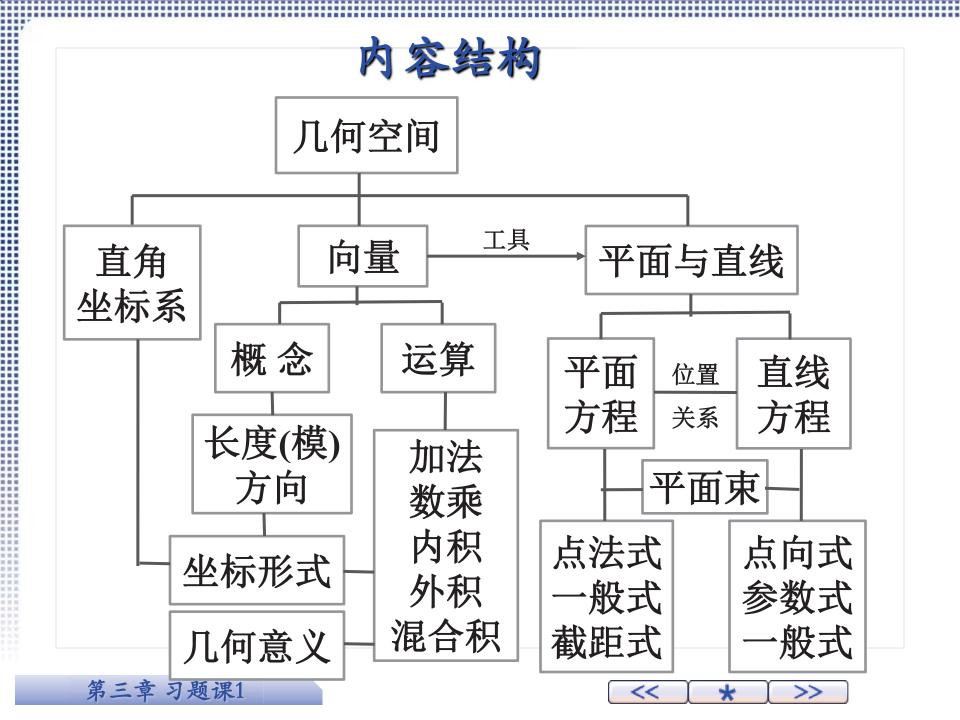
第三章 几何空间

习题课1

- > 内容结构
- ▶ 范 例



范 例

一、向量及其运算

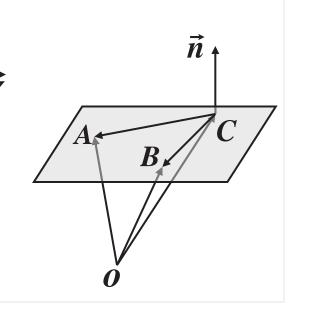
1.设 π 为不共线的三点A,B,C的平面,O为原点, $\overrightarrow{OA} = \vec{\alpha}$,

$$\overrightarrow{OB} = \vec{\beta}, \overrightarrow{OC} = \vec{\gamma}, \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}, \text{ in } \vec{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times$$

(A) $\vec{n} /\!\!/ \pi$; (B) $\vec{n} \perp \pi$; (C) $\langle \vec{n}, \pi \rangle = \pi/4$; (D) $\langle \vec{n}, \pi \rangle = \pi/3$.

解
$$\vec{n} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha}$$

 $= \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} - \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma} \times \vec{\gamma}$
 $= (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma}) \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma} \times (\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\gamma})$
 $= \overrightarrow{CA} \times \vec{\beta} + \vec{\gamma} \times \overrightarrow{CA}$
 $= \overrightarrow{CA} \times (\vec{\beta} - \vec{\gamma}) = \overrightarrow{CA} \times \overrightarrow{CB}$



 $\Rightarrow \vec{n} \perp \pi$.



2. 已知
$$\|\vec{\alpha}\| = 2$$
, $\|\vec{\beta}\| = 3$, $\langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle = \frac{\pi}{3}$,以 $3\vec{\alpha} - 4\vec{\beta}$ 和 $\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}$

$$2(\sqrt{108}+\sqrt{28})$$

解
$$||3\vec{\alpha}-4\vec{\beta}||^2=(3\vec{\alpha}-4\vec{\beta})^2=9||\vec{\alpha}||^2+16||\vec{\beta}||^2-24\vec{\alpha}\cdot\vec{\beta}$$

$$=9||\vec{\alpha}||^2+16||\vec{\beta}||^2-24||\vec{\alpha}||\cdot||\vec{\beta}||\cos\frac{\pi}{3}|=108$$

$$\Rightarrow ||3\vec{\alpha}-4\vec{\beta}||=\sqrt{108}$$
, 类似可得 $||\vec{\alpha}-2\vec{\beta}||=\sqrt{28}$

周长=
$$2(\sqrt{108}+\sqrt{28})$$

面积
$$S= ||(3\vec{\alpha}-4\vec{\beta})\times(\vec{\alpha}-2\vec{\beta})||=2||\vec{\alpha}\times\vec{\beta}||=6\sqrt{3}$$

3. 设单位向量 \overrightarrow{OA} 与三个坐标轴夹角相等,B是点M(1,-3,2)关于N(-1,2,1)的对称点. 求 $\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB}$ 在 \overrightarrow{MN} 方向上的投影.

解 设 α , β , γ 是 \overrightarrow{OA} 的方向角,则

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$
. 由 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ 可得

$$\cos^{2}\alpha + \cos^{2}\beta + \cos^{2}\gamma = 3\cos^{2}\alpha = 1 \implies \cos\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = \pm (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}).$$

设点B的坐标是(x, y, z),则点N是MB的中点,且

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

<< * >>

$$\therefore x = -3, y = 7, z = 0. \qquad \overrightarrow{OB} = (-3, 7, 0),$$

$$\overrightarrow{X} \, \overrightarrow{MN} = (-2, 5, -1)$$

$$\therefore \Pr j_{\overline{MN}} \overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB} = \frac{MN \cdot (OA \times OB)}{||\overrightarrow{MN}||}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 & -1 \\ \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -3 & 7 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\pm\frac{11}{3\sqrt{10}}.$$

第三章 几何空间

习题课2

▶ 范 例

二、平面

1. 设平面π过z轴且与平面 $2x + y - \sqrt{5}z = 0$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$,求平面 π 的方程.

解 平面过z轴,故可设其方程为 Ax + By = 0其法向量 $\vec{n} = (A, B, 0)$ 与已知平面的法向量

$$\overrightarrow{n_0} = (2,1,-\sqrt{5})$$
所夹锐角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$,

$$\therefore \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n_0}|}{||\vec{n}|| \cdot ||\vec{n_0}||} = \frac{|2A + B|}{\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

:: 平面
$$x + 3y = 0$$
或 $3x - y = 0$ 为所求.

2. 求过点P(-1,1,2)及直线 $l: \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+2}{0}$ 的平面方程.

解1 在 l 上取点 Q(2,1,-2), $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (3,0,-4)$, 所求平面法向量

$$\vec{n} = \vec{s} \times \overrightarrow{PQ} = (3, -2, 0) \times (3, 0, -4) = (4, 6, 3)$$

由点法式可得平面方程 4x+6y+3z-8=0.

解2
$$l:$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x-3y+7=0\\ z+2=0 \end{cases}$$
 过 l 的平面東方程为

$$2x + 3y - 7 + \lambda(z + 2) = 0$$
 (1)

将
$$P$$
的坐标代入的得 $\lambda = \frac{3}{2}$

代入(1)得平面方程 4x+6y+3z-8=0

3. 平面 π 与平面 π' : 5x - y + 3z - 2 = 0垂直,并与 π '的交线落在xoy面上,求平面 π 的方程.

解 设平面π'与xoy面的交线为l

过l的平面東方程为: $(5x-y+3z-2)+\lambda z=0$

即
$$5x-y+(3+\lambda)z-2=0$$
 (*)

当该平面与平面π'垂直,有

$$(5,-1,3+\lambda)\cdot(5,-1,3)=25+1+9+3\lambda=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{35}{3}$$

代入(*)得所求平面方程为 $5x-y-\frac{26}{3}z-2=0$.

三、空间直线

1. 求点M(3,1,-4)关于直线 $l:\begin{cases} x-y-4z+12=0\\ 2x+y-2z+3=0 \end{cases}$

的对称点.

解 直线的方向向量为

解 直线的方向向量为
$$\vec{S} = (1,-1,-4) \times (2,1,-2) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $= (6,-6,3) //(2,-2,1)$ 过点从日上1垂直的平面的方程为

过点M月与l垂直的平面的方程为

$$\pi$$
: $2(x-3)-2(y-1)+(z+4)=0$

$$\pi$$
与 l 的交点坐标满足
$$\begin{cases} x-y-4z+12=0\\ 2x+y-2z+3=0\\ 2x-2y+z=0 \end{cases}$$

解得:
$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $y = \frac{5}{3}$, $z = \frac{8}{3}$ (注:直线方程用参数式求交点较简)

令对称点的坐标为(a,b,c)则

2. 求过点A(-1,2,3)与向量 $\vec{\alpha} = (4,3,1)$ 垂直,并与

直线
$$l: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$
相交的直方程.

解1 过点A且与向量 ā垂直的平面方程为

$$4(x+1) + 3(y-2) + (z-3) = 0$$

此平面与1的交点满足:

$$\begin{cases} 4(x+1)+3(y-2)+(z-3)=0\\ \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{1} & \text{ $x \in \mathcal{B}(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}, \frac{10}{3})$} \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{3}(8,-11,1),$$
所求直线方程为: $\frac{x+1}{8} = \frac{y-2}{-11} = \frac{z-3}{1}.$



解2 设待求之交点为(1+2t,-2+t,3+t),此交点与A的连线与向量 $\bar{\alpha}$ 垂直

$$\therefore (2+2t,-4+t,t)\cdot (4,3,1)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 4(2+2t)+3(-4+t)+t=0

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 交点为(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}, \frac{10}{3})$$

故待求直线方程为:
$$\frac{x+1}{8} = \frac{y-2}{-11} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$
.

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