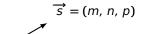
#### 第8章 c: 空间直线及其方程

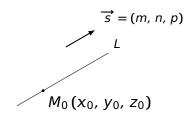
数学系 梁卓滨

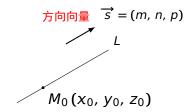
2017.07 暑期班



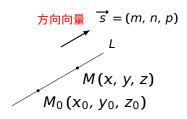


 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

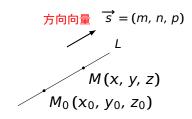




 $M \in L$ 



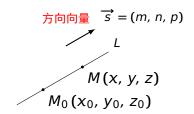
$$\begin{array}{c}
M \in L \\
\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{M_0 M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}
\end{array}$$



$$M \in L$$

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

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



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

$$M \in L$$
 方向向量  $\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$    
 $\iff \overline{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$    
 $\iff \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ (\xi \neq \overline{M_0M} = t \Rightarrow )$    
 $\iff (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$    
 $\iff \begin{cases} x - x_0 = tm \\ y - y_0 = tn \\ z - z_0 = tp \end{cases}$ 

$$M \in L$$
 方向向量  $\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$    
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 $\iff \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ ( \oplus \overrightarrow{M_0M} = t \overrightarrow{s} )$    
 $\iff (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$    
 $\iff \begin{cases} x - x_0 = tm \\ y - y_0 = tn \\ z - z_0 = tp \end{cases}$    
 $\iff \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$ 



 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

$$M \in L$$

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

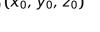
⇔ 
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$$
,  $\notin A \xrightarrow{M_0M} = t \xrightarrow{s}$ 

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

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

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

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





$$M \in L$$
  
 $\iff \overline{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$   
 $\iff \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \notin \overline{M_0M} = t \overrightarrow{s}$   
 $\iff (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$   
 $\iff \frac{x - x_0}{m_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{m_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$ 

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



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

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



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

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

$$M \in L$$

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

⇔ 
$$\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$$
.  $\notin \exists H \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 ILER, CFM MOM = 1.5

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x - x_0}{-} = \frac{y - y_0}{-} = \frac{z - z_0}{-}$$

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

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

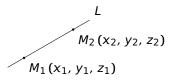
 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

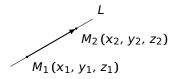
注 1 若 
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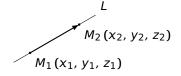
$$x = x_0 \qquad \boxed{A} \qquad \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$$

注 2 一般地,点向式用作表示,参数式用作具体计算



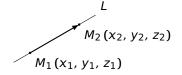






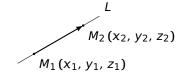
解 取方向向量为

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



解 取方向向量为

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

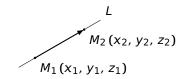


解 取方向向量为

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

所以直线方程为

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



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,

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



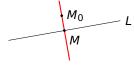




 $M_0$  L

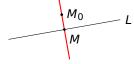
$$M \in L \Rightarrow$$

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



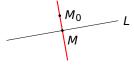
$$M \in L \implies \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$

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



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

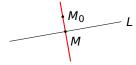
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \Rightarrow$$



 $\mathbf{M}$  设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则

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

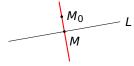
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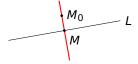
$$M \in L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = -1 + 3t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 1 + 2t \\ z = z_0 + tp = -t \end{cases}$$

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



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

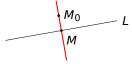
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \overrightarrow{M_0M} \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$



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

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

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



 $\mathbf{M}$  设垂足为 M(x, y, z), 则

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

$$\overrightarrow{M_0 M} \perp L \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \overrightarrow{M_0 M} \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$

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

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

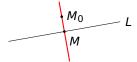


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$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \implies 0 = \overrightarrow{M_0M} \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$



解 设垂足为 M(x, y, z), 则

设垂足为 
$$M(x, y, z)$$
,则
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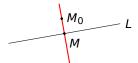
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{M_0M} \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$

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$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$

所以交点为  $\overrightarrow{M_0M} = -\frac{6}{7}(2, -1, 4)$ ,直线方程为





解 设垂足为 M(x, y, z), 则

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

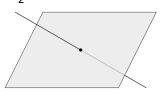
$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$

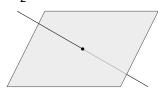
所以交点为  $\overrightarrow{M_0M} = -\frac{6}{7}(2, -1, 4)$ ,直线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ .



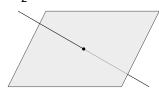


例 求直线  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2}$  与平面 2x + y + z - 6 = 0 的交点。

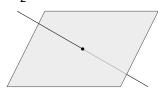




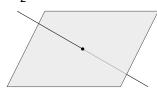
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



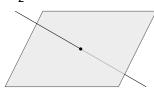
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



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



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

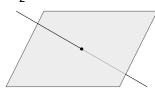


#### 解 直线上点的坐标为

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

代入平面方程,得:

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



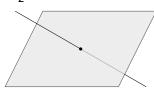
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代入平面方程,得:

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





#### 解 直线上点的坐标为

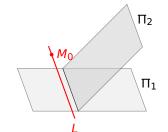
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 3 + t \\ z = z_0 + tp = 4 + 2t \end{cases}$$

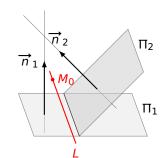
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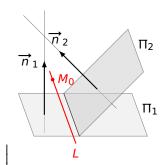
所以交点为 (1, 2, 2)。



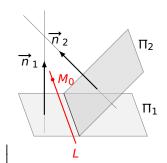


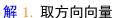


$$\overrightarrow{S} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

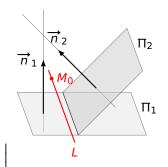


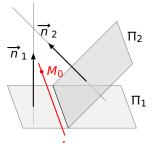
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$



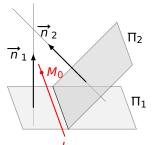


$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

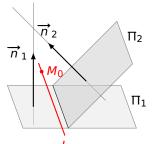




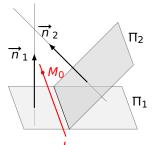
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}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



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

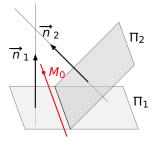


$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5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



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

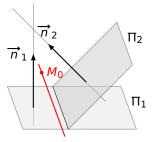
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$



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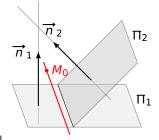
$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} + 3 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$



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

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



#### 解 1. 取方向向量

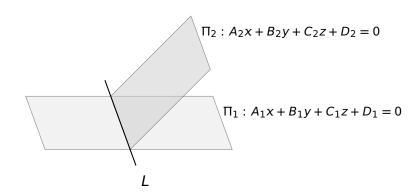
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_{1} \times \overrightarrow{n}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

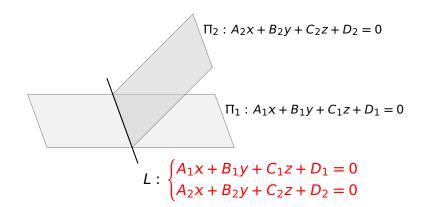
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$

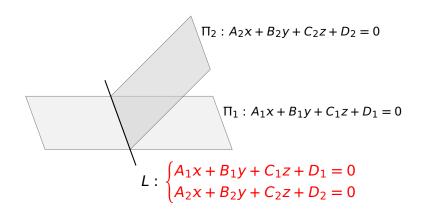
$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} + 3 \overrightarrow{i} - \overrightarrow{k} = (-4, -3, -1)$$

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



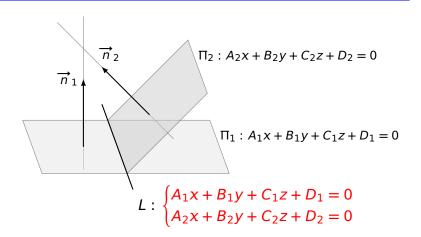






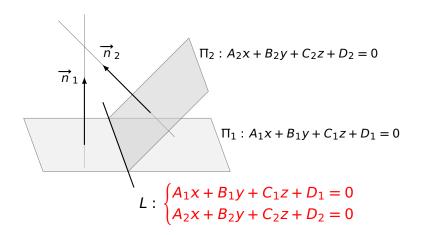
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s}$  =





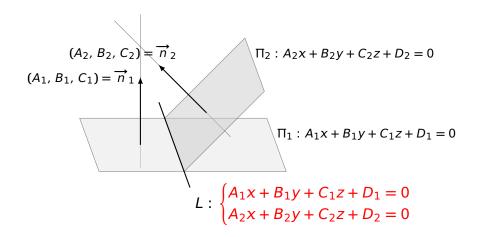
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s}$  =





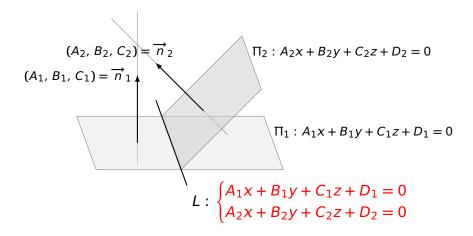
性质 L 的方向向量可取为  $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2$ 





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。

解 1. 取方向向量

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

2. 求直线上一点。

解 1. 取方向向量

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

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解 1. 取方向向量

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

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### 解 1. 取方向向量

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### 解 1. 取方向向量

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

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## 解 1. 取方向向量

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2. 求直线上一点。

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。

#### 解 1. 取方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_{1} \times \overrightarrow{n}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$
$$= -2\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k}$$

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

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

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不妨取 
$$x=0$$
 ⇒

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

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

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

2. 求直线上一点。

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

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

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。

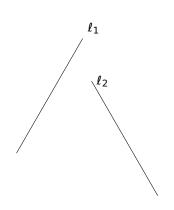
2. 求直线上一点。

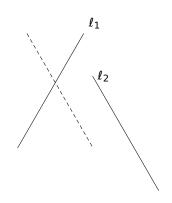
解 1. 取方向向量

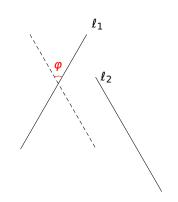
不妨取 x = 0  $\Rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} -y + z = 1 \\ y + z = 4 \end{cases}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2} \\ z = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$ 

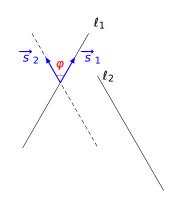
3. 点向式:

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

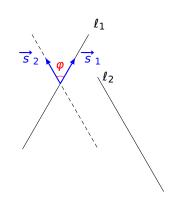






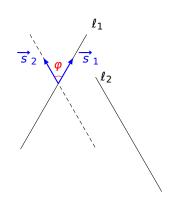


夹角 
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
, 且
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$



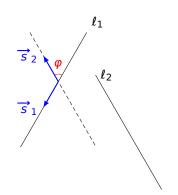
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$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$

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



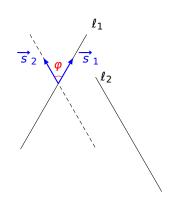
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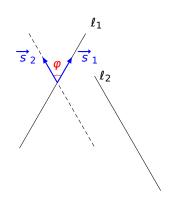
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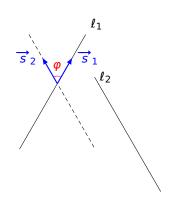
夹角 
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且
$$\cos \varphi = |\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))|$$

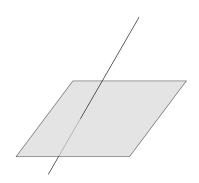
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

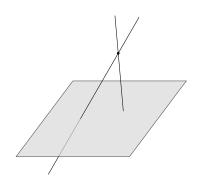


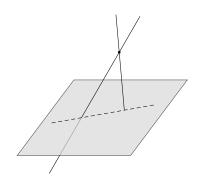
夹角 
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且
$$\cos \varphi = \left| \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2)) \right|$$

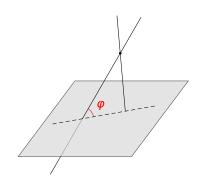
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2|}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

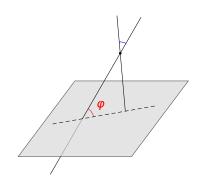


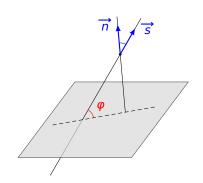




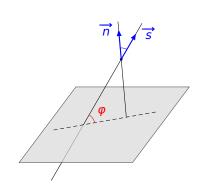




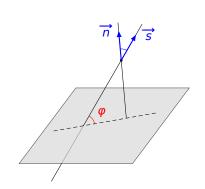




夹角 
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且  $\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$ 

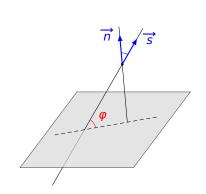


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 $\sin \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$ 



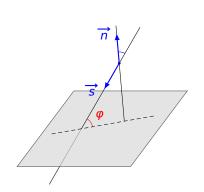
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$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{s}}{|\overrightarrow{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}|}$$



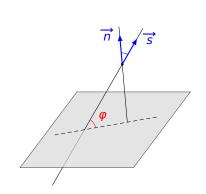
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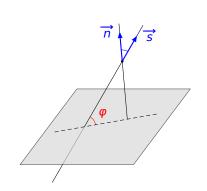
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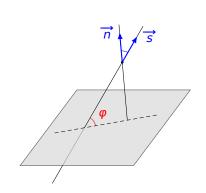
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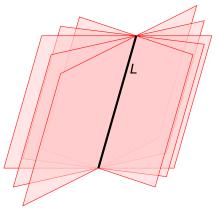
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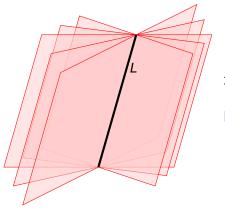
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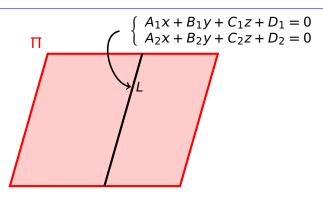
过定直线L的平面束



#### 过定直线L的平面束

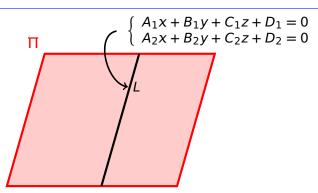
问题 给出平面束中的平面, 其方程的通式





过直线 L 的平面  $\Pi$  的方程是什么?



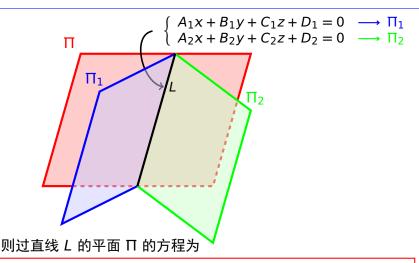


则过直线 L 的平面  $\Pi$  的方程为

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

其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  为(不全为零的)待定的常数。

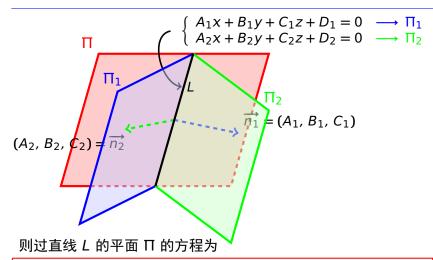




 $\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$ 

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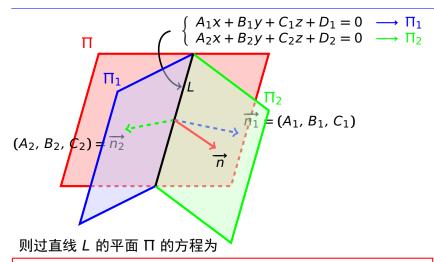




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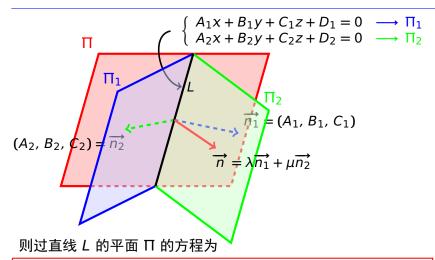




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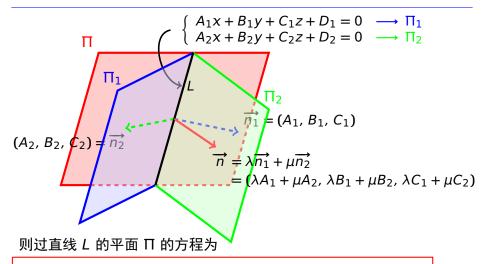




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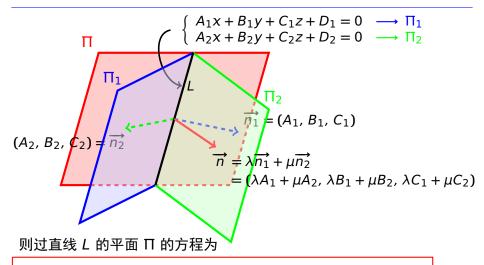


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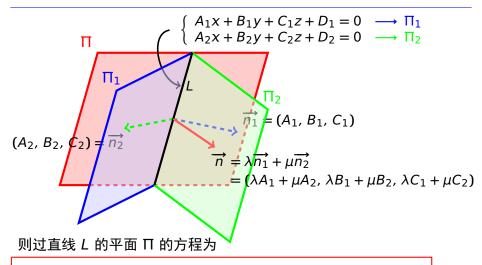


c: 空间直线及其方程



$$\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$$
  
甘中 ) , 为(不会为零的)结字的常数

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利用平面束方程

### 利用平面束方程

$$\mathbf{H}$$
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$$\begin{cases} x-4z-3=0\\ 2y-z=0 \end{cases}$$
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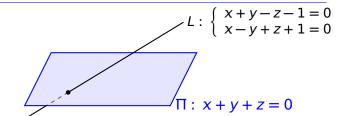
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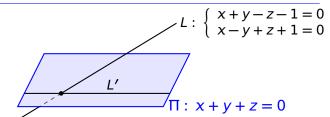
$$\lambda(1-4\cdot 3-3) + \mu(2\cdot 2-3) = 0 \implies -14\lambda + \mu = 0$$

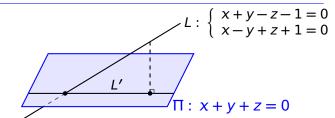
不妨取  $\lambda = 1$ ,  $\mu = 14$ 。所以平面方程是

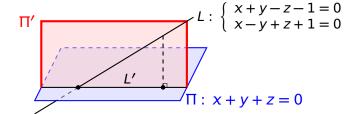
$$x + 28y - 18z - 3 = 0$$
.





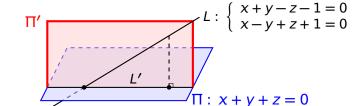






### 解.

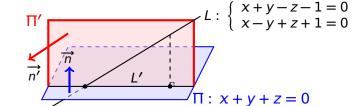
1. 记 **Π**′ 为 *L* 和 *L*′ 张成平面。



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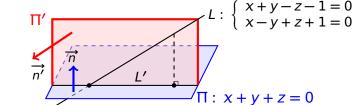
$$\lambda(x+y-z-1) + \mu(x-y+z+1) = 0$$
 (其中 $\lambda, \mu$  待定)





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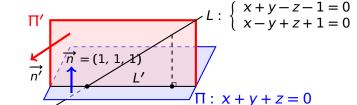
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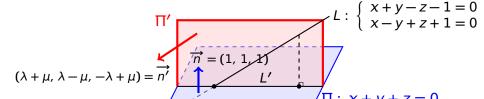
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⇒ 
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的方程:  $y-z-1=0$ 

 $\Pi : x + y + z = 0$ 

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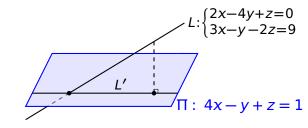
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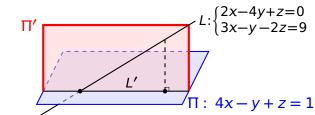
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 $\Rightarrow \lambda + \mu = 0$  不妨取  $\lambda = 1, \mu = -1$   
 $\Rightarrow \Pi'$ 的方程:  $y - z - 1 = 0$ 

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

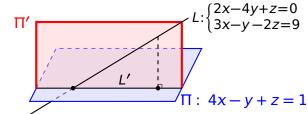


 $\Pi: x + y + z = 0$ 

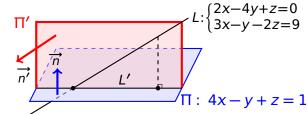




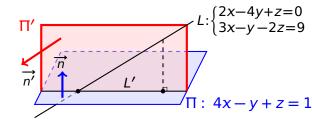
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$$\lambda(2x-4y+z) + \mu(3x-y-2z-9) = 0$$
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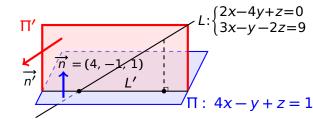


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$$L: \begin{cases} 2x - 4y + z = 0 \\ 3x - y - 2z = 9 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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 $\Rightarrow 13\lambda + 11\mu = 0$ 

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$$\Rightarrow$$
 13 $\lambda$  + 11 $\mu$  = 0 不妨取  $\lambda$  = 11,  $\mu$  = -13

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 13 $\lambda$  + 11 $\mu$  = 0  $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda$  = 11,  $\mu$  = −13

⇒ 
$$\Pi'$$
的方程:  $17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0$ 



$$L: \begin{cases} 2x-4y+z=0 \\ 3x-y-2z=9 \end{cases}$$
  $(2\lambda+3\mu,-4\lambda-\mu,\lambda-2\mu)=\overrightarrow{n'}$   $L'$   $\Pi: 4x-y+z=1$   $\Pi: 0$   $\Pi'$  为  $L$  和  $L'$  张成平面。由于  $\Pi'$  过  $L$  ,可设  $\Pi'$  方程为

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

2. 
$$\overrightarrow{n'} \perp \overrightarrow{n} \Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{n'} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

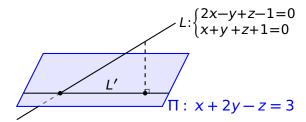
$$= 4 \cdot (2\lambda + 3\mu) + (-1) \cdot (-4\lambda - \mu) + 1 \cdot (\lambda - 2\mu)$$

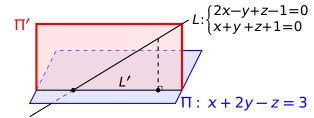
$$\Rightarrow 13\lambda + 11\mu = 0 \quad \text{不妨取} \quad \lambda = 11, \, \mu = -13$$

⇒ 
$$\Pi'$$
的方程:  $17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0$ 

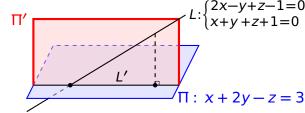
3. 投影直线 
$$L'$$
 的方程是 
$$\begin{cases} 17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$



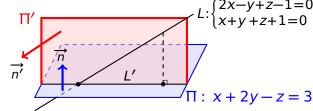




1. 记 **Π**′ 为 *L* 和 *L*′ 张成平面。

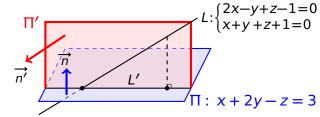


$$\lambda(2x-y+z-1) + \mu(x+y+z+1) = 0$$
 (其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  待定)



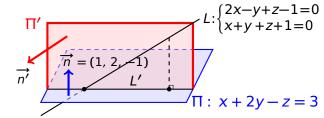
解.

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



$$\lambda(2x-y+z-1) + \mu(x+y+z+1) = 0$$
 (其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  待定)

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

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解

$$\lambda(2x-y+z-1) + \mu(x+y+z+1) = 0$$
 (其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  待定)

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

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

$$1 : x + 2y - z = 3$$

$$\lambda(2x-y+z-1) + \mu(x+y+z+1) = 0$$
 (其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  待定)

2. 
$$\overrightarrow{n'} \perp \overrightarrow{n} \Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{n'} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$
  
=  $1 \cdot (2\lambda + \mu) + 2 \cdot (-\lambda + \mu) + (-1) \cdot (\lambda + \mu)$ 

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$$\Rightarrow -\lambda + 2\mu = 0$$

$$(2\lambda + \mu, -\lambda + \mu, \lambda + \mu) = \overrightarrow{n'}$$

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 (其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  待定)

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda + 2\mu = 0 \quad \text{不妨取} \quad \lambda = 2, \, \mu = 1$$

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

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 (其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  待定)

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda + 2\mu = 0$$
 不妨取  $\lambda = 2, \mu = 1$ 

⇒ 
$$\Pi'$$
的方程:  $5x - y + 3z - 1 = 0$ 

$$L: \begin{cases} 2x - y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x + y + z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$H:$$

$$\lambda(2x-y+z-1) + \mu(x+y+z+1) = 0$$
 (其中 $\lambda, \mu$  待定)

2. 
$$\overrightarrow{n'} \perp \overrightarrow{n} \Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{n'} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda + 2\mu = 0$$
 不妨取  $\lambda = 2, \mu = 1$ 

⇒ 
$$\Pi'$$
的方程:  $5x - y + 3z - 1 = 0$ 

3. 投影直线 
$$L'$$
 的方程是 
$$\begin{cases} 5x - y + 3z - 1 = 0 \\ x + 2y - z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

