#### 第8章 b: 平面及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

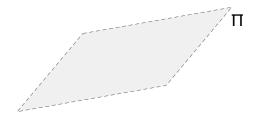
2016-2017 **学年** II



#### 提要

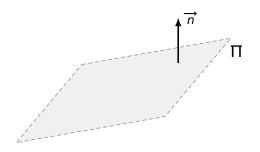
- 平面的法向量
- 平面方程
- 平面夹角
- 点到平面的距离





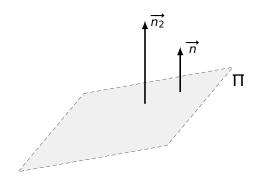
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。





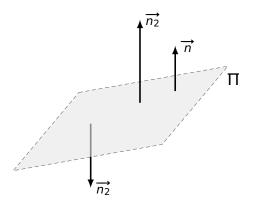
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。如: $\overrightarrow{n}$ ,





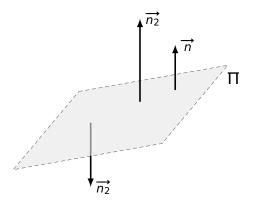
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。如: $\overrightarrow{n}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_1}$ ,





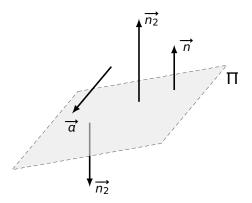
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量 。如:  $\overrightarrow{n}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_1}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_2}$ 





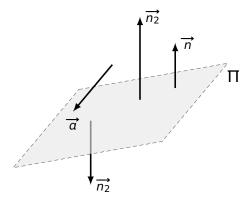
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量 。如: $\overrightarrow{n}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_1}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_2}$  注 1 任意两个法向量是平行的。





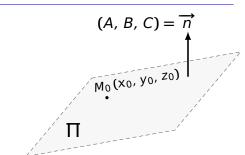
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量 。如: $\overrightarrow{n}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_1}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_2}$  注 1 任意两个法向量是平行的。



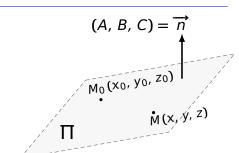


定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。如:  $\overrightarrow{n}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_1}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n_2}$ 

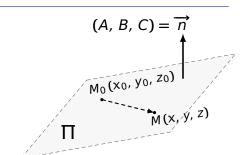
注 1 任意两个法向量是平行的。



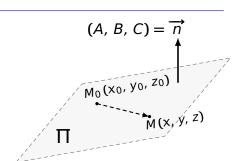
 $M \in \Pi$ 



 $M \in \Pi$ 



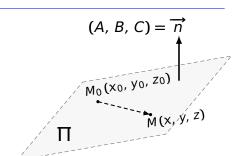
 $M \in \Pi$   $\overrightarrow{M_0 M} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$ 

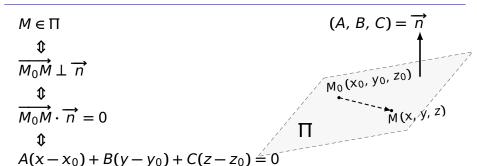


$$M \in \Pi$$

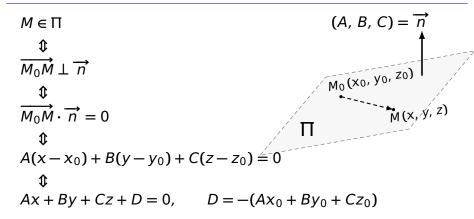
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = 0$$

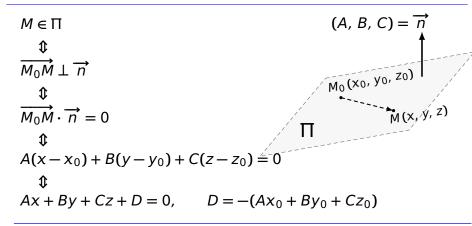












注 计算法向量  $\overrightarrow{n}$  的通常方法:



$$M \in \Pi$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$M_0 M \perp \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

$$M_0 M \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = 0$$

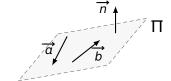
$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0, \quad D = -(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0)$$

注 计算法向量  $\overrightarrow{n}$  的通常方法:





$$M \in \Pi$$

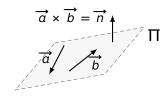
$$\downarrow \\
M_0 M \perp \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\downarrow \\
M_0 M \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = 0$$

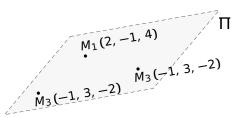
$$\downarrow \\
A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0$$

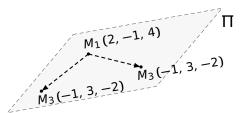
$$\downarrow \\
Ax + By + Cz + D = 0, \quad D = -(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0)$$

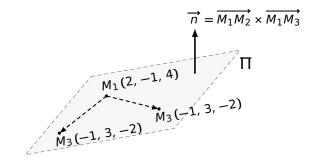
注 计算法向量  $\overrightarrow{n}$  的通常方法:



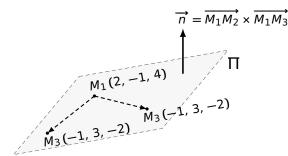




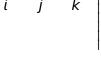


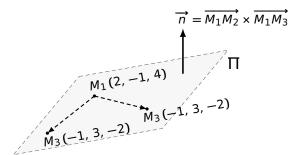


例 设平面 Ⅱ 过点  $M_1(2,-1,4),$  $M_2(-1, 3, -2),$  $M_3(0, 2, 3),$ 求 ∏ 方程。

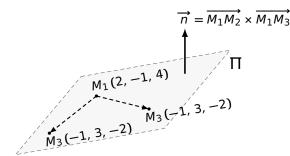


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

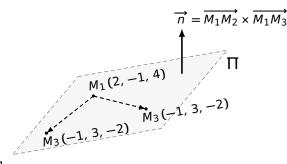




$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$



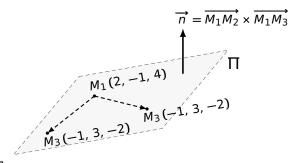
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

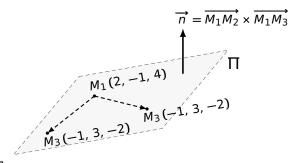
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





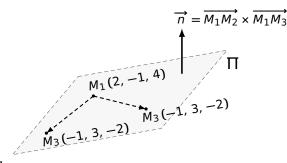
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





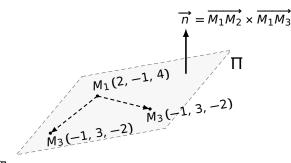
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} & & \overrightarrow$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$

例 设平面 
$$\Pi$$
 过点  $M_1(2,-1,4)$ ,  $M_2(-1,3,-2)$ ,  $M_3(0,2,3)$ , 求  $\Pi$  方程。

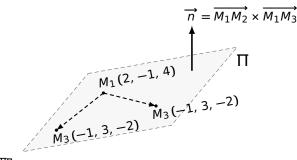


解 1. 求一个法问量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 14 \overrightarrow{i} + 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$



$$M_1(2,-1,4),$$
  
 $M_2(-1,3,-2),$   
 $M_3(0,2,3),$   
求  $\Pi$  方程。



解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

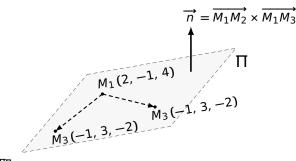
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 14 \overrightarrow{i} + 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

2. 平面方程:

$$14(x-0) + 9(y-2) - (z-3) = 0$$



例 设平面 Ⅱ 过点



解 1 求一个法向量: 取

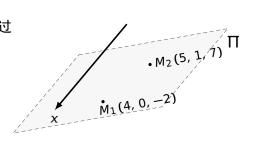
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 14 \overrightarrow{i} + 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

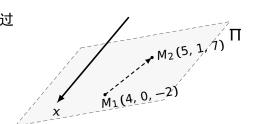
2. 平面方程:

$$14(x-0) + 9(y-2) - (z-3) = 0 \Rightarrow 14x + 9y - z - 15 = 0$$

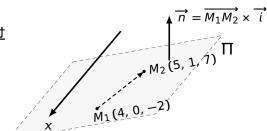
例 设平面  $\Pi \parallel x$  轴,且过  $M_1$  (4, 0, -2),  $M_2$  (5, 1, 7), 求  $\Pi$  方程。



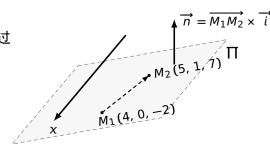
例 设平面  $\Pi \parallel x$  轴,且过  $M_1(4,0,-2)$ ,  $M_2(5,1,7)$ , 求  $\Pi$  方程。



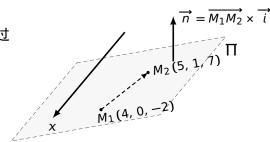
例 设平面  $\Pi \parallel x$  轴,且过  $M_1(4,0,-2)$ ,  $M_2(5,1,7)$ , 求  $\Pi$  方程。



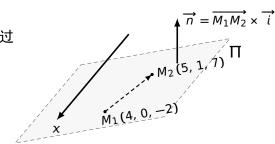
例 设平面  $\Pi \parallel x$  轴,且过  $M_1$  (4, 0, -2),  $M_2$  (5, 1, 7), 求  $\Pi$  方程。



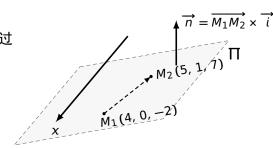
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ & & \end{vmatrix}$$



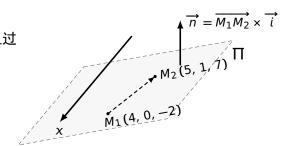
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$



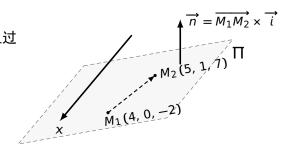
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} |\overrightarrow{i} - | & |\overrightarrow{j} + | & |\overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

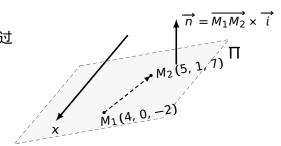


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

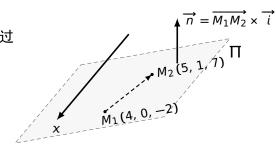


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





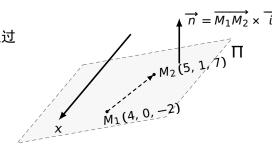
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$



例 设平面 
$$\Pi \parallel x$$
 轴,且过  $M_1$  (4, 0, -2),  $M_2$  (5, 1, 7), 求  $\Pi$  方程。



#### 解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

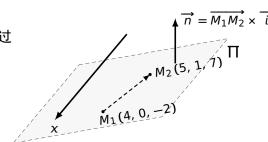
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-4)+9(y-0)-(z+2)=0$$



例 设平面 
$$\Pi \parallel x$$
 轴,且过  $M_1$  (4, 0, -2),  $M_2$  (5, 1, 7), 求  $\Pi$  方程。



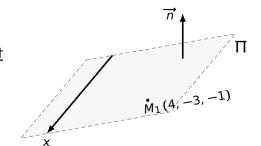
#### 解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

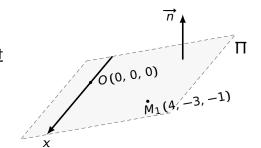
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

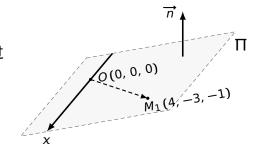
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

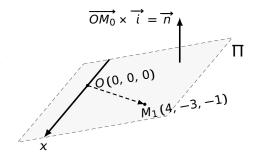
#### 2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-4)+9(y-0)-(z+2)=0 \Rightarrow 9y-z-2=0$$

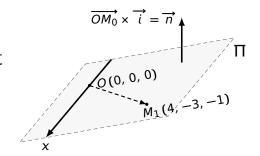






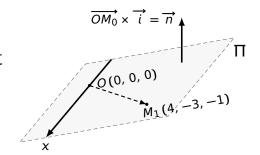


例 设平面  $\Pi$  包含 x 轴,且过  $M_0(4, -3, -1),$ 求Ⅱ方程。



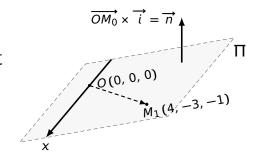
1. 求一个法向量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





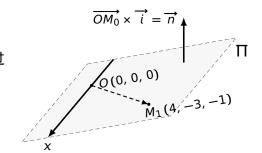
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$





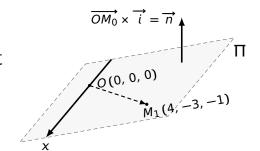
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$





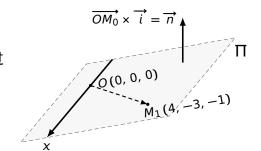
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$





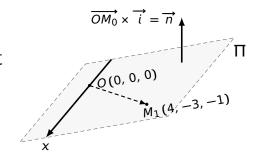
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$



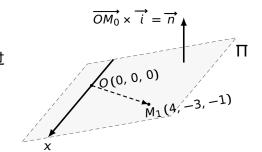


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{k}$$

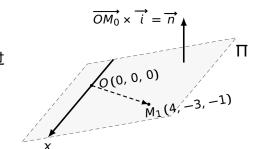


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k}$$





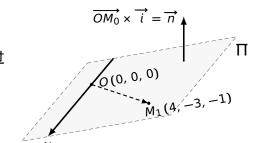
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k}$$

#### 2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-0)-1\cdot(y-0)+3(z-0)=0$$





解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

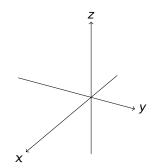
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k}$$

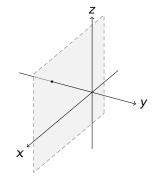
2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-0)-1\cdot(y-0)+3(z-0)=0 \Rightarrow y-3z=0$$

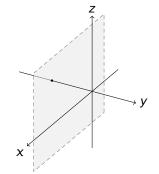


第 8 章 b: 平面及其方程



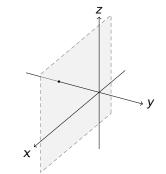


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取  $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$ 



- 解 1. 求一个法向量: 取  $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$
- 2. 平面方程:

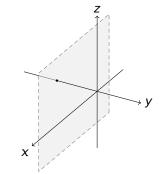
$$0(x-2)+1\cdot(y+5)+0(z-3)=0$$



- 解 1. 求一个法向量: 取  $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$
- 2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$

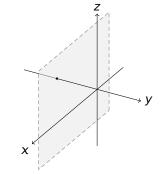


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取 
$$\overrightarrow{n}$$
 = (0, 1, 0)

2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 0 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

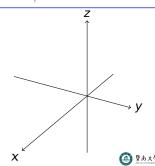
- 解 1 求一个法向量: 取  $\overrightarrow{n}$  = (0, 1, 0)
- 2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$

x x

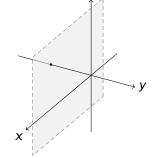
例 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 0 平行于哪个 坐标轴?



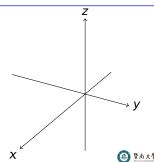
- 解 1 求一个法向量: 取  $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$
- 2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



解平行于 z 轴。

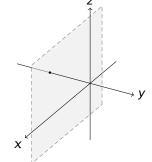


解 1 求一个法向量: 取 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

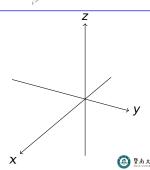
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 0 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解平行于 z 轴。

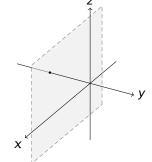
这是因为:  $\Pi$  的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0), 与 Z 轴垂直



- 解 1 求一个法向量: 取  $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$
- 2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

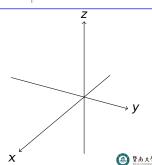
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 0 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解平行于 z 轴。

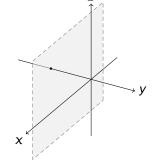
这是因为:  $\Pi$  的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0), 与 z 轴垂直  $((A, B, 0) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0)$ 



- 解 1 求一个法向量: 取  $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$
- 2. 平面方程:

$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

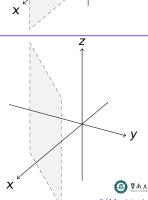
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



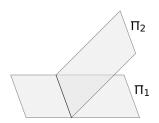
例 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 0 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

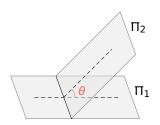
解平行于 z 轴。

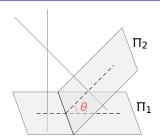
这是因为:  $\Pi$  的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0), 与 z 轴垂直  $((A, B, 0) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0)$ 

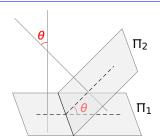


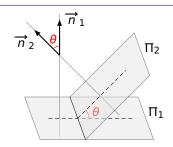
# 平面夹角



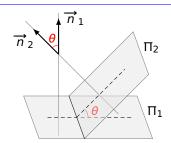




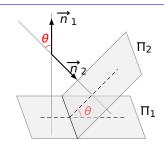




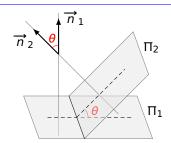
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



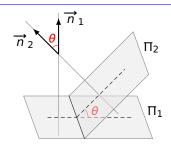
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



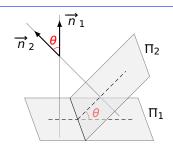
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



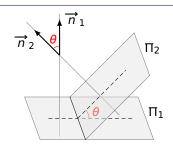
$$\cos\theta = \left|\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2})\right)\right|$$



$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$

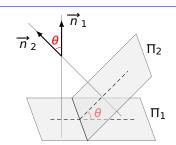


$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$



例 求平面 x-y+2z-6=0 和 2x+y+z-5=0 的夹角

$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$



例 求平面 
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和  $2x+y+z-5=0$  的夹角

$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = ($$

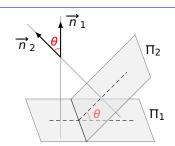
), 
$$\overrightarrow{n_2} = ($$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|}$$

$$\theta =$$



$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$



例 求平面 
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和  $2x+y+z-5=0$  的夹角

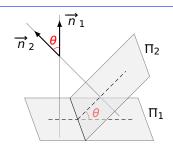
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \quad \overrightarrow{n_2} = ($$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|}$$

$$\theta =$$



$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$



例 求平面 
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和  $2x+y+z-5=0$  的夹角

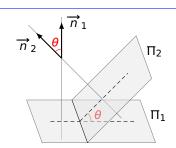
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|}$$

$$\theta =$$



$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$



例 求平面 x-y+2z-6=0 和 2x+y+z-5=0 的夹角

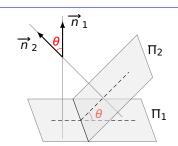
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} = \frac{|1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}}$$

$$\theta =$$



$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$



例 求平面 x-y+2z-6=0 和 2x+y+z-5=0 的夹角

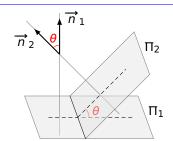
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} = \frac{|1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta =$$



$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$

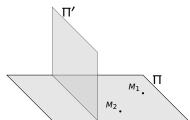


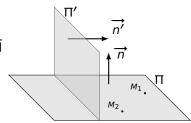
例 求平面 
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和  $2x+y+z-5=0$  的夹角

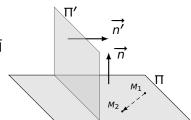
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

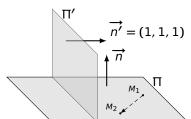
$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} = \frac{|1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

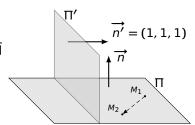








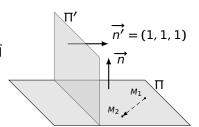




$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



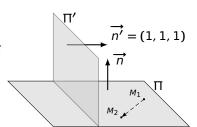
 $\frac{\mathsf{M}}{\mathsf{M}_1}$  设平面  $\Pi$  过点  $M_1(1,1,1), M_2(0,1,-1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x+y+z=0$  垂直,求  $\Pi$  方程。



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} |\overrightarrow{i} - | & |\overrightarrow{j} + | & |\overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

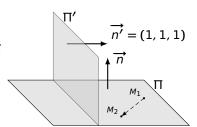
 $\frac{\mathsf{M}}{\mathsf{M}_1}$  设平面  $\Pi$  过点  $M_1(1,1,1), M_2(0,1,-1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x+y+z=0$  垂直,求  $\Pi$  方程。



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

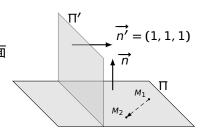


 $\frac{\mathsf{M}}{\mathsf{M}_1}$  设平面  $\Pi$  过点  $M_1(1,1,1), M_2(0,1,-1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x+y+z=0$  垂直,求  $\Pi$  方程。



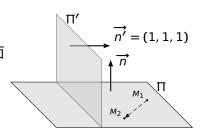
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$



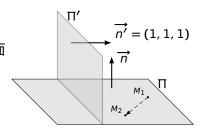


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 2 \overrightarrow{i} - \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$



例 设平面 Ⅱ 过点

 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$  垂直,求  $\Pi$  方程。



#### 解 1 求一个法向量:

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 2 \overrightarrow{i} - \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

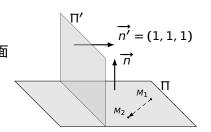
#### 2. 平面方程:

$$2(x-1)-1\cdot(y-1)+1\cdot(z-1)=0$$



例 设平面 Ⅱ 过点

 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$  垂直,求  $\Pi$  方程。



#### 解 1. 求一个法向量:

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

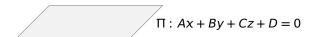
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 2 \overrightarrow{i} - \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

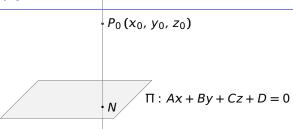
#### 2. 平面方程:

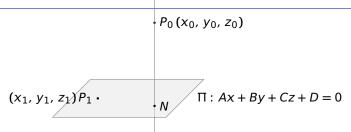
$$2(x-1)-1\cdot(y-1)+1\cdot(z-1)=0 \Rightarrow 2x-y-z=0$$

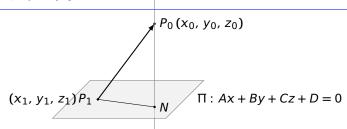


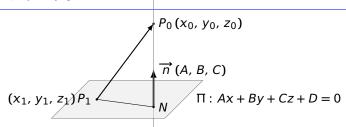
 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

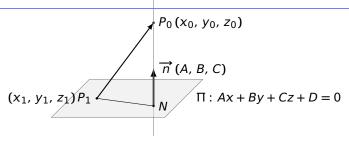




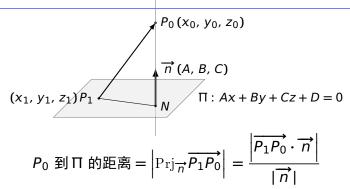


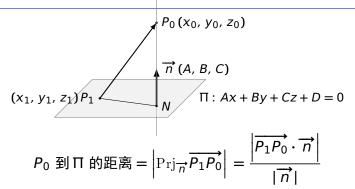






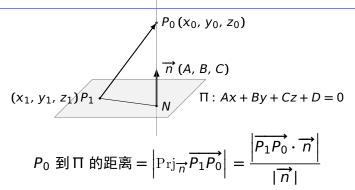
$$P_0$$
 到  $\Pi$  的距离 =  $\left| \Pr_{\overrightarrow{I}} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \right|$ 





例 求点  $P_0(2, 1, 1)$  到平面  $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

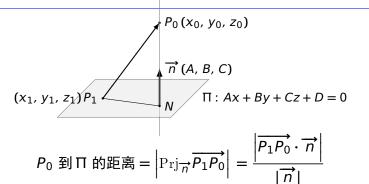




例 求点  $P_0(2, 1, 1)$  到平面  $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

解取P<sub>1</sub>(1,0,0),则





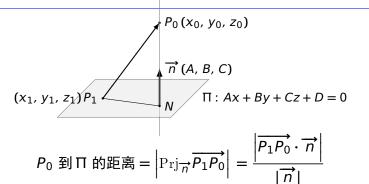
例 求点 
$$P_0(2, 1, 1)$$
 到平面  $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

例 永点 
$$P_0(2, 1, 1)$$
 到平面  $\Pi: X + Y - Z = 1$  的距离。

解取 $P_1(1,0,0)$ ,则 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}=($  ),  $\overrightarrow{n}=($ 

$$P_0$$
 到  $\Pi$  的距离 = 
$$\frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{n}\right|}$$





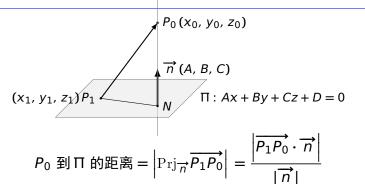
例 求点 
$$P_0(2, 1, 1)$$
 到平面  $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

例 求点 
$$P_0(2, 1, 1)$$
 到半面  $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

解取 $P_1(1,0,0)$ ,则 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}=(1,1,1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n}=($ 

$$P_0$$
 到  $\Pi$  的距离 =  $\frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\cdot\overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1}\right|}$ 



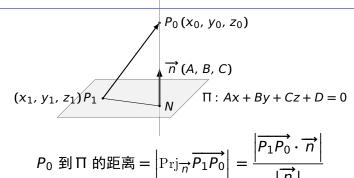


例 求点 
$$P_0(2, 1, 1)$$
 到平面 Π:  $x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

解取
$$P_1(1, 0, 0)$$
,则 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n} = (1, 1, -1)$ 

$$P_0$$
 到  $\Pi$  的距离 = 
$$\frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\cdot\overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{n}\right|}$$



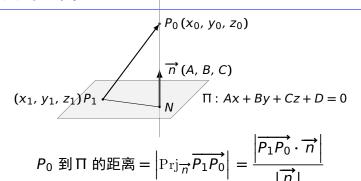


例 求点 
$$P_0$$
 (2, 1, 1) 到平面 Π:  $x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

解 取 
$$P_1(1, 0, 0)$$
,则  $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n} = (1, 1, -1)$ 

$$P_0 到 \Pi 的距离 = \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{n}\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$





例 求点 
$$P_0(2, 1, 1)$$
 到平面  $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

解 取 
$$P_1(1, 0, 0)$$
,则  $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n} = (1, 1, -1)$ 

$$P_0 到 \Pi 的距离 = \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{n}\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$



