

2次曲面

$A \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$ は非特異行列, $\vec{c} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ とする. $A \neq O_3$
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(*) \quad \left(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) + 2 \left(\vec{c}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) + c = 0$$

$\Sigma \stackrel{\text{II}}{\text{II}} \tau = \mathbb{J} \quad (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \Sigma \text{ 2次曲面と呼ぶ.}$

大まかな分類

→ ① $\text{rank}(A) = 3 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}. (\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0)$

② $\text{rank}(A) = 2 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$

(i) $\vec{c} \notin \text{Im}(A)$

(ii) $\vec{c} \in \text{Im}(A)$

③ $\text{rank}(A) = 1 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$

(i) $\vec{c} \notin \text{Im}(A)$

(ii) $\vec{c} \in \text{Im}(A)$

⇒ A は正定値.

① rank(A) = 3 とき. 平行移動 a 座標変換

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Σ (7) "Σ (8) Σ x, y, z の 1 次 a 二次 a 二次 a 二次" 形式に Σ とき.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \vec{v}_0, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \vec{v}_0 \right) + 2(\vec{e}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \vec{v}_0) + c$$

$$= \left(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) + 2(\vec{e} + A\vec{v}_0, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}) + c$$

※ 再確認

$$+ (A\vec{v}_0, \vec{v}_0) + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{v}_0) + c$$

Σ (8) とき Σ (7) は $\vec{v}_0 = -A^{-1}\vec{e}$ とき. $A\vec{v}_0 = -\vec{e}$

$$\left(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) + (\vec{e}, \vec{v}_0) + c = 0$$

Σ とき. 以下 $c' = (\vec{e}, \vec{v}_0) + c$ とき. $= c'$

A Σ 直交行列 P に Σ, 2

$$PAP = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & \beta & \\ & & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

Σ とき Σ 直交座標変換 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix}$ に Σ, 2

$$\alpha \xi^2 + \beta \eta^2 + \gamma \zeta^2 + c' = 0$$

Σ とき.

$$\alpha \beta \gamma = |A| \neq 0$$

α, β, γ の 符号は 1, 1, 2 の場合.

正円楕圓 + 点 (2) 楕圓 = 3. 910 点

(I-i) $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0 \ a \in \mathbb{R}$. $\alpha = \frac{1}{\omega_1^2}, \beta = \frac{1}{\omega_2^2}, \gamma = \frac{1}{\omega_3^2}$

$\exists \xi \exists \zeta \exists \eta \ (\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3 > 0 \ \exists \xi \exists \zeta \exists \eta)$

$\left(\frac{\xi}{\omega_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\zeta}{\omega_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\eta}{\omega_3}\right)^2 + c' = 0$

$\exists \xi \exists \zeta \exists \eta$. ↘ 0

- ① $c' > 0 \ a \in \mathbb{R}$ $\frac{1}{\omega_i^2} \neq 0$.
- ② $c' = 0 \ a \in \mathbb{R}$.

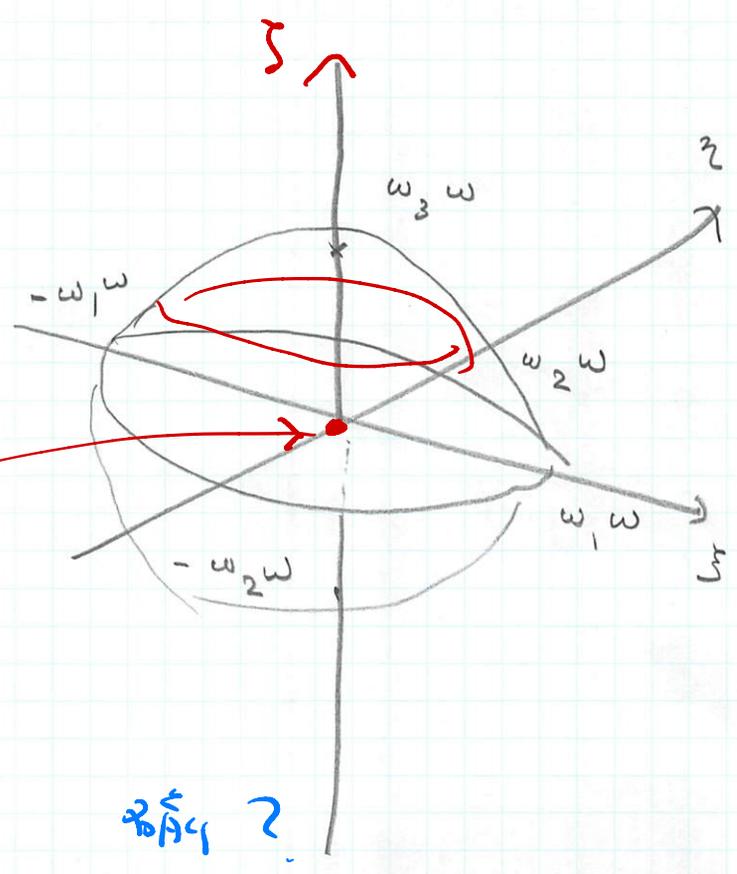
$\xi = \zeta = \eta = 0 \ \forall \xi$

$x = x_1, y = x_2, z = x_3$
 $a \ 1, 1, 1 \dots$ x_0, y_0, z_0

$p, q, r \geq 0 \ a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $p + q + r = a \ (\Rightarrow) p = q = r = 0$

- ③ $c' < 0 \ a \in \mathbb{R}$. $-c' = \omega^2 \ \exists \xi \exists \zeta \exists \eta \ (\omega > 0)$

(x_0, y_0, z_0)



बिंदु ?

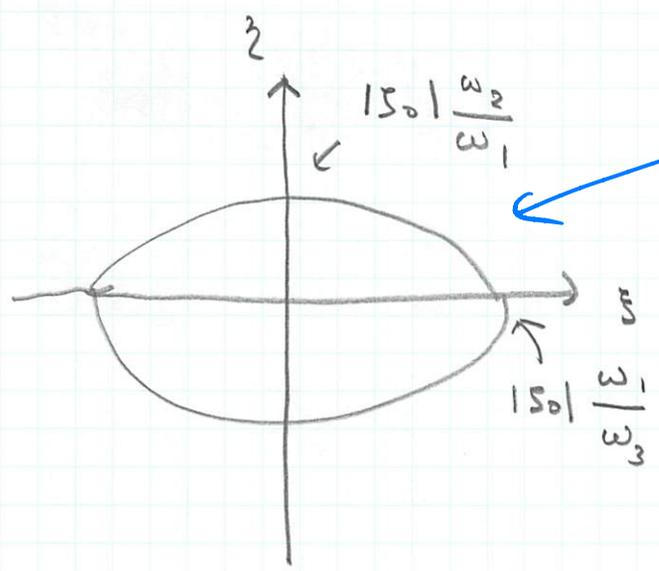
(I-ii) $\alpha, \beta > 0, \gamma < 0$ a.e. $\omega_j > 0$ e.i.z ($j=1,2,3$)
 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\omega_1^2}, \beta = \frac{1}{\omega_2^2}, \gamma = -\frac{1}{\omega_3^2}$ e.d'112 (#) Σ

$$\left(\frac{\xi}{\omega_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\eta}{\omega_2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\zeta}{\omega_3}\right)^2 + c' = 0$$

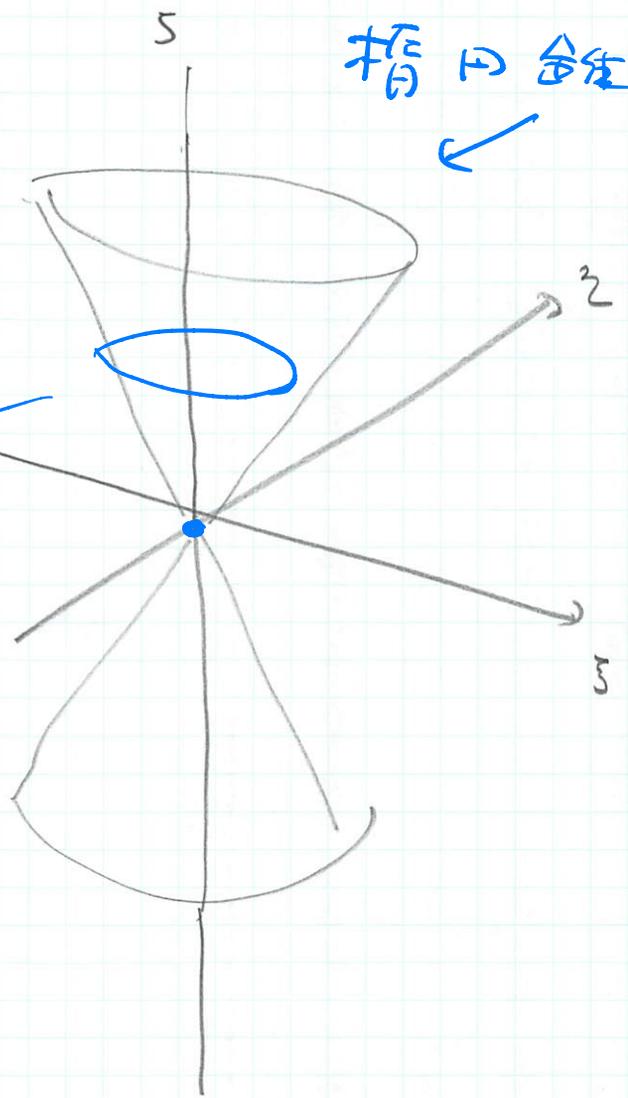
c 表了.

① $c' = 0$ a.e.

$S = S_0 \neq 0$ a (#) (1) 12



c 不 1/2 1 = 1/2.



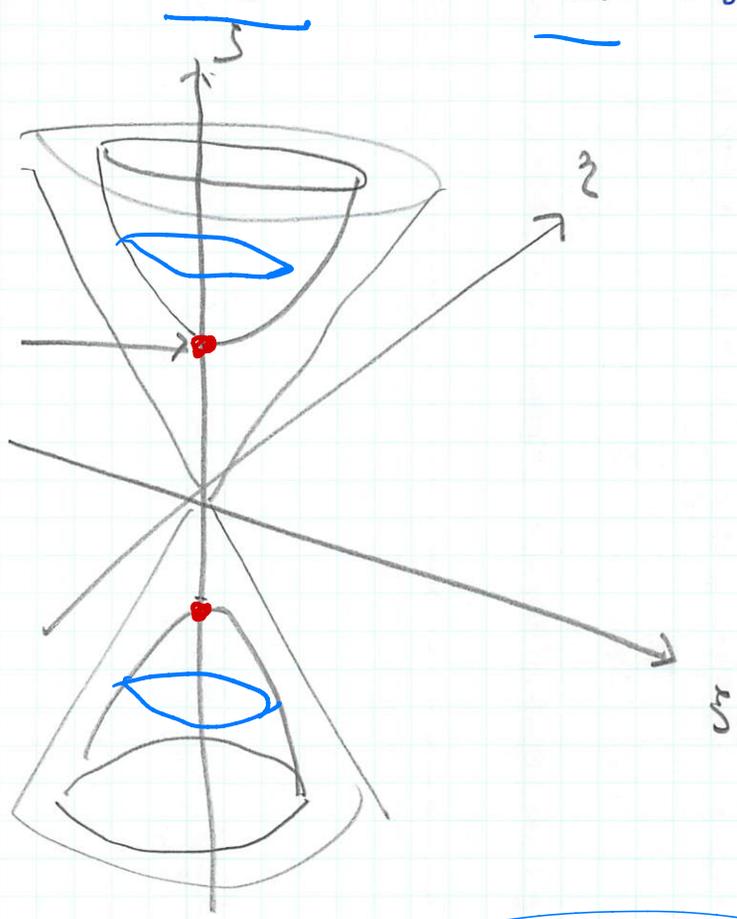
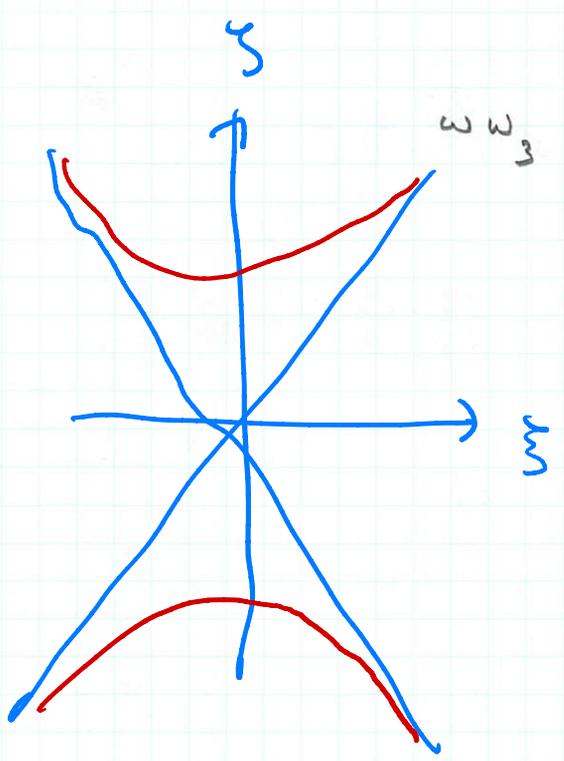
楕円錐.

② $c' > 0$ かつ $c' = \omega^2$, $\omega > 0$ である。

$$\left(\frac{\xi}{\omega_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\eta}{\omega_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\zeta}{\omega_3}\right)^2 - \omega^2$$

かつ $\zeta = \zeta_0$ の断面は $\zeta_0^2 < \omega^2 \omega_3^2$ かつ空集合

である。 $\zeta_0^2 \geq \omega^2 \omega_3^2$ かつは楕円または1点である。



二つの断面である。

楕円(点)の錐体(双曲面)

xi - zeta 平面, eta - zeta 平面 = 断面

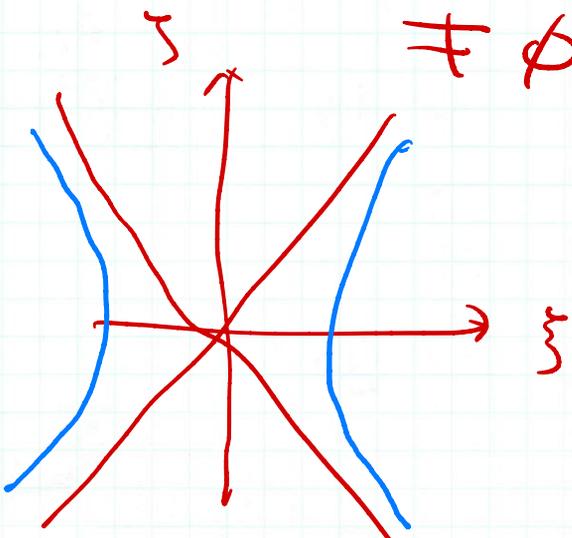
③ $c' < 0$ かつ $c' = -\omega^2, \omega > 0$ とする

$$\left(\frac{\xi}{\omega_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\eta}{\omega_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\xi}{\omega_3}\right)^2 + \omega^2$$

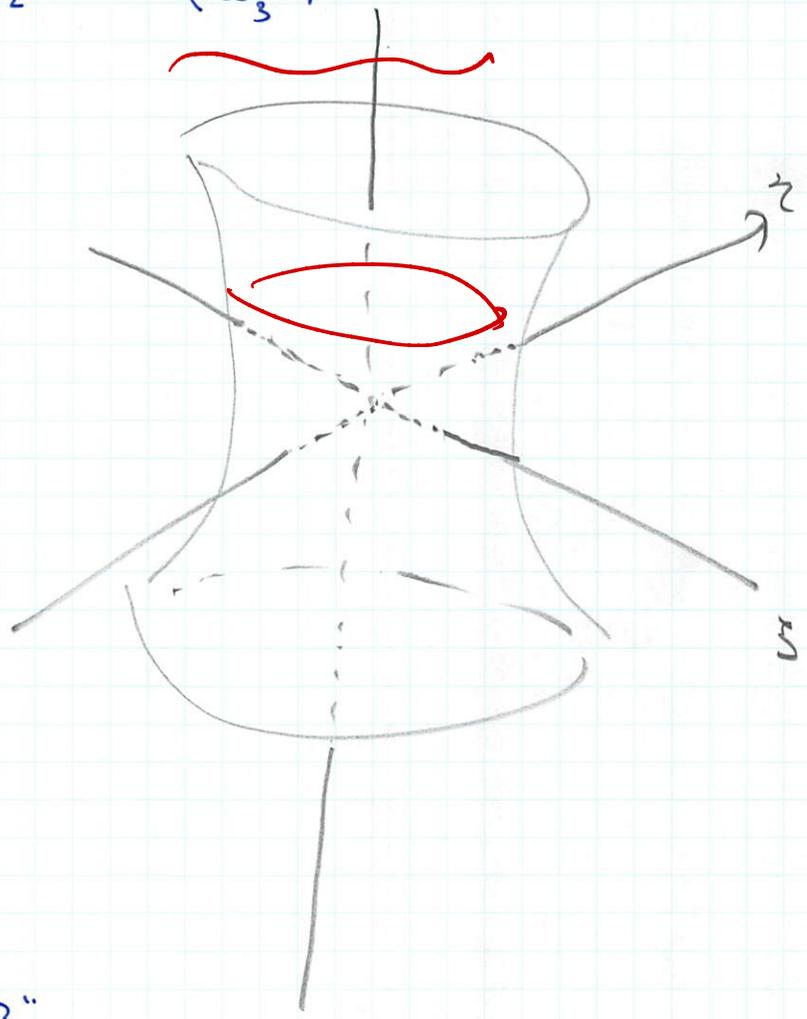
$\xi = \xi_0$

$\xi = \xi_0$ のとき (A) は

$\neq \emptyset$



1 双曲線を呼ぶ。



(1) $\xi - \eta$ 平面, $\xi + \eta$ 平面は ξ 軸に平行な平面

である。

- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$
- $\alpha, \beta > 0, \gamma < 0$
- $\alpha > 0, \beta, \gamma < 0$
- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma < 0$

② rank A = 2 $\alpha \neq 0$. $\Rightarrow \alpha \neq 0 \det(A) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\exists P \in O(3)$

$\therefore PAP = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & \beta & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

~~(II-i) $\vec{e} \notin I_m(A)$ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$. $P = (\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3)$ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$~~

$I_m(A) = L(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2)$

$\ker(A) = I_m(A^\top)^\perp = I_m(A)^\perp = \mathbb{R} \vec{p}_3$

\therefore ~~注意~~ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$.



$\therefore A = A \in I_m(A)$

$\vec{e} = \underbrace{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1) \vec{p}_1 + (\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2) \vec{p}_2}_{\text{red box}} + \underbrace{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) \vec{p}_3}_{\text{green box}}$

\in 直交基底 $\in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\Rightarrow \alpha \neq 0$.

$\vec{e} \notin I_m(A) \iff (\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) \neq 0$

\uparrow
 $\ker(A)$

\therefore ~~注意~~ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\Rightarrow \alpha \neq 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ \in 直交座標系 表現

Σ 上 \exists c

(#) $(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}) + 2(\vec{e}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}) + c = 0$

$\iff \alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)x + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)y + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3)z + c = 0$

(II-i) $I_m(A) \not\ni \vec{e}$

$\in \mathbb{R}^3$ x と y について Σ 上 \exists c

$\alpha \left(x + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \beta \left(y + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)}{\beta} \right)^2$

$+ 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3)z + c - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)^2}{\beta} = 0$

$\in \mathbb{R}^3$ \exists .

(II-i)

$$+ \delta = \begin{pmatrix} \delta \\ \gamma \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \\ Y + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)}{\beta} \\ Z - c' \end{pmatrix} \text{ と平行移動の軌跡}$$

1/2 軸の 1/2 軸の 1/2 軸の Σ とすると (c' は \sqrt{Z})

$$\alpha' = -\frac{\alpha}{2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3)}, \quad \beta' = -\frac{\beta}{2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3)}$$

$$c' = -\frac{1}{2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3)} \left(c - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)^2}{\beta} \right)$$

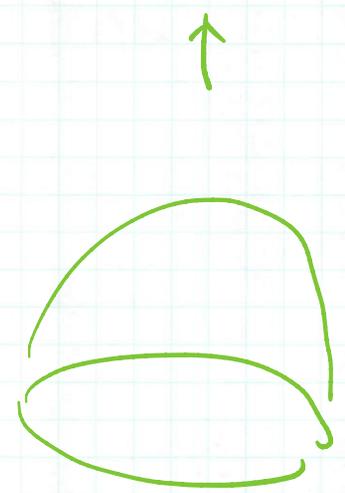
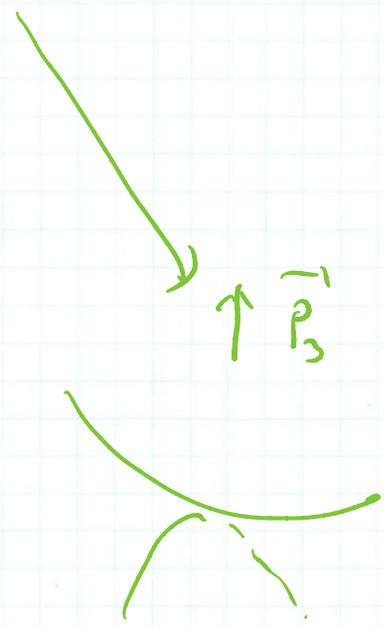
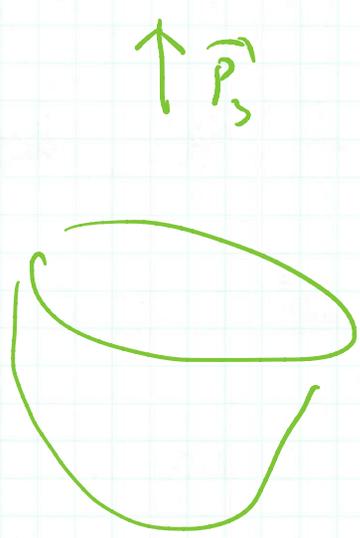
$$S = \alpha' \delta^2 + \beta' \gamma^2$$

δ 軸の \vec{p}_3 の方向

と平行移動。

(i) $\alpha', \beta' > 0, \alpha' \beta' < 0, \alpha', \beta' < 0$ の場合の軌跡はそれぞれ

図示してある。



$$\text{Im}(A) \ni \vec{e} \text{ a t } \vec{z}$$

$$\exists \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} = -\vec{e}$$

$$\left(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$+ 2 \left(\vec{e} + A \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$+ c = 0$$

$$\alpha \xi^2 + \beta \eta^2 + c = 0$$

↓
⋮

$$\vec{I} \sim (A) \Rightarrow \vec{e}$$

(II-ii) $(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) = 0$ o.s

$$\alpha \left(x + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \beta \left(y + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)}{\beta} \right)^2 + \left(c - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)^2}{\beta} \right) = 0$$

とたいてい 変数 x, y, z を用いて $\vec{e} = (x, y, z)$ とおくと

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \\ y + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)}{\beta} \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad c' = -c + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)^2}{\beta}$$

とすると

$$\alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 = c'$$

とたいてい 変数 (x, y) に対して \vec{p}_3 の方向に不変であることに注意)

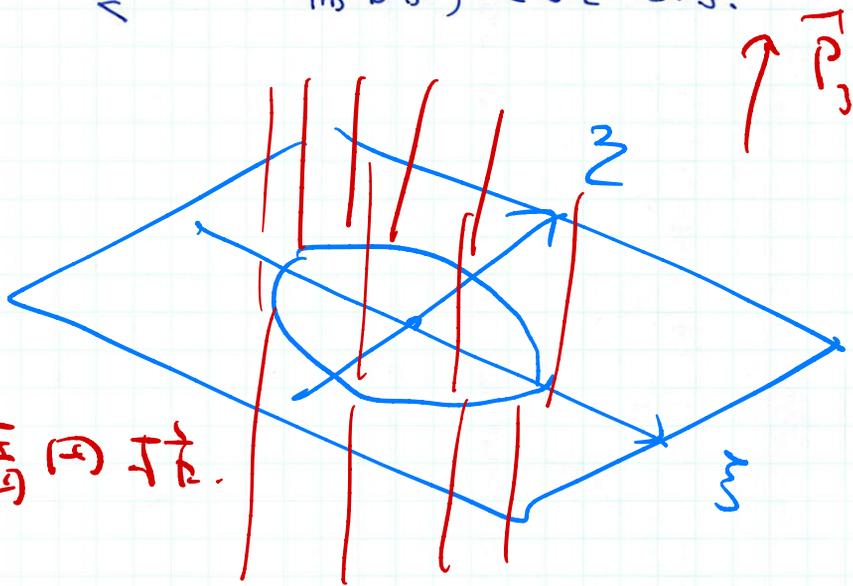
(1) α, β が $\frac{z}{1, \sqrt{z}}$, $c' \geq 0$ の場合の Σ の図示

(2) $\alpha, \beta > 0$

二次曲線 Σ の図示

例 $\alpha, \beta > 0$

$c' > 0$ 楕圓筒

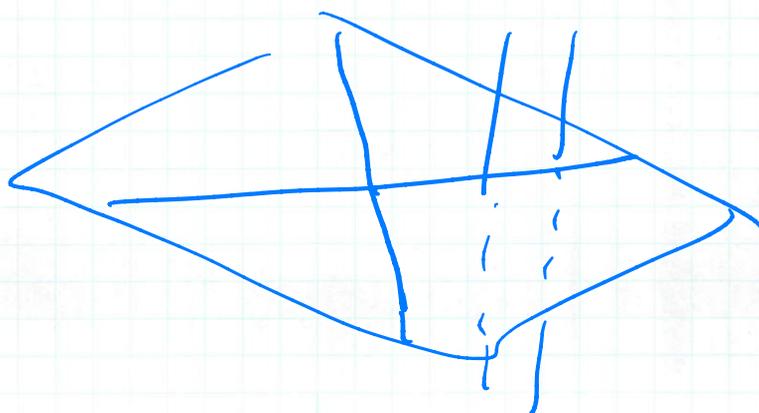


$\alpha > 0, \beta < 0$

$c' = 0$



2平面



III rank A = 1 $\alpha \neq 0$.

$\exists P \in O(3) \text{ s.t. } P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} (\alpha \neq 0)$

$\alpha \neq 0$

$\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ are orthonormal. $P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3)$ s.t. $\vec{e}_i = P \vec{p}_i$

$I_m(A) = \mathbb{R} \vec{p}_1$

$\text{ker}(A) = I_m(A)^\perp = I_m(A^\top)^\perp = I_m(A)^\perp = \mathbb{L}(\vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3)$

orthogonal.

\uparrow

$A^\top = A$

$I_m(A) = \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}_1) = \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1) \vec{p}_1 + \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2) \vec{p}_2 + \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) \vec{p}_3$

orthogonal decomposition. $\vec{e} \in I_m(A) \iff \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2) \neq 0 \text{ or } \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) \neq 0$

\uparrow
 $\text{ker}(A)$

$\vec{e} \notin I_m(A) \iff \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2) \neq 0 \text{ or } \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) \neq 0$

note: $\vec{e} \in \text{ker}(A) \iff \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2) = 0 \text{ and } \mathbb{L}(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) = 0$

$P \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

orthogonal coordinate transformation

(#) $\iff \alpha x^2 + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)x + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)y + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3)z + c = 0$

orthogonal. $x = \dots$ complete the square

$\alpha \left(x + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha}\right)^2 + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2)y + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3)z + c - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} = 0$

orthogonal.

(III-i) $\vec{e} \notin \text{Im}(A)$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

(11)

$$\vec{g}_2 = (\vec{e}, \vec{p}_2) \vec{p}_2 + (\vec{e}, \vec{p}_3) \vec{p}_3$$

と \vec{g}_2 は \vec{e} の $\text{ker}(A)$ への直交射影

$$\vec{r}_1 = \vec{p}_1$$

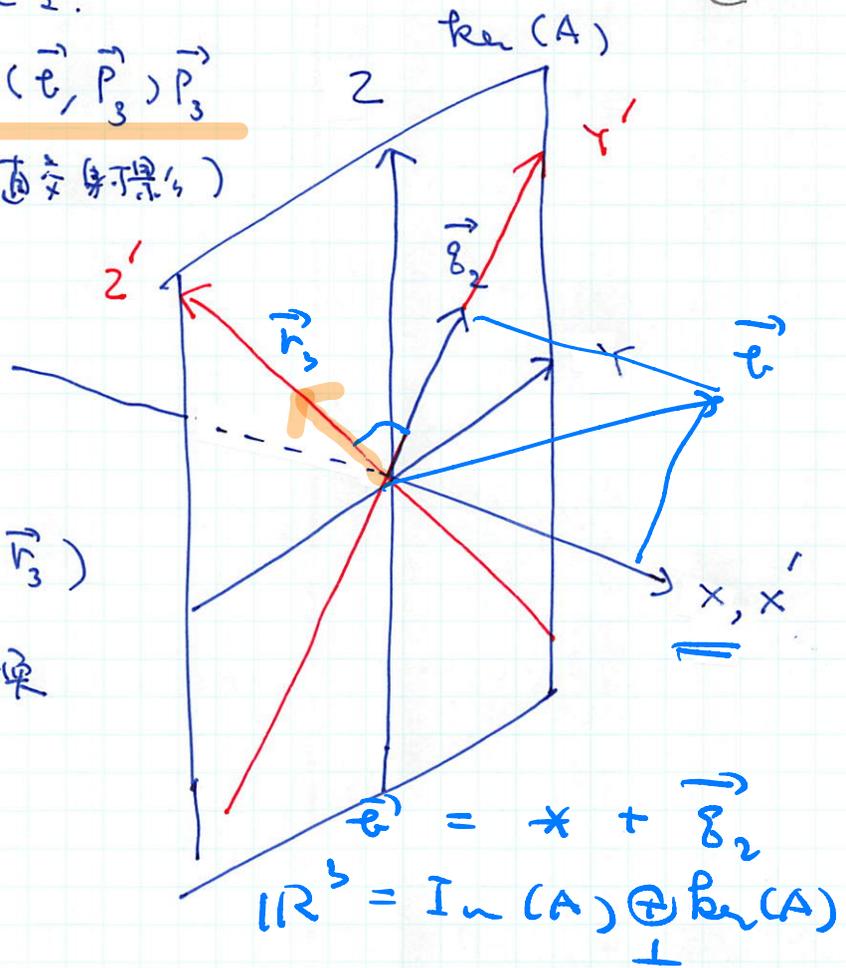
$$\vec{r}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{g}_2\|} \vec{g}_2$$

2つの直交基底 $R = (\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_3)$

正定値と直交座標変換

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



$$\alpha \left(x' + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \right)^2 + 2d y' + c - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} = 0$$

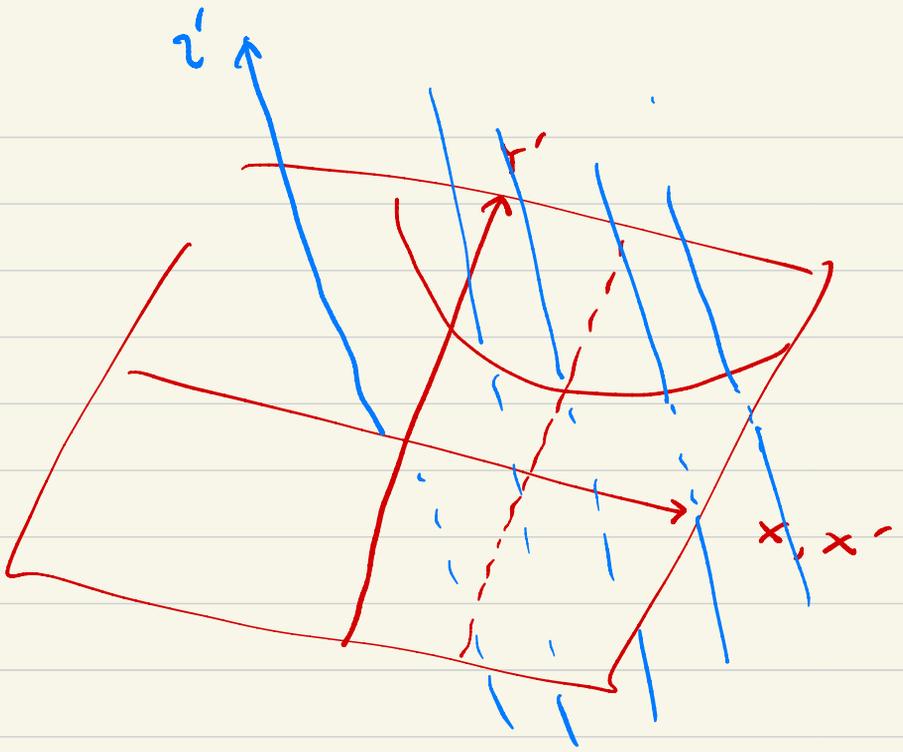
と仮定する. $d = \frac{(\vec{g}_2, \vec{e})}{\|\vec{g}_2\|^2}$ と仮定する. $d \neq 0$

\Rightarrow 注意 12

$$y' = -\frac{\alpha}{2d} \left(x' + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2d} \left(c - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} \right)$$

と仮定する. \vec{r}_3 の方向 (z' の方向) は不変な図形を示すと仮定する.

判別式 $> 0, < 0$



$$\text{Im}(A) \ni \vec{v} \text{ a. z. } \vec{v}$$

$$\exists \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} = -\vec{v} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\#) \Leftrightarrow & \left(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ & + 2 \left(\vec{v} + A \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ & + c = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\alpha \xi^2 + c = 0$$

(III-ii) $\vec{e} \in I_m(A)$ あり.

(#) $\Leftrightarrow \alpha X^2 + 2(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1) X + c = 0$

あり. X により 2 平面完成すると

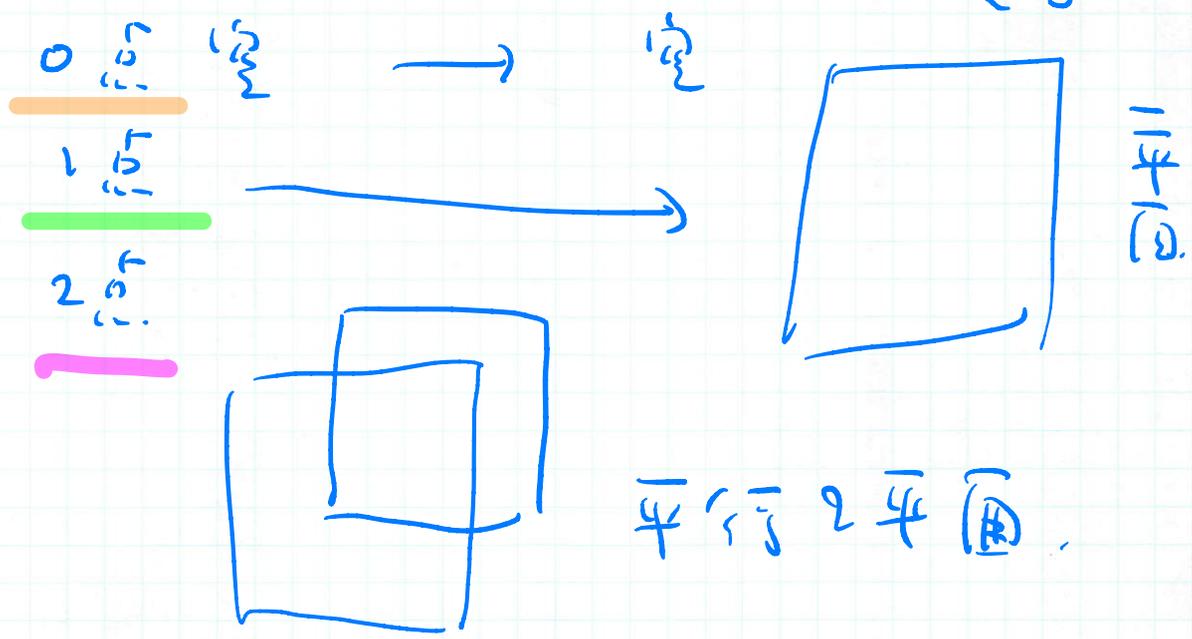
$\alpha \left(X + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \right)^2 = -c + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha}$

あり. (\vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3 方向に不変あり).

(i) $-c + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} \geq 0$ (2 平面の場合 Σ に)

あり. 図形にありの考えあり.

$\alpha > 0$
 < 0



$\left(X + \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)}{\alpha} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(c - \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{p}_1)^2}{\alpha} \right)$

≥ 0
 $= 0$
 $<$