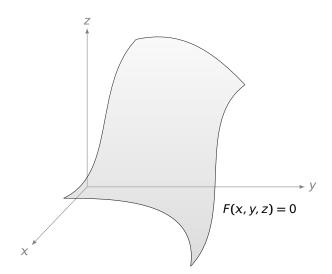
 $\mathbf{M}$  设 M(x, y, z) 是球面上任意一点,则

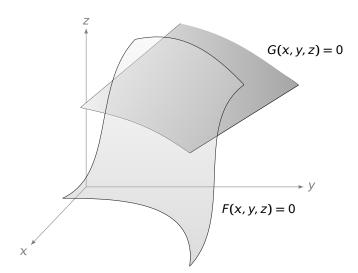
$$R = |M_0 M| = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

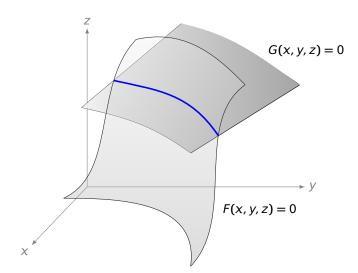
$$\Rightarrow (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = R^2 \text{ (球面方程)}$$

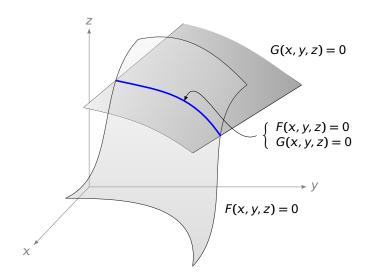
**注** $令 <math>F(x, y, z) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 - R^2$ ,则该球面的方程可表示为:

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









#### We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

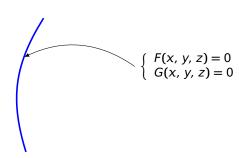
旋转面; 柱面

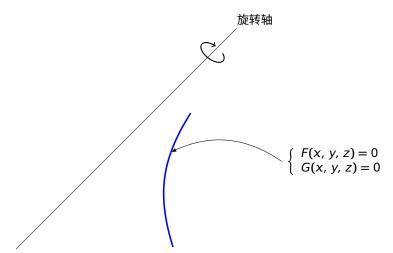
二次曲面

空间曲线的一般方程

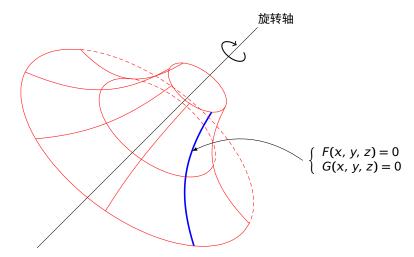
空间曲线的参数方程

空间曲线的投影

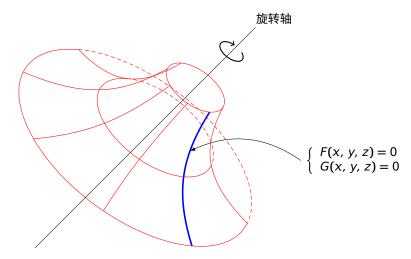








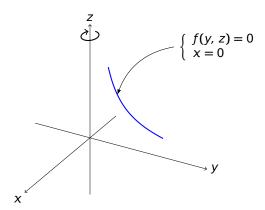




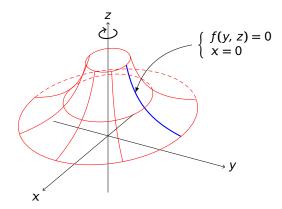
问题 如何计算旋转面的方程?

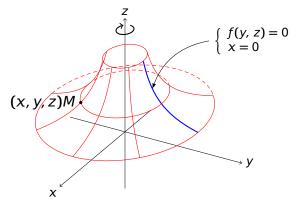


8d 曲线曲面

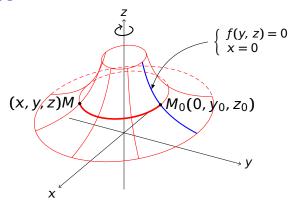






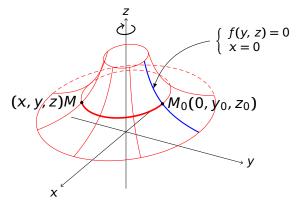








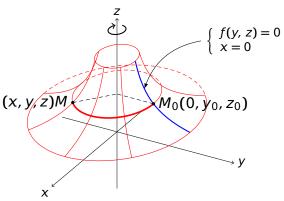
• 
$$z = z_0$$





• 
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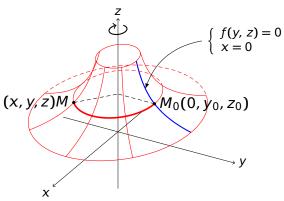
•



• 
$$z = z_0$$

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

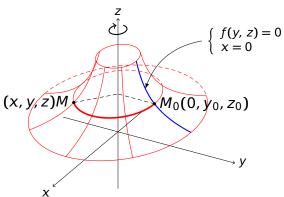
(*M*到z轴距离 = *M*<sub>0</sub>到z轴距离)



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

(*M*到*z*轴距离 = *M*₀到*z*轴距离)

•  $f(y_0, z_0) = 0$ 

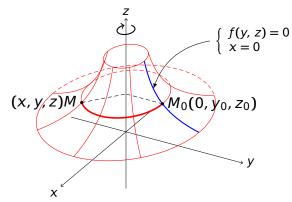


• 
$$z = z_0$$

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

(*M*到z轴距离 = *M*<sub>0</sub>到z轴距离)

•  $f(y_0, z_0) = 0$ 



#### 所以旋转面方程是

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

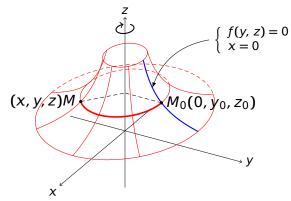


8d 曲线曲面

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

(*M*到z轴距离 = *M*<sub>0</sub>到z轴距离)

•  $f(y_0, z_0) = 0$ 



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)



8d 曲线曲面 6/22 < ► △ ▼

• 
$$yoz$$
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  $\begin{cases} f(y,z) = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 

• 绕 z 轴旋转所得的旋转面方程:

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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:

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

- 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:

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

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

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

- 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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$$g( , z) = 0$$

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- xoy 上的平面曲线  $\begin{cases} h(x,y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 
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$$v($$
  $)=0$ 



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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:

● 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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

● 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:

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

绕 x 轴:

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

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

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:

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

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

分别绕z轴和x轴旋转一周,求所生成的旋转面的方程。

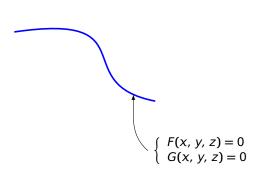
解:

● 绕 z 轴:

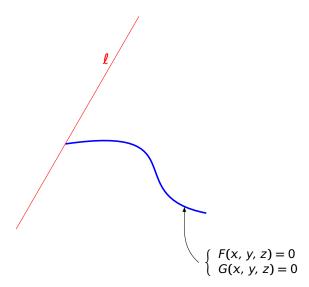
$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

● 绕 x 轴:

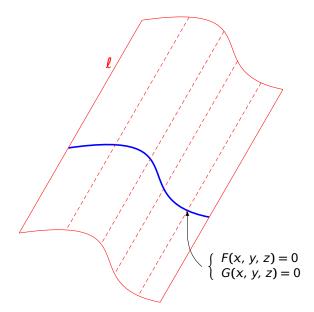
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2 + z^2}{c^2} = 1$$



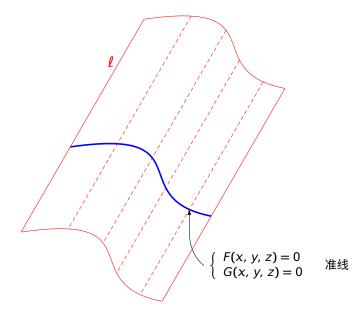




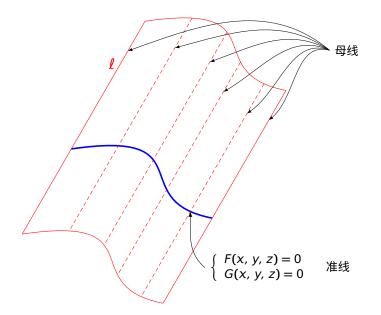




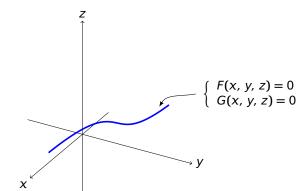


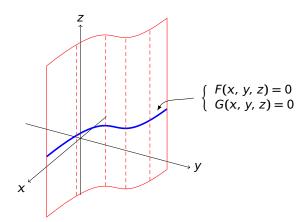


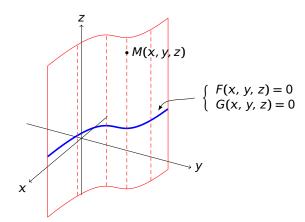


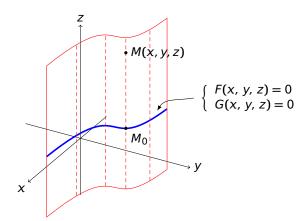


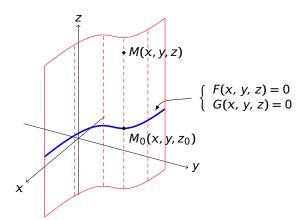


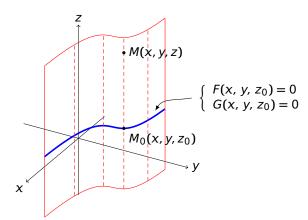


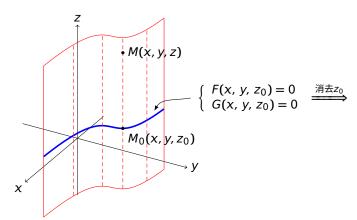


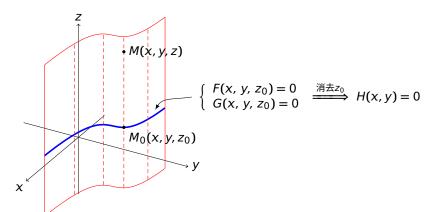




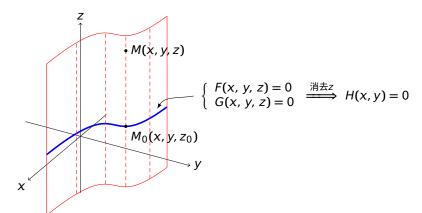


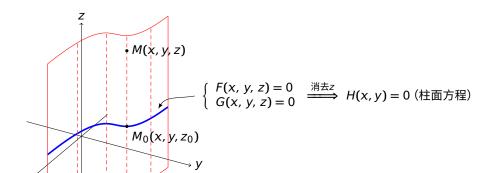




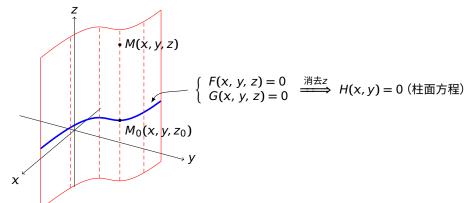








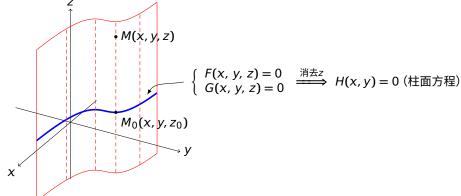
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例 求母线平行于 z 轴,且过曲线  $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  的柱面方程.



8d 曲线曲面 11/22 ◁ ▷ △ ▽



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

• 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{iff}} H(x, y) = 0$$
, 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 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

- $\xrightarrow{\beta \pm z} H(x, y) = 0$ , 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 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

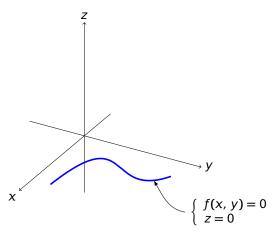
- $\stackrel{\text{iff}}{\Longrightarrow} H(x, y) = 0$ , 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程
- $\xrightarrow{\beta \neq y} K(x, z) = 0$ , 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 y 轴的柱面方程
- $\stackrel{\text{id} \times x}{\Longrightarrow} L(y, z) = 0$ , 这是:

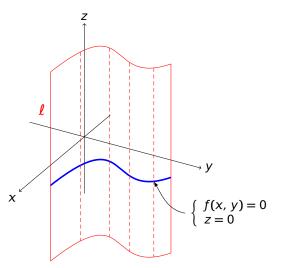


设空间曲线的一般方程为 
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

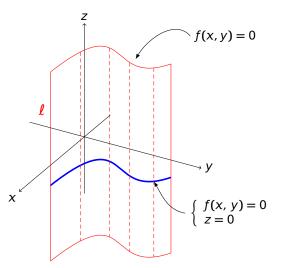
- $\xrightarrow{\beta \neq z} H(x, y) = 0$ , 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 z 轴的柱面方程
- $\xrightarrow{\beta \neq y} K(x, z) = 0$ , 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 y 轴的柱面方程
- $\stackrel{\text{iff}}{\Longrightarrow} L(y, z) = 0$ , 这是: 过该曲线且母线平行于 x 轴的柱面方程

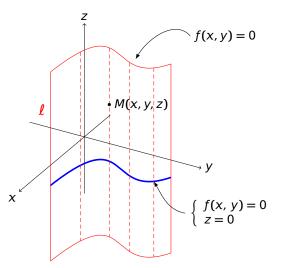




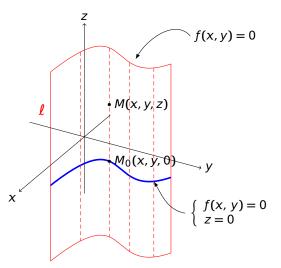


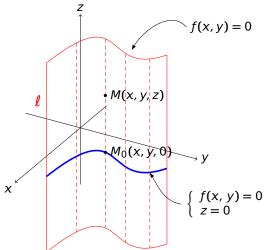






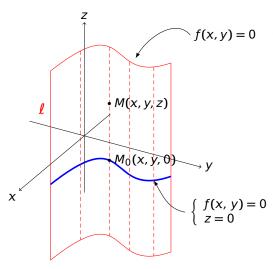






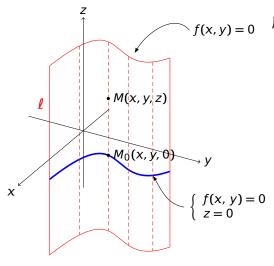
反过来,

方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面



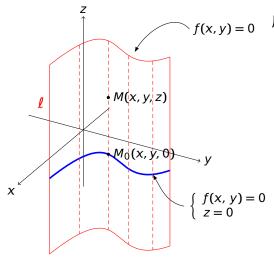
反过来,

 方程 f(x, y) = 0 表示柱面, 母线平行于 z 轴



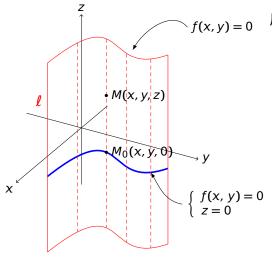
反过来,

- 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



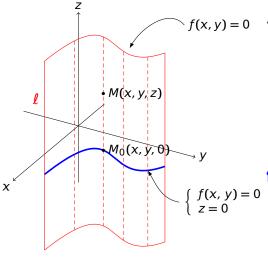
反过来,

- 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

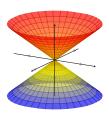
空间曲线的一般方程

空间曲线的参数方程

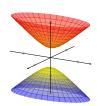
空间曲线的投影

## 二次曲面

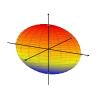
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = Z^2$$
 椭圆锥面



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



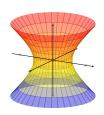
 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 椭圆面



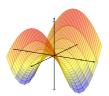
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = Z$$
椭圆抛物面



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

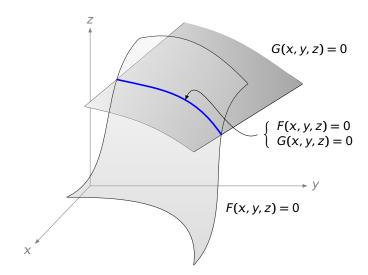
二次曲面

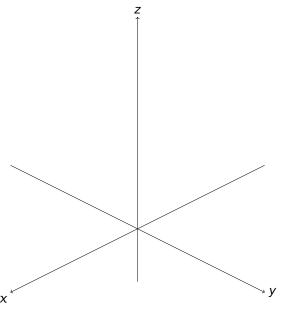
空间曲线的一般方程

空间曲线的参数方程

空间曲线的投影

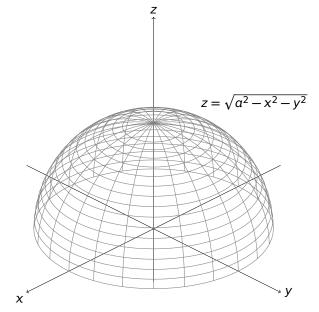
# 空间曲线的一般方程





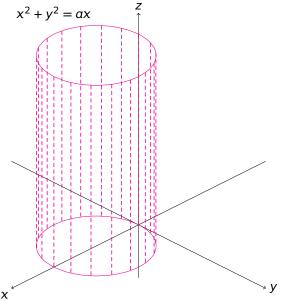




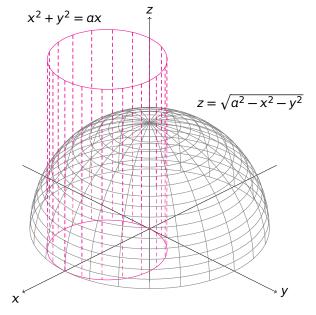






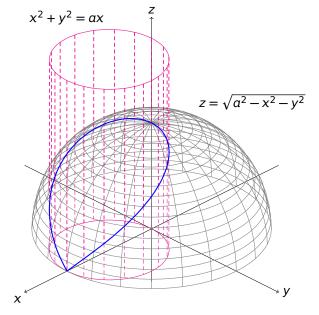














### We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

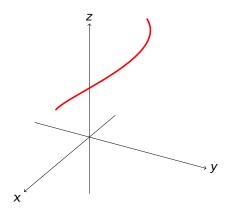
旋转面; 柱面

二次曲面

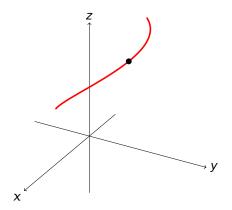
空间曲线的一般方程

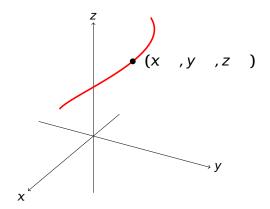
空间曲线的参数方程

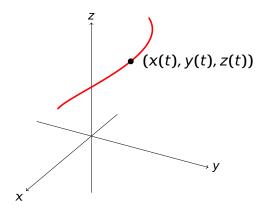
空间曲线的投影

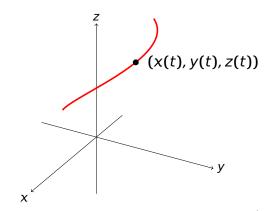












空间中的曲线一般可以用所谓的"参数方程"表示:  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$ 



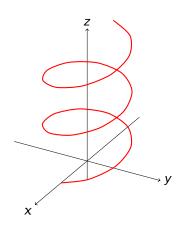
#### 例1 画出曲线

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



#### 例1 画出曲线

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

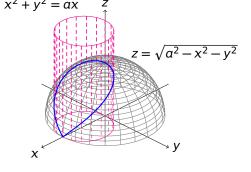




#### 例2 计算曲线

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

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

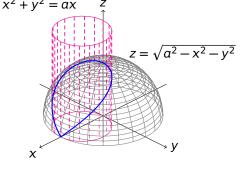




$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$

$$(a > 0) 的参数方程.$$

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

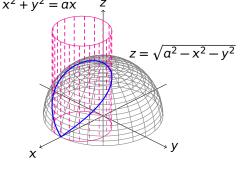




$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$

## 解

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

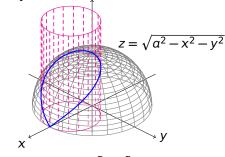


$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax \end{cases}$$

# 解

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

 $x^2 + y^2 = \alpha x$ 



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

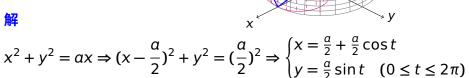
(a > 0) 的参数方程.

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

$$x$$

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

 $x^2 + v^2 = ax$ 





(a > 0) 的参数方程.

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

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

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

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

8d 曲线曲面 19/22 < ▶ △ ▽

 $x^2 + v^2 = ax$ 

例2 计算曲线

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

(
$$\alpha > 0$$
) 的参数方程. 
$$x^2 + y^2 = \alpha x \Rightarrow (x - \frac{\alpha}{2})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{\alpha}{2})^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

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

 $x^2 + v^2 = ax$ 

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

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

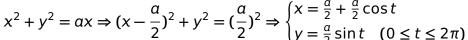


8d 曲线曲面

例2 计算曲线

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

$$(a > 0) 的参数方程.$$



8d 曲线曲面 19/22 < ▶ △ ▽

 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 

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

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



解

例2 计算曲线

(a > 0) 的参数方程.

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

 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 

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

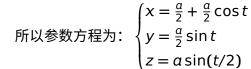
 $\xrightarrow{z=\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} z = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{1-\cos t} = a\sin(t/2)$ 

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

19/22 < ▷ △ ▽



8d 曲线曲面



解

例2 计算曲线

(a > 0) 的参数方程.

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

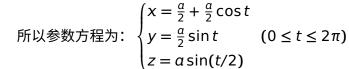
 $x^2 + v^2 = ax$  Z

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

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

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

19/22 < ▷ △ ▽











#### We are here now...

曲面、曲线的一般方程

旋转面; 柱面

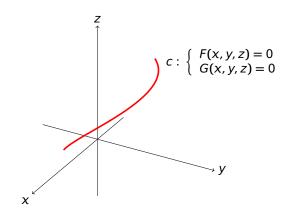
二次曲面

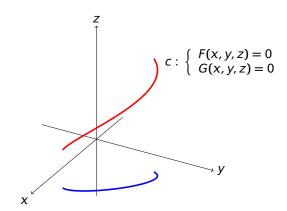
空间曲线的一般方程

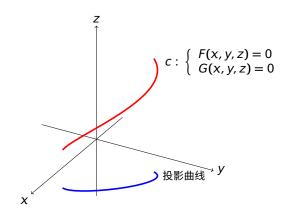
空间曲线的参数方程

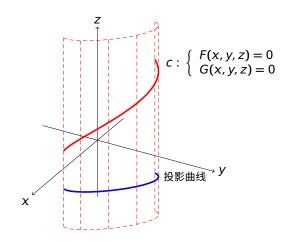
空间曲线的投影

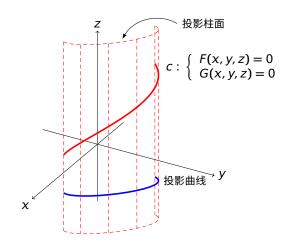


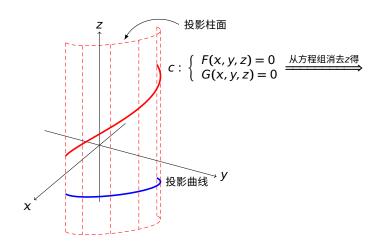




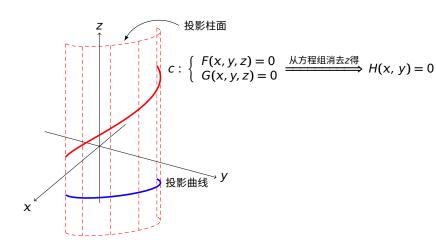




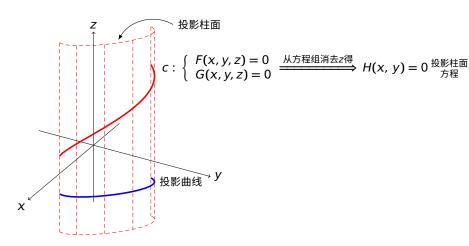




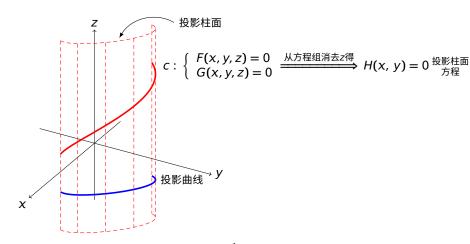












所以该曲线在 xoy 面上的投影为  $\begin{cases} H(x, y) = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 



8d 曲线曲面

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

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



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)



$$\mathbf{F}$$
 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)

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

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)

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

$$\mathbf{K}$$
 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)

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

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

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)

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

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

$$(3) + 4z=2 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1-y}{2}$$

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

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

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注 该投影是 xoy 面上的一个椭圆



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8d 曲线曲面

注 该投影是 xoy 面上的一个椭圆:  $4x^2 + 5(y - \frac{1}{5})^2 = (\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}})^2$ . 22/22 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽