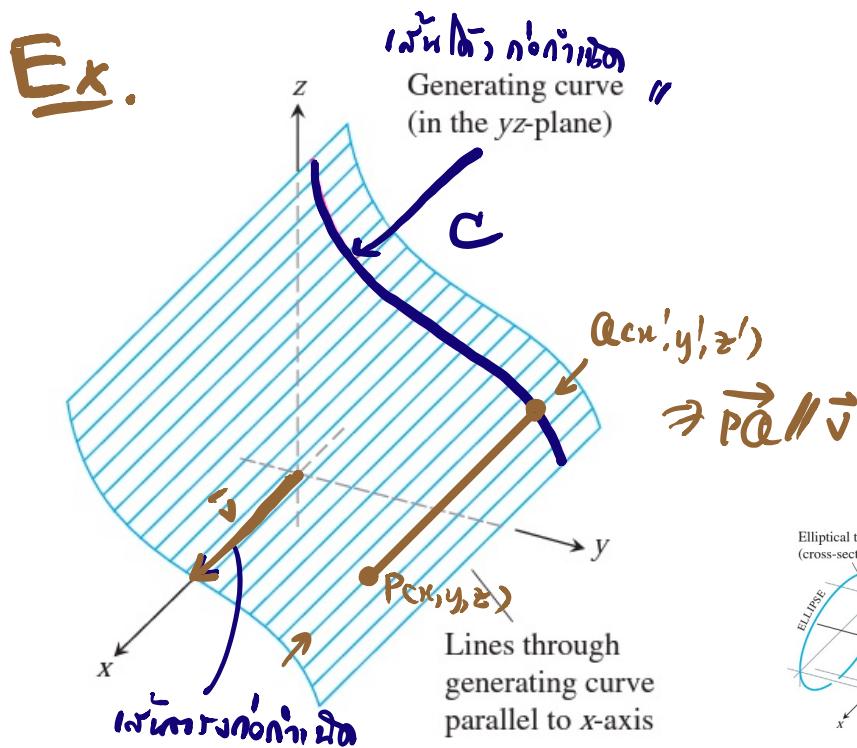


ກບກວາ!
Ex. ດ້ວຍສະຕາມຕາມການກົມສື່ງລູດລົມການ
ຫຼັງນີ້ $(1, 1, 13)$ ແລະ ສະຜັນກົບຮະນາຍ $4x + 3y + 12z - 59 = 0$

② ການກຽມການກົມ (Cylinder)



ດີ່ C ໃນເນັ້ນໄດ້ ກ່ອງກຳນົດ ຮອງການກຽມການ
ແລ້ວ: ທີ່ $\vec{v} = ai + bj + ck$ ໃນການເຫັນທີ່
ຮານກົນ, ເນັ້ນໄດ້ ກ່ອງກຳນົດ

ເຄີຍການກຽມການກົມ:

- ① ດີ່ $P(x, y, z)$ ໃນເນັ້ນໄດ້ ກ່ອງກຳນົດ
- ② Use! "ໃຫ້ຈາກເສັ້ນທຸນກ່ອງກຳນົດກີ່ມາ $P(x, y, z)$ ມາ; ຕົກນ
ເນັ້ນໄດ້ ກ່ອງກຳນົດ C ຢຸດ $Q(x', y', z')$ (ຫຼັງຈະນາໄສນີ້ໄດ້) (ນີ້)

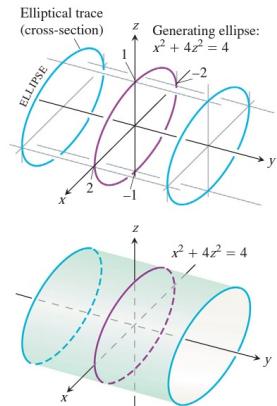
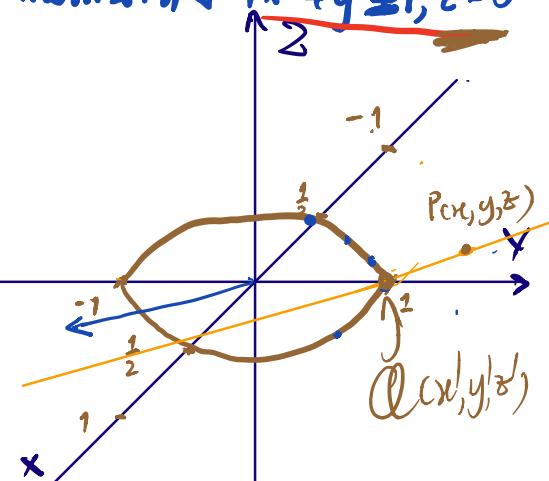


FIGURE 12.46 The elliptical cylinder $x^2 + 4z^2 = 4$ is made of lines parallel to the y -axis and passing through the ellipse $x^2 + 4z^2 = 4$ in the xz -plane. The cross-sections or “traces” of the cylinder in planes perpendicular to the y -axis are ellipses congruent to the generating ellipse. The cylinder extends along the entire y -axis.

ຫຳວ່າ $\overrightarrow{PQ} \parallel \vec{v}$ [$\exists m \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\overrightarrow{PQ} = m\vec{v}$]
 ③ Use! ອັນ $Q(x', y', z')$ ດູບໃນເສັ້ນໄດ້ກ່ອນມີມີຕົວ

Ex. ດັນໄສມາຮຽນກວດກົງກົມໄດ້ຈາກແນວຕາງໆຂຶ້ນໄດ້ກົມ
 ໂຄງໄມອົກ $\vec{v} = 3i - j + k$ ເລື່ອນຢູ່ມາສັນໄດ້ $4x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (3, -1, 1)$
 ດີວຽນ $4x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(\frac{1}{4})} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} + \frac{y^2}{1^2} = 1$$



Let!

- ① ທີ່ $P(x, y, z)$ ເປັນໂດຍໃດ ຖ້າ $\overrightarrow{PQ} \parallel \vec{v}$ ມີຄວາມ
- ② Use! "ໃຫ້ຕາງກ່ອນມີມີຕົວທີ່ພິກຸນ $P(x, y, z)$ ຈະຕັດກົນເສັ້ນໄດ້ ກ່ອງກໍາເປີດກົນມາດູດ $Q(x', y', z')$ ເລື່ອນໄດ້ $\overrightarrow{PQ} \parallel \vec{v}$ "

2.1 ທີ່ $Q(x', y', z')$ ເປັນຈຸດນາສັ້ນໄດ້ກ່ອນມີມີຕົວທີ່ໃຫ້ຕາງກ່ອນມີມີຕົວທີ່ພິກຸນ $P(x, y, z)$ ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ $\overrightarrow{PQ} \parallel \vec{v}$ ມີຄວາມ ຈະມີຄົນຄອນນາລື ມີກົງກົມ $\overrightarrow{PQ} = m\vec{v}$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) - (x', y', z') = m(3, -1, 1) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - x', y - y', z - z') = m(3, -1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - x' = 3m, \quad y - y' = -m \quad \text{ລະ:} \quad z - z' = m$$

[ໃຫ້ອານວ່າ $Q(x', y', z')$ ອັນໄມ້ເສັ້ນໄດ້ກ່ອນມີມີຕົວທີ່ໄດ້, $z' = 0$]

$$\Rightarrow x' = x - 3m, \quad y' = y + m \quad \text{ລະ:} \quad z - 0 = m$$

ວະນາຄານເຊີ້ນ x', y', z'
 ຮັງຈີ່ເຊີ້ນ x, y, z

$m = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x' = x - 3z}, \boxed{y' = y + z} \text{ mit } \boxed{z' = 0} \quad \leftarrow \text{d. 3}$$

③ "լուսի x', y', z' քառարեզն հայեցած"

1. នឹងរាយការណ៍ (x', y', z') ដែលមានតម្លៃសម្រាប់លើកវិជ្ជាមក $x'^2 + y'^2 = 1, z' = 0$

መ.፩፻፭

$$4(x')^2 + (y')^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 4(x-3z)^2 + (y+z)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + y^2 + 37z^2 - 24xz + 2yz = 1$$

$$4x^2 + y^2 + 37z^2 - 24xz + 2yz = 1$$

Ex Ανώνυμος τραγουδέων για την απόβλιτο $z = y^2, x = 0$

॥ລະຫວັງຕາມກົດກົນ, ປິຈ ຊອກພົບ ॥ໄກ X

$(\bar{v} = i + o_j + ok)$ generating cum

గිහිවෙන $P(x, y, z)$ ව්‍යුරාඩ්‍රූ මුද්‍රණ

② Գալ (ex, y, z') մնացածը

ពេជ្ជការណ៍ និង សាស្ត្រ

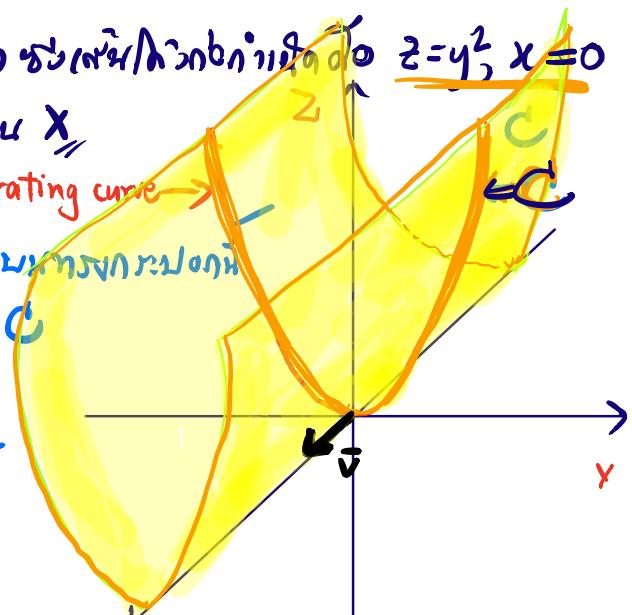
$$\Rightarrow (x-x'_1, y-y'_1, z-z'_1) = m(1, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - x' = m, y - y' = 0, z - z' = 0$$

[$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in C$]

$$\Rightarrow x - 0 = m, \quad y' = y \quad \text{iff} \quad z' = z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = m, y' = y \text{ lfd: } z' = z$$



③ Անդամ (x', y', z') քայլ C
իմաստություն $y' = y$ և $z' = z$ ունեցած

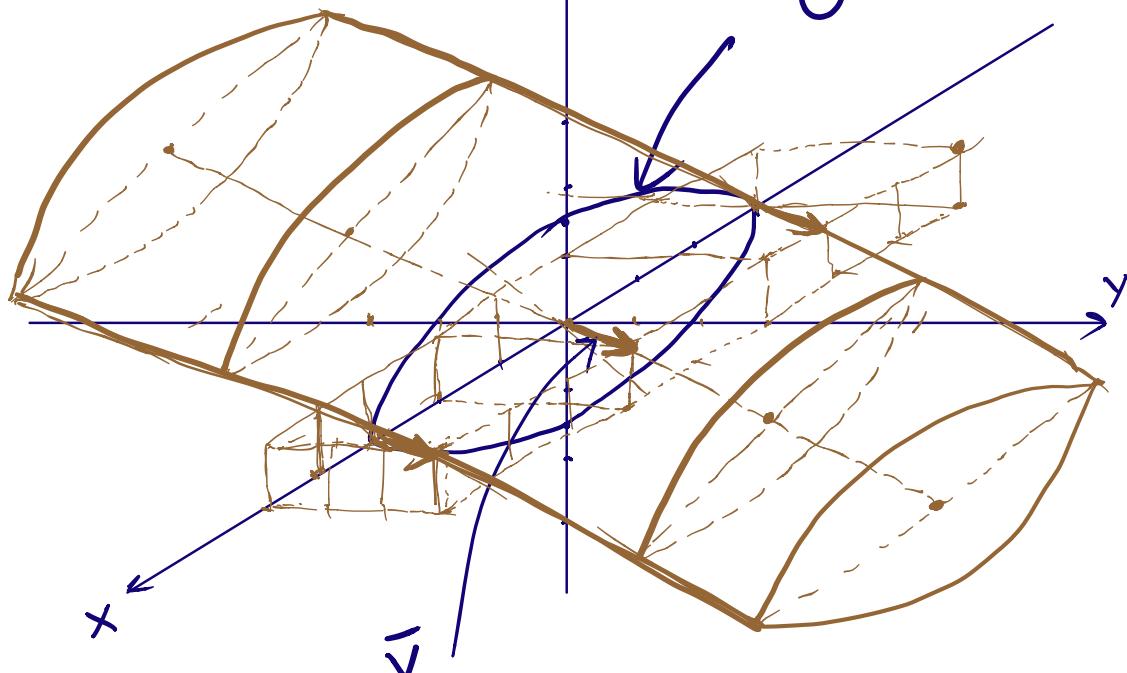
$$(z') = (y')^2 \Rightarrow z = y^2$$

Ex. աշխարհական գրանցում՝ լինելու պահումունքը բառը
կազմություն $V = 2i + 3j + k$ է և այնուահամար է $x^2 + 4z^2 = 9, y=0$.
Հետո $x^2 + 4z^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{(\frac{9}{4})} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{z^2}{(\frac{3}{2})^2} = 1$

Set! $C: x^2 + 4z^2 = 9, y=0$
 $V: 2i + 3j + k$
 $(2, 3, 1)$

$$\text{օճախ: } a, b, h$$

generating curve
 $"C"$



నేనీ, అటు $P(x, y, z)$, $Q(x', y', z')$ ముగ్గాలు నిరూపించాలి

$\Rightarrow \vec{PQ} = Q(x', y', z') - P(x, y, z) \in C$

మార్గాలు \rightarrow

$$\vec{PQ} \parallel \vec{v}$$

ఫలాదో ఈ వె $m \in \mathbb{R}$ నుహిస్తుంది

$$\vec{PQ} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-x', y-y', z-z') = m(2, 3, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x-x' = 2m, y-y' = 3m \text{ లో: } z-z' = m$$

[సూచించిన $(x, y, z) \in C \Rightarrow y' = 0$]

$$\Rightarrow x' = x-2m, y' = 0 \text{ లో: } z' = z-m$$

\Rightarrow

$$m = \frac{y}{3}$$

$$x' = x - 2 \cdot \frac{y}{3}$$

$$z' = z - \frac{y}{3}$$

③ లభించిన $(x', y', z') \in C$ కావలిగించి

$$(x')^2 + 4(z')^2 = g$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{2y}{3}\right)^2 + 4\left(z - \frac{y}{3}\right)^2 = g$$

□

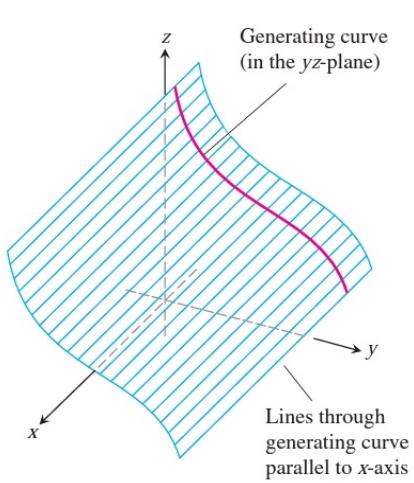


FIGURE 12.43 A cylinder and generating curve.

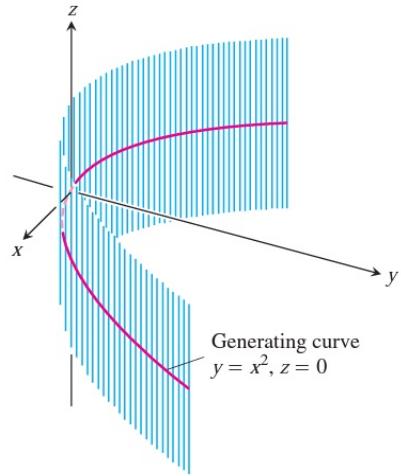


FIGURE 12.44 The cylinder of lines passing through the parabola $y = x^2$ in the xy -plane parallel to the z -axis

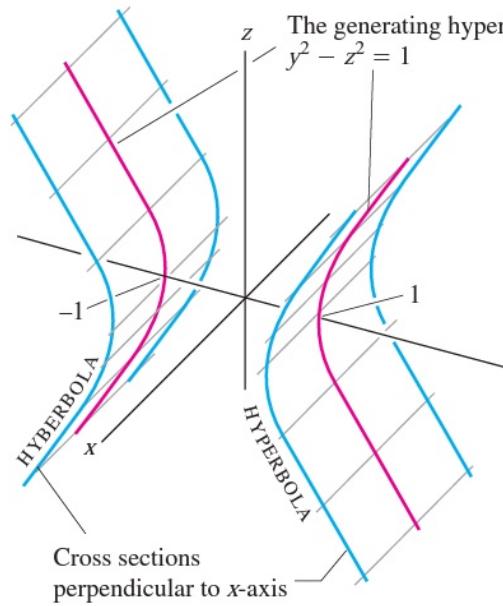
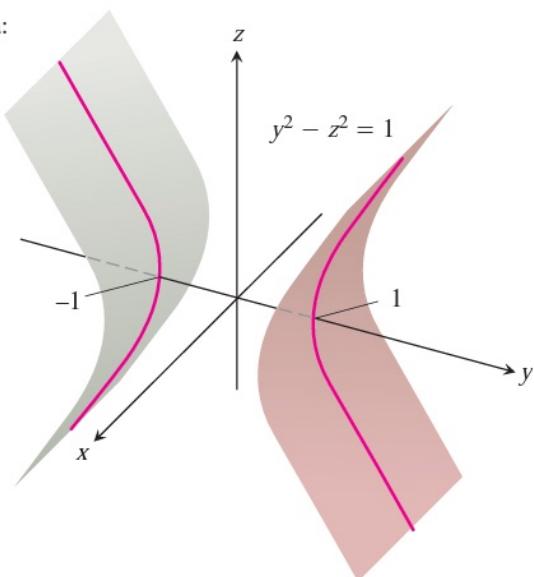


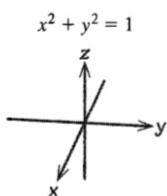
FIGURE 12.47 The hyperbolic cylinder $y^2 - z^2 = 1$ is made of lines parallel to the x -axis and passing through the hyperbola $y^2 - z^2 = 1$ in the yz -plane. The cross-sections of the cylinder in planes perpendicular to the x -axis are hyperbolas congruent to the generating hyperbola.



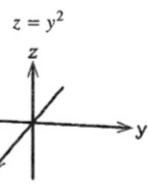
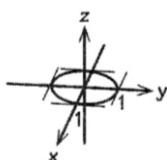
DRAWING LESSON

How to Draw Cylinders Parallel to the Coordinate Axes

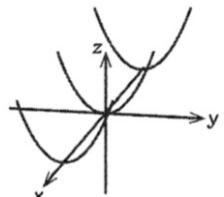
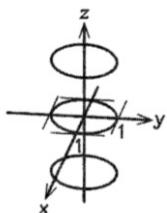
- 1** Sketch all three coordinate axes *very lightly*.



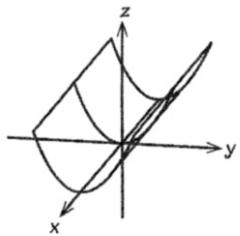
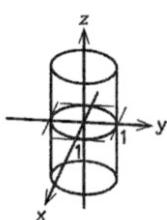
- 2** Sketch the trace of the cylinder in the coordinate plane of the two variables that appear in the cylinder's equation. Sketch *very lightly*.



- 3** Sketch traces in parallel planes on either side (again, *lightly*).



- 4** Add parallel outer edges to give the shape definition.



- 5** If more definition is required, darken the parts of the lines that are exposed to view. Leave the hidden parts light. Use line breaks when you can.

