第8章b: 平面及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

2018-2019 学年 II

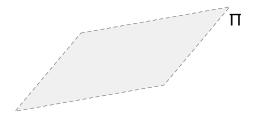




提要

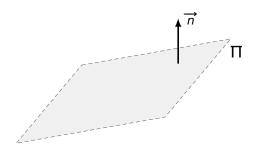
- 平面的法向量
- 平面方程
- 平面夹角
- 点到平面的距离





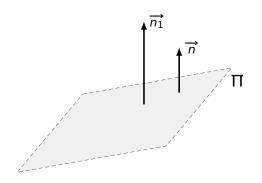
定义垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。





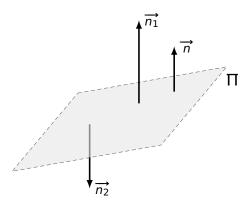
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。如: \overrightarrow{n} ,





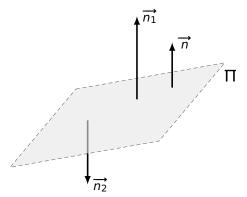
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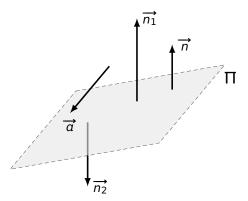


定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。如: \overrightarrow{n} , $\overrightarrow{n_1}$, $\overrightarrow{n_2}$



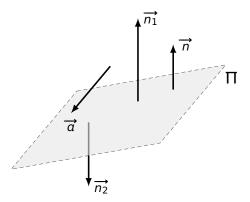


定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。如: \overrightarrow{n} , $\overrightarrow{n_1}$, $\overrightarrow{n_2}$ 注 1 任意两个法向量是平行的。



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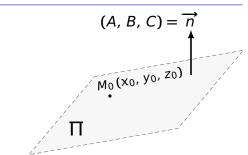
注1任意两个法向量是平行的。



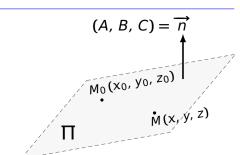
$$(A, B, C) = \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\downarrow$$

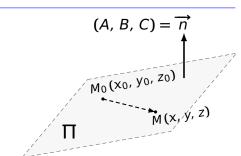
$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$



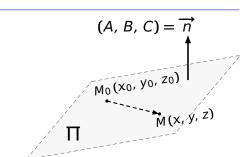








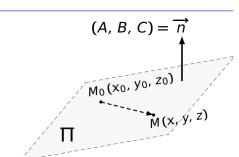
 $M \in \Pi$ $\downarrow \\
M_0 M \perp \overrightarrow{n}$

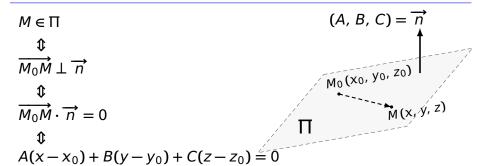


$$M \in \Pi$$

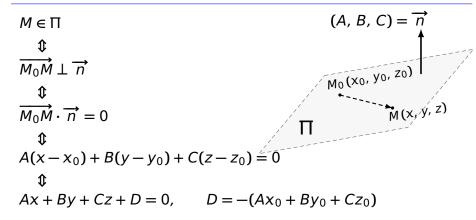
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$$

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











$$M \in \Pi$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

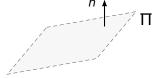
$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

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

注 计算法向量 \overrightarrow{n} 的通常方法:



$$M \in \Pi$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

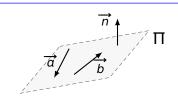
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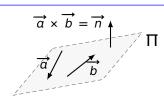
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$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

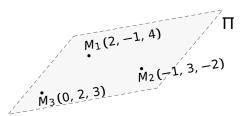
$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

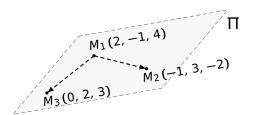
$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0, \quad D = -(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0)$$

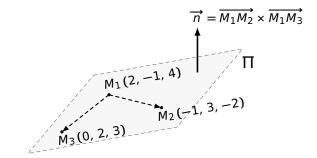
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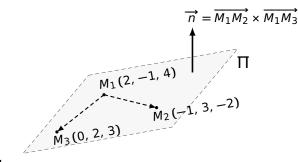




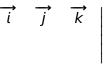


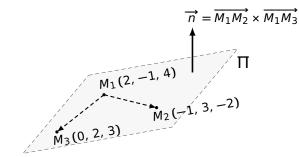






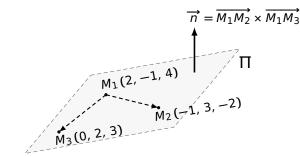
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} =$$





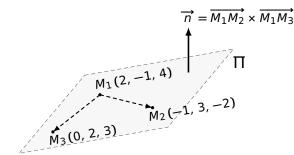
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$





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

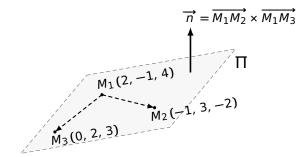




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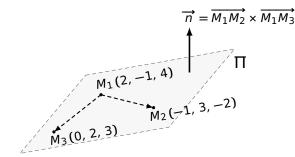
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





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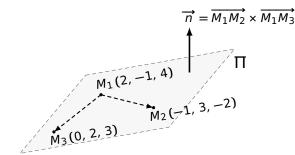




解 1. 泉一下法问重: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

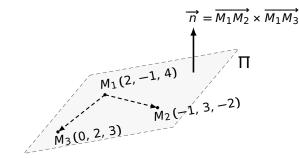
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





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

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



例 1 设平面 Π 过点
$$M_1$$
 (2, -1, 4), M_2 (-1, 3, -2), M_3 (0, 2, 3),

求∏方程。

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

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

$$M_2(-1, 3, -2)$$

$$M_3(0, 2, 3)$$

解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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

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2. 平面方程:

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



例 1 设平面 Π 过点 M_1 (2, -1, 4),

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

 $M_2(-1,3,-2),$
 $M_3(0,2,3),$

求∏方程。

 $\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3}$ $M_1(2, -1, 4)$ $M_2(-1, 3, -2)$ $M_3(0, 2, 3)$

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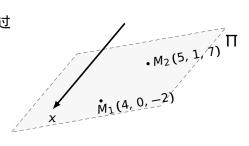
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2. 平面方程:

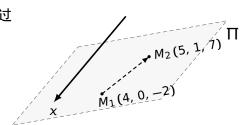
$$14(x-0) + 9(y-2) - (z-3) = 0 \Rightarrow 14x + 9y - z - 15 = 0$$

□ □ □ □ □

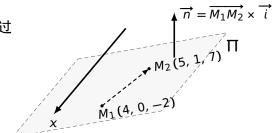
例 2 设平面 $\Pi \parallel x$ 轴,且过 M_1 (4, 0, -2), M_2 (5, 1, 7), 求 Π 方程。



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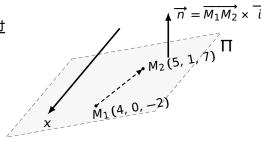
例 2 设平面 $\Pi \parallel x$ 轴,且过 $M_1(4, 0, -2)$,

*M*₂ (5, 1, 7), 求 ∏ 方程。

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

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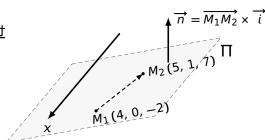


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

例 2 设平面 ∏ || x 轴, 且过 $M_1(4, 0, -2),$

 $M_2(5, 1, 7),$

求∏方程。

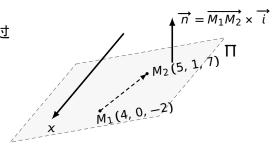


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例 2 设平面 $\Pi \parallel x$ 轴,且过 $M_1(4, 0, -2)$,

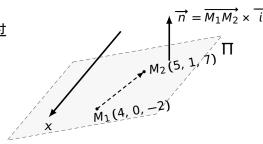
*M*₂ (5, 1, 7), 求 ∏ 方程。



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

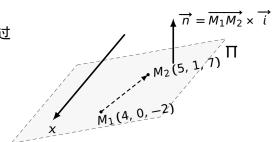
例 2 设平面 ∏ || x 轴,且过 M₁ (4, 0, -2),

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$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
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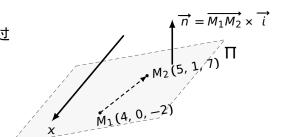
解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

求∏方程。

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
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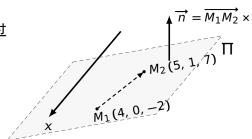
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M₁(4, 0, -2), M₂(5, 1, 7), 求Π方程。



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
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解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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例 2 设平面 $\Pi \parallel x$ 轴,且过 M_1 (4, 0, -2),

*M*₂ (5, 1, 7), 求∏方程。

 $\vec{n} = \overline{M_1 M_2}$ $M_2(5, 1, 7) \Pi$ $M_1(4, 0, -2)$

解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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

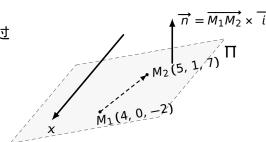
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 9 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$

2. 平面方程:

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



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



解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

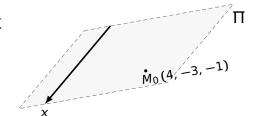
求∏方程。

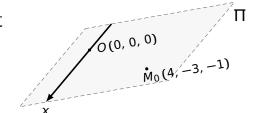
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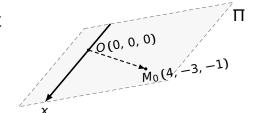
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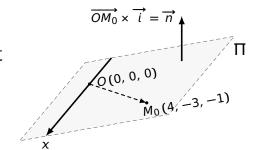
2. 平面方程

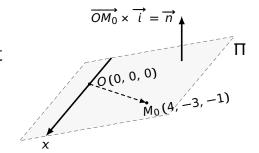
$$0(x-4)+9(y-0)-(z+2)=0 \Rightarrow 9y-z-2=0$$





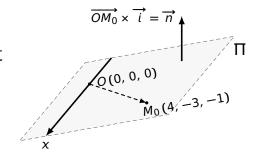






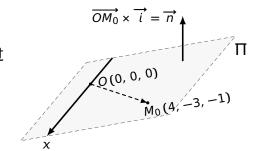
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





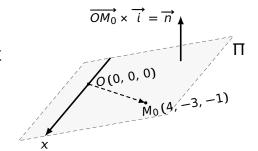
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$





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

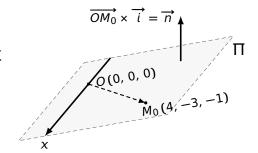




$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} |\overrightarrow{i} - | & |\overrightarrow{j} + | \end{vmatrix}$$



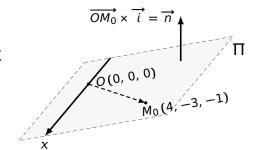
<mark>例 3 设平面 Π 包含 x 轴,且过 M₀ (4, -3, -1), 求 Π 方程。</mark>



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



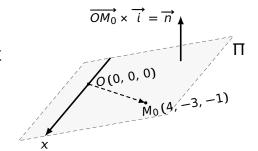
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$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
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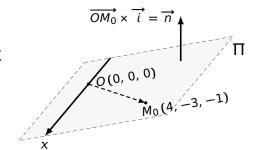
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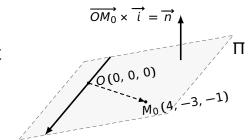


<mark>例 3 设平面 Π 包含 x 轴,且过</mark> M₀ (4, -3, -1), 求 Π 方程。



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





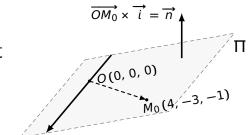
解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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

2. 平面方程:

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



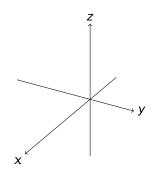


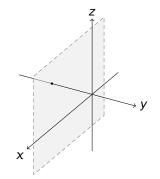
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
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2. 平面方程:

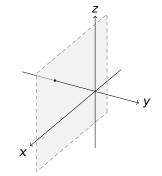
$$0(x-0)-1\cdot(y-0)+3(z-0)=0 \Rightarrow y-3z=0$$

▲ 壁而大





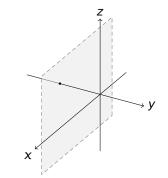
解 1. 求一个法向量: 取 $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$



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

2. 平面方程:

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

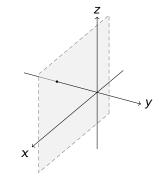


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

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

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$

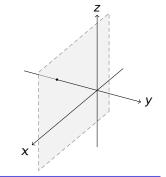


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$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 5 问平面 Π : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

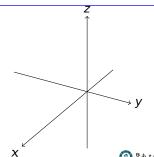
解 1. 求一个法向量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

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

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例 5 问平面 Π : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

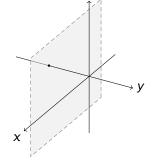


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

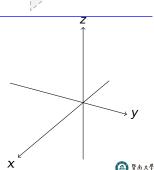
$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 5 问平面 Π : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解平行于 z 轴。

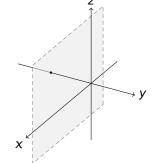


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

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

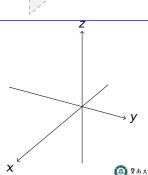
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 5 问平面 Π: Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解平行于 z 轴。

这是因为: Π 的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0),与 z 轴垂直

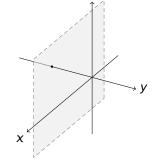


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

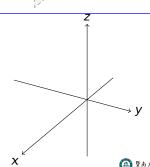
$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$

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解平行于 z 轴。

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

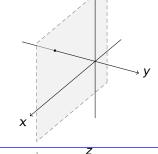


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

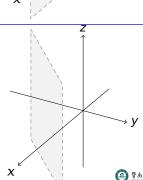
$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$

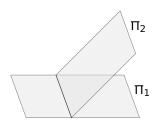
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$

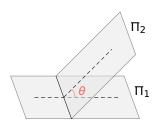


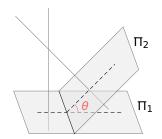
解平行于 z 轴。

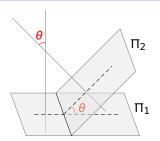
这是因为: Π 的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0), 与 z 轴垂直 $((A, B, 0) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0)$

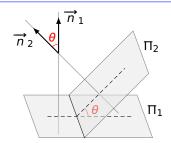




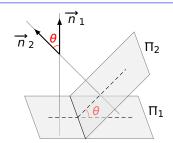




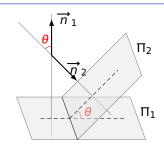




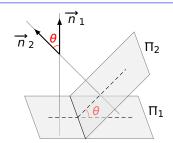
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



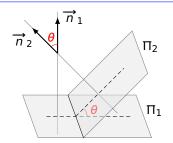
$$\cos\theta = \cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1}, \, \overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



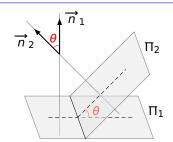
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



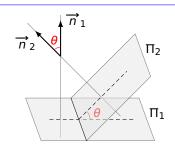
$$\cos\theta = \left|\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2})\right)\right|$$



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

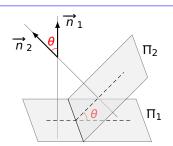


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例 1 求平面 x-y+2z-6=0 和 2x+y+z-5=0 的夹角

$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left(\angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
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例 1 求平面
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和 $2x+y+z-5=0$ 的夹角

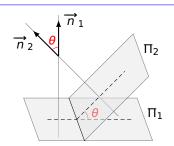
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (), \overrightarrow{n_2} = ($$

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

$$\theta =$$



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



例 1 求平面
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和 $2x+y+z-5=0$ 的夹角

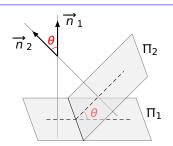
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = ($$

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

$$\theta =$$



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



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$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和 $2x+y+z-5=0$ 的夹角

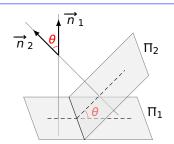
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

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

$$\theta =$$



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



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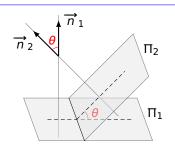
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

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

$$\theta =$$



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



例 1 求平面
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和 $2x+y+z-5=0$ 的夹角

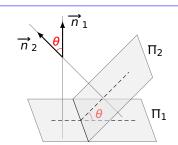
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \quad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

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

$$\theta =$$



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



例 1 求平面
$$x-y+2z-6=0$$
 和 $2x+y+z-5=0$ 的夹角

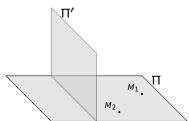
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

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

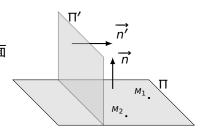
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



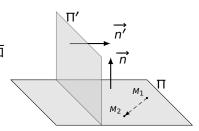
例 2 设平面 Π 过点 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



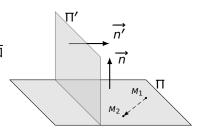
 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



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

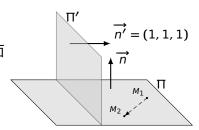


 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



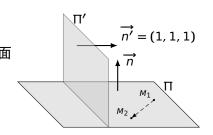
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'}$$

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



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

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

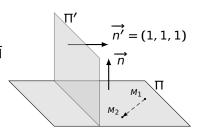


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



例2设平面∏过点

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

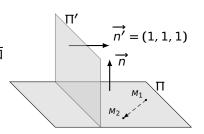


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} |\overrightarrow{i} - | & |\overrightarrow{j} + | \end{vmatrix}$$



例 2 设平面 IT 过点

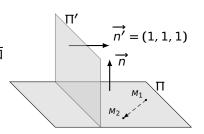
 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



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



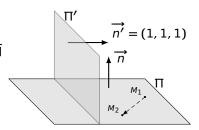
 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



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

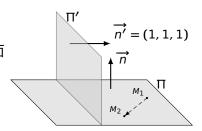


 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



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

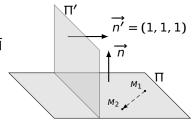
 $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



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



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



解 1. 求一个法向量:

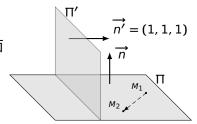
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1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

2. 平面方程:

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



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



解 1. 求一个法向量:

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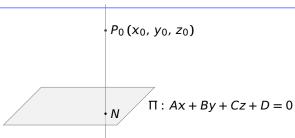
2. 平面方程:

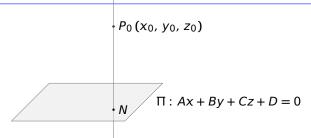
$$2(x-1)-1\cdot(y-1)-1\cdot(z-1)=0 \Rightarrow 2x-y-z=0$$



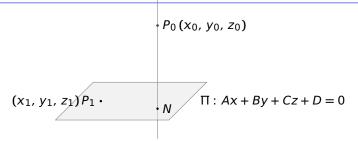
$$\boldsymbol{\cdot} P_0\left(x_0,\,y_0,\,z_0\right)$$





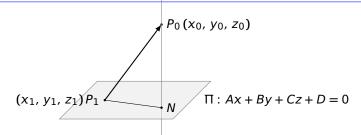


$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $|\overrightarrow{NP_0}|$



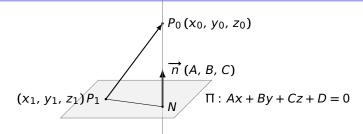
$$P_0$$
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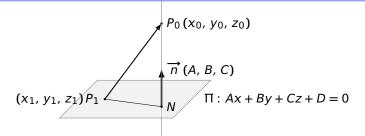


$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $|\overrightarrow{NP_0}|$

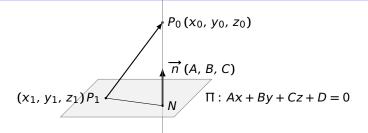




$$P_0$$
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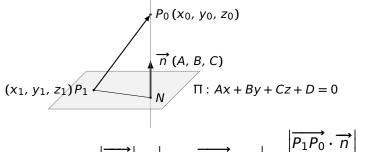


$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left|\overrightarrow{NP_0}\right| = \left|(\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{n}}\overrightarrow{P_1P_0})\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\right|$



$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left| \overrightarrow{NP_0} \right| = \left| (Prj_{\overrightarrow{n}} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0}) e_{\overrightarrow{n}} \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{|\overrightarrow{n}|}$

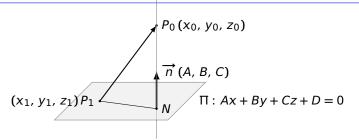




$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left|\overrightarrow{NP_0}\right| = \left|(\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{n}}\overrightarrow{P_1P_0})e_{\overrightarrow{n}}\right| = \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\cdot\overrightarrow{n}\right|}{|\overrightarrow{n}|}$

例 求点 $P_0(2,1,1)$ 到平面 Π: x+y-z=1 的距离。



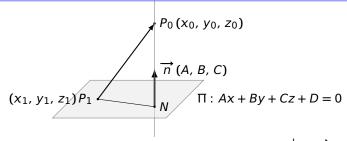


$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left|\overrightarrow{NP_0}\right| = \left|(\text{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{n}}\overrightarrow{P_1P_0})e_{\overrightarrow{n}}\right| = \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\cdot\overrightarrow{n}\right|}{|\overrightarrow{n}|}$

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



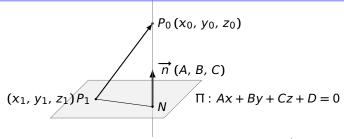


$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left|\overrightarrow{NP_0}\right| = \left|(\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{n}}\overrightarrow{P_1P_0})e_{\overrightarrow{n}}\right| = \frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\cdot\overrightarrow{n}\right|}{|\overrightarrow{n}|}$

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 Π 的距离 $= \frac{|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}|}{|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}|}$





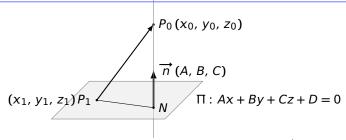
$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left| \overrightarrow{NP_0} \right| = \left| (Pri_{\overrightarrow{n}} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0}) e_{\overrightarrow{n}} \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{n} \right|}$

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 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = (1, 1, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{n} = ($

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





$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left| \overrightarrow{NP_0} \right| = \left| (\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{n}} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0}) e_{\overrightarrow{n}} \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{n} \right|}$

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

$$\mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} P_1(1, 0, 0), \ \mathbb{M} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} = (1, 1, 1), \qquad \overrightarrow{n} = (1, 1, -1)$$

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

