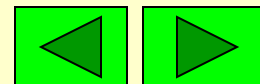


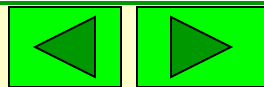
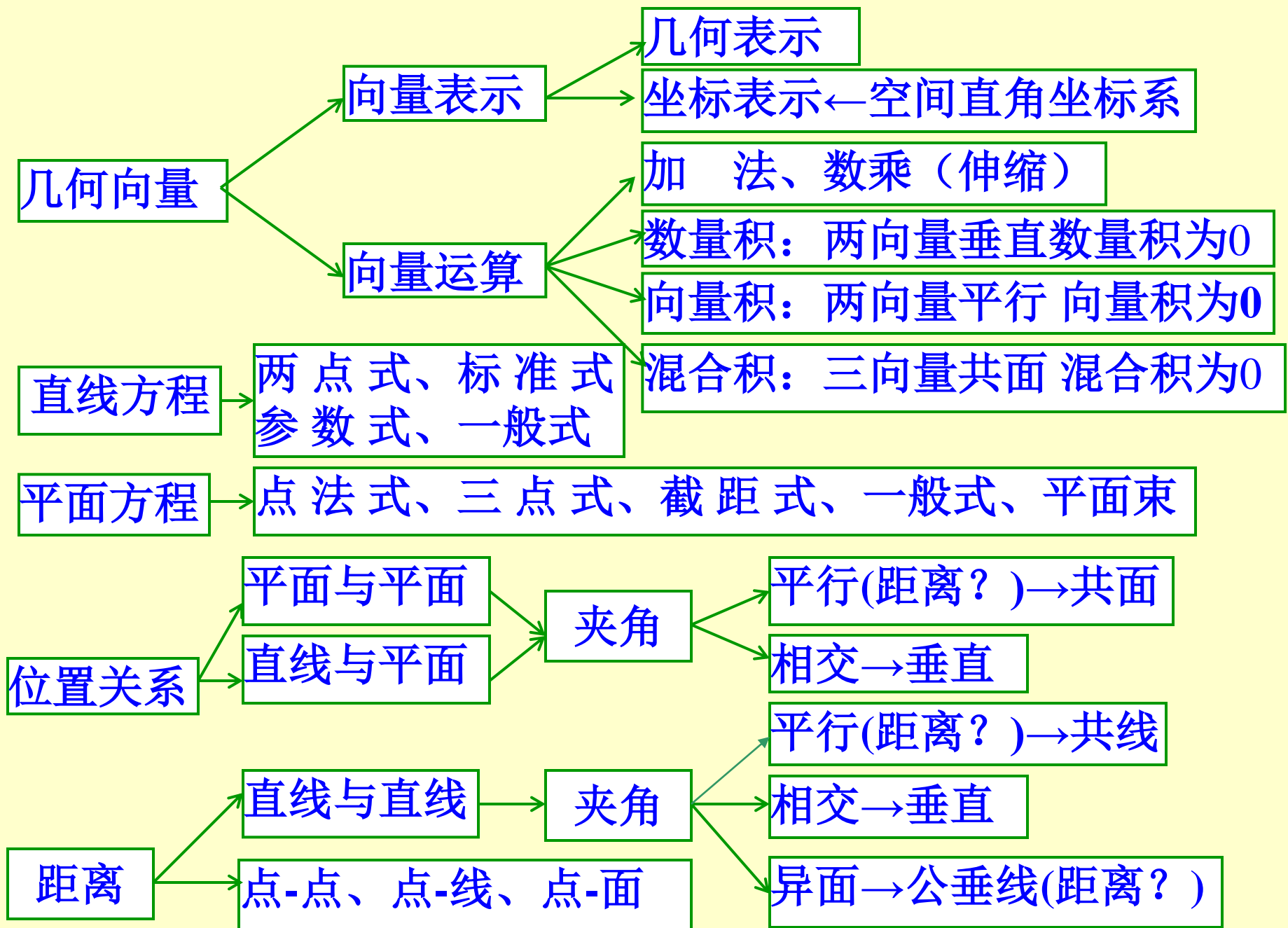
第三章 几何向量

习题课



内容总结—知识网络图





典型题

例1 判断下列等式何时成立

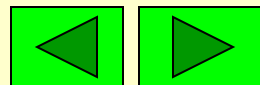
$$(1) |\alpha + \beta| = |\alpha - \beta|, \quad (2) |\alpha + \beta| = |\alpha| + |\beta|$$

$$(3) |\alpha + \beta| = |\alpha| - |\beta|, \quad (4) \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\beta}{|\beta|}$$

解 (1) $\alpha \perp \beta$, (2) α 与 β 同向

(3) α 与 β 反向, 且 $|\alpha| \geq |\beta|$

(4) α 与 β 同向, 且 $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$



例2 $\alpha \times \beta = \gamma \times \delta, \alpha \times \gamma = \beta \times \delta$

证明 $\alpha - \delta$ 与 $\beta - \gamma$ 共线.

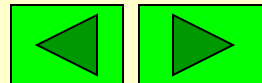
证 $(\alpha - \delta) \times (\beta - \gamma)$

$$= \alpha \times \beta - \alpha \times \gamma - \delta \times \beta + \delta \times \gamma$$

$$= \gamma \times \delta - \beta \times \delta - \delta \times \beta + \delta \times \gamma$$

$$= \gamma \times \delta - \beta \times \delta + \beta \times \delta - \gamma \times \delta = 0$$

所以 $\alpha - \delta$ 与 $\beta - \gamma$ 共线.



例3 求直线 $L: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$, 在平面

$\pi: x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$ 上的投影直线 L_0 的方程.

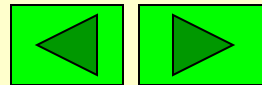
解 $L: \begin{cases} x - y - 1 = 0 \\ y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

过 L 的平面束为 $x - y - 1 + \lambda(y + z - 1) = 0$
 $x + (\lambda - 1)y + \lambda z - (\lambda + 1) = 0$

$$\pi_1 \perp \pi, \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1 = 0, 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (\lambda - 1) + 2\lambda = 0, \lambda = -2$$

$$\therefore \pi_1: x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0$$

$$L_0: \begin{cases} x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$



异面直线公垂线方程

- 如何求两条异面直线 L_1, L_2 公垂线方程?

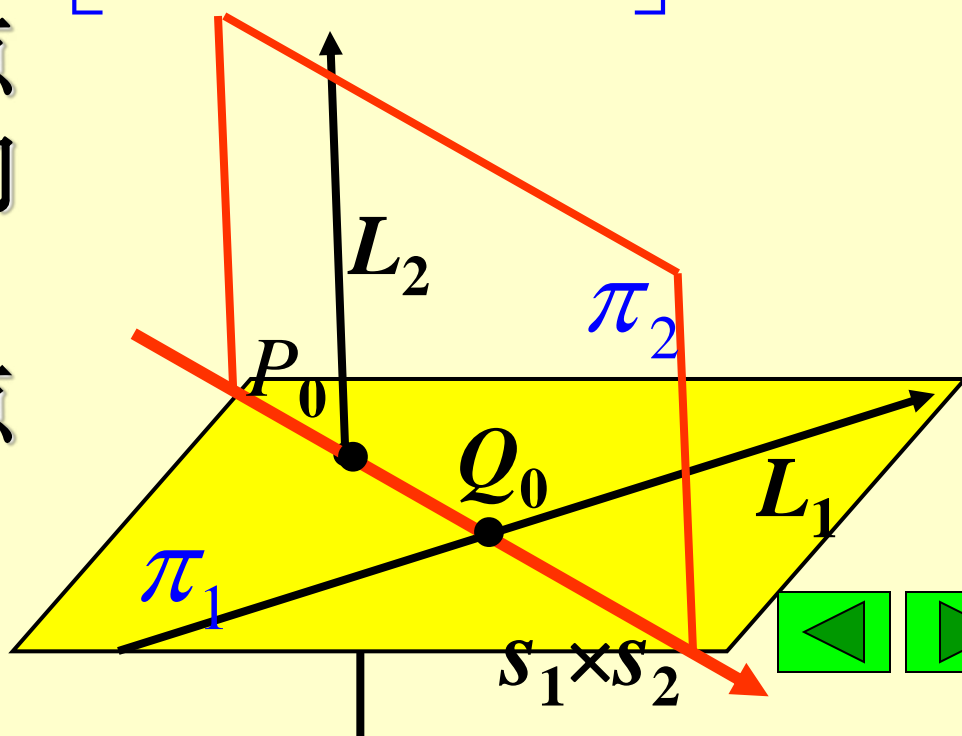
(1) 公垂线是下面两个平面的交线

$$\pi_1: \forall M \in \pi_1, M_1 \in L_1, \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{M_1M} & s_1 & s_1 \times s_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\pi_2: \forall M \in \pi_2, M_2 \in L_2, \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{M_2M} & s_2 & s_1 \times s_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

(2) 过 π_1 与 L_2 的交点 P_0 , 以 $s_1 \times s_2$ 为方向向量.

(3) 过 π_2 与 L_1 的交点 Q_0 , 以 $s_1 \times s_2$ 为方向向量.



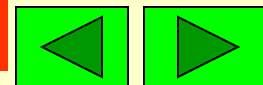
例4 求下面两条异面直线的公垂线方程

$$L_1: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3} \quad L_2: x-1 = y+1 = z-2$$

解 $s_1 \times s_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -i + 2j - k$

$$\pi_1: \begin{bmatrix} \overrightarrow{M_1M} & s_1 & s_1 \times s_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -8x - 2y + 4z = 0$$

$$\pi_1: 4x + y - 2z = 0 \quad (1)$$



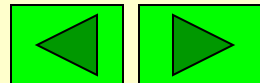
同理得

$$\pi_2 : \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y+1 & z-2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\pi_2 : x - z + 1 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$L : \begin{cases} 4x + y - 2z = 0 \\ x - z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{或 } L : \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$$



例5 直线 L 过点 $M(-4, -5, 3)$, 且与异面直线
 $L_1: \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y+3}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$, $L_2: \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{-5}$
 相交, 求 L 的方程. (M 不在异面直线上)

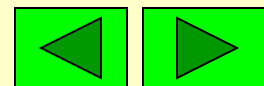
解1 $M_1(-1, -3, 2) \in L_1$, $M_2(2, -1, 1) \in L_2$

$$\overrightarrow{M_1M} = (-3, -2, 1) // (3, 2, -1), \quad \overrightarrow{M_2M} = (-6, -4, 2) // (3, 2, -1)$$

求过 L_1 与 $\overrightarrow{M_1M}$ 确定的平面 π_1 :

$$n_1 = \overrightarrow{M_1M} \times s_1 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4i - 0j - 12k // i + 3k$$

$$\pi_1: x + 3z - 5 = 0$$



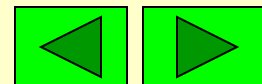
求过 L_2 与 $\overrightarrow{M_2M}$ 确定的平面 π_2 :

$$n_2 = \overrightarrow{M_2M} \times s_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -7i + 13j + 5k$$

$$\pi_2 : -7x + 13y + 5z + 22 = 0$$

$$\therefore L : \begin{cases} x + 3z - 5 = 0 \\ 7x - 13y - 5z - 22 = 0 \end{cases}$$

注 此题已经认为所求的相交直线存在.



解2 L 过点 $M(-4, -5, 3)$,

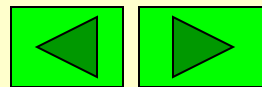
设 $L: \frac{x+4}{m} = \frac{y+5}{n} = \frac{z-3}{p}$, $M_1(-1, -3, 2) \in L_1$,
 $M_2(2, -1, 1) \in L_2$

$$\overrightarrow{M_1M} = (-3, -2, 1) // (3, 2, -1), \overrightarrow{M_2M} = (-6, -4, 2) // (3, 2, -1)$$

L 与 L_1, L_2 都相交, $s_0 = (m, n, p)$, 则有

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_0 & s_1 & \overrightarrow{M_1M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4m + 12p = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_0 & s_2 & \overrightarrow{M_2M} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 7m - 13n - 5p = 0$$

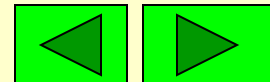


$$\therefore \begin{cases} m + 3p = 0 \\ 7m - 13n - 5p = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore m = -3p, n = -2p$$

故

$$L: \frac{x+4}{-3} = \frac{y+5}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$



解3 L 过点 $M(-4, -5, 3)$,

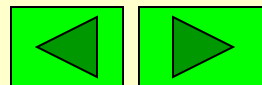
设 $L: \frac{x+4}{m} = \frac{y+5}{n} = \frac{z-3}{p},$

参数方程为 $L: \begin{cases} x = -4 + mt \\ y = -5 + nt \\ z = 3 + pt \end{cases}$

L 与 L_1, L_2 的交点分别为 $P_1(t_1), P_2(t_2), P_1(t_1) \in L_1$

$$L_1: \begin{cases} -2x - 2 = 3y + 9 \\ y + 3 = 2z - 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -2(-4 + mt_1) - 2 = 3(-5 + nt_1) + 9 \\ (-5 + nt_1) + 3 = 2(3 + pt_1) - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (3n + 2m)t_1 = 12 \\ (n - 2p)t_1 = 4 \end{cases} \because t_1 \neq 0 \therefore \frac{3n + 2m}{n - 2p} = 3 \Rightarrow m = -3p$$



$$L_2 : \begin{cases} 3x - 6 = 2y + 2 \\ 3z - 3 = -5z - 5 \end{cases} \quad P_2(t_2) \in L_2$$

$$\begin{cases} 3(-4 + mt_2) - 6 = 2(-5 + nt_2) + 2 \\ 3(3 + pt_2) - 3 = -5(-5 + nt_2) - 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (2n - 3m)t_2 = -10 \\ (3p + 5n)t_2 = 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\because t_2 \neq 0 \therefore \frac{2n - 3m}{3p + 5n} = -\frac{5}{7} \Rightarrow n = -2p$$

取 $p = 1, \therefore m = -3, n = -2$

故 $L: \frac{x+4}{-3} = \frac{y+5}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{1}$

