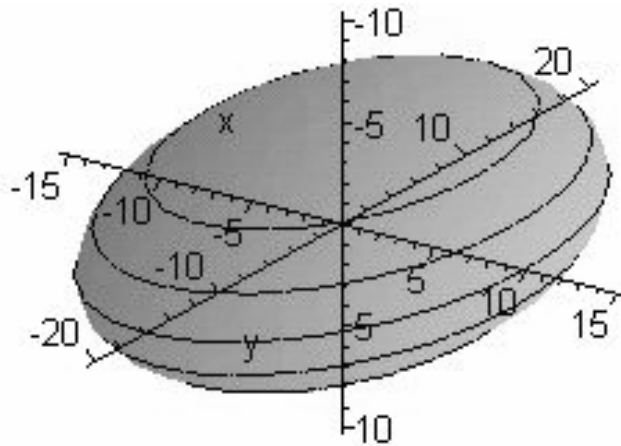
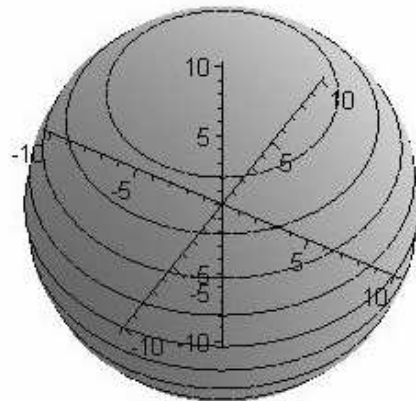


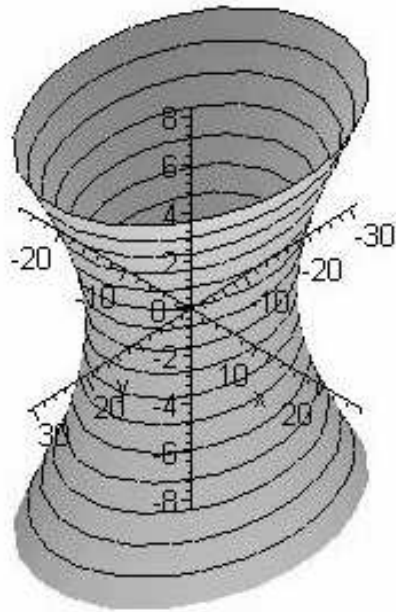
Reelle Flächen 2. Ordnung



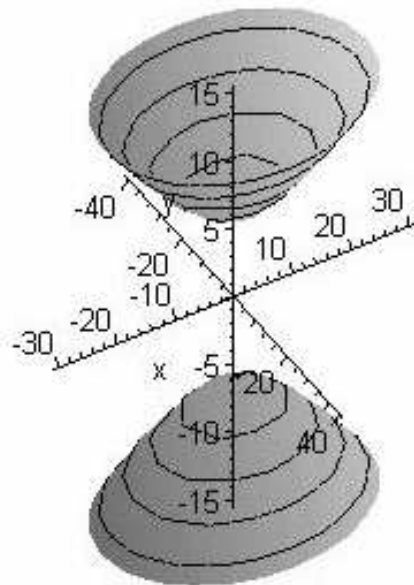
Ellipsoid: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$



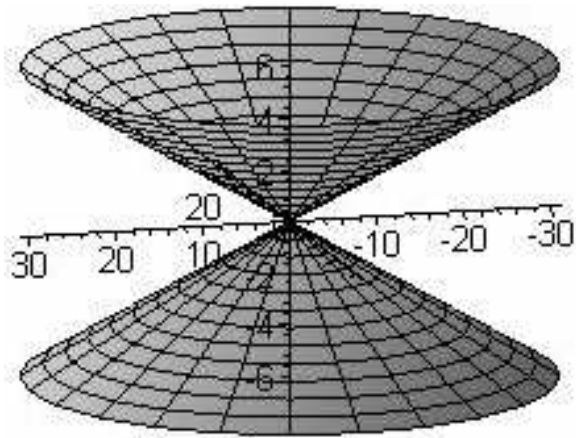
Spezialfall: Kugel: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$



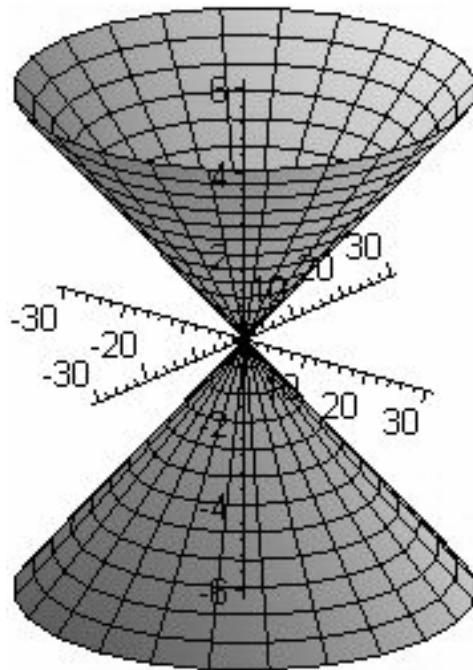
Einschaliges Hyperboloid: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$



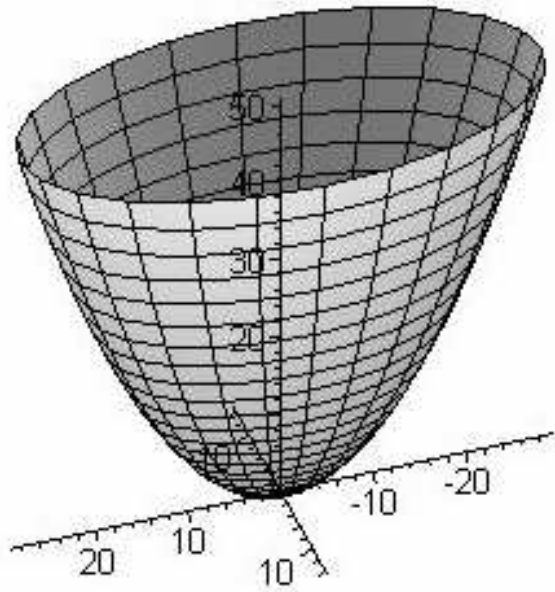
Zweischaliges Hyperboloid: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$



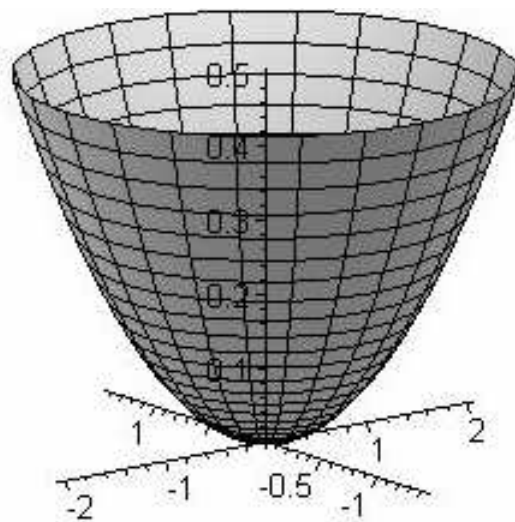
Elliptischer Doppelkegel: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$



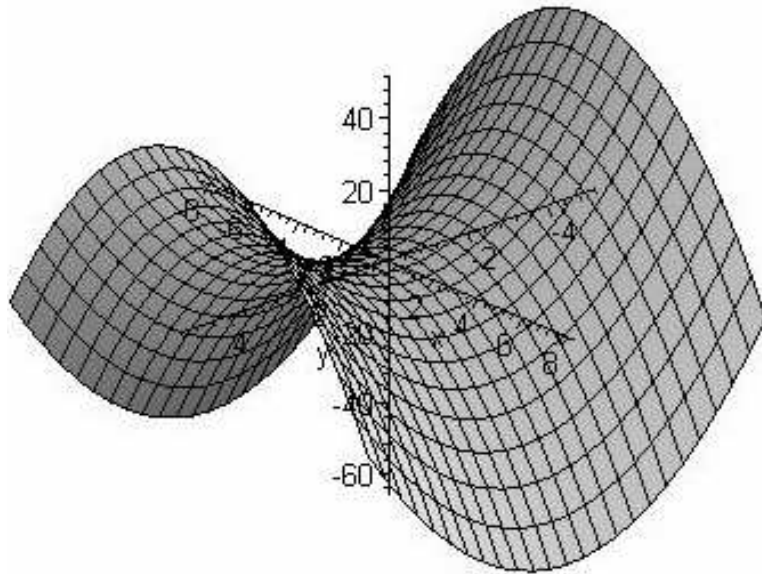
Spezialfall: Kreiskegel: $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$



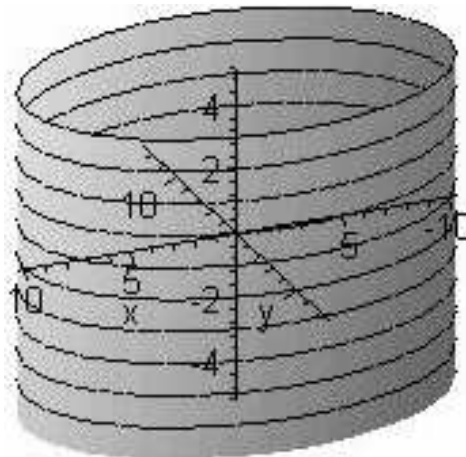
Elliptisches Paraboloid: $z = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{y^2}{2q}$



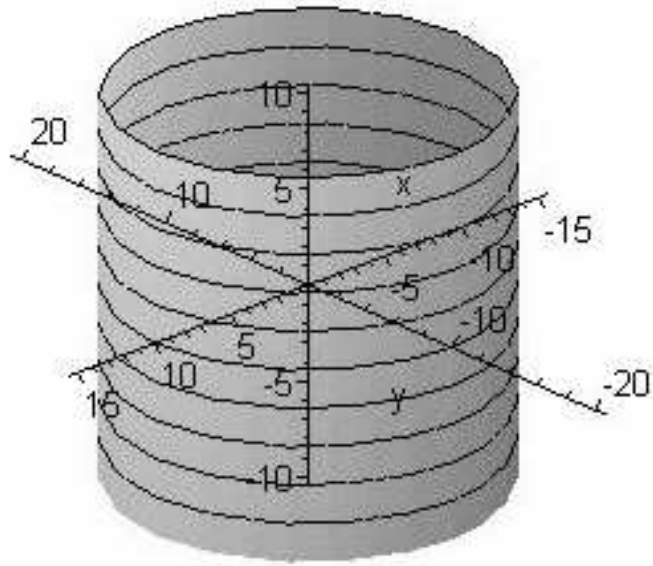
Spezialfall: Rotationsparaboloid: $z = x^2 + y^2$



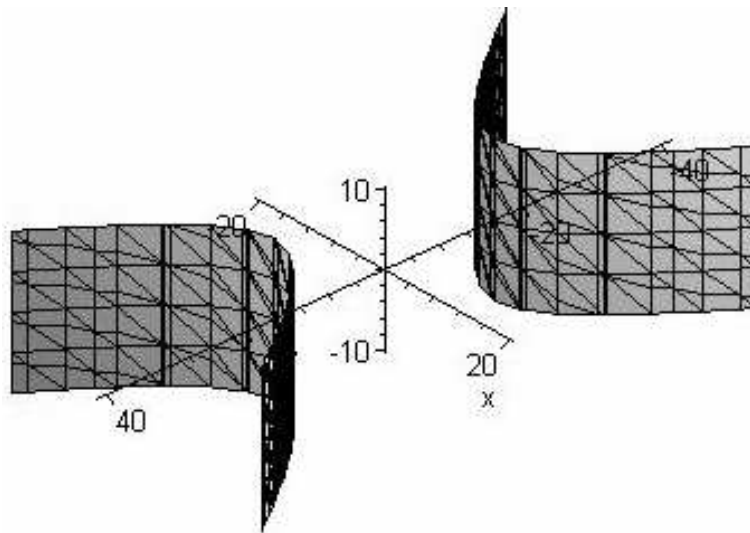
Hyperbolisches Paraboloid: $z = \frac{x^2}{2p} - \frac{y^2}{2q}$



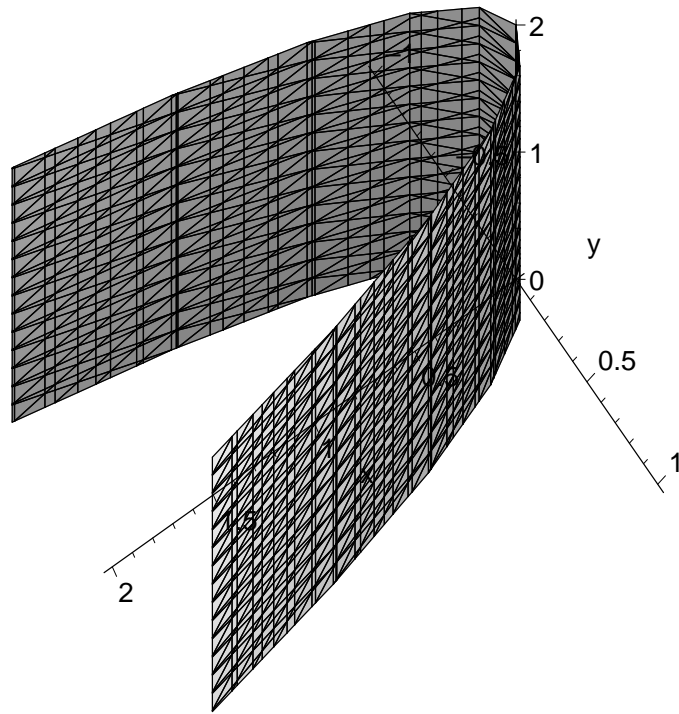
Elliptischer Zylinder: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$



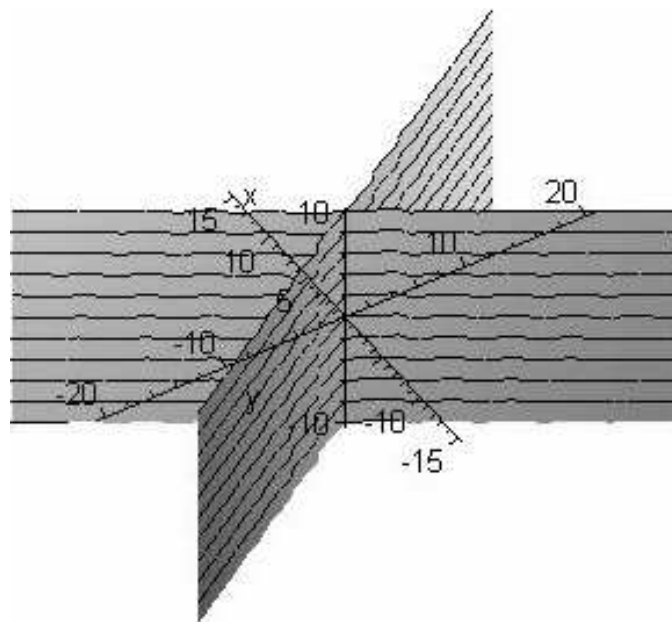
Spezialfall: Kreiszyylinder: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$



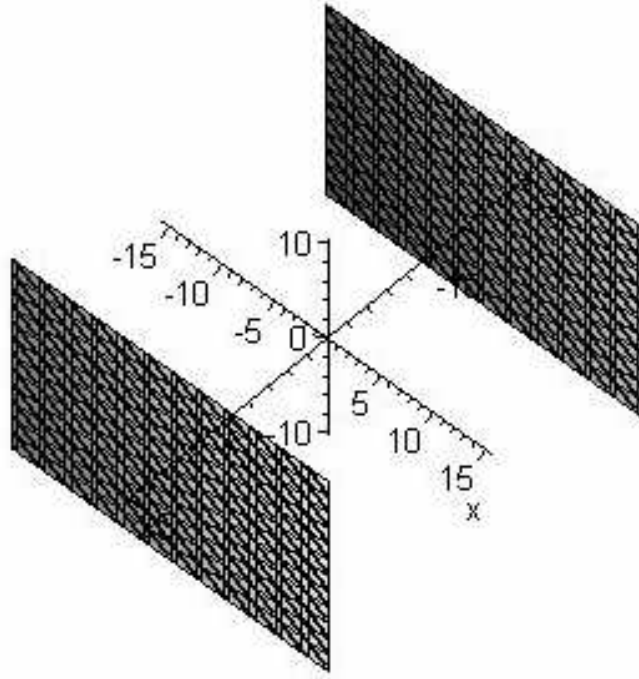
Hyperbolischer Zylinder: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$



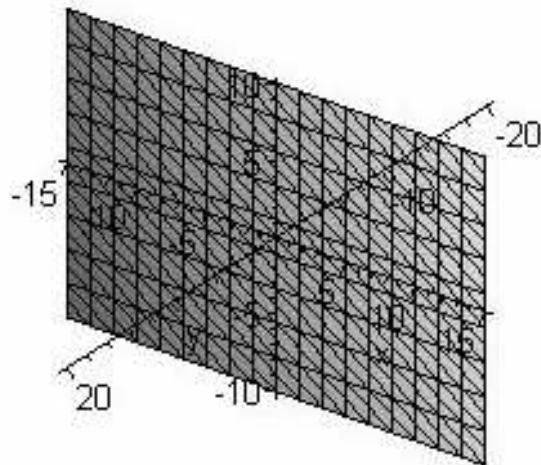
Parabolischer Zylinder: $y^2 = 2px$



Paar reeller sich schneidender Ebenen: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0$



Paar reeller paralleler Ebenen: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1$



Paar zusammenfallender Ebenen: $x^2 = 0$