第8章c:空间直线及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

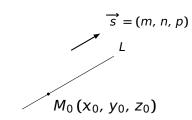
2019-2020 学年 II

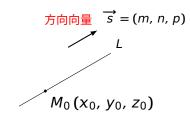
Outline



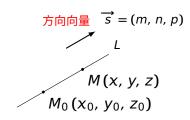
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

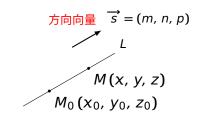




$$M \in L$$



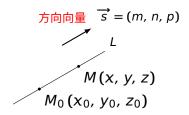
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M \in L \\
\Leftrightarrow & \overrightarrow{M_0 M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}
\end{array}$$



$$M \in L$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 ∃t ∈ ℝ, 使得 $\overrightarrow{M_0M} = t\overrightarrow{s}$





$$M \in L$$
 方向向量 $\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \oplus (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$ $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$M \in L$$
 $\Rightarrow M_0 M \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$
 $\Rightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \text{使得} \ \overrightarrow{M_0 M} = t \overrightarrow{s}$
 $\Rightarrow (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$
 $\Rightarrow (x - x_0 = tm)$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - x_0 = tm \\ y - y_0 = tn \\ z - z_0 = tp \end{cases}$

$$M \in L$$
 $\Rightarrow M_0 M \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$
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 $\Rightarrow (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - x_0 = tm \\ y - y_0 = tn \\ z - z_0 = tp \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$



$$M \in L$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \notin \overrightarrow{M_0M} = t\overrightarrow{s}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0) = t(m, n, p)$$

方向向量
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

$$L$$

$$M(x, y, z)$$

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$M \in L$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$$

⇔
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$$
, $\notin \overrightarrow{M_0M} = t\overrightarrow{s}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0) = t(m, n, p)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_0}}{m} = \frac{\sqrt{y_0}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{y_0}}{p}$$

方向向量
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

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$$M \in L$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$$

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 $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \notin \overrightarrow{M_0M} = t\overrightarrow{s}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0) = t(m, n, p)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x \times x_0}{m} = \frac{y \times y_0}{n} = \frac{z \times z_0}{p}$$

方向向量
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

$$M(x, y, z)$$

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

注1 若
$$m = 0$$
,则 $\frac{x-x_0}{0} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$ 表示



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方向向量
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$$x = x_0$$
 且

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方向向量
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方向向量
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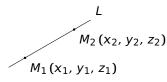
$$M(x, y, z)$$
 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

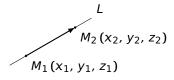
注1 若
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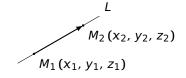
$$x = x_0$$
 \exists $\frac{y - y_0}{p} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$

注2 一般地,点向式用作表示,参数式用作具体计算



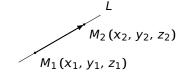






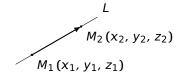
解取方向向量为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} = (, , ,$$



解取方向向量为

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解取方向向量为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

所以直线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
L \\
M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) \\
M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)
\end{array}$$

解 取方向向量为

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

所以直线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$$

或等价地,

$$\frac{x-x_2}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_2}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{z-z_2}{z_2-z_1}$$







 M_0 \mathbf{M} 设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则

$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \Rightarrow$$

 $M \in L \Rightarrow$

线的方程.

M₀

 \mathbf{H} 设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则

$$M \in L \implies \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$

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M₀

 \mathbf{M} 设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则

$$M \in L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = -1 + 3t \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$

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M₀

 \mathbf{H} 设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则

$$M \in L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = -1 + 3t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 1 + 2t \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$

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线的方程.

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 M_0 M

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= $(-3 + 3t)$ (2t) $(-t - 3)$

M₀ M

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$$= (-3 + 3t) \cdot 3 + (2t) \cdot 2 + (-t - 3) \cdot (-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $t = 3/7$

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 $\Rightarrow t = 3/7$

所以交点 $M = (\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7})$,

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所以交点
$$M = (\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7})$$
 , 方向向量 $\overrightarrow{M_0 M} = -\frac{6}{7}(2, -1, 4)$,

例 2 求过点 $M_0(2, 1, 3)$ 且与直线 $L: \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{-1}$ 垂直相交的直线的方程.

$$M \in L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = -1 + 3t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 1 + 2t \\ z = z_0 + tp = -t \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \overrightarrow{M_0M} \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$

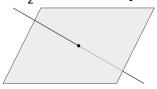
$$= (-3 + 3t) \cdot 3 + (2t) \cdot 2 + (-t - 3) \cdot (-1)$$

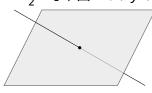
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所以交点
$$M = (\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7})$$
 , 方向向量 $\overrightarrow{M_0M} = -\frac{6}{7}(2, -1, 4)$,

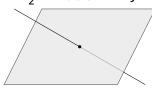
直线方程为
$$\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{4}$$
.



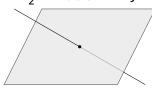




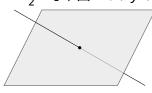
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



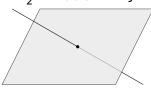
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 3 + t \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 3 + t \\ z = z_0 + tp = 4 + 2t \end{cases}$$



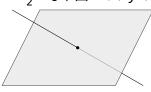
解 直线上点的坐标为

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 3 + t \\ z = z_0 + tp = 4 + 2t \end{cases}$$

代入平面方程,得:

$$2(2+t)+(3+t)+(4+2t)-6=0$$



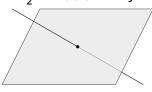


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代入平面方程,得:

$$2(2+t)+(3+t)+(4+2t)-6=0 \Rightarrow t=-1$$



解 直线上点的坐标为

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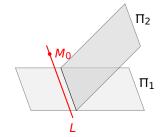
代入平面方程,得:

$$2(2+t)+(3+t)+(4+2t)-6=0 \Rightarrow t=-1$$

所以交点为 (1, 2, 2).

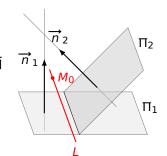


例 4 设直线 L 过点 M_0 (-3, 2, 5),且与两平面 x-4z=3 和 2x-y-5z=1 的交线平行,并 L 方程.



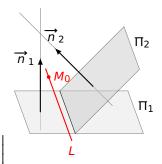


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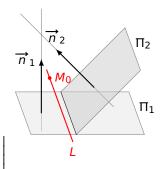




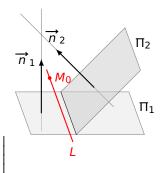
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$



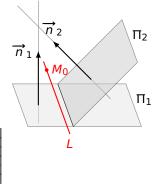
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$



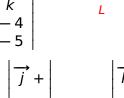
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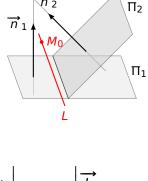
$$| \rightarrow | \rightarrow |$$

$$= \left| \overrightarrow{i} - \right| \left| \overrightarrow{j} + \right|$$



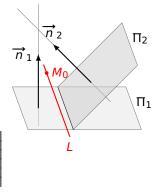
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$



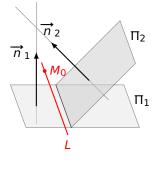


$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 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\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -$$



$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$



解 1. 取方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_{1} \times \overrightarrow{n}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} - 3 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

 Π_2

 Π_1

解 1. 取方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_{1} \times \overrightarrow{n}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

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 Π_2

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解 1. 取方向向量

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$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} - 3 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k} = (-4, -3, -1)$$

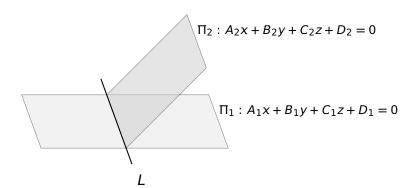
$$\frac{x+3}{-4} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{-1}$$

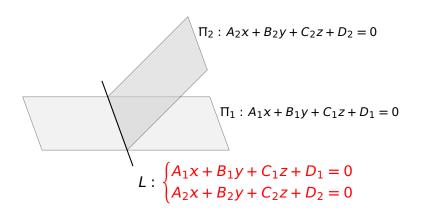


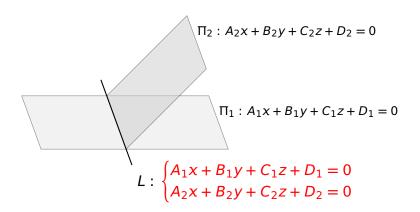
 Π_2

 Π_1



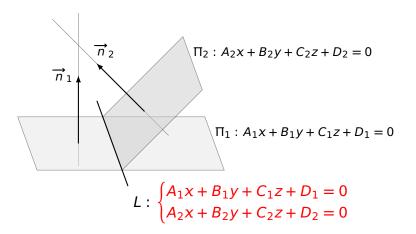






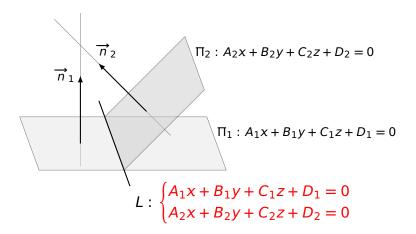
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 \overrightarrow{s} =





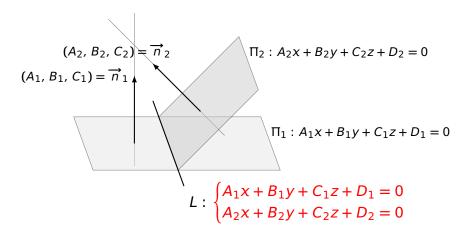
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 \overrightarrow{s} =





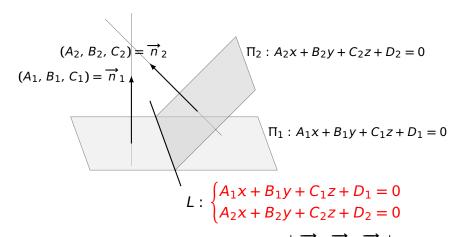
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2$





性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2$





性质
$$L$$
 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ A_1 & B_1 & C_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 \end{vmatrix}$



例 求直线 $\begin{cases} x-y+z=1 \\ 2x+y+z=4 \end{cases}$ 的一个方向向量,并求出点向式方程.

例 求直线
$$\begin{cases} x-y+z=1 \\ 2x+y+z=4 \end{cases}$$
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解 1. 取方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2$$

2. 求直线上一点.

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2. 求直线上一点.

解 1. 取方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 求直线上一点.

解 1. 取方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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例 求直线 $\begin{cases} x-y+z=1 \\ 2x+y+z=4 \end{cases}$ 的一个方向向量,并求出点向式方程.

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

2. 求直线上一点.

解 1. 取方向向量

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$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overline{k} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} 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2. 求直线上一点.

解 1. 取方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & | \overrightarrow{i} - | & 1 & 1 & | \overrightarrow{j} + | & 1 & -1 & | \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= -2\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k}$$

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2. 求直线上一点.

不妨取
$$x=0$$
 ⇒

解 1. 取方向向量

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$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & | \overrightarrow{i} - | & 1 & | \overrightarrow{j} + | & 1 & -1 & | \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & | & \overrightarrow{i} - | & 3 & \overrightarrow{k} = (-2, 1, 3)$$

2. 求直线上一点.

不妨取
$$x = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} -y + z = 1 \\ y + z = 4 \end{cases}$

解 1. 取方向向量

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$$= -2\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k} = (-2, 1, 3)$$

2. 求直线上一点.

不妨取
$$x = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} -y + z = 1 \\ y + z = 4 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2} \\ z = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$

解 1. 取方向向量

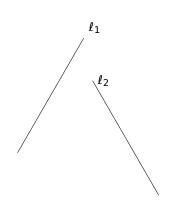
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
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2. 求直线上一点.

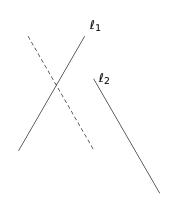
不妨取
$$x = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} -y + z = 1 \\ y + z = 4 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2} \\ z = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$

式:
$$\frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y - \frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{z - \frac{5}{2}}{3}$$



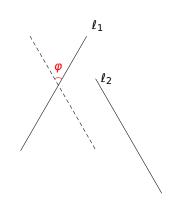




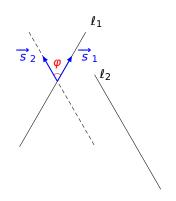




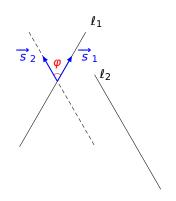
夹角 $\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$,且



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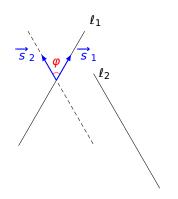
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,且
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$





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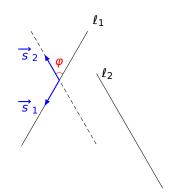
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$





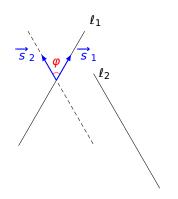
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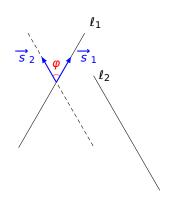
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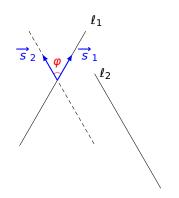
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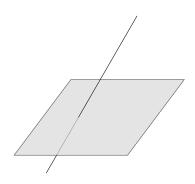


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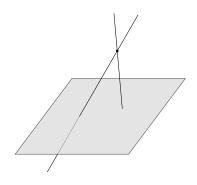
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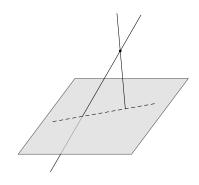






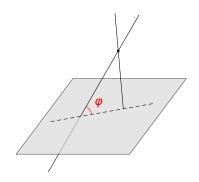




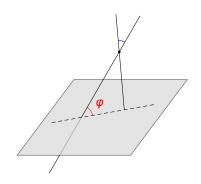




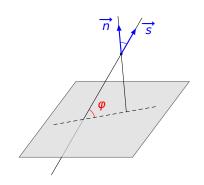
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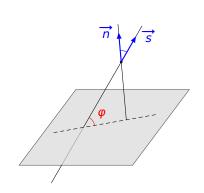
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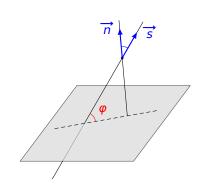


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$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
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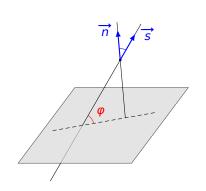




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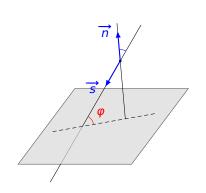


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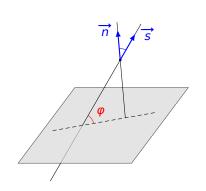


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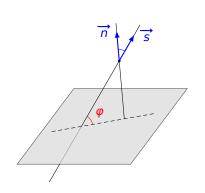


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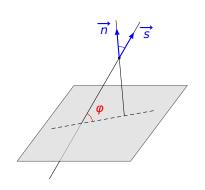
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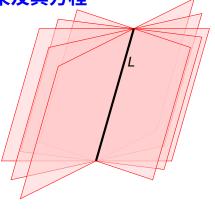


平面束及其方程



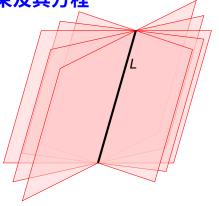






过定直线L的平面束

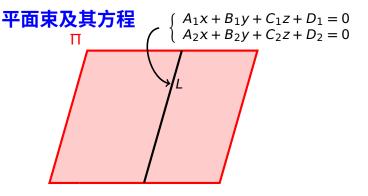
平面束及其方程



过定直线L的平面束

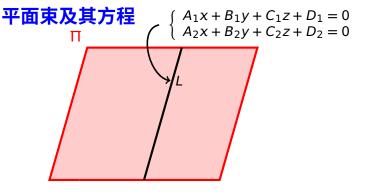
问题 给出平面束中的平面, 其方程的通式





过直线 L 的平面 Π 的方程是什么?



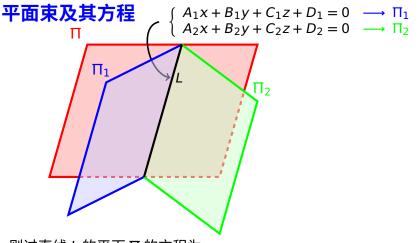


则过直线 L 的平面 Π 的方程为

$$\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$$

其中 λ , μ 为(不全为零的)待定的常数.

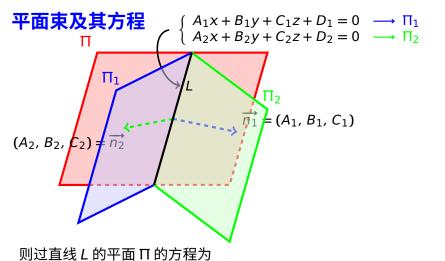




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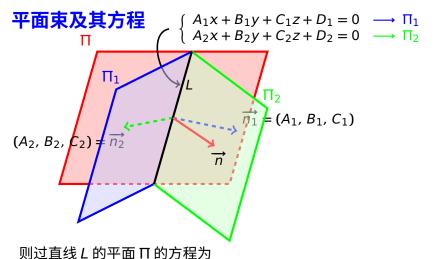
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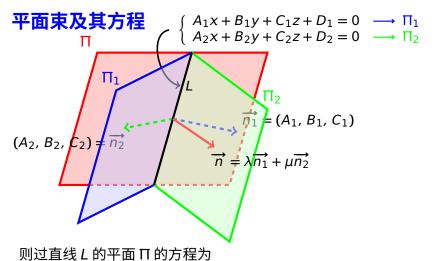
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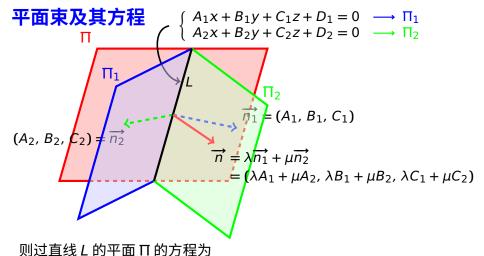
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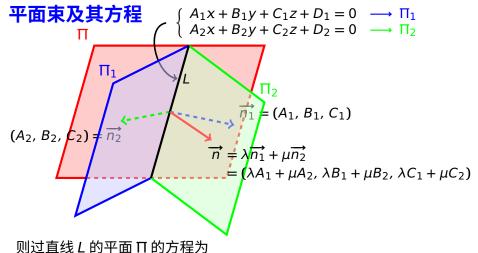
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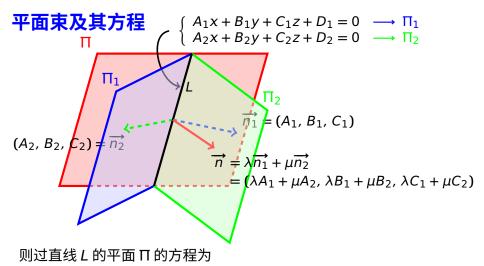




则这直线上的干面目的力性为

$$\lambda(A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1)+\mu(A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2)=0$$





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利用平面束方程



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 1. 过直线
$$\begin{cases} x-4z-3=0\\ 2y-z=0 \end{cases}$$
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2. 因为 M(1, 2, 3) 在平面上, 所以 (1, 2, 3) 满足平面方程:

$$\lambda(1-4\cdot 3-3) + \mu(2\cdot 2-3) = 0$$

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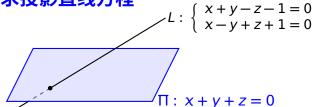
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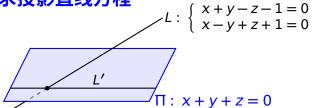
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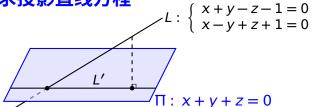
$$x + 28y - 18z - 3 = 0$$
.

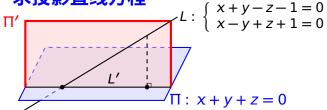






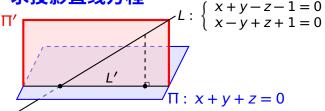






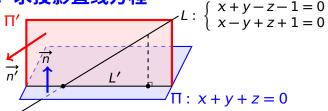
解:

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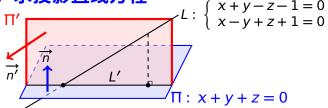
解:

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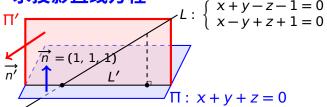


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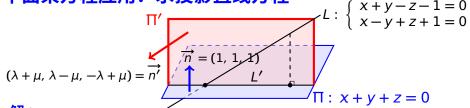


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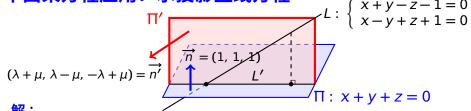


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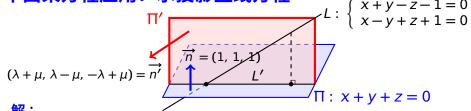




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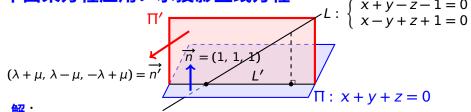


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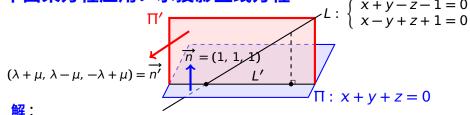


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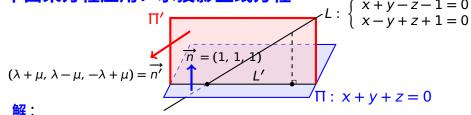
1. 记 Π' 为 L 和 L' 张成平面.由于 Π' 过 L,可设 Π' 方程为

⇒ Π' 的方程: y-z-1=0

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胖

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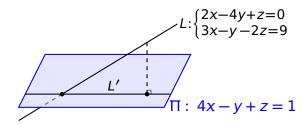
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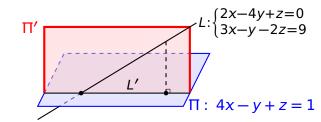
⇒
$$\Pi'$$
的方程: $y-z-1=0$

3. 投影直线
$$L'$$
 的方程是
$$\begin{cases} y-z-1=0\\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$$



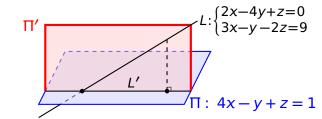




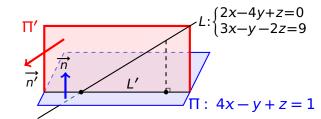


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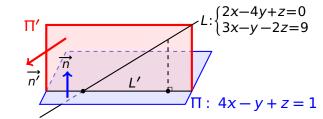




$$\lambda(2x-4y+z) + \mu(3x-y-2z-9) = 0$$
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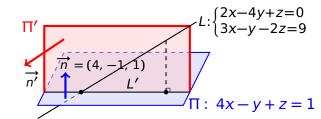


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$$\Pi'$$

$$(2\lambda + 3\mu, -4\lambda - \mu, \lambda - 2\mu) = n'$$

$$\Pi: 4x - y + z = 1$$

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$$\overrightarrow{n'} \perp \overrightarrow{n} \Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{n'} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

= $4 \cdot (2\lambda + 3\mu) + (-1) \cdot (-4\lambda - \mu) + 1 \cdot (\lambda - 2\mu)$

$$\Pi'$$

$$(2\lambda + 3\mu, -4\lambda - \mu, \lambda - 2\mu) = \Pi'$$

$$\Pi: 4x - y + z = 1$$

$$\lambda(2x-4y+z) + \mu(3x-y-2z-9) = 0$$
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⇒
$$\Pi'$$
的方程: $17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0$



) 2*x*-4*y*+*z*=0) 3*x*-*v* -2*z*=9 $(2\lambda + 3\mu, -4\lambda - \mu, \lambda - 2\mu) = \overrightarrow{n'}$: 4x - v + z = 1解:

1. 记 Π' 为 L 和 L' 张成平面.由于 Π' 过 L,可设 Π' 方程为 $\lambda(2x-4y+z)+\mu(3x-y-2z-9)=0$ (其中 λ,μ 待定)

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$$\overrightarrow{n'} \perp \overrightarrow{n} \Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{n'} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

= $4 \cdot (2\lambda + 3\mu) + (-1) \cdot (-4\lambda - \mu) + 1 \cdot (\lambda - 2\mu)$
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3. 投影直线
$$L'$$
 的方程是
$$\begin{cases} 17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$



