



第八章 空间解析几何

§ 8.1 向量与坐标系

§ 8.2 平面与直线

§ 8.3 二次曲面

§ 8.4 坐标变换和常用坐标系

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二次曲面分类

一般二次曲面方程：

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + c = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c = 0.$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{取正交方阵 } \mathbf{Q} \text{ 使得 } \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 并记 } \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{Q} = (b'_1, b'_2, b'_3)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{y}} \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 + b'_1 y_1 + b'_2 y_2 + b'_3 y_3 + c = 0.$$

$$\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 + b'_1 y_1 + b'_2 y_2 + b'_3 y_3 + c = 0. \quad \text{考虑非退化情形.}$$

一、 $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \neq 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{配方}}$ $\lambda_1 z_1^2 + \lambda_2 z_2^2 + \lambda_3 z_3^2 = d$

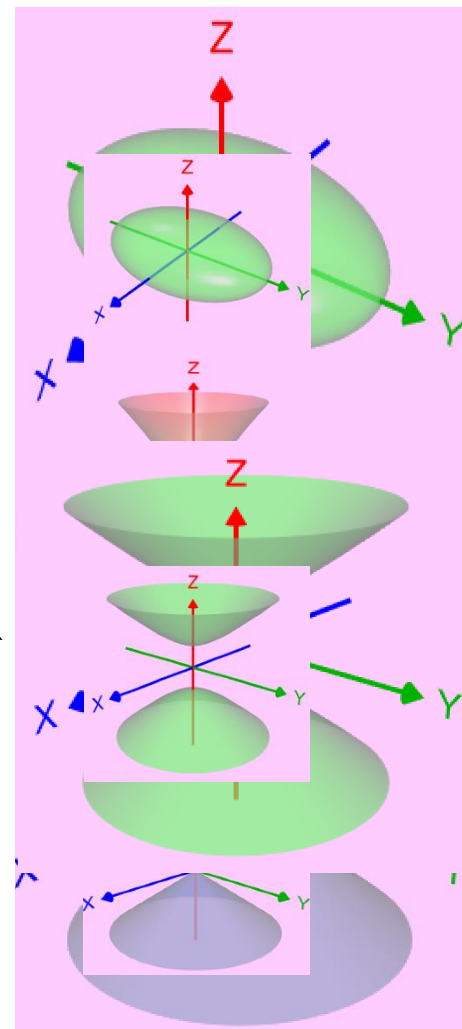
(1) $d \neq 0$ $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ $\frac{z_1^2}{\alpha_1} + \frac{z_2^2}{\alpha_2} + \frac{z_3^2}{\alpha_3} = 1$

i. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 三正 $\Rightarrow \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_3^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$ 椭球面

ii. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 两正一负 $\Rightarrow \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_3^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$ 单叶双曲面

iii. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 两负一正 $\Rightarrow \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_3^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$ 双叶双曲面

(2) $d = 0 \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{z_1^2}{\alpha_1} + \frac{z_2^2}{\alpha_2} + \frac{z_3^2}{\alpha_3} = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{两正一负}]{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3} z_3^2 = \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2}$ 二次锥面



$$\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 + b'_1 y_1 + b'_2 y_2 + b'_3 y_3 + c = 0.$$

二、 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 中有一个为零 (设 $\lambda_3 = 0$)

$$(1) b'_3 \neq 0 \longrightarrow \lambda_1 z_1^2 + \lambda_2 z_2^2 = b'_3 z_3 \longrightarrow z_3 = \frac{z_1^2}{\alpha_1} + \frac{z_2^2}{\alpha_2}$$

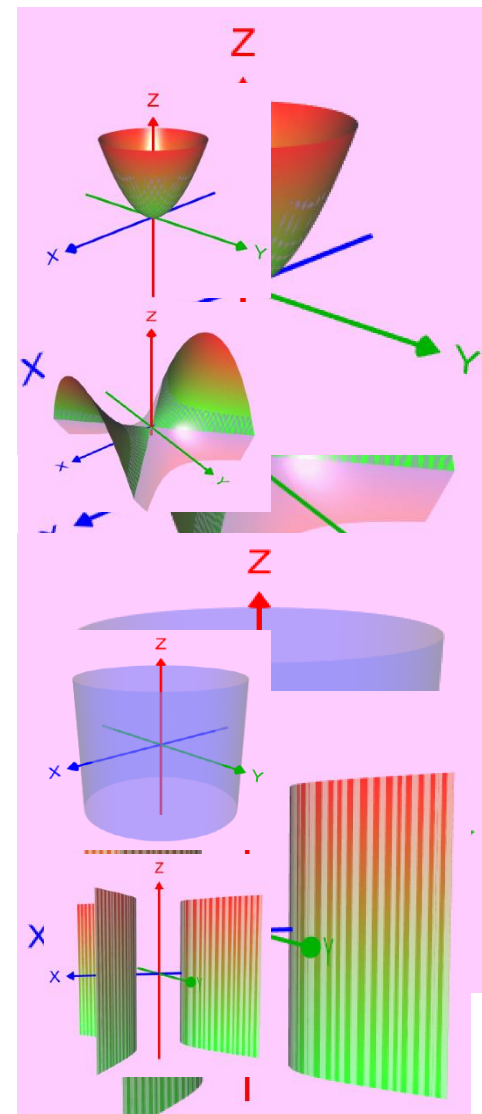
i. α_1, α_2 同正负 $\longrightarrow z_3 = \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} \longrightarrow$ 椭圆抛物面

ii. α_1, α_2 一正一负 $\longrightarrow z_3 = \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} \longrightarrow$ 双曲抛物面 (马鞍面)

$$(2) b'_3 = 0 \longrightarrow \lambda_1 z_1^2 + \lambda_2 z_2^2 = d \xrightarrow{d \neq 0} \frac{z_1^2}{\alpha_1} + \frac{z_2^2}{\alpha_2} = 1$$

i. α_1, α_2 两正 $\longrightarrow \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} = 1 \longrightarrow$ 椭圆柱面

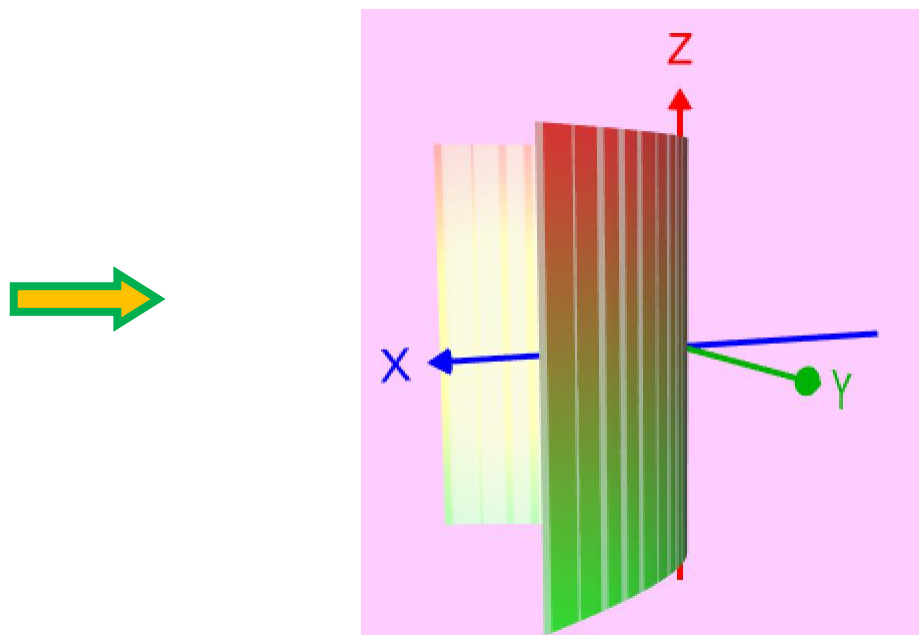
ii. α_1, α_2 一正一负 $\longrightarrow \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} = 1 \longrightarrow$ 双曲柱面



$$\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 + b'_1 y_1 + b'_2 y_2 + b'_3 y_3 + c = 0.$$

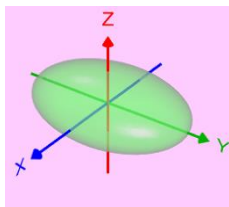
三、 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 中有两个为零 (设 $\lambda_1 \neq 0$)

b'_2, b'_3 不同时为零 $\longrightarrow z_2 = pz_1^2$ 抛物柱面

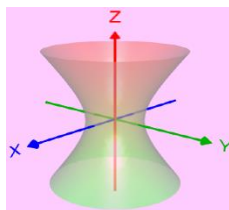


定理： \mathbb{R}^3 中**非退化**的二次曲面经过正交变换和平移变换可变为下列9种之一。

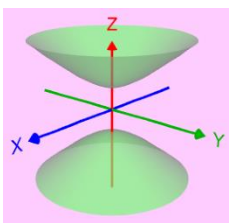
$$\frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_3^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad \text{椭球面}$$



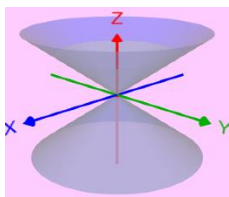
$$\frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_3^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad \text{单叶双曲面}$$



$$\frac{z_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_3^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad \text{双叶双曲面}$$

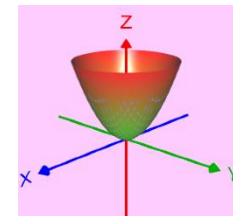


$$\frac{z_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_3^2}{c^2} = 0 \quad \text{二次锥面}$$



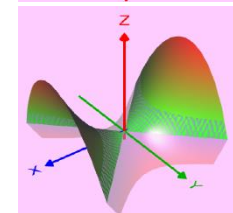
$$z_3 = \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2}$$

椭圆抛物面



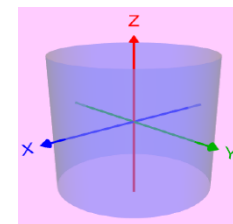
$$z_3 = \frac{z_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{z_2^2}{b^2}$$

双曲抛物面



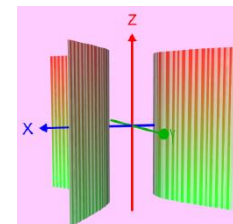
$$\frac{z_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} = 1$$

椭圆柱面



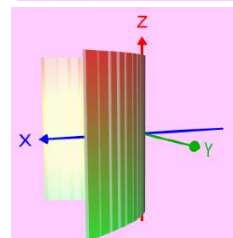
$$\frac{z_1^2}{a^2} - \frac{z_2^2}{b^2} = 1$$

双曲柱面



$$z_2 = pz_1^2$$

抛物柱面

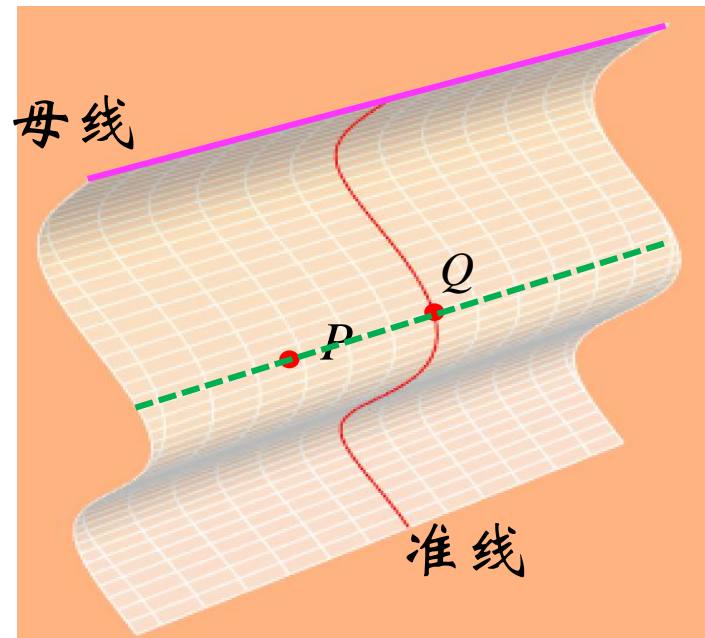


几种常见曲面

1. 柱面：一族平行的直线形成的曲面.

例如：平面、圆柱面、抛物/椭圆/双曲柱面……

$$\text{设准线 } C \text{ 为 } \begin{cases} x = q_1(t) \\ y = q_2(t) \\ z = q_3(t) \end{cases}, \text{ 母线方向为 } s = (s_1, s_2, s_3).$$

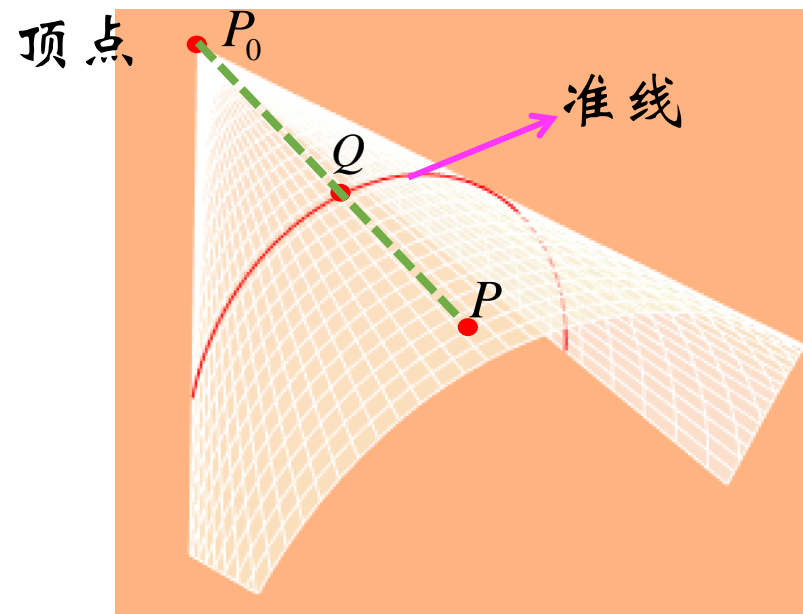


$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } P(x, y, z) \in S &\Leftrightarrow \exists Q(q_1(t), q_2(t), q_3(t)) \in C, s.t. QP \parallel s. \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda, s.t. P - Q = \lambda s. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故柱面方程为: } \begin{cases} x = q_1(t) + \lambda s_1 \\ y = q_2(t) + \lambda s_2 \\ z = q_3(t) + \lambda s_3 \end{cases} (\lambda, t \text{ 为参数})$$

2. 锥面 : 过定点的直线族形成的曲面.

设准线 C 为
$$\begin{cases} x = q_1(t) \\ y = q_2(t) \\ z = q_3(t) \end{cases}, \text{ 顶点为 } P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0).$$



则 $P(x, y, z) \in S \Leftrightarrow \exists Q(q_1(t), q_2(t), q_3(t)) \in C, s.t. P, P_0, Q$ 三点共线

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda, s.t. P - P_0 = \lambda(Q - P_0).$$

故锥面参数方程为:
$$\begin{cases} x = \lambda q_1(t) + (1 - \lambda)x_0 \\ y = \lambda q_2(t) + (1 - \lambda)y_0 \\ z = \lambda q_3(t) + (1 - \lambda)z_0 \end{cases} (\lambda, t \text{ 为参数})$$

例： 求顶点在原点，准线为 $C: \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ z = c (c \neq 0) \end{cases}$ 的锥面方程.

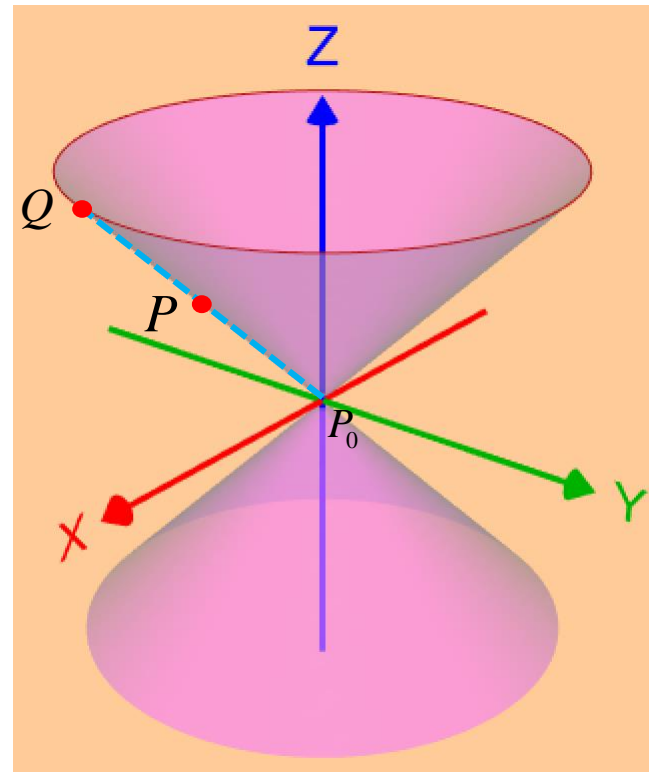
解： C 有参数方程 $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, z = c$.

$$P(x, y, z) \in S \Leftrightarrow \exists Q \in C \text{ and } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, s.t.$$

$$P - P_0 = \lambda(Q - P_0), \quad \text{其中 } P_0 = (0, 0, 0).$$

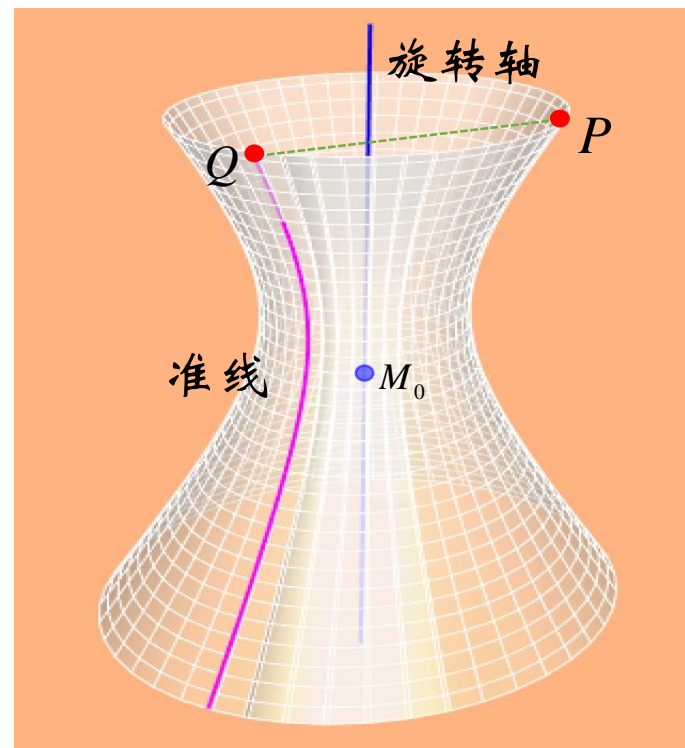
故所求锥面参数方程为：

$$\begin{cases} x = a\lambda \cos t \\ y = b\lambda \sin t \\ z = \lambda c \end{cases} \quad (\lambda, t \text{ 为参数}), \text{ 消去参数可得: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0.$$



3. 旋转面：一条曲线绕给定直线旋转形成的曲面.

设准线 C 为
$$\begin{cases} x = q_1(t) \\ y = q_2(t) \\ z = q_3(t) \end{cases}, \quad \text{旋转轴为 } L: \frac{x-x_0}{l_1} = \frac{y-y_0}{l_2} = \frac{z-z_0}{l_3}$$



则 $P(x, y, z) \in S \Leftrightarrow \exists Q(q_1(t), q_2(t), q_3(t)) \in C, s.t. \begin{cases} PM_0 = QM_0 \\ PQ \perp L \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 = (q_1(t)-x_0)^2 + (q_2(t)-y_0)^2 + (q_3(t)-z_0)^2 \\ (x-q_1(t), y-q_2(t), z-q_3(t)) \cdot (l_1, l_2, l_3) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

理论上，消去 t 即得到旋转面的隐式方程.

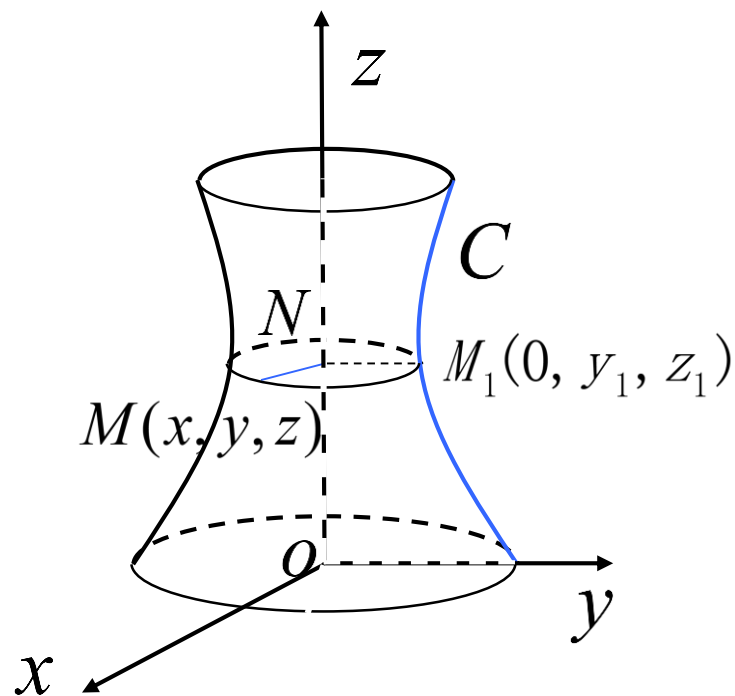
例：建立YOZ平面上曲线C: $f(y, z) = 0$ 绕Z轴旋转所成曲面的方程.

解：设曲线C有参数化:
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = q_2(t) \\ z = q_3(t) \end{cases}$$
 同时选旋转轴上点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$, 方向为 $(l_1, l_2, l_3) = (0, 0, 1)$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (q_2(t))^2 + (q_3(t))^2 \\ (x - 0, y - q_2(t), z - q_3(t)) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = z - q_3(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_2(t) = \pm\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, q_3(t) = z.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\pm\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z) = 0. \text{ 即为旋转曲面方程.}$$



例：将YOZ面上的椭圆 $\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 分别绕Z轴和Y轴旋转一周所得旋转曲面的方程.

解：绕Z轴旋转所成曲面方程为 $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$;

绕Y轴旋转所成曲面方程为 $\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^2 + z^2}{c^2} = 1$.

坐标平面内曲线绕
坐标轴旋转所得曲面？

练习：下列方程所表示的曲面哪些是旋转曲面？说明这些旋转曲面是怎样产生的？

(1) $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{9} = 1$;

(2) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9z$;

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

(4) $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = x^2 + y^2$;

(5) $z = (x^2 + y^2)^2$;

(6) $x^2 - y^2 = 4z$.



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坐标变换

设 $F[O; i, j, k]$ 和 $F'[O'; i', j', k']$ 是空间两个右手单位直角坐标系.

一、平移

此时两坐标系的关系为 $O \neq O', i=i', j=j', k=k'$.

设点 P 在两个坐标系的坐标分别为 (x, y, z) 和 (x', y', z') , 则

$$\mathbf{OP} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}, \quad \mathbf{O'P} = x'\mathbf{i} + y'\mathbf{j} + z'\mathbf{k}$$

由 $\mathbf{O'P} = \mathbf{OP} - \mathbf{OO'}$, $\mathbf{OO'} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}$ 得平移时的坐标变换公式:

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - a \\ y' = y - b \\ z' = z - c \end{cases}$$

例: $4x^2 + 25y^2 + 4z^2 - 16x - 50y - 16z - 43 = 0$ 刻画的是什么图形?

解: 原方程 $\Leftrightarrow 4(x-2)^2 + 25(y-1)^2 + 4(z-2)^2 - 100 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x'^2}{25} + \frac{y'^2}{4} + \frac{z'^2}{25} = 1$

其中 $x' = x - 2, y' = y - 1, z' = z - 2$. 故为椭球面.

坐标变换

设 $F[O; i, j, k]$ 和 $F'[O'; i', j', k']$ 是空间两个右手单位直角坐标系.

二、旋转

此时两坐标系的关系为 $O = O'$, i, j, k 与 i', j', k' 关系如下:

$$\begin{cases} i' = \cos \alpha_1 i + \cos \beta_1 j + \cos \gamma_1 k \\ j' = \cos \alpha_2 i + \cos \beta_2 j + \cos \gamma_2 k \\ k' = \cos \alpha_3 i + \cos \beta_3 j + \cos \gamma_3 k \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (i', j', k') = (i, j, k) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \cos \alpha_2 & \cos \alpha_3 \\ \cos \beta_1 & \cos \beta_2 & \cos \beta_3 \\ \cos \gamma_1 & \cos \gamma_2 & \cos \gamma_3 \end{pmatrix} = (i, j, k) Q$$

设点 \mathbf{P} 在两个坐标系的坐标分别为 (x, y, z) 和 (x', y', z') , 则

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{OP}} = (i, j, k) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = (i', j', k') \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = (i, j, k) \mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$$

得到旋转时的坐标变换公式:

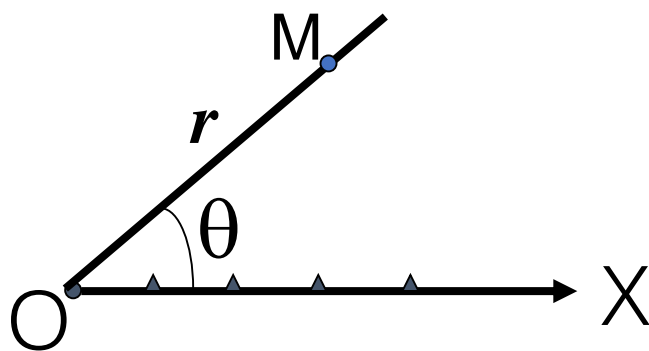
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}^T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 利用坐标变换化简 $45x^2 + 45y^2 - 8z^2 - 54xy + 36\sqrt{2}x - 108\sqrt{2}y + 32z + 184 = 0$
并指出是什么曲面.

常用坐标系

1. 平面的极坐标系

在平面内取一个定点O，称为极点；自极点O引一条射线OX，称为极轴；再选定一个长度单位、一个角度单位及其正方向(通常取逆时针方向)，这样就建立了一个极坐标系。



与直角坐标系的坐标变换关系：

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

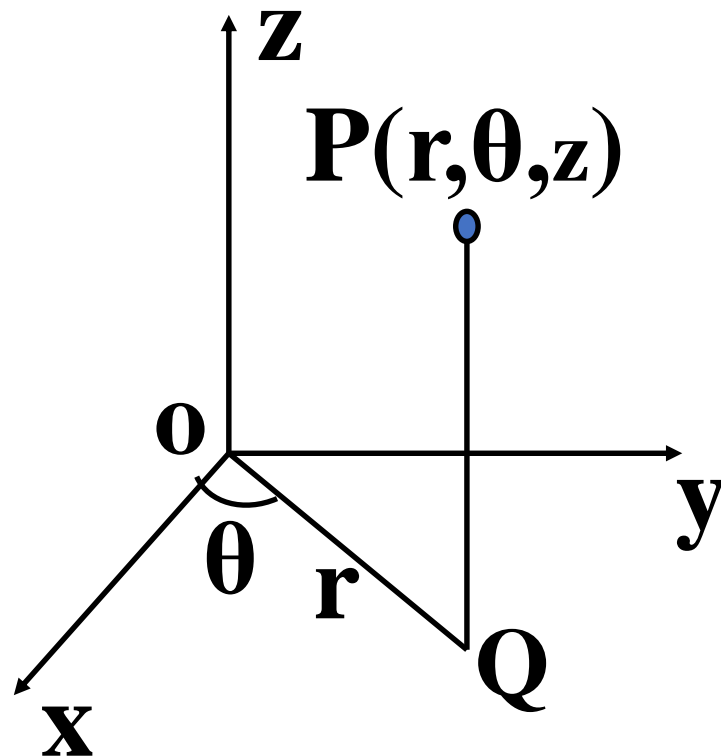
2. 柱坐标系

空间任意一点P的位置可用有序数组 (r, θ, z) 表示, 称之为点P的柱坐标.

$$r \geq 0, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi, -\infty < z < +\infty$$

与直角坐标系的坐标变换公式:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$



问题: 在柱坐标系中, $r = c, \theta = \theta_0, z = z_0$ 表示的曲面是?

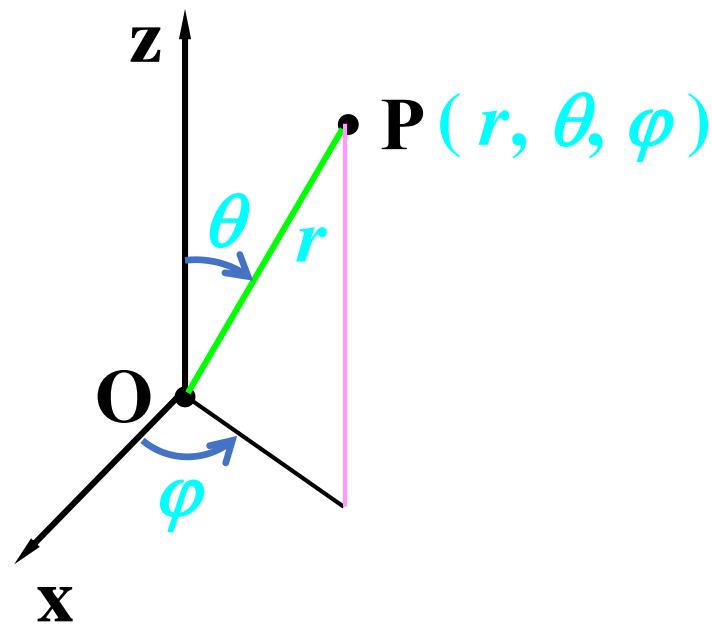
3. 球坐标系

空间任意一点P的位置可用有序数组 (r, θ, φ) 表示, 称之为点P的球坐标.

$$r \geq 0, 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi.$$

与直角坐标系的坐标变换公式:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$



问题: 在柱坐标系中, $r = c, \theta = \theta_0, \varphi = \varphi_0$ 表示的曲面是?