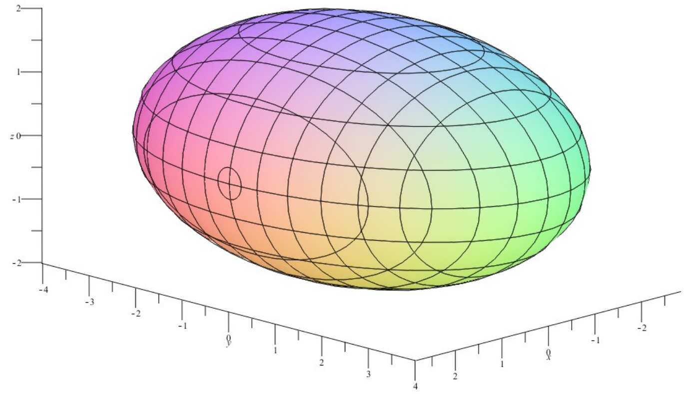
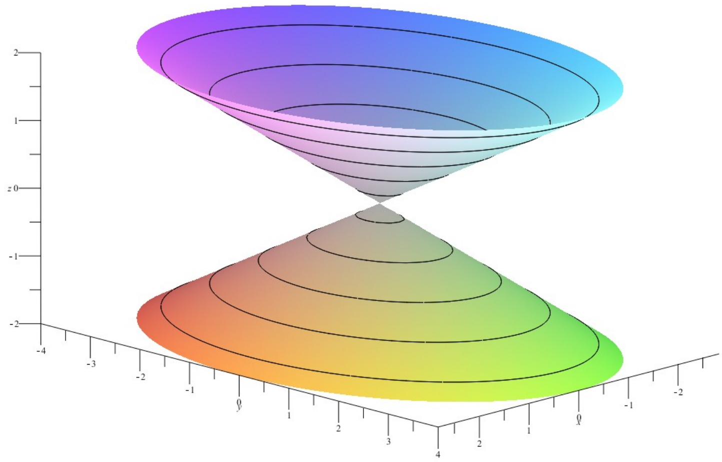
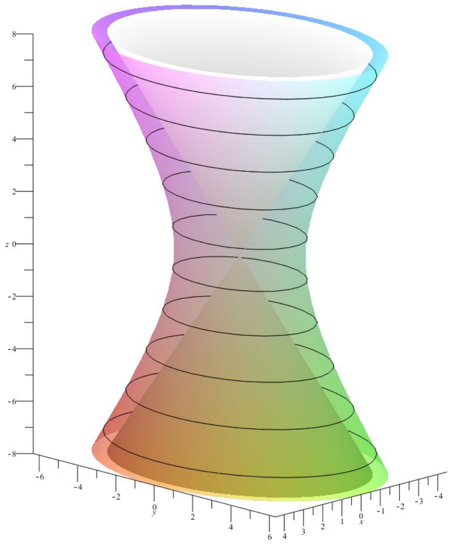
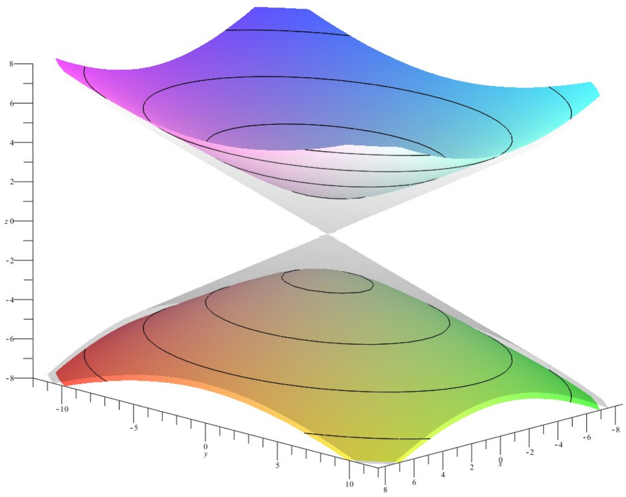
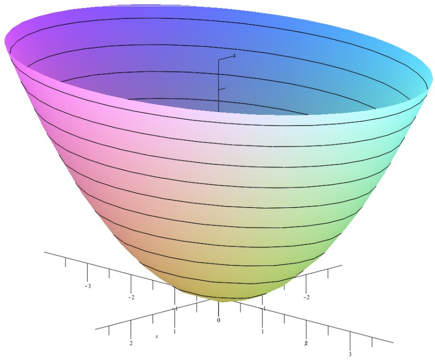
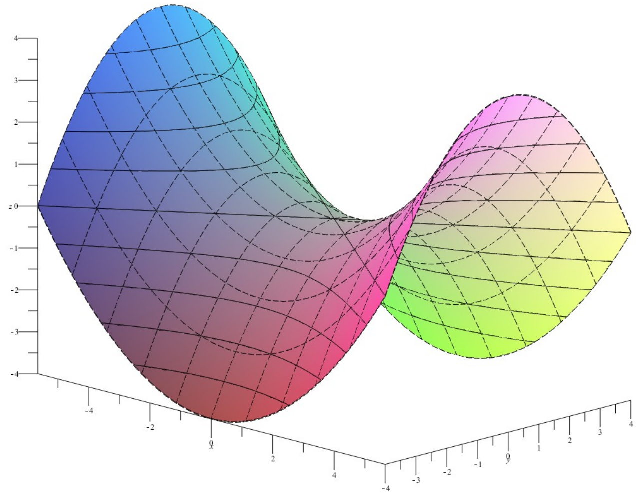
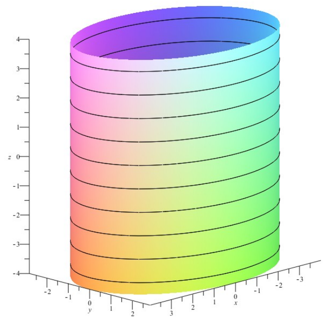
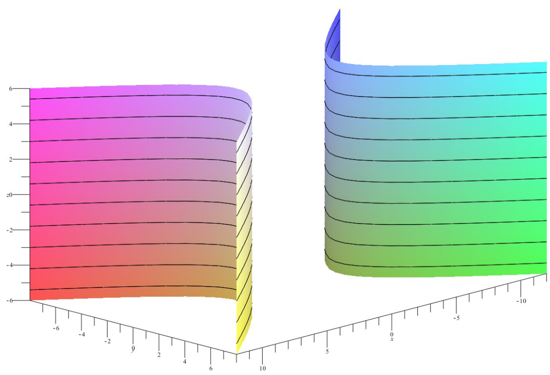
Nature de la quadrique	Équation cartésienne réduite	Représentation graphique
Ellipsoïde	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ $(où\ (a,b,c)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^3)$	
Cône elliptique	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=0$ $(où\ (a,b,c)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^3)$	
Hyperboloïde à une nappe	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ $(où\ (a,b,c)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^3)$	
Hyperboloïde à deux nappes	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=-1$ $(où\ (a,b,c)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^3)$	

Nature de la quadrique	Équation cartésienne réduite	Représentation graphique
Paraboloïde elliptique	$z=\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}$ $(où\ (a,b)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^2)$	
Paraboloïde hyperbolique	$z=\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}$ $(où\ (a,b)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^2)$	
Cylindre elliptique	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ $(où\ (a,b)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^2)$	
Cylindre hyperbolique	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ $(où\ (a,b)\in(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^2)$	
Cylindre parabolique	$y^2=2\cdot p\cdot x$ $(où\ p\in\mathbb{R}_+^*)$