第三十三节空间解析几何

- 一、向量:概念、表示、运算、性质
- 二、空间几何:空间直线、空间曲线

平面、曲面(旋转面、柱面、二次曲面)

一、向量的几何表示

向量: 既有大小,又有方向的量称为向量(又称矢量).

表示法: 有向线段 $\overline{M_1M_2}$,或 \overrightarrow{a} ,或 \mathbf{a} .

向量的模:向量的大小,记作 $|\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}|$,或 $|\overrightarrow{a}|$,或 $|\mathbf{a}|$.

向径(矢径): 起点为原点的向量.

自由向量:与起点无关的向量.

单位向量: 模为 1 的向量, 记作 \vec{a} ° 或 a°.

零向量: 模为 0 的向量, 记作 $\vec{0}$, 或 θ .

若向量 \overrightarrow{a} 与 \overrightarrow{b} 大小相等,方向相同,则称 \overrightarrow{a} 与 \overrightarrow{b} 相等,记作 \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} ;

若向量 \overrightarrow{a} 与 \overrightarrow{b} 方向相同或相反,则称 \overrightarrow{a} 与 \overrightarrow{b} 平行,记作 \overrightarrow{a} // \overrightarrow{b} ;

规定: 零向量与任何向量平行;

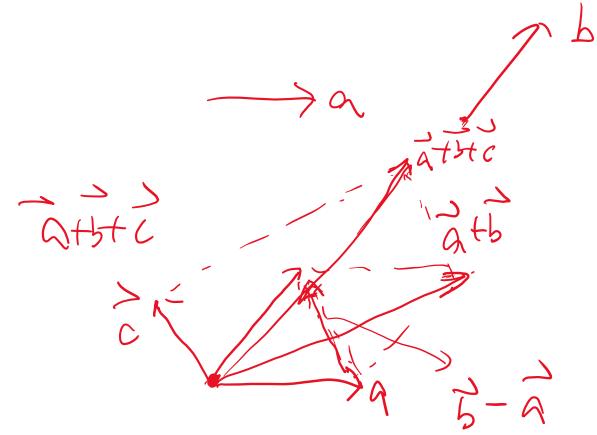
与 \vec{a} 的模相同,但方向相反的向量称为 \vec{a} 的负向量,记作 - \vec{a} ;

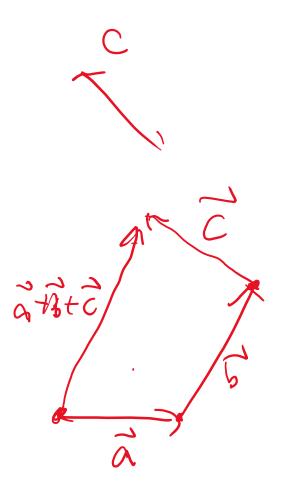
因平行向量可平移到同一直线上, 故两向量平行又称两向量共线.

若 k (\geq 3)个向量经平移可移到同一平面上,则称此 k个向量共面.

向量的线性运算

平行四边形法则、三角形法则





向量与数的乘法

 λ 是一个数, λ 与 \overrightarrow{a} 的乘积是一个新向量, 记作 λ \overrightarrow{a} .

规定:
$$\lambda > 0$$
时, $\lambda \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|$ 同向, $|\lambda \vec{a}| = \lambda |\vec{a}|$;

$$\lambda < 0$$
时, $\lambda \vec{a}$ 与 \vec{a} 反向, $|\lambda \vec{a}| = -\lambda |\vec{a}|$;

$$\lambda = 0$$
时, $\lambda \vec{a} = \vec{0}$.

总之: $|\lambda \vec{a}| = |\lambda| |\vec{a}|$

若 $\vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$,则有单位向量 \vec{a} ° = $\frac{1}{|\vec{a}|}\vec{a}$. 因此 $\vec{a} = |\vec{a}|\vec{a}$ °

运算规律:交换律
$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a}$$

结合律
$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}$$

结合律
$$\lambda(\mu \vec{a}) = \mu(\lambda \vec{a}) = \lambda \mu \vec{a}$$

分配律
$$(\lambda + \mu)\vec{a} = \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{a}$$

 $\lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \lambda \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}$

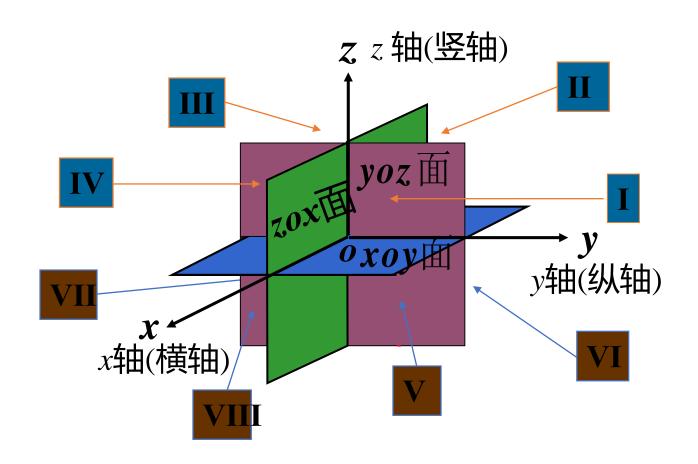
三角不等式
$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \le |\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|$$
 $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| \le |\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|$

二、空间直角坐标系

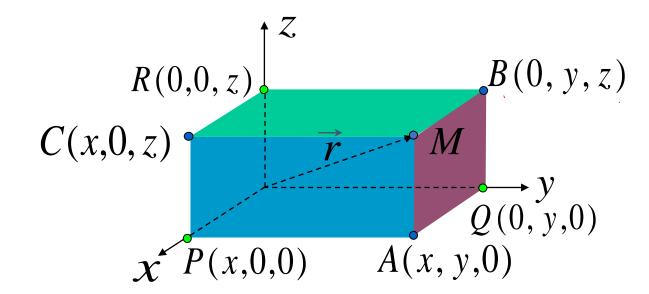
过空间一定点 0, 由三条互相垂直的数轴按右手规则组成

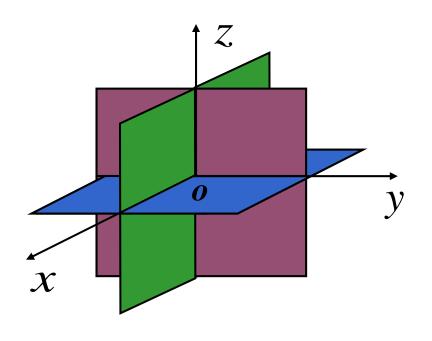
- 坐标原点
- 坐标轴
- 坐标面
- 卦限(八个)





原点 O(0,0,0); 坐标轴上的点 P,Q,R; 坐标面上的点 A,B,C





坐标面:

$$xoy \overline{\boxplus} \leftrightarrow z = 0$$

$$yoz \ \overrightarrow{\text{1}} \longleftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$zox \overline{\square} \leftrightarrow y = 0$$

坐标轴:

$$x \not= 0$$

$$z = 0$$

$$y \not = \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$z \not= 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{AB} = (x_1 - x_0, y_1 - y_0, z_1 - z_0)$$

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$$\frac{1}{AB} = (x_1 - x_0, z_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{AB} = (x_1 - x_0$$

三. 向量的坐标表示 任意向量 \vec{r} 可用向径 \vec{OM} 表示.

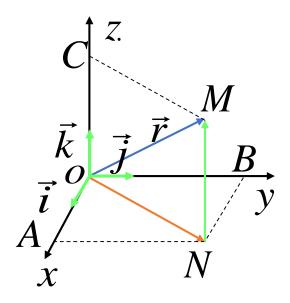
以 \vec{i} , \vec{j} , \vec{k} 分别表示 x,y,z轴上的单位向量,

设点 M 的坐标为 M(x,y,z), 则

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = \overrightarrow{ON} + \overrightarrow{NM} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{OA} = x\vec{i}, \overrightarrow{OB} = y\vec{j}, \overrightarrow{OC} = z\vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} = (x, y, z)$$



此式称为向量产的坐标分解式,

 $x\vec{i}, y\vec{j}, z\vec{k}$ 称为向量 \vec{r} 沿三个坐标轴方向的分向量.

向量的线性运算 人员 + 人之 >

$$\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
 $\vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$

$$k_1 \overrightarrow{a} + k_2 \overrightarrow{b} = (k_1 a_X, k_1 a_Y, k_1 a_Z) + (k_2 k_1, k_2 k_2)$$

$$= (k_1 a_X + k_2 b_X, k_1 a_Y + k_2 b_Y, k_1 a_Y + k_2 b_Y$$

求解以向量为未知元的线性方程组 $\begin{cases} 5\vec{x} - 3\vec{y} = \vec{a} \\ 3\vec{x} - 2\vec{y} = \vec{b} \end{cases}$

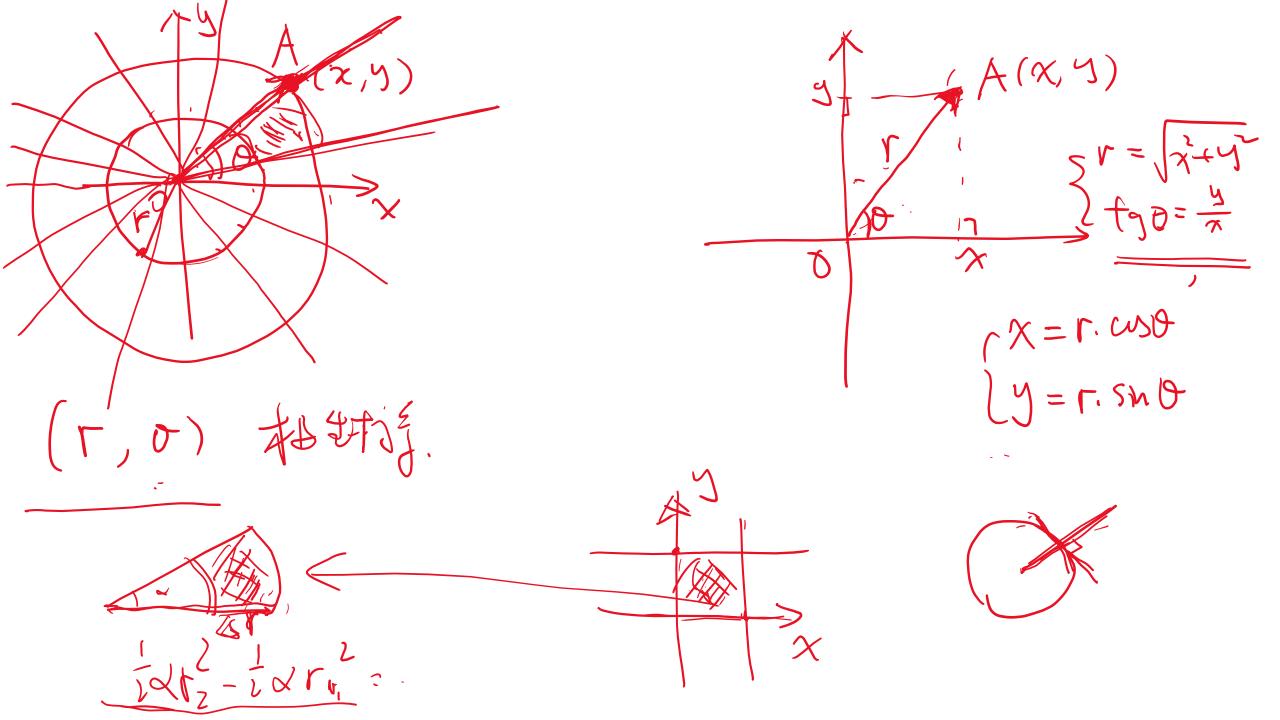
$$5\vec{x} - 3\vec{y} = \vec{a} \qquad \boxed{1}$$

$$3\vec{x} - 2\vec{y} = \vec{b}$$

其中
$$\vec{a} = (2,1,2), \vec{b} = (-1,1,-2).$$

解:
$$2 \times 1 - 3 \times 2$$
,得 $\vec{x} = 2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b} = (7, -1, 10)$

代入②得
$$\vec{y} = \frac{1}{2}(3\vec{x} - \vec{b}) = (11, -2, 16)$$



$$COS = \frac{2}{r} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{60 \frac{1}{13} \frac{1}{2}}$$

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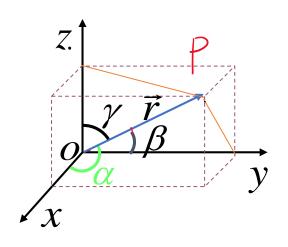
给定 $\vec{r} = (x, y, z) \neq \vec{0}$, 称 \vec{r} 与三坐标轴的夹角 α , β , γ 为其方向角.

方向角的余弦称为其方向余弦.

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{y}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{z}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$



$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

向量
$$\vec{r}$$
 的单位向量: $\vec{r}^\circ = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$

例. 已知两点 $M_1(2,2,\sqrt{2})$ 和 $M_2(1,3,0)$,计算向量 $\overline{M_1M_2}$ 的模、方向余弦和方向角.

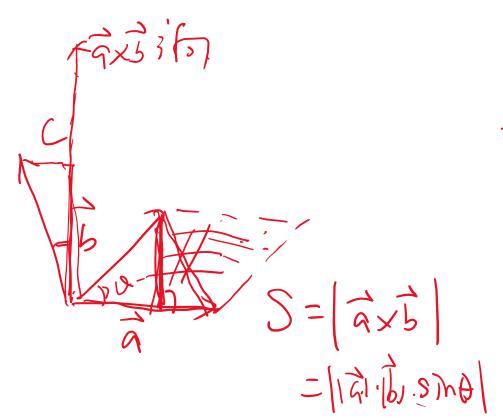
$$M_1 M_2 = (1-2, 3-2, 0-12) = (-1, 1, -12)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

$$\langle \gamma \rangle = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \implies \gamma = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{S}\beta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

四、向量的数量积、向量积、混合积



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二、空间平面方程:

点法式、三点式、截距式、一般方程、两平面的夹角、点到平面距离

1、设一平面通过已知点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 且垂直于非零向量 $\vec{n}=(A,B,C)$,

$$\overrightarrow{n} \perp \overrightarrow{n}, \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{n} \perp \overrightarrow{mp} \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{mp} = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{mp} = (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{n}$$

 $A(\chi-\chi_0)+B(y-y_0)+c(2-26)=0$

$$Ax+18y+cz=Ax+8y+cz$$
 $\Rightarrow 4$ $\Rightarrow x$

例. 求过三点 $M_1(2,-1,4), M_2(-1,3,-2), M_3(0,2,3)$ 的平面 Π 的方程.

$$\frac{26}{40}$$
. $-14(x-2)-9(y+1)+(z-4)=0$ $\frac{1}{10}=(x-2,y+1,z-4)_{21}$

例. 求过三点 $M_1(2,-1,4), M_2(-1,3,-2), M_3(0,2,3)$ 的平面 Π 的方程.

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说明: 此平面的**三点式方程**也可写成
$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & y+1 & z-4 \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

一般情况: 过三点 $M_k(x_k, y_k, z_k)$ (k = 1,2,3) 的平面方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

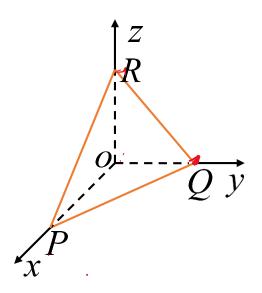
2、当平面与三坐标轴的交点分别为 P(a,0,0) , Q(0,b,0) , R(0,0,c) 时,

平面的截距式方程
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1 \ (a, b, c \neq 0)$$



分析:利用三点式
$$\begin{vmatrix} x-a & y & z \\ -a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

按第一行展开得 (x-a)bc-y(-a)c+zab=0即 bcx + acy + abz = abc



3、平面的一般方程

设有三元一次方程 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 $(A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0)$

$$\eta = (A, B, C)$$

特殊情形
$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$
 $(A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0)$

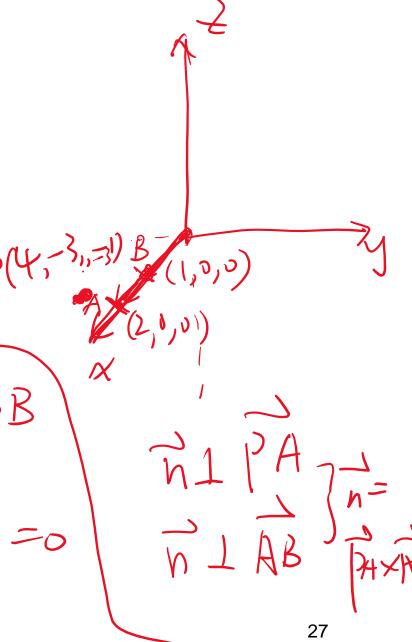
- D = 0: A x + B y + C z = 0 表示通过原点的平面
- A = 0: By + Cz + D = 0 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (0, B, C) \perp \vec{i}$, 平面平行于 x 轴
- B=0: A x+C z+D=0 表示平行于 y 轴的平面
- C=0: A x+B y+D=0 表示平行于 z 轴的平面
- A=B=0: Cz+D=0 表示平行于 xoy 面的平面
- B=C=0: A x + D = 0 表示平行于 yoz 面的平面
- A=C=0: By+D=0 表示平行于 zox 面的平面

例. 求通过
$$x$$
 轴和点 $(4, -3, -1)$ 的平面方程.

$$AX+BY+CZ+D=0$$

$$\beta \cdot (-3) + ((-1)^{-0}) \Rightarrow C =$$

$$C = -3\overline{B}$$



4、两平面的夹角:两平面法向量的夹角(常为锐角)

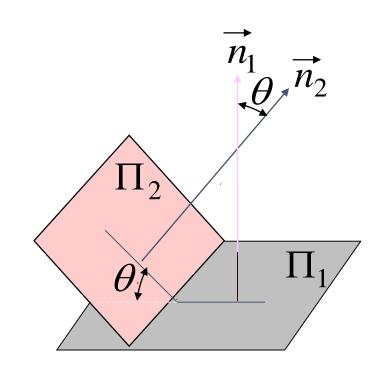
设两平面的法向量分别为 $\vec{n_1} = (A_1, B_1, C_1)$, $\vec{n_2} = (A_2, B_2, C_2)$

则两平面夹角 θ 的余弦为

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\mid \vec{n_1} \cdot \vec{n_2} \mid}{\mid \vec{n_1} \parallel \vec{n_2} \mid}$$

即

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2|}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$$



$$\Pi_1: n_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1)$$

$$\Pi_2$$
: $n_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2)$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1 || \vec{n}_2|}$$

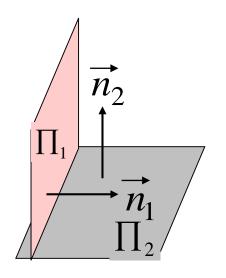
特别有下列结论:

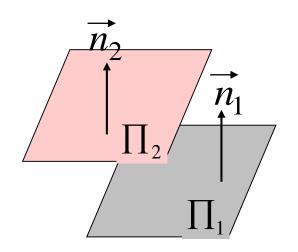
(1)
$$\Pi_1 \perp \Pi_2 \iff \vec{n_1} \perp \vec{n_2} \iff \vec{n_1} \cdot \vec{n_2} = 0$$

 $\iff A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2 = 0$

(2)
$$\Pi_1 / / \Pi_2 \iff \overrightarrow{n_1} / / \overrightarrow{n_2} \iff \overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2} = 0$$

$$\iff \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$





内容小结

1. 平面基本方程:

一般式
$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$
 $(A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0)$
点法式 $A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$
截距式 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ $(abc \neq 0)$
三点式 $\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

2.平面与平面之间的关系

平面
$$\Pi_1: A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$$
, $\vec{n}_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1)$
平面 $\Pi_2: A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$, $\vec{n}_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2)$
垂直: $\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \iff A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0$
平行: $\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \vec{0} \iff \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$
夹角公式: $\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1||\vec{n}_2|}$

3.
$$P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
 到平面 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 的距离 $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$