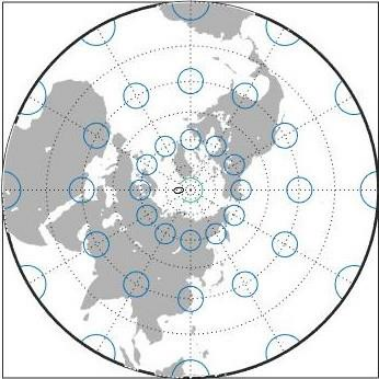
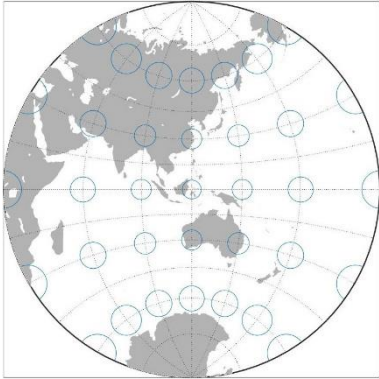
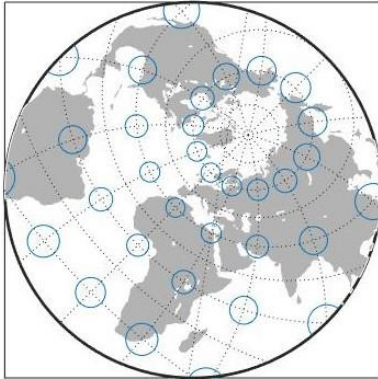
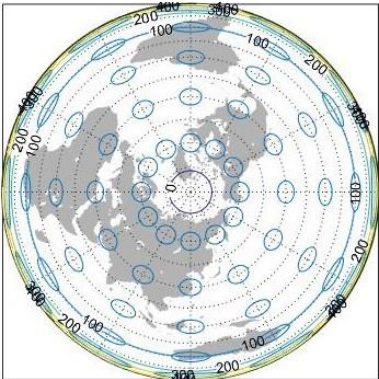
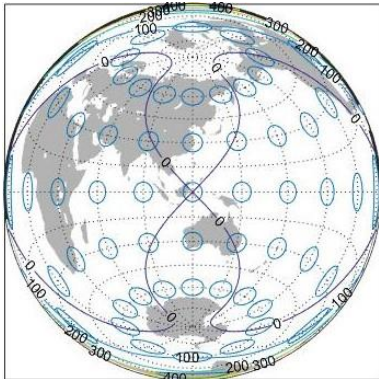
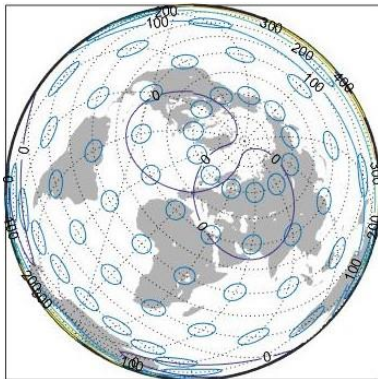
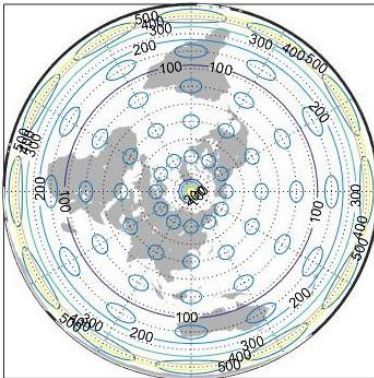
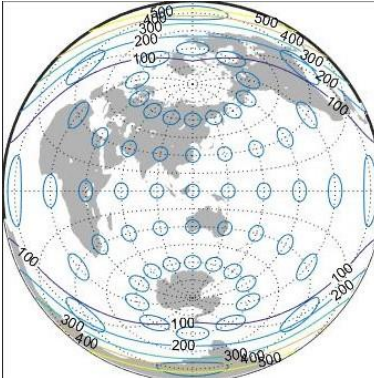
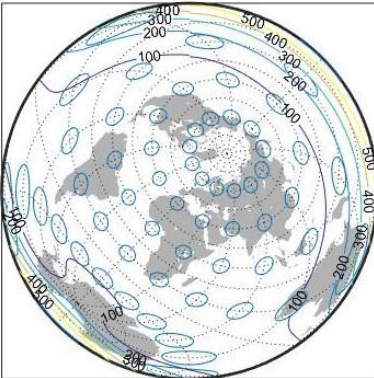
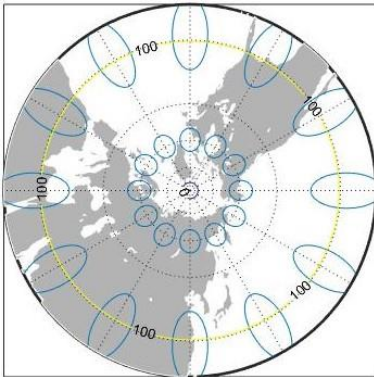
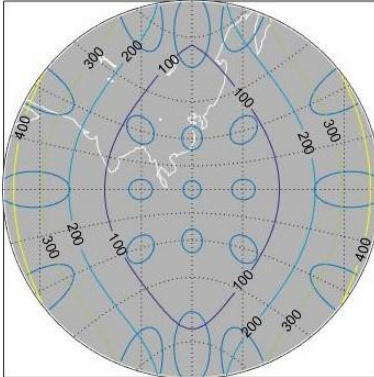
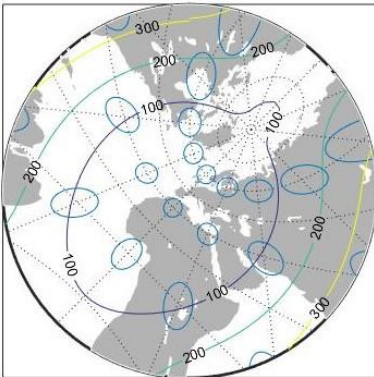
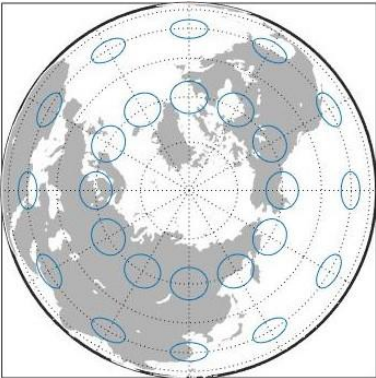
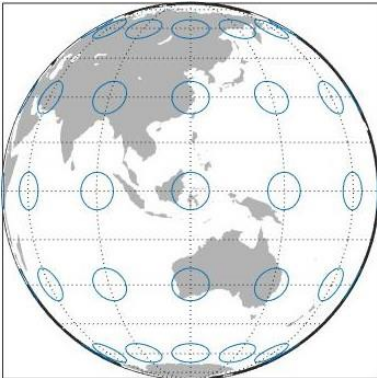
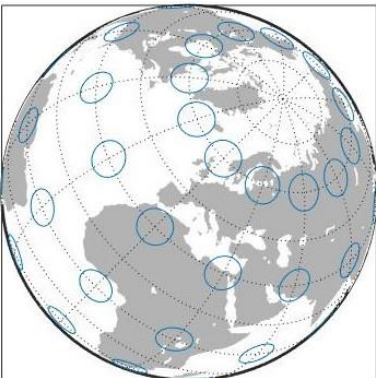
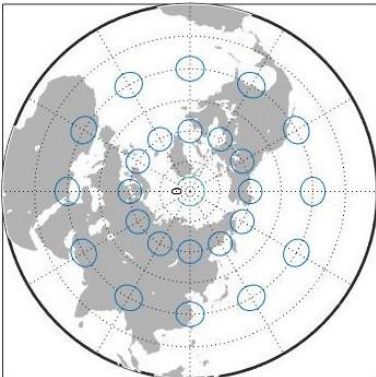
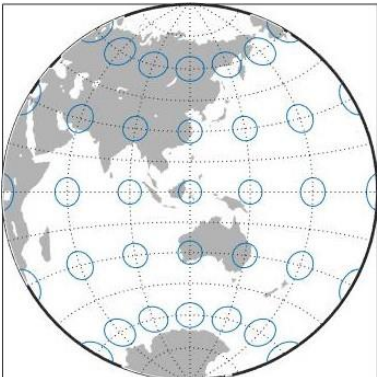
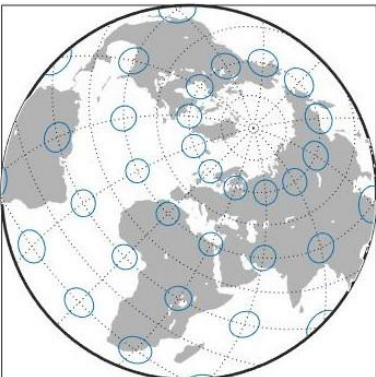


方位投影的表象与变形分析

地信 3 班 林玥 2015301110189

		正轴	横轴	斜轴	投影变形性质特点
非透视 方位投影	等角方位投影				$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu$ $P = \mu^2$ $\omega = 0$
	等面积方位投影				$\mu_1 = \cos \frac{z}{2}$ $\mu_2 = \sec \frac{z}{2}$ $P = 1$ $\tan \left(45^\circ + \frac{\omega}{4} \right) = \sec \frac{z}{2}$

	等距离 方位投影				$\mu_1 = 1$ $\mu_2 = \frac{z}{\sin z}$ $P = \frac{z}{\sin z}$ $\tan\left(45^\circ + \frac{\omega}{4}\right)$ $= \sqrt{\frac{z}{\sin z}}$
	经纬网 表象特点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 经线投影为交于原点的辐射直线，纬线投影为同心圆，两经线间的夹角与实地经度差相等。 ➤ 等变形线与纬圈一致。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 垂直圈投影为交于原点的辐射直线，等高圈投影为同心圆，两垂直圈间的夹角与实地方位角差相等。 ➤ 除横轴投影的赤道与中央经线和斜轴投影的中央经线是直线外，其余经纬线均为对称于中央经线的曲线。 ➤ 等变形线与等高圈一致。 		/
透视方位投影	球心投影	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 经线投影为交于原点的辐射直线，纬线投影为同心圆。 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 经线投影为平行直线，除赤道外,其余纬线投影为对称于中央经线的曲线。 		$\mu_1 = \sec z^2$ $\mu_2 = \sec z$ $P = \sec z^3$ $\sin \frac{\omega}{2} = \tan \frac{z^2}{2}$

	<p>正射投影</p>	 <p>➤ 经线投影为交于原点的辐射直线，纬线投影为同心圆。</p>	 <p>➤ 经线投影为椭圆（在 $\lambda = 90^\circ$ 时为圆），纬线投影为平行直线。</p>	 <p>➤ 经纬线投影为椭圆。</p>	$\mu_1 = \cos z$ $\mu_2 = 1$ $P = \cos z$ $\sin \frac{\omega}{2} = \tan \frac{z^2}{2}$
<p>其他方位投影</p>	<p>勃罗辛方位投影</p>				<p>变形性质介于等距离和等角投影之间。</p>