第8章b: 平面及其方程

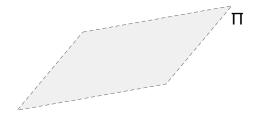
数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 学年 II



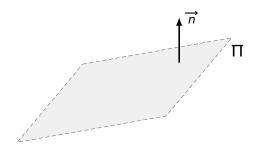
提要

- 平面的法向量
- 平面方程
- 平面夹角
- 点到平面的距离



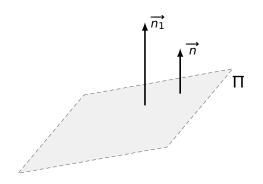
定义垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。





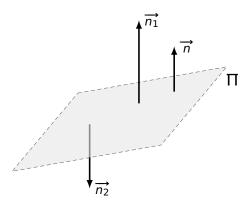
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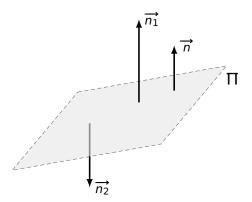
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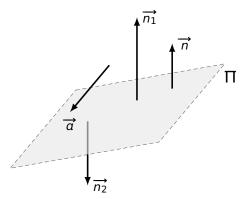
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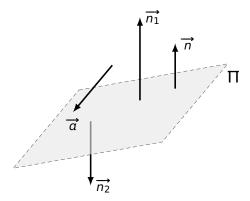
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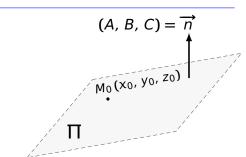


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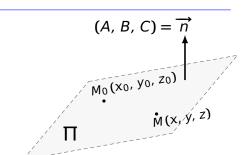
注1任意两个法向量是平行的。

$$\stackrel{}{\cancel{1}} \stackrel{}{\cancel{2}} \stackrel{}{\overrightarrow{a}} \parallel \Pi \iff \overrightarrow{a} \perp \overline{n}$$

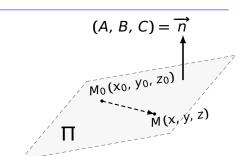




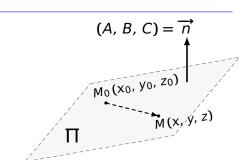
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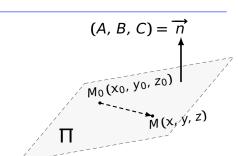
 $M \in \Pi$ $\downarrow \uparrow$ $M_0 M \perp \overrightarrow{n}$

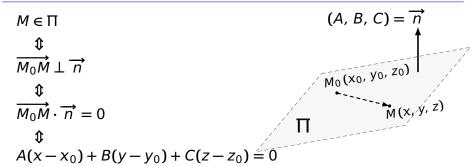


$$M \in \Pi$$

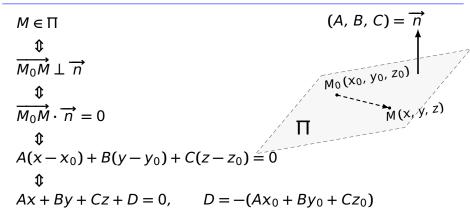
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$$

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











$$M \in \Pi$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

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

注 计算法向量 \overrightarrow{n} 的通常方法:



$$M \in \Pi$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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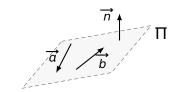
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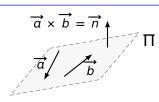
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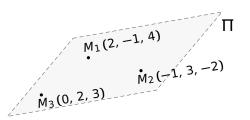
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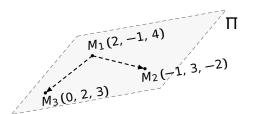
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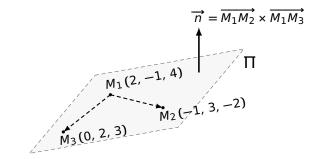
注 计算法向量 \overrightarrow{n} 的通常方法:

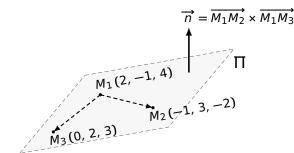






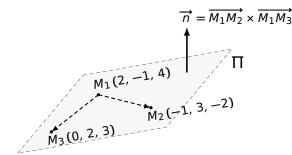




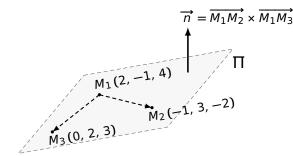


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} =$$



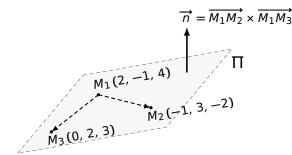


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$



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

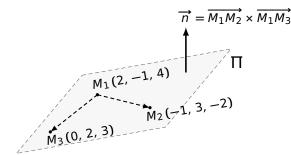




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$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$

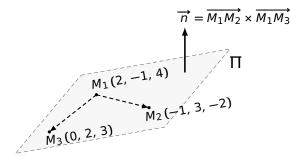




解1. 泉一个法同重: 取
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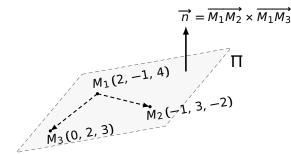
例 设平面 Ⅱ 过点 $M_1(2,-1,4),$ $M_2(-1, 3, -2),$ $M_3(0, 2, 3),$ 求∏方程。



解 1. 來一个法问量: 取
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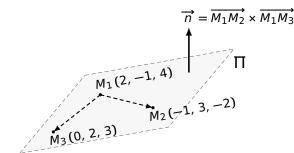




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例 设平面
$$\Pi$$
 过点 M_1 (2, -1 , 4), M_2 (-1 , 3, -2), M_3 (0, 2, 3), 求 Π 方程。



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

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例 设平面
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$$M_1(2,-1,4),$$

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求 Π 方程。

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3}$$

$$M_1(2, -1, 4)$$

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2. 平面方程:

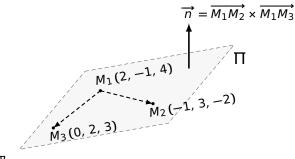
$$14(x-0) + 9(y-2) - (z-3) = 0$$



例 设平面 Π 过点 M_1 (2, -1, 4),

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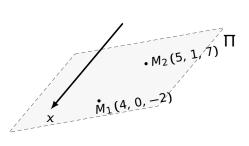


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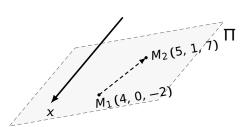
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 14 \overrightarrow{i} + 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

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

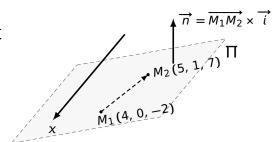
例 设平面 $\Pi \parallel x$ 轴,且过 M_1 (4, 0, -2), M_2 (5, 1, 7), 求 Π 方程。



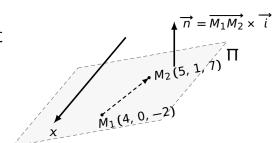
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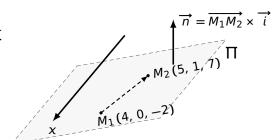
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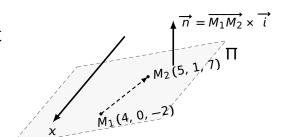


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

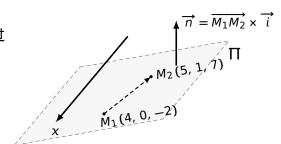


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

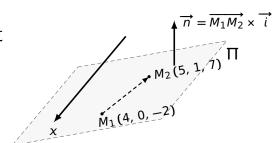




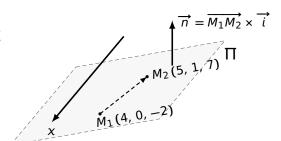
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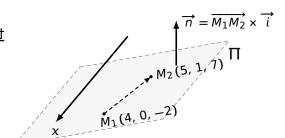
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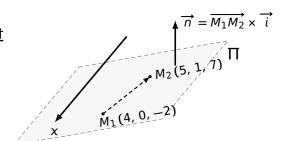
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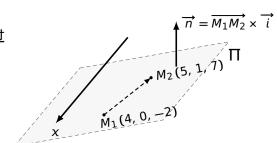
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解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

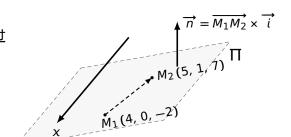
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2. 平面方程:

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





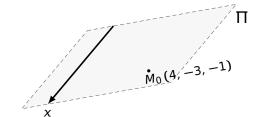
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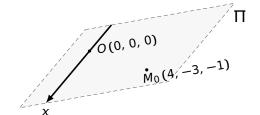
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

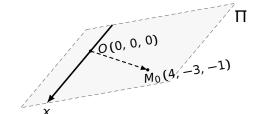
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

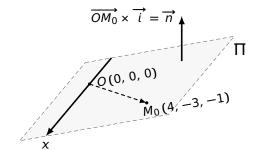
2. 平面方程

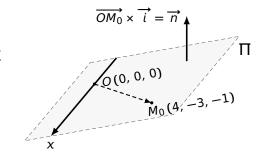
$$0(x-4) + 9(y-0) - (z+2) = 0 \Rightarrow 9y-z-2 = 0$$





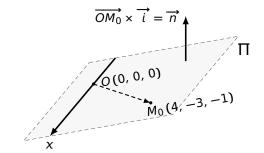






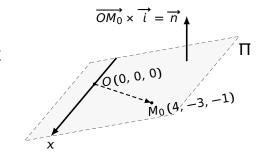
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





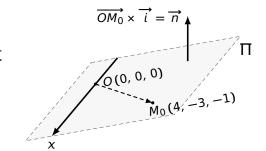
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$





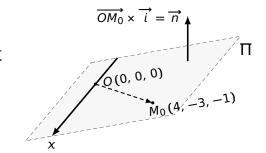
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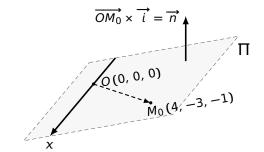
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$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$





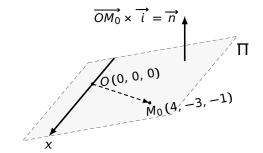
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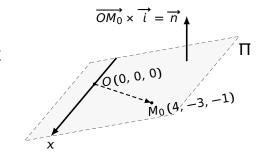
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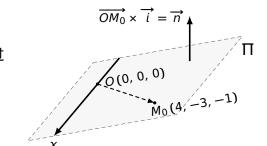
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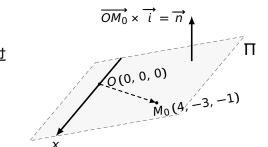
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2. 平面方程:

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



第8章 b: 平面及其方程



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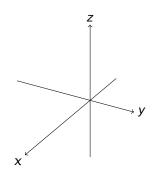
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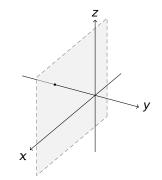
2. 平面方程:

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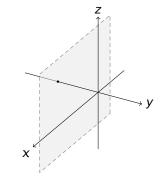
⚠ 整而大

第8章 b: 平面及其方程





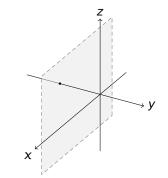
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$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$

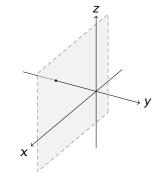


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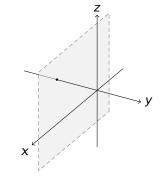


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例 问平面 Π : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

例 设平面 Π 平行于 *xoz* 坐标面,且过 (2, −5, 3),求平面 Π 方程。

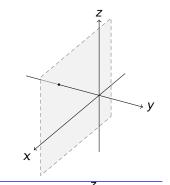
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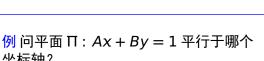
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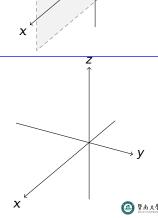
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解平行于 z 轴。

坐标轴?



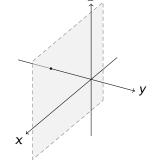
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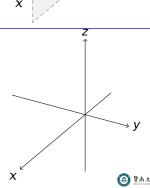
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这是因为: Π 的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0),与 z 轴垂直



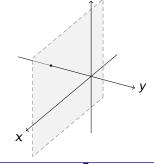
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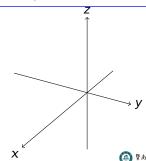
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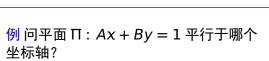
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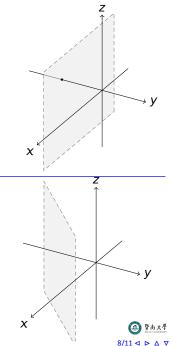
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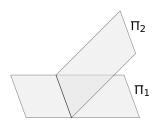


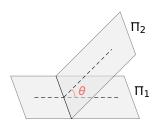
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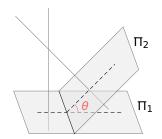
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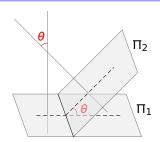


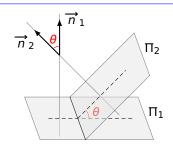
平面夹角



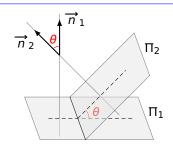




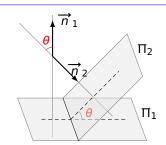




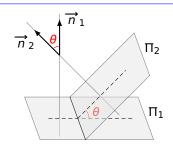
$$\cos\theta = \cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1}, \, \overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



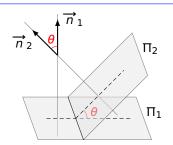
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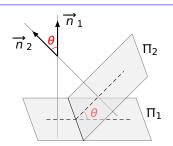
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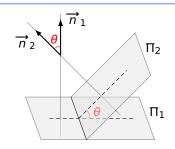
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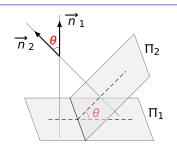


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例 求平面 x-y+2z-6=0 和 2x+y+z-5=0 的夹角

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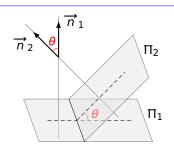
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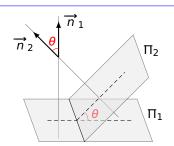
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = ($$

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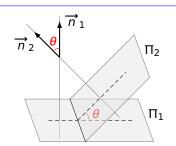
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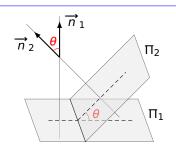
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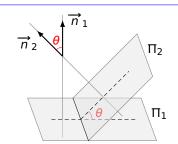
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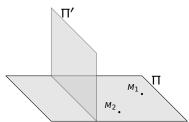
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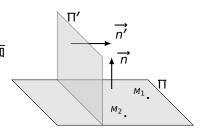
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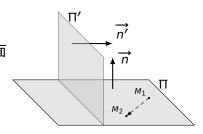
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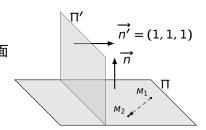
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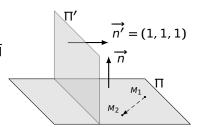
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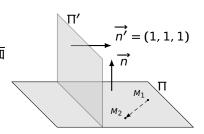
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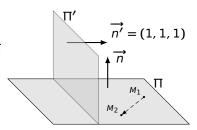
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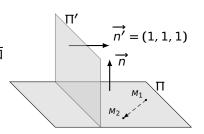


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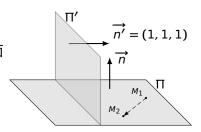
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$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



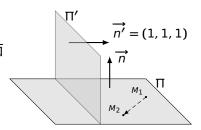
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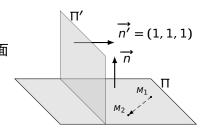
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$$M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$$
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解 1. 求一个法向量:

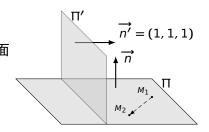
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2. 平面方程:

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



$$M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$$
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解 1. 求一个法向量:

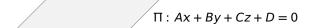
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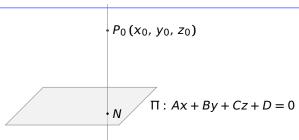
2. 平面方程:

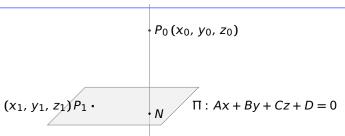
$$2(x-1)-1\cdot(y-1)-1\cdot(z-1)=0 \Rightarrow 2x-y-z=0$$

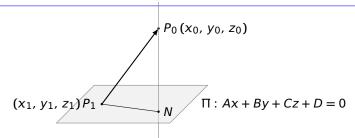


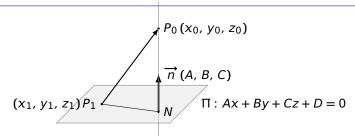
•
$$P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

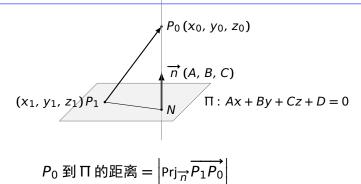


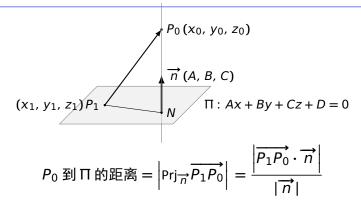


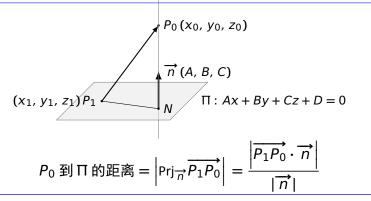






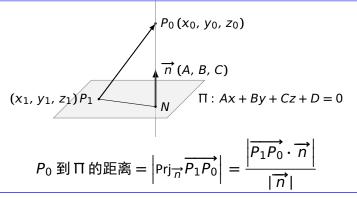






例 求点 $P_0(2, 1, 1)$ 到平面 Π: x + y - z = 1 的距离。

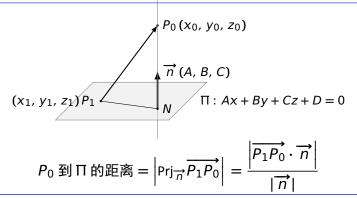




例 求点 $P_0(2, 1, 1)$ 到平面 Π: x + y - z = 1 的距离。

解取P1(1,0,0),则

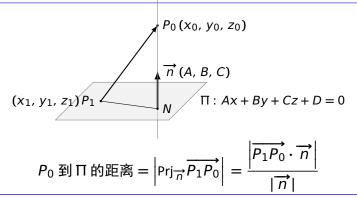




例 求点 P_0 (2, 1, 1) 到平面 Π: x + y - z = 1 的距离。

解取
$$P_1(1,0,0)$$
,则 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = ($), $\overrightarrow{n} = ($)
$$P_0 到 \Pi 的距离 = \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\right|}$$



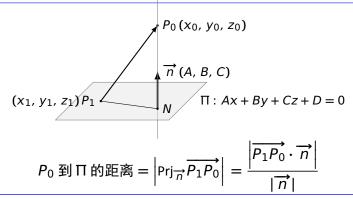


例 求点
$$P_0(2, 1, 1)$$
 到平面 $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$ 的距离。

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

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



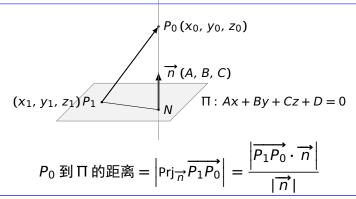


例 求点
$$P_0$$
 (2, 1, 1) 到平面 Π: $x + y - z = 1$ 的距离。

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

$$P_0 到 \Pi 的距离 = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{p_1} \right|}$$



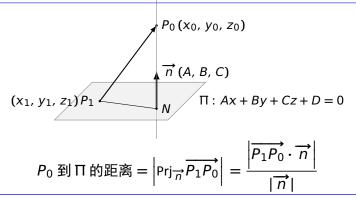


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$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{n}\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$





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

$$\mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} P_1(1, 0, 0), \ \mathbb{R} \overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = (1, 1, 1), \qquad \overrightarrow{n} = (1, 1, -1)$$

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

