三、线面角

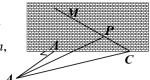
 $\{$ 斜线与平面所成角:斜线与斜线在平面内的射影所成角 或斜线与平面内过斜足的所有直线所成角的最小角 $(\cos\theta_1 = \cos\theta\cos\theta_2)$;

范围: $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ (而线面角的取值范围为 $[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$)

斜线与平面所成角

(2009)(5)在三棱柱 ABC – $A_1B_1C_1$ 中,各棱长相等,侧掕垂直于底面,点 D 是侧面 BB_1C_1C 的中心,则

AD 与平面 BB_1C_1C 所成角的大小是(C)A. 30° B. 45° (2014) 如图,某人在垂直于水平地面ABC的墙面前的A处进行射击训练. 已知点A到墙面的距离为AB,某目标点P沿墙面的射击线CM移动,此人为了准确瞄准目标点P,需计算点A观察点P点仰角 θ 的大小. 若AB=15cm.



D. 90°

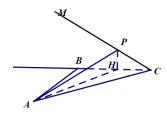
C. 60°

$$AC = 25cm$$
, $\angle BCM = 30^\circ$, 则 $\tan \theta$ 的最大值是______. $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}$

key1:作 $PH \perp BC \rightarrow H$,则 $PH \perp$ 平面ABC,

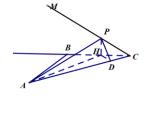
连
$$AH$$
,设 $PC = x$, $\angle HAC = \theta$,则 $PH = \frac{1}{2}x$, $HC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$,

$$\mathbb{H}\frac{HC}{\sin\theta} = \frac{AH}{\frac{3}{5}}, \therefore \tan \angle PAH = \frac{PH}{AH} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{3}{5}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x} = \frac{5\sin\theta}{3\sqrt{3}} \le \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}$$



key2:由对称性,A看P的视角等于P看A的视角,

作 $PH \perp BC$ 于H,则 $PH \perp$ 平面ABC,作 $HD \perp AC$ 于D,连PD,则 $PD \perp AC$



(1604 学考) 16. 如图所示,在侧棱垂直于底面的三棱柱 $ABC - A_1B_1C_1$ 中,P 是棱 BC 上的动点.记直线 A_1P 与平面 ABC 所成的角为 θ_1 ,与直线 BC 所成的角为 θ_2 ,则 θ_1 , θ_2 的大小关系是() C

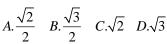
$$A. \theta_1 = \theta_2$$

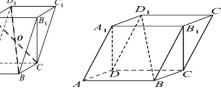
$$B. \theta_1 > \theta_2$$

$$C.\theta_1 < \theta_2$$

(201901学考) 如图,四棱柱 $ABCD - A_lB_lC_lD_l$ 中,平面 $A_lB_lCD \perp$ 平面 $ABCD_D$,且四边形ABCD和四边形 A_lB_lCD

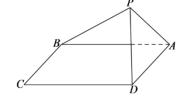
都是正方形,则直线 BD_1 与平面 A_1B_1CD 所成角的正切值是()C





(202007学考)如图,已知点P为边长等于4的正方形所在平面外的动点,|PA|=2,PA与平面ABCD

所成角等于45°,则 $\angle BPD$ 的大小可能是() $A.\frac{\pi}{6}$ $B.\frac{\pi}{3}$ $C.\frac{\pi}{2}$ $D.\frac{5\pi}{6}$



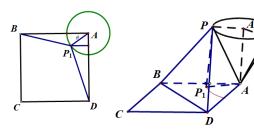
立体几何(3)线面角解答(1)

$$key: PB = \sqrt{2 + (4 - \sqrt{2}\cos\theta)^2 + (\sqrt{2}\sin\theta)^2} = \sqrt{20 - 8\sqrt{2}\cos\theta}(\cancel{\sharp} + \theta) = \angle BAP_1 \in R)$$

$$PD = \sqrt{2 + (4 - \sqrt{2}\sin\theta)^2 + (\sqrt{2}\cos\theta)^2} = \sqrt{20 - 8\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle BPD = \frac{40 - 8\sqrt{2}\cos\theta - 8\sqrt{2}\sin\theta - 32}{2\sqrt{20 - 8\sqrt{2}\cos\theta} \cdot \sqrt{20 - 8\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}}$$

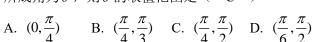
$$= \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}\sin\theta - \sqrt{2}\cos\theta}{\sqrt{25 - 10\sqrt{2}\cos\theta - 10\sqrt{2}\sin\theta + 8\sin\theta\cos\theta}}$$



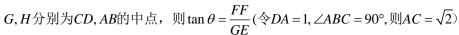
$$= \frac{1-t}{\sqrt{2t^2 - 10t + 21}} i \Box \mathcal{H} f(t) (i \partial t = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta = 2 \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \in [-2, 2],$$

则
$$4\sin\theta\cos\theta = t^2 - 2$$
),则 $f(t) \in [-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{7}]$

(202101 学考)18. 如图,在三棱锥 D-ABC 中, AB=BC=CD=DA, $\angle ABC=90^{\circ}, E, F, O$ 分别为棱 BC, DA, AC 的中点,记直线 EF 与平面 BOD 所成角为 θ ,则 θ 的取值范围是(C)



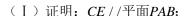
key:由己知得: $DO \perp AC, BO \perp AC, \therefore AC \perp$ 平面BOD,



$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sin\frac{\angle DOB}{2}} > 1, \therefore \theta \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$



角三角形, $BC / AD, CD \perp AD, PC = AD = 2DC = 2CB, E 为 PD$ 的中点。





(I) key1: EF //BC

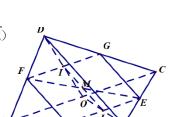
key2: CE / /PQ

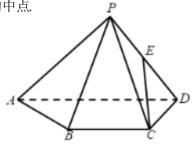
key3:平面CEG / /平面PAB

(II) 建系,如图,令BC=1,

则A(2,0,0), B(1,1,0), C(0,1,0), D(0,0,0), 设P(a,b,c)(c>0)

设平面
$$PBC$$
的法向量 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$,则
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = -x = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CP} = x - \frac{3}{2}y + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 , $\diamondsuit y = 1$ 得 $\vec{n} = (0, 1, \sqrt{3})$





立体几何(3)线面角解答(1)

2023-05-14

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{CE} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{CE}| \cdot |\vec{n}|} = \frac{|(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}) \cdot (0, 1, \sqrt{3})|}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{25}{16} + \frac{3}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{1+3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$
 即为所求的

