#### 第8章 c: 空间直线及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

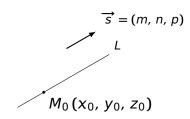
2017-2018 学年 II

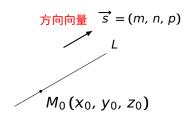




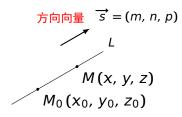
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

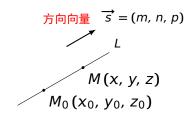




 $M \in L$ 



$$\iff \stackrel{M \in L}{\longrightarrow} \iff \overrightarrow{M_0 M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$$



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

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

$$M \in L$$
 $\Rightarrow \overline{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \text{使得} \ \overline{M_0M} = t \overrightarrow{s}$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$ 
 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - x_0 = tm \\ y - y_0 = tn \\ z - z_0 = tp \end{cases}$ 



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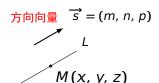
$$M \in L$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ \notin \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{H_0M} = t \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{s}$ 

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

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



 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 



$$M \in L$$
  
 $\iff \overline{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$   
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 $\iff \frac{x-x_0}{} = \frac{y-y_0}{} = \frac{z-z_0}{}$ 

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



$$M \in L$$
  
 $\iff M_0 M \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$   
 $\iff \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ (\xi \neq M_0 M = t \Rightarrow S)$   
 $\iff (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$   
 $\iff \frac{x - x_0}{2} = \frac{y - y_0}{2} = \frac{z - z_0}{2}$   
 $M(x, y, z)$ 

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



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 $\iff \frac{x - x_0}{m_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{m_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$ 

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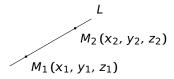


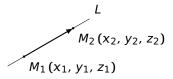
$$M \in L$$
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 $\iff \frac{x - x_0}{M} = \frac{y - y_0}{M} = \frac{z - z_0}{M}$ 

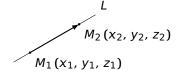
注 1 若 
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$$x = x_0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$$

注 2 一般地,点向式用作表示,参数式用作具体计算



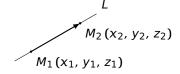






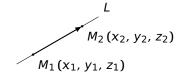
解取方向向量为

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



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

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

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

解取方向向量为

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所以直线方程为

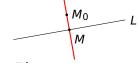
$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$$

或等价地,

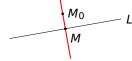
$$\frac{x - x_2}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_2}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_2}{z_2 - z_1}$$

的方程。



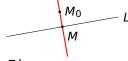


解 设垂足为 M (x, y, z),则



$$M \in L \Rightarrow$$

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



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

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

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



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

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解 设垂足为 M (x, y, z), 则

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



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



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

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$$M_0 M \perp L \Rightarrow 0 = M_0 M \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$
  
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$$= (-3+3t)\cdot 3 + (2t)\cdot 2 + (-t-3)\cdot (-1)$$



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$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$



 $\mathbf{M}$  设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则

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

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

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



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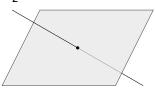
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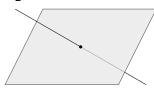
所以交点为
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} = -\frac{6}{7}(2, -1, 4)$$
,直线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ .



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。



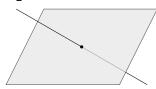
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### 解直线上点的坐标为

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

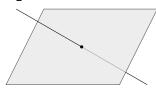
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### 解直线上点的坐标为

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

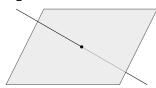
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### 解直线上点的坐标为

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

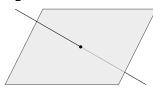
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### 解 直线上点的坐标为

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

例 求直线 
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 与平面  $2x + y + z - 6 = 0$  的交点。



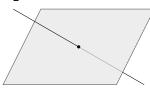
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#### 代入平面方程,得:

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

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。



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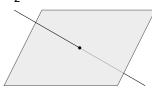
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代入平面方程,得:

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



例 求直线 
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#### 解 直线上点的坐标为

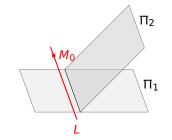
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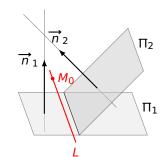
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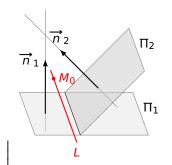
所以交点为(1,2,2)。



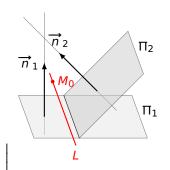




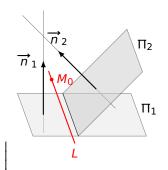
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$



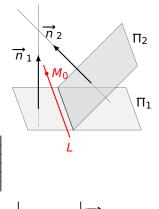
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$



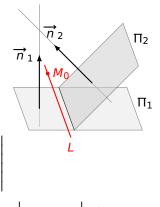
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$



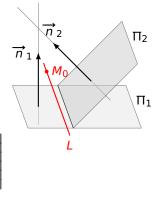
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_{1} \times \overrightarrow{n}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$



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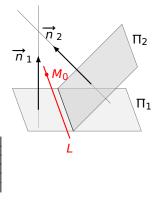


$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 & | \overrightarrow{i} - | & 1 & -4 & | \overrightarrow{j} + | \\ -1 & -5 & |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



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

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#### 解 1. 取方向向量

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

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

 $\Pi_2$ 

 $\Pi_1$ 

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

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



 $\Pi_2$ 

 $\Pi_1$ 

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

### 解 1. 取方向向量

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

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

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

2. 点向式:

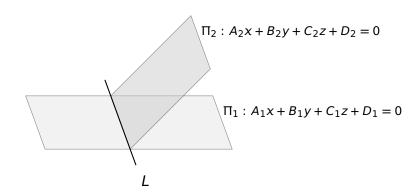
$$\frac{x+3}{-4} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{-1}$$

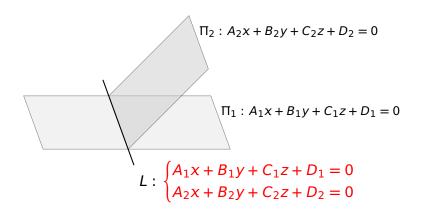


 $\Pi_2$ 

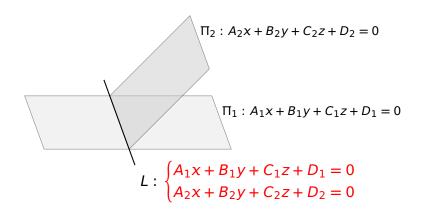
 $\Pi_1$ 





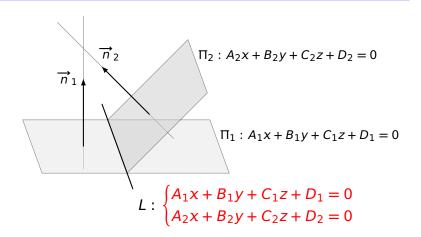






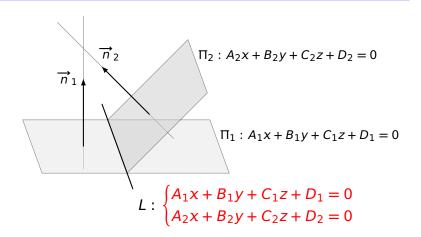
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s}$  =





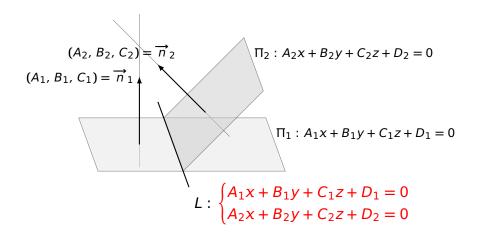
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s}$  =





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



$$(A_{2}, B_{2}, C_{2}) = \overrightarrow{n}_{2}$$

$$(A_{1}, B_{1}, C_{1}) = \overrightarrow{n}_{1}$$

$$\Pi_{1} : A_{1}x + B_{1}y + C_{1}z + D_{1} = 0$$

$$L : \begin{cases} A_{1}x + B_{1}y + C_{1}z + D_{1} = 0 \\ A_{2}x + B_{2}y + C_{2}z + D_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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。

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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

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

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

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

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

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不妨取 
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 ⇒

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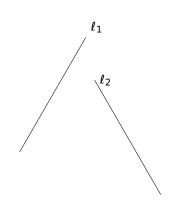
$$= -2\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k} = (-2, 1, 3)$$

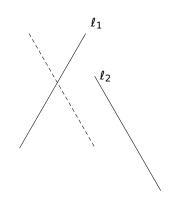
2. 求直线上一点。

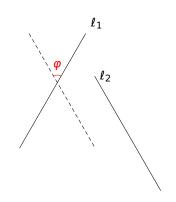
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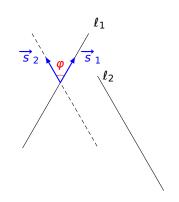
. 点向式: 
$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y - \frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{z - \frac{5}{2}}{2}$$



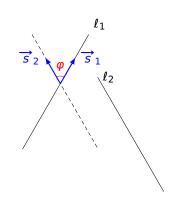








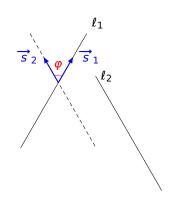
夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$



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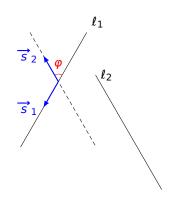
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$

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



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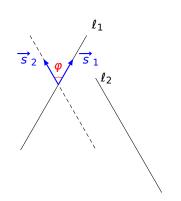
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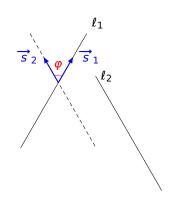
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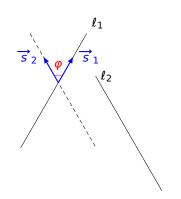
$$\cos \varphi = \left|\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))\right|$$

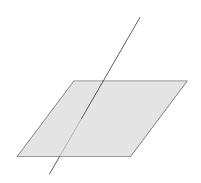
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

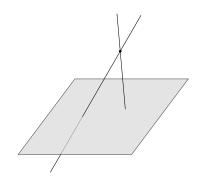


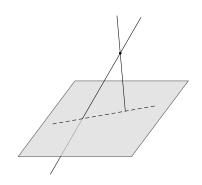
夹角 
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
, 且
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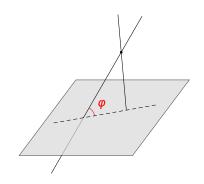
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2|}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

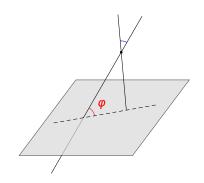


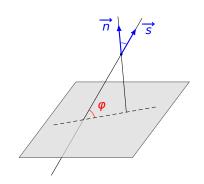






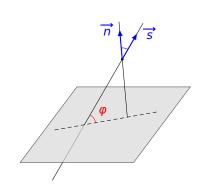




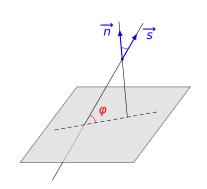


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$

$$cos(∠(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$$

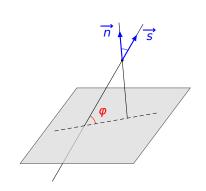


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$
  
 $\sin \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$ 



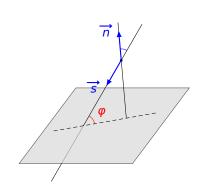
夹角
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, 且
$$\sin \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$$

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



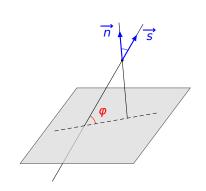
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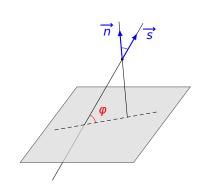
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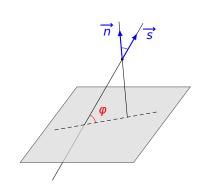
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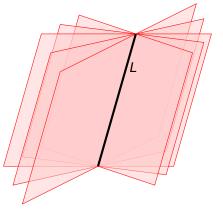
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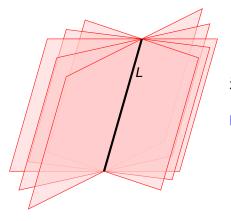
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{s}|}{|\overrightarrow{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}|}$$





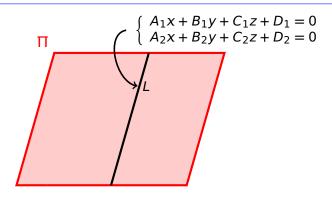


过定直线L的平面束

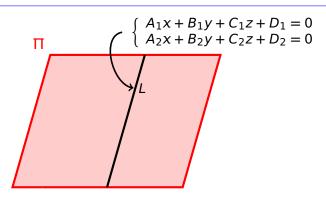


过定直线L的平面束

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?

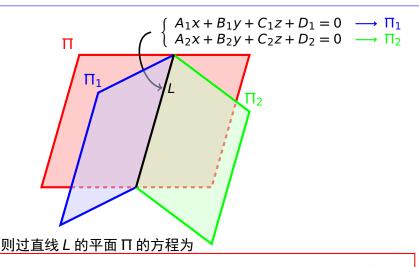


#### 则过直线 L 的平面 $\Pi$ 的方程为

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

其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  为(不全为零的)待定的常数。

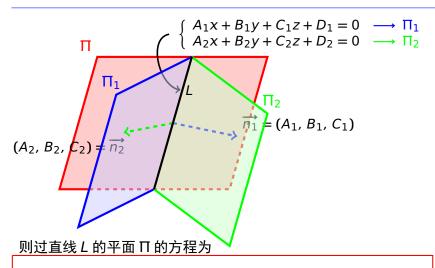




 $\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$ 

其中 $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  为(不全为零的)待定的常数。

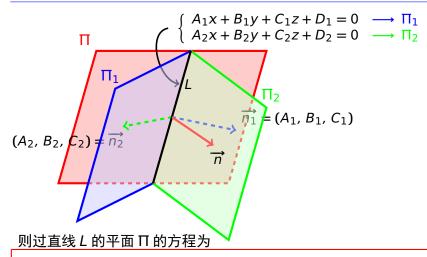




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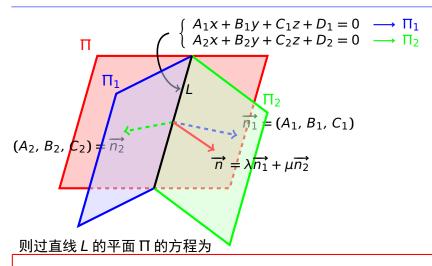
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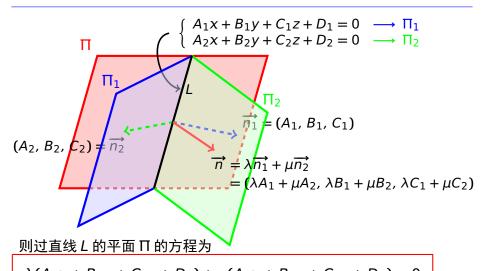
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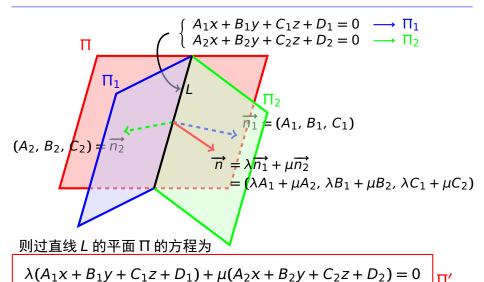
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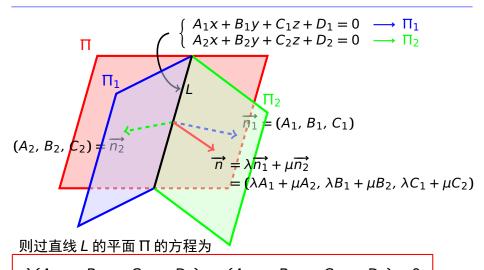


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 $\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$ 



利用平面束方程

### 利用平面束方程

$$\mathbf{K}$$
 1. 过直线 
$$\begin{cases} x-4z-3=0\\ 2y-z=0 \end{cases}$$
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### 利用平面束方程

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其中 $\lambda$ 和 $\mu$ 是待定的常数。

2. 因为 M(1, 2, 3) 在平面上, 所以 (1, 2, 3) 满足平面方程:

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

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$$\lambda(1-4\cdot 3-3) + \mu(2\cdot 2-3) = 0 \Rightarrow -14\lambda + \mu = 0$$

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解 1. 过直线 
$$\begin{cases} x-4z-3=0\\ 2y-z=0 \end{cases}$$
 的平面可设为 
$$\lambda(x-4z-3)+\mu(2y-z)=0$$

其中 $\lambda$ 和 $\mu$ 是待定的常数。

2. 因为 M(1, 2, 3) 在平面上, 所以 (1, 2, 3) 满足平面方程:

$$\lambda(1-4\cdot 3-3) + \mu(2\cdot 2-3) = 0 \implies -14\lambda + \mu = 0$$

不妨取  $\lambda = 1$ ,  $\mu = 14$ 。

### 利用平面束方程

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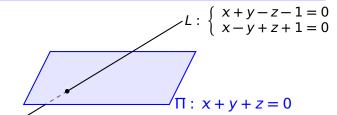
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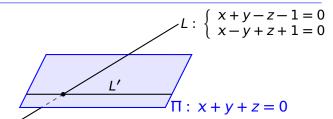
$$\lambda(1-4\cdot 3-3) + \mu(2\cdot 2-3) = 0 \implies -14\lambda + \mu = 0$$

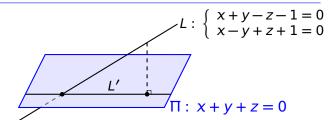
不妨取  $\lambda = 1$ ,  $\mu = 14$ 。所以平面方程是

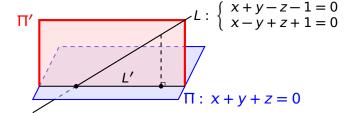
$$x + 28y - 18z - 3 = 0$$
.





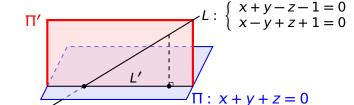






### 解:

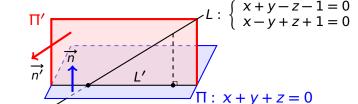
1. 记 **□**′ 为 *L* 和 *L*′ 张成平面。



#### 解:

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

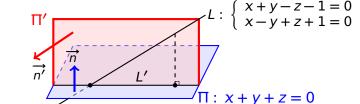




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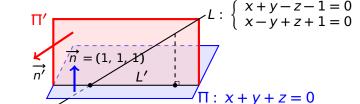


#### 解:

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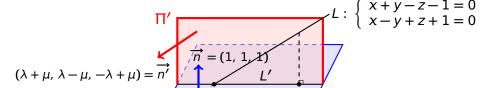


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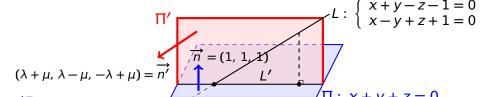
解

1. 记  $\Pi'$  为 L 和 L' 张成平面。由于  $\Pi'$  过 L,可设  $\Pi'$  方程为

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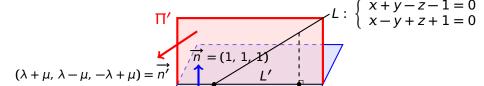


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2. 
$$\overrightarrow{n'} \perp \overrightarrow{n} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{n'} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = 1 \cdot (\lambda + \mu) + 1 \cdot (\lambda - \mu) + 1 \cdot (-\lambda + \mu) = 0$$



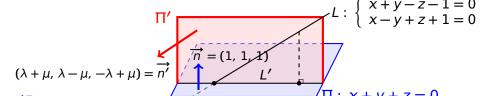


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$$(\lambda + \mu, \lambda - \mu, -\lambda + \mu) = \overrightarrow{n'}$$

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

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⇒ 
$$\Pi'$$
的方程:  $y-z-1=0$ 

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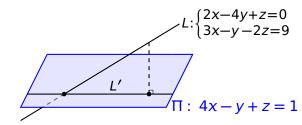
$$n' \perp n \Rightarrow n' \cdot n = 1 \cdot (\lambda + \mu) + 1 \cdot (\lambda - \mu) + 1 \cdot (-\lambda + \mu) = 0$$

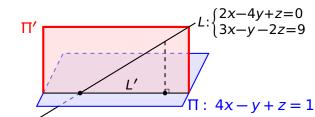
$$\Rightarrow$$
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⇒ 
$$\Pi'$$
的方程:  $y-z-1=0$ 

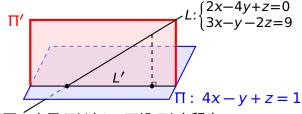
3. 投影直线 L' 的方程是  $\begin{cases} y-z-1=0 \\ x+v+z=0 \end{cases}$ 





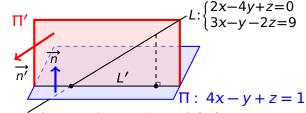


解: 1. 记 Π′ 为 L 和 L′ 张成平面。



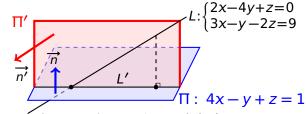
### 解:

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



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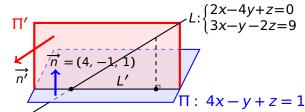


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$$\Pi'$$

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

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

解

 $\Pi'$  为 L 和 L' 张成平面。由于  $\Pi'$  过 L,可设  $\Pi'$  方程为

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: 4x - y + z = 1

$$\Pi'$$

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

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

解

 $\Gamma$  1. 记  $\Gamma$  3  $\Gamma$  4  $\Gamma$  7 张成平面。由于  $\Gamma$  2  $\Gamma$  7 过  $\Gamma$  7 可设  $\Gamma$  7 方程为

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 (其中 $\lambda, \mu$ 待定)

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

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



: 4x - y + z = 1

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

: 4x - y + z = 1

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

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

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

 $\Pi'$   $L: \begin{cases} 2x - 4y + z = 0 \\ 3x - y - 2z = 9 \end{cases}$   $(2\lambda + 3\mu, -4\lambda - \mu, \lambda - 2\mu) = n'$   $\Pi: 4x - y + z = 1$ 

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

3. 投影直线 
$$L'$$
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