

# 解析几何

November 3, 2018

第44页习题:

3:(1). 解: 首先计算出两个直线的标准方程为:

$$l_1: \frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y-3}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}, \quad l_2: \frac{x-7}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z}{-4}.$$

因为

$$-2:3:4 = 2:-3:4 \neq 7:-1:-3$$

所以由定理2.4.3知  $l_1 \parallel l_2$ .

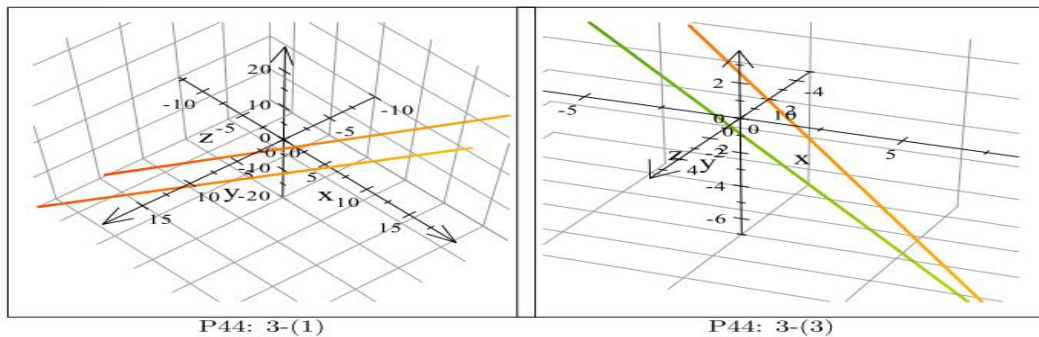
(3). 解: 两直线的对称式方程为

$$l_1: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z+2}{-1}, \quad l_2: \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-4}{7} = \frac{z+2}{-5}.$$

因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 7 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

所以  $l_1$  和  $l_2$  共面. 又显然  $1:2:-1 \neq 4:7:-5$ , 所以它们相交.



5. 证明：二直线的标准方程为

$$l_1: \frac{x}{0} = \frac{y - \frac{b}{2}}{-\frac{1}{c}} = \frac{z - \frac{c}{2}}{\frac{1}{b}}, \quad l_2: \frac{x - 2a}{\frac{1}{c}} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z - c}{\frac{1}{a}}.$$

依题它们之间的距离为 $2d$ ,即

$$\begin{aligned} (2d)^2 &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2a & -\frac{b}{2} & \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{b} \\ \frac{1}{c} & 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{vmatrix}^2}{\begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{b} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{c} \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{c} & 0 \end{vmatrix}^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{c^2 \left( \frac{1}{a^2 c^2} + \frac{1}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{1}{c^4} \right)}, \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\frac{1}{d^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}.$$

8. 证明：不失一般性，设

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{v}t,$$

其中 $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$  是一单位向量. 那么有

$$\begin{cases} |v_1| = |\vec{v} \cdot (1, 0, 0)| = \sin \alpha \\ |v_2| = |\vec{v} \cdot (0, 1, 0)| = \sin \beta \\ |v_3| = |\vec{v} \cdot (0, 0, 1)| = \sin \gamma \end{cases}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= |\vec{v}|^2 = |v_1|^2 + |v_2|^2 + |v_3|^2 \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma \\ &= 3 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

因此

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

11. 解：记 $\triangle LMN$ 的重心为 $G = (x, y, z)$ . 设  $L = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ,  $M = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ ,  $N = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$ , 那么有

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sum x_i}{3} \\ y = \frac{\sum y_i}{3} \\ z = \frac{\sum z_i}{3} \end{cases}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} Ax + By + Cz &= \frac{A \sum x_i}{3} + \frac{B \sum y_i}{3} + \frac{C \sum z_i}{3} \\ &= \frac{\sum (Ax_i + By_i + Cz_i)}{3} \\ &= -\frac{D_1 + D_2 + D_3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

第48页习题:

2.

(3). 设所求的平面方程为

$$\pi: \lambda(x + 3y - 5) + \mu(x - y - 2z + 4) = 0.$$

即

$$(\lambda + \mu)x + (3\lambda - \mu)y - 2\mu z = 5\lambda - 4\mu.$$

因为它与 $x$ 轴和 $y$ 轴截距相等, 所以

$$\frac{5\lambda - 4\mu}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{5\lambda - 4\mu}{3\lambda - \mu}.$$

解得

$$\lambda = \mu \text{ 或 } \lambda = \frac{4}{5}\mu.$$

则所求的平面为

$$\pi_1: 2x + 2y - 2z - 1 = 0 \text{ 或 } \pi_2: 9x + 7y - 10z = 0.$$

(4). 设所求的平面方程为

$$\pi_{\lambda, \mu}(s, t): \begin{cases} x = 1 + s\lambda \\ y = 2 + 2t + 3s\mu \\ z = -2 - 3t + 2s\mu \end{cases}.$$

那么平面 $\pi_{\lambda, \mu}$ 的法向量是  $\vec{n}_{\lambda, \mu} = (0, 2, -3) \times (\lambda, 3\mu, 2\mu) = (13\mu, -3\lambda, -2\lambda)$ .

由题意知

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= \left| (2 - 1, 2 - 2, 2 - (-2)) \cdot \frac{\vec{n}_{\lambda, \mu}}{|\vec{n}_{\lambda, \mu}|} \right| \\ &= \left| (1, 0, 4) \cdot \frac{(13\mu, -3\lambda, -2\lambda)}{\sqrt{169\mu^2 + 13\lambda^2}} \right| \\ &= \frac{|13\mu - 8\lambda|}{\sqrt{169\mu^2 + 13\lambda^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

解得

$$\frac{\mu}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{39}, \text{ 或 } -\frac{6}{13}.$$

那么所求的平面的方程为

$$\pi_1 : \begin{cases} x = 1 + 39s \\ y = 2 + 2t + 6s \\ z = -2 - 3t + 4s \end{cases} \quad \text{且} \quad \pi_2 : \begin{cases} x = 1 - 13s \\ y = 2 + 2t + 18s \\ z = -2 - 3t + 12s \end{cases},$$

即,

$$\pi_1 : -2x + 9y + 6z = 4 \quad \text{或} \quad \pi_2 : 6x + 3y + 2z = 8.$$

3. 解. 设所求的平面方程为

$$\pi : \lambda(2x + y - 2) + \mu z = 0.$$

即

$$2\lambda x + \lambda y + \mu z - 2\lambda = 0.$$

因为它在坐标轴上的截距分别为:  $1, 2$  和  $\frac{2\lambda}{\mu}$ , 那么依题意

$$2 = \left| \frac{1}{6} \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{2\lambda}{\mu} \right|.$$

解得

$$\lambda = 3\mu \quad \text{或} \quad \lambda = -3\mu.$$

则所求的平面方程为

$$\pi_1 : 6x + 3y + z - 6 = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \pi_2 : 6x + 3y - z - 6 = 0.$$