

中央财经大学 2023-2024 学年第二学期

《空间解析几何》试卷(A)答案

- (答题方格不能擦除部分)
一、填空题(共 6 小题,第 1 至第 4 小题每题 3 分,第 5 至第 6 小题每题 4 分,共 20 分,将答案写在横线上)
1. 在直角坐标系中平面二次曲线的不变量及半不变量分别是 λ, μ, ν , 则有 $\lambda = 1 - \mu^2$, $\mu = 2\lambda - 1$, $\nu = \frac{1}{3}\lambda$.
该一次项系数是常数.

2. 在直角坐标系中直线 $\rho_a(x_a, y_a, z_a)$ 的公差为 $2(x + y - 3z - 2y = 0)$ 的母线的方向向量是 $(6, 3, 5)(k \neq 0)$.

3. 直线 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x+y=0 \\ z=0 \end{array}\right.$ 与直线 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x-z-1=0 \\ 2y+z-2=0 \end{array}\right.$ 的公差的点式标准方程

$$\frac{x+3}{2}=\frac{y-1}{2}=\frac{z-1}{-1}.$$

4. 已知在直角坐标系中方程 $x^2 + 8xy + 4y^2 + 12x + 3y + 4 = 0$ 表示的是一条抛物线, 则 $x = 4x' + 4y' + 12x + 3y + 4$ 是抛物柱图形状的一次曲线.

5. 在直角坐标系中, 直线 ℓ_1 行于平面 $\pi_1: x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$, 且该直线过点 $(0, 0, -2)$, 并且直线 $\ell_1: \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 相交. 则该直线的点式标准方程

$$\frac{x-2}{8} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-1}.$$

6. 在直角坐标系中的点 $(1, 2, -3)$ 位于平面 $\pi_1: 2x - y + 2z - 3 = 0$ 和平面 $\pi_2: 3x + 2y - 6z - 1 = 0$ 所成的一个二面角中. 则该二面角的角平分面方程是 $23x - y - 4z - 24 = 0$.

姓名		班级							学号		
编号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分

二、(本题 12 分)

证明切射坐标系. 设点 P, Q, R 分别内分 $\triangle ABC$ 的边 AB, BC, CA 成定比 λ, μ, ν .

如下图, 证明直线 QR, PR, CP 共点的充要条件是 $\lambda\nu+\mu$.



证明. 假设射影坐标系 $A(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$ 到各点坐标分别为 $A(0, 0, 0), B(1, 0, 0), C(0, 1, 0)$.

设 $Q(\frac{1}{1+\lambda}, 0, \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}), R(0, \frac{1}{1+\mu}, \frac{\mu}{1+\mu})$.

则 $\frac{1}{1+\lambda}+\frac{1}{1+\mu}-\frac{1}{1+\nu}-\frac{1}{1+\nu}=\frac{1}{1+\lambda}+\frac{1}{1+\mu}$.

$\therefore (1+\lambda)(1+\nu)=(1+\lambda)(1+\mu)$.

三线 QR, PR, CP 共点 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{C} \cdot \vec{P} \wedge \vec{C} \cdot \vec{R} \wedge \vec{C} \cdot \vec{Q}$.

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+\lambda}(1+\nu)=0 \\ \frac{1}{1+\mu}(1+\nu)=0 \\ 1=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1+\nu=0 \\ 1+\mu=0 \\ 1=1 \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda\nu+\mu=1$.

——3 分 (三点共线条件)

1

三、(本题 10 分)

求准线为 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2 \end{array}\right.$ 母线的方向向量为 $(-1, 0, 1)$ 的柱面方程.

解: $YM(x, y, z)$ 该柱面
 $\Leftrightarrow 3M_\ell(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \text{准线} \left\{\begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2 \end{array}\right.$ 使得
 $M(x, y, z) \text{ 落在通过 } M_\ell(x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 的母线上.}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1 \\ 2x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 2 \\ x = x_0 - t \\ y = y_0 \\ z = z_0 + t \end{cases} \quad \text{——4 分}$
 $\Leftrightarrow (x+t)^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{——2 分}$

四、(本题 10 分)

求与原点不重合且平行于给定直线的方程. 并求出过点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 的两条直母线

的点式标准方程.

$$\begin{cases} Ax + z = 0 \\ Ax + y + A = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

或

$$\begin{cases} Ay + z = 0 \\ Ax + y + A = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

注: 以上两条母线的方程分别是

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z-1}{1} \quad \text{——2 分}$$

和

$$\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1} \quad \text{——2 分}$$

五、(本题 12 分)

在右手直角坐标系 oxz 中利用直角坐标变换把二次曲面

$z = xy - x - y - 2$ 成为标准型. 并指出该二次曲面的类型.

解: 先旋转坐标系变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

原方程变换为 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x'-y') - \frac{1}{2}(x'+y') - 3$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x'+y') - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x'-y') - 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

原方程变换为 $z = x'^2 - y'^2 - 4x'$.

该二次曲面是双叶双曲面.

方法一: $z = (x-1)(y-1)-3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-1 \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

原方程变换为 $z = x^2 - y^2$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

原方程变换为 $z = x^2 - y^2 - 4x$.

该二次曲面是马鞍面.

方法二: $z = (x-1)(y-1)-3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-1 \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

原方程变换为 $z = x^2 - y^2$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z-3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{——3 分}$$

原方程变换为 $z = x^2 - y^2 - 4x$.

该二次曲面是双叶双曲面.

——2 分

2

六、(本题 12 分)

设直线 ℓ_1, ℓ_2 是两条互不垂直的异面直线. 情况建立直角坐标系

求出该直角坐标系下绕它们所得的旋转曲面方程.

解: 建立 $Oxyz$ 建立于原点的直角坐标系, 使得 ℓ_1 是 ℓ_1, ℓ_2 的公垂线,

ℓ_2 是 ℓ_1 公垂线的端点坐标是 $(0, 0, 0), (a, 0, 0)$.

记 ℓ_1, ℓ_2 的方向向量是 (t, m, n) .

由 ℓ_1, ℓ_2 不重合且平行于已知直线的方程分别是

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z-1}{1} \quad \text{——2 分}$$

和

$$\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1} \quad \text{——2 分}$$

点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \ell_1$ 时

$$\Rightarrow 3M_\ell(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \ell_1, M(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in M_2$$

点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \ell_2$ 时

$$\frac{x_0-a}{\sqrt{a^2+t^2}} = \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{t^2+m^2}} = \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{t^2+n^2}}$$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \ell_1 \cup \ell_2$ 时

$$\Rightarrow 3M_\ell(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \ell_1 \cup \ell_2, M(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in M_2$$

点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in M_2$ 时

$$\frac{x_0-a}{\sqrt{a^2+t^2}} = \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{t^2+m^2}} = \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{t^2+n^2}}$$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in M_2$ 时

$$\frac{x_0-a}{\sqrt{a^2+t^2}} = \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{t^2+m^2}} = \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{t^2+n^2}}$$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0 = a \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{array}\right.$

所以 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} x_0-a = t(x_0-y_0) \\ y_0 = m(x_0-y_0) \\ z_0 = n(x_0-y_0) \$