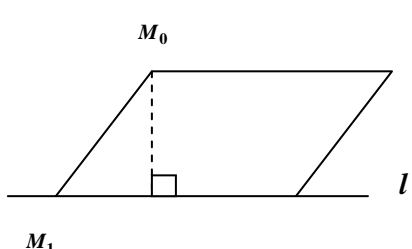


平面与直线总结

平面方程	直线方程
<p>1. 一般式方程 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$</p> <p>平面的法向量 $\vec{n} = \{A, B, C\}$</p>	<p>2. 一般式方程（两平面交线）</p> $\begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 & \text{平面 } \pi_1 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 & \text{平面 } \pi_2 \end{cases}$ <p>直线的方向向量 $\vec{s} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$</p>
<p>2. 点法式方程</p> <p>已知平面上的点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 及其平面的法向量 $\vec{n} = \{A, B, C\}$, 则</p> $A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$	<p>2. 标准式（对称式）方程</p> <p>已知直线上的点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 及其直线的方向向量 $\vec{s} = \{l, m, n\}$, 则</p> $\frac{x - x_0}{l} = \frac{y - y_0}{m} = \frac{z - z_0}{n}$
<p>3. 截距式方程</p> <p>已知平面在三个坐标轴上的截距分别为 a, b, c, 即平面过点 $(a, 0, 0)$ $(0, b, 0)$ $(0, 0, c)$</p> <p>则 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$</p>	<p>3. 参数式方程</p> <p>已知直线上的点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 及其直线的方向向量 $\vec{s} = \{l, m, n\}$, 则</p> $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + lt \\ y = y_0 + mt \\ z = z_0 + nt \end{cases}$
<p>4. 三点式方程</p> <p>已知平面上的三点 $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$, $M_3(x_3, y_3, z_3)$, 则</p> $\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$	<p>4. 两点式方程</p> <p>已知直线上的两点 $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$, 则</p> $\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$

<p>平面间的关系</p> <p>设有两个平面：</p> $\pi_1: A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$ $\pi_2: A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$	<p>平面与直线间的关系</p> <p>设有直线与平面：</p> $L: \frac{x-x_0}{l} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$ $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$	<p>直线间的关系</p> <p>设有两条直线：</p> $L_1: \frac{x-x_1}{l_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{n_1}$ $L_2: \frac{x-x_2}{l_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{n_2}$
<p>1. 平行的充要条件</p> $\pi_1 // \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$	<p>1. 平行的充要条件</p> $L // \pi \Leftrightarrow Al + Bm + Cn = 0$	<p>1. 平行的充要条件</p> $L_1 // L_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$
<p>2. 垂直的的充要条件</p> $\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0$	<p>2. 垂直的的充要条件</p> $L \perp \pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{l} = \frac{B}{m} = \frac{C}{n}$	<p>2. 垂直的的充要条件</p> $L_1 \perp L_2 \Leftrightarrow l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 = 0$
<p>3. 夹角的确定</p> $\cos\theta = \frac{ A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 }{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$	<p>3. 夹角的确定</p> $\sin\theta = \frac{ Al + Bm + Cn }{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}}$	<p>3. 夹角的确定</p> $\cos\theta = \frac{ A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 }{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$

<p>点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 到平面 $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 的距离为</p> $d = \frac{ Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D }{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$	<p>点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 到直线 $L: \frac{x-x_1}{l} = \frac{y-y_1}{m} = \frac{z-z_1}{n}$ 的距离为</p> $d = \frac{\left \overrightarrow{M_1 M_0} \times \vec{s} \right }{\left \vec{s} \right } = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_0 - x_1 & y_0 - y_1 & z_0 - z_1 \\ l & m & n \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}}$  <p>或 $d = \sqrt{\left \overrightarrow{M_0 M_1} \right ^2 - [(\overrightarrow{M_0 M_1})_{\vec{s}}]^2}$</p>
<p>两个平行平面 $\pi_1: Ax + By + Cz + D_1 = 0$ 与 $\pi_2: Ax + By + Cz + D_2 = 0$ 间的距离</p> $d = \frac{ D_1 - D_2 }{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$	<p>两条异面直线 $L_1: \frac{x-x_1}{l_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{n_1}$ 与 $L_2: \frac{x-x_2}{l_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{n_2}$ 间的距离</p> $d = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ l_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ l_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}}}$ <p>由方程可得 $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$</p> <p>故两条直线共面的充分必要条件: $(\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2) \cdot \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} = 0$</p>