

# 第七章

## 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）

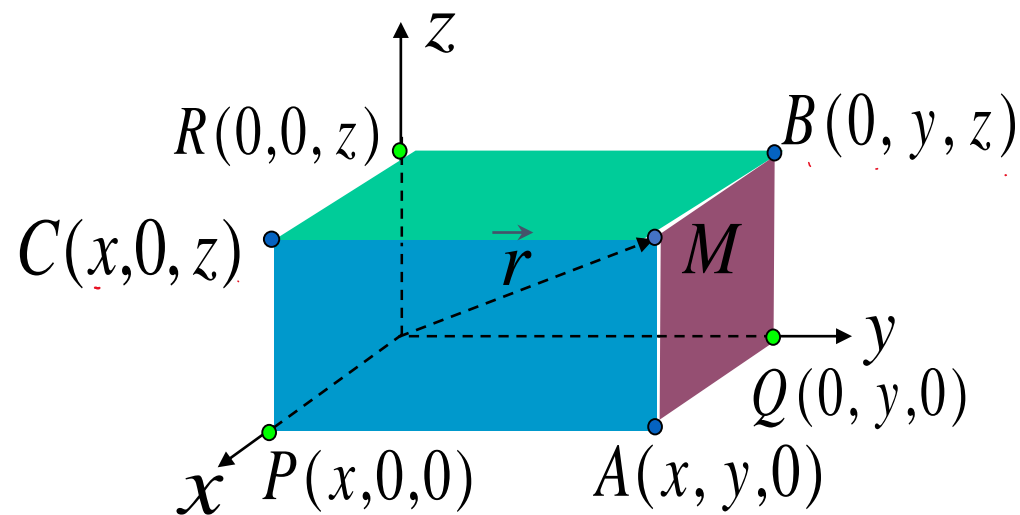
**方向角:** 与三坐标轴的夹角  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$

**方向余弦:**

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{|\vec{r}|} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{y}{|\vec{r}|} \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{|\vec{r}|}$$

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

**单位方向向量:**  $\vec{r}^\circ = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$



向量关系:

$$\vec{a} // \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \iff \frac{b_x}{a_x} = \frac{b_y}{a_y} = \frac{b_z}{a_z}$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \iff a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0$$

$$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ 共面} \iff (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$


$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{matrix} \vec{c} \perp \vec{a} \\ \vec{c} \perp \vec{b} \end{matrix}$$

# 平面内容小结

1. 平面基本方程:  $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$

一般式  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \quad (A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0)$

点法式  $A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$  

截距式  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1 \quad (abc \neq 0)$

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

$$\text{平面1 } \vec{n}_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1) \quad \text{平面2 } \vec{n}_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2)$$

$$\text{垂直: } \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \iff A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2 = 0$$

$$\text{平行: } \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \vec{0} \iff \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$\text{夹角公式: } \cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|}$$

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

例. 一平面通过两点  $M_1(1, 1, 1)$  和  $M_2(0, 1, -1)$ , 且垂直于平面  $\Pi: x + y + z = 0$ , 求其方程。

$$\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (-1, 0, -2)$$

设平面的法向量为  $\vec{n}$ , 由平面  $\Pi$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_\Pi = (1, 1, 1)$

$$\because \vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \quad \therefore \text{取 } \underline{\underline{\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \times \vec{n}_\Pi}} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2, 1, -1)$$

$$\vec{n} \perp \vec{n}_\Pi$$

$$\therefore \text{平面方程为 } 2(x-1) - (y-1) - (z-1) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 2x - y - z = 0$$

例. 求过点(1,1,1)且垂直于二平面 $x - y + z = 7$ 和 $3x + 2y - 12z + 5 = 0$ 的平面方程.

$$\vec{n}_1 = (1, -1, 1), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (3, 2, -12)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = (10, 15, 5)}}}$$

$$\text{取 } \vec{n} = (2, 3, 1)$$

$$\therefore 2(x-1) + 3(y-1) + (z-1) = 0 \text{ 即 } 2x + 3y + z - 6 = 0$$

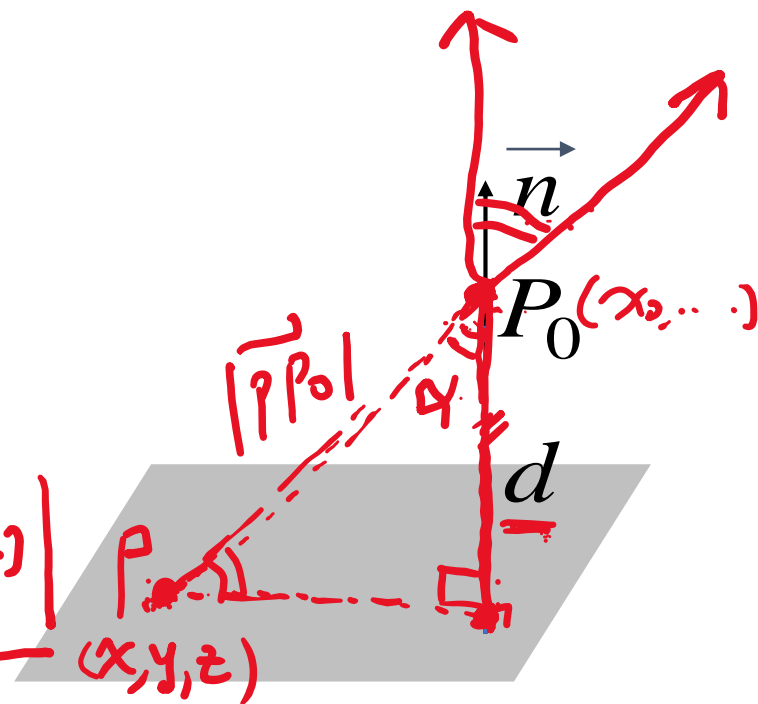
例. 设  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  是平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  外一点, 求  $P_0$  到平面的距离  $d$ . (点到平面的距离公式)

取  $P(x, y, z)$ , 满足  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  ✓

$$\vec{PP_0} = (x_0 - x, y_0 - y, z_0 - z)$$

$$\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{PP_0}|}{|\vec{n}| \cdot |\vec{PP_0}|} = \frac{|A(x_0 - x) + B(y_0 - y) + C(z_0 - z)|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \cdot |\vec{PP_0}|}$$



$$= \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \cdot |\vec{PP_0}|} \quad \therefore d = |\vec{PP_0}| \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$



### 三、空间直线方程

$$\vec{v} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$$

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow f(t)$$

一般式、对称式(点向式)、参数式、两直线夹角、线面间的位置关系

$$\vec{v} \begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0, \vec{n}_1 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0, \vec{n}_2 \end{cases}$$

~~Top~~  
~~参数~~

$$\begin{cases} y = h_1(\dots) + h_2(\dots) \cdot t \\ z = h_3(\dots) + h_4(\dots) \cdot t \\ x = x_0 \equiv t \end{cases}$$

$$\star \lambda_1 (A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \lambda_2 (A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$$

$\vec{n} =$

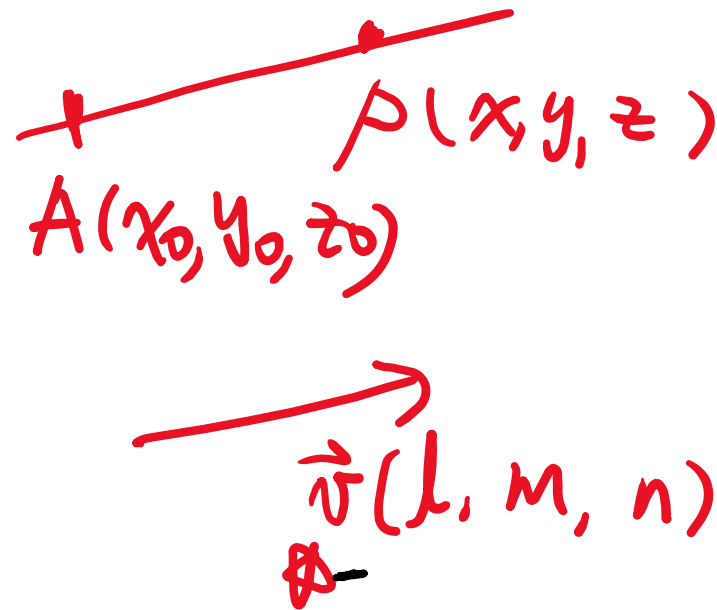
$$(A_1\lambda_1 + A_2\lambda_2, B_1\lambda_1 + B_2\lambda_2, C_1\lambda_1 + C_2\lambda_2)$$

平行向量

$$\vec{n}_1 = (a, b, c) \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = k\lambda_1$$

$$\vec{AP} \parallel \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{x - x_0}{l} = \frac{y - y_0}{m} = \frac{z - z_0}{n} = t \quad \text{[direction]}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + lt \\ y = y_0 + mt \\ z = z_0 + nt \end{cases}$$

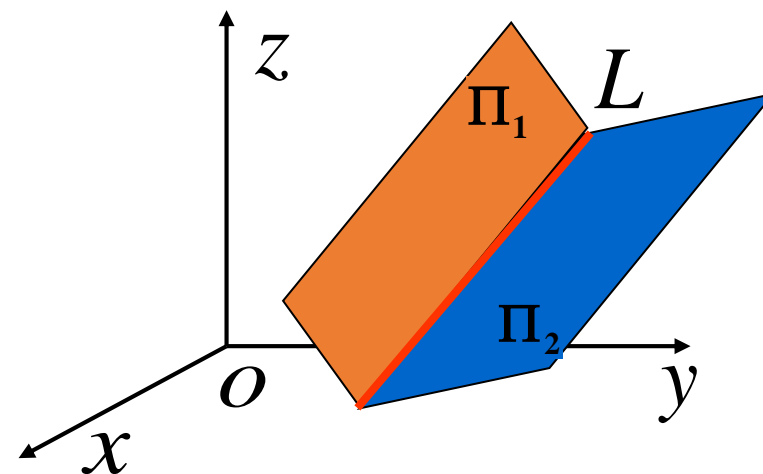
$$\frac{t}{1} \in (\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + lt^2 \\ y = y_0 + mt \\ z = z_0 + nt \end{cases}$$

# 1、一般式方程：视直线为两平面交线

$$\begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

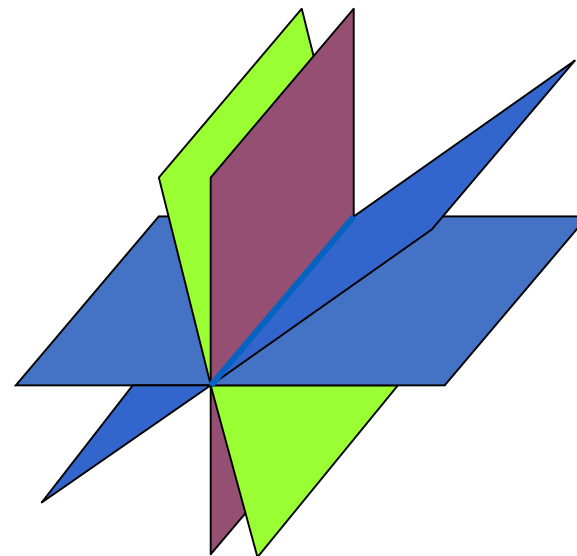
(不唯一)



## 平面束方程

$$\lambda_1 (A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \lambda_2 (A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$$

( $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  不全为0)



## 2、对称式方程(点向式方程)

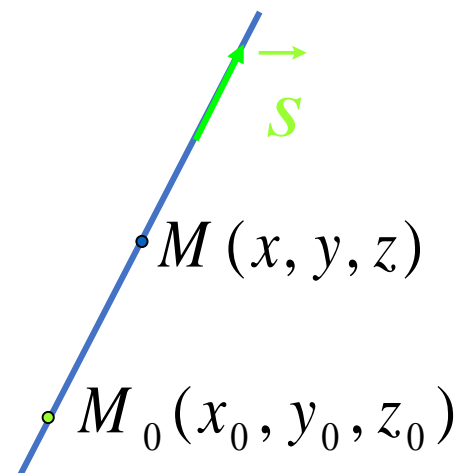
已知直线上一点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  和它的方向向量  $\vec{s} = (m, n, p)$ ,

设直线上的动点为  $M(x, y, z)$  则  $\overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \vec{s}$

$$\text{故有 } \frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$$

**说明:** 某些分母为零时, 其分子也理解为零.

例如, 当  $m = n = 0, p \neq 0$  时, 直线方程为  $\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$



## 3、参数式方程

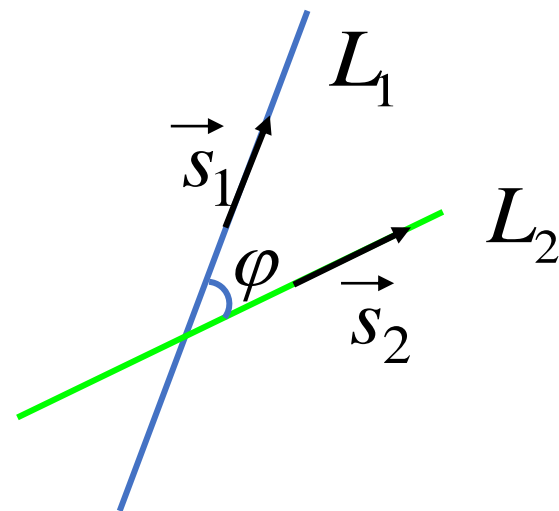
设  $\frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p} = t$  得参数式方程:  $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + m t \\ y = y_0 + n t \\ z = z_0 + p t \end{cases}$

#### 4、两直线的夹角: 指其方向向量间的夹角(通常取锐角)

设直线  $L_1, L_2$  的方向向量分别为  $\vec{s}_1 = (m_1, n_1, p_1), \vec{s}_2 = (m_2, n_2, p_2)$

则两直线夹角  $\varphi$  满足

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2|}{|\vec{s}_1| |\vec{s}_2|} = \frac{|m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2|}{\sqrt{m_1^2 + n_1^2 + p_1^2} \sqrt{m_2^2 + n_2^2 + p_2^2}}$$



特别有:

$$(1) L_1 \perp L_2 \iff \vec{s}_1 \perp \vec{s}_2 \iff m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2 = 0$$

$$(2) L_1 // L_2 \iff \vec{s}_1 // \vec{s}_2 \iff \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

## 5、直线与平面的夹角 $\varphi$

当直线与平面不垂直时, 直线和它在平面上的投影直线所夹锐角  $\varphi$  称为直线与平面间的夹角;

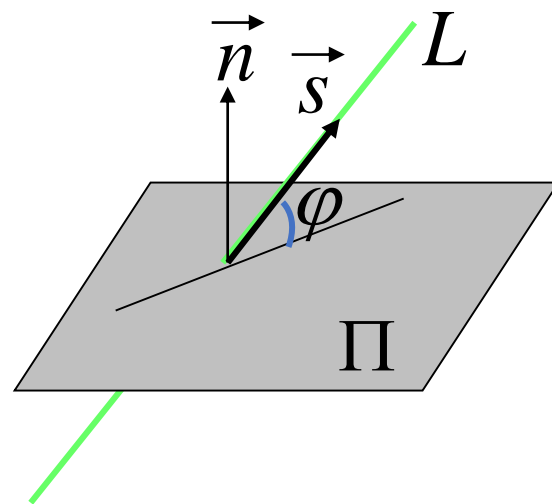
当直线与平面垂直时, 规定其夹角  $\pi/2$ .

设直线  $L$  的方向向量为  $\vec{s} = (m, n, p)$

平面  $\Pi$  的法向量为  $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$

则直线与平面夹角  $\varphi$  满足

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|\vec{s} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{s}| |\vec{n}|} = \frac{|Am + Bn + Cp|}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2} \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

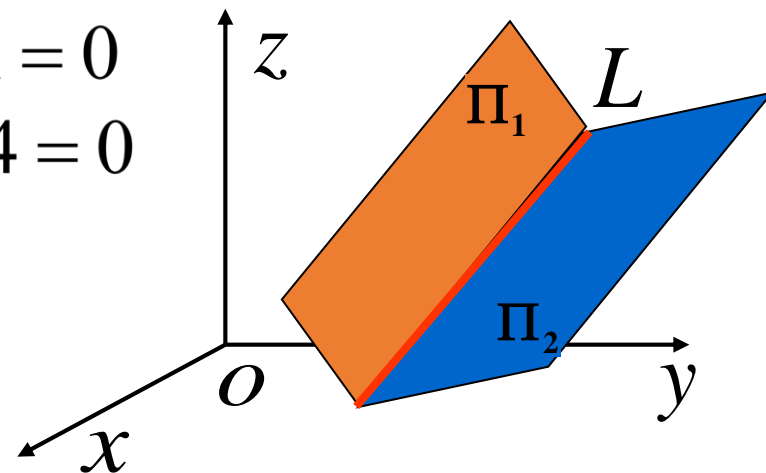


特别有:

$$(1) L \perp \Pi \iff \vec{s} // \vec{n} \iff \frac{A}{m} = \frac{B}{n} = \frac{C}{p}$$

$$(2) L // \Pi \iff \vec{s} \perp \vec{n} \iff Am + Bn + Cp = 0$$

例. 用对称式及参数式表示直线  $\begin{cases} x + y + z + 1 = 0 \\ 2x - y + 3z + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$



$$\vec{n}_1 = (1, 1, 1), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (2, -1, 3)$$

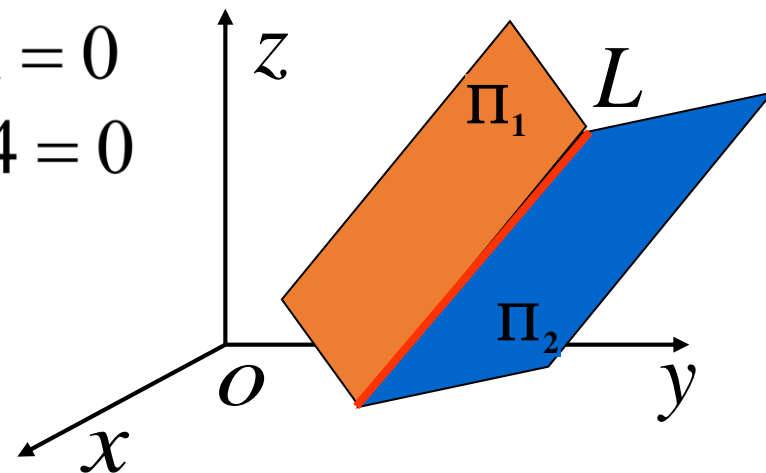
$$\vec{s} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (4, -1, -3) ; \quad \underline{\underline{(-4, 1, 3)}}$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, \begin{cases} y + z + 1 = 0 \\ -y + 3z + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{4} \\ z = -\frac{5}{4} \end{cases} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{直线过点 } (0, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{5}{4})}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x-0}{4} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{4}}{-1} = \frac{z+\frac{5}{4}}{-3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4t \\ y = \frac{1}{4} - t \\ z = -\frac{5}{4} - 3t \end{cases}, \quad \text{参数方程.}$$



例. 用对称式及参数式表示直线  $\begin{cases} x + y + z + 1 = 0 \\ 2x - y + 3z + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$



~~参数式~~  $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{3}(t+5) = -\frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{3}t \\ y = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{12}t \\ z = \frac{1}{4}t \end{cases}$

$$\vec{v} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\vec{v} = (-4, 1, 3)$$

$$3x + 4z + 5 = 0$$

$$y = -1 - x - z$$

$$= -1 + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{1}{3}t - \frac{1}{4}t$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{12}t$$

例. 求过平面  $x + 5y + z = 0$  与  $x - z + 4 = 0$  的交线且与平面  $x - 4y - 8z + 12 = 0$  相交成  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  角的平面方程。

平面方程:  $\lambda_1(x + 5y + z) + \lambda_2(x - z + 4) = 0$  (\*)

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x + 5\lambda_1 y + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)z + 4\lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{n} = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2, 5\lambda_1, \lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^\vee$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (1, -4, -8). \quad \text{由 } \vec{n} \text{ 与 } \vec{n}_1 \text{ 成 } \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 角得.}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}_1| \cdot |\vec{n}|} \Rightarrow |\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 20\lambda_1 - 8(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1+16+64} \cdot \sqrt{2\lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_2^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_2 = k\lambda_1 \quad (*)$$



**例.** 求直线  $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{-4} = \frac{z+3}{1}$  和  $L_2: \begin{cases} x+y+2=0 \\ x+2z=0 \end{cases}$  的夹角.

**解:** 直线  $L_1$  的方向向量为  $\vec{s}_1 = (1, -4, 1)$

$$\text{直线 } L_2 \text{ 的方向向量为 } \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2, -2, -1)$$

$$\text{二直线夹角 } \varphi \text{ 的余弦为 } \cos \varphi = \frac{|1 \times 2 + (-4) \times (-2) + 1 \times (-1)|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2 + 1^2} \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{从而 } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

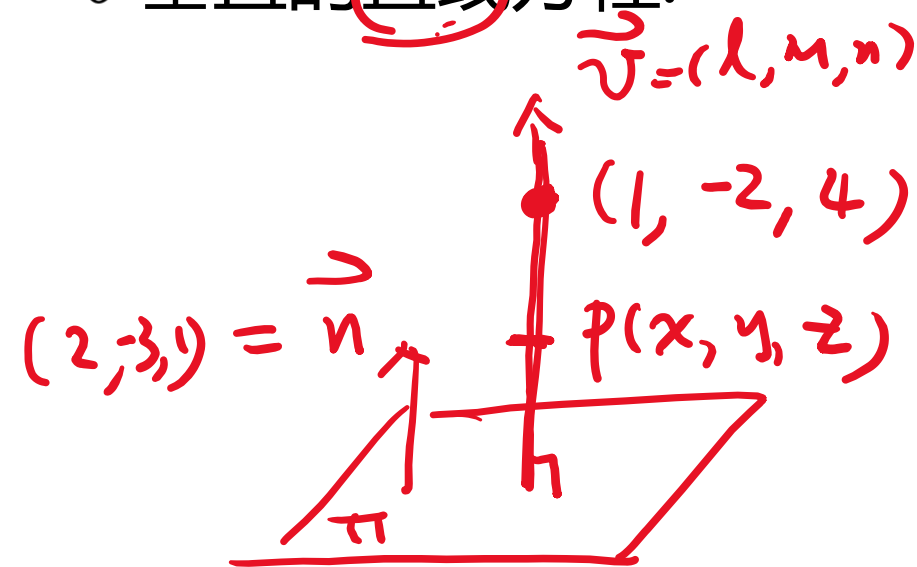
例. 求过点 $(1, -2, 4)$  且与平面  $2x - 3y + z - 4 = 0$  垂直的直线方程.

$$\vec{n} \parallel \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{n} = (2, -3, 1)$$

$$\vec{r} = (x-1, y+2, z-4)$$

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



例. 设平面垂直  $xOy$  面, 并过点  $P(1, -1, 1)$  到直线  $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y - z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$  的垂线, 求该平面方程.  $(x+2y+1=0)$

(1)  $Ax + By + D = 0$

$$A \cdot 1 + B \cdot (-1) + D = 0 \quad (1)$$

过点  $P(1, -1, 1)$   $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=t \\ z=t+1 \end{cases}$

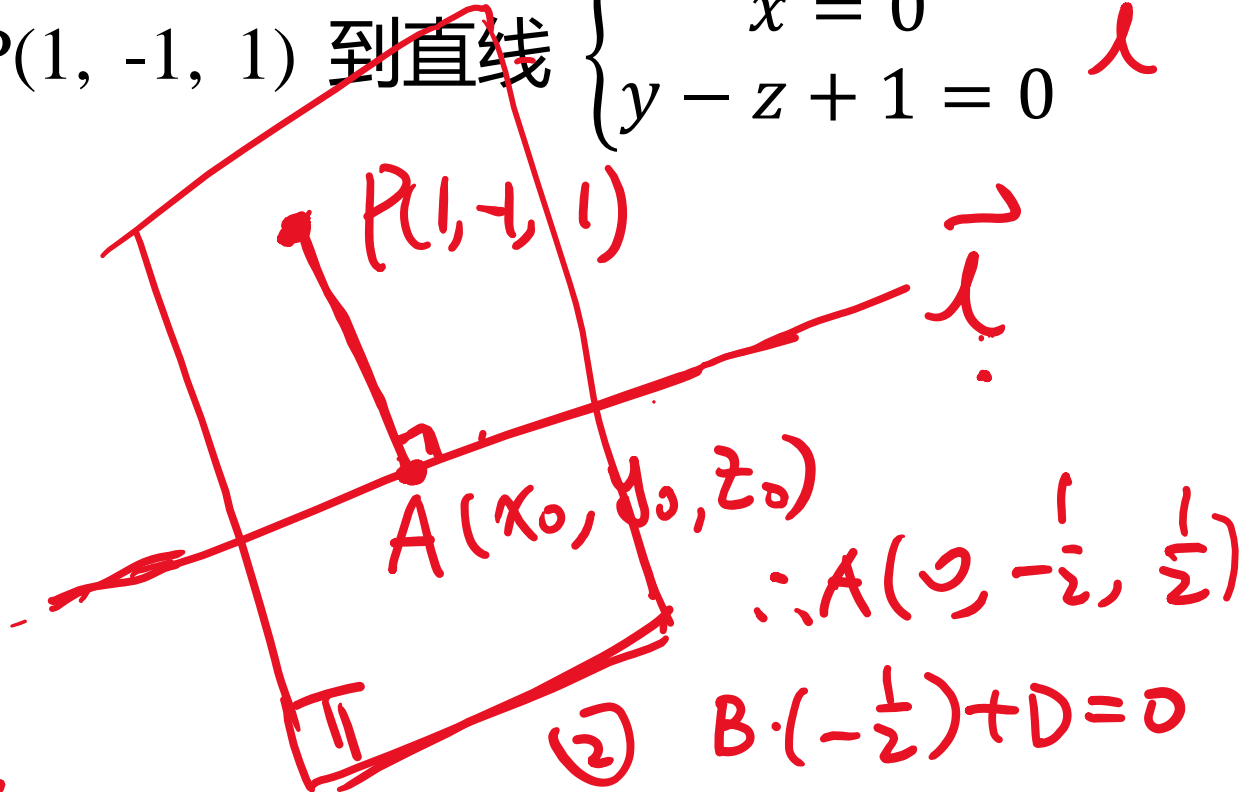
过点  $A(0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$A(0, t, t+1)$$

$$(2) B \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) + D = 0$$

由 (1)(2)  $\Rightarrow x+2y+1=0$

$\vec{PA} = (1, -1-t, t)$ ,  $\vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 1, 1)$   $\vec{PA} \perp \vec{v} \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot (-1-t) - 1 \cdot t = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}$



# 内容小结

## 1. 空间直线方程

$$\text{一般式} \quad \begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对称式 (点向式)} \quad \frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$$

$$\text{参数式} \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 + mt \\ y = y_0 + nt \\ z = z_0 + pt \end{cases} \quad (m^2 + n^2 + p^2 \neq 0)$$

## 2. 线与线的关系

$$\text{直线 } L_1: \frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1}, \quad \vec{s}_1 = (m_1, n_1, p_1)$$

$$\text{直线 } L_2: \frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}, \quad \vec{s}_2 = (m_2, n_2, p_2)$$

$$L_1 \perp L_2 \iff \vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2 = 0 \iff m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2 = 0$$

$$L_1 // L_2 \iff \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \vec{0} \iff \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

$$\text{夹角公式: } \cos \varphi = \frac{|\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2|}{|\vec{s}_1| |\vec{s}_2|}$$

### 3. 面与线间的关系

平面  $\Pi$ :  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ ,  $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$

直线  $L$ :  $\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{p}$ ,  $\vec{s} = (m, n, p)$

$$L \perp \Pi \iff \vec{s} \times \vec{n} = \vec{0} \iff \frac{m}{A} = \frac{n}{B} = \frac{p}{C}$$

$$L // \Pi \iff \vec{s} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \iff mA + nB + pC = 0$$

夹角公式:

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|\vec{s} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{s}| |\vec{n}|}$$

