第8章 c: 空间直线及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

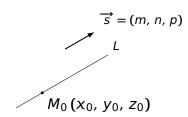
2017-2018 学年 II

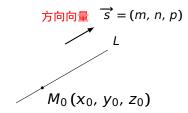




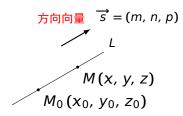
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

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

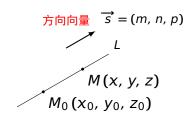




 $M \in L$



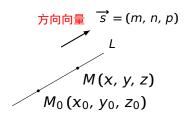
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M \in L \\
\Leftrightarrow & \overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}
\end{array}$$



$$M \in L$$

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

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



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

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

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



$$M \in L$$

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

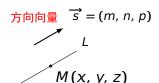
$$M \in L$$

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

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

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

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



 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$



$$M \in L$$

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

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



$$M \in L$$

 $\iff M_0 M \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$
 $\iff \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ (t \in \mathbb{R},$

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



$$M \in L$$

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

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



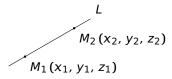
$$M \in L$$

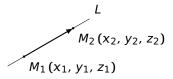
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 $\iff (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$
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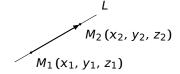
注 1 若
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$$x = x_0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$$

注 2 一般地,点向式用作表示,参数式用作具体计算



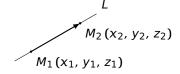






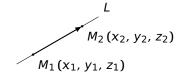
解取方向向量为

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



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

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所以直线方程为

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

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

解取方向向量为

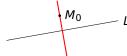
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

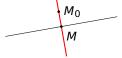
所以直线方程为

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

或等价地,

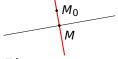
$$\frac{x - x_2}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_2}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_2}{z_2 - z_1}$$





 \mathbf{M} 设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则

的方程。



解 设垂足为 M (x, y, z),则

$$M \in L \Rightarrow$$

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

的方程。



解设垂足为M(x, y, z),则

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

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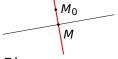


解设垂足为M(x, y, z),则

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

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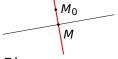


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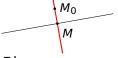


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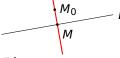
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$$= (-3 + 3t) \qquad (2t) \qquad (-t - 3)$$

 M_0

解设垂足为M(x, y, z),则

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

的方程。



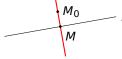
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所以交点 $M = (\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7})$,



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

 $\Rightarrow t = 3/7$



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

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

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

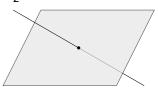
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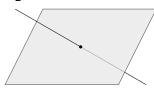
直线方程为
$$\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{4}$$
.



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。



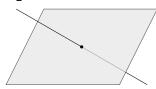
例 求直线
$$\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2}$$
 与平面 $2x + y + z - 6 = 0$ 的交点。



解直线上点的坐标为

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

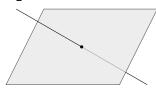
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解直线上点的坐标为

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

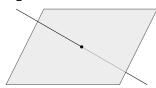
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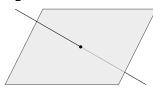
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解 直线上点的坐标为

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

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$$\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2}$$
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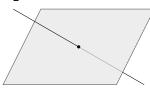
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$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 3 + t \\ z = z_0 + tp = 4 + 2t \end{cases}$$

代入平面方程,得:

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

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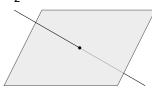
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代入平面方程,得:

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



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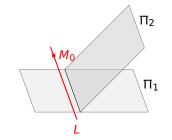
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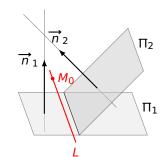
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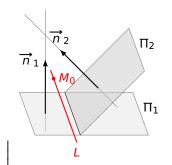
所以交点为(1,2,2)。



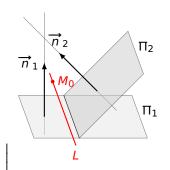




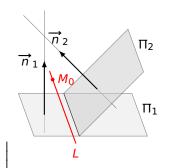
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$



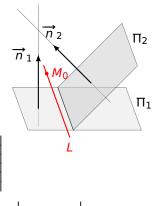
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$



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

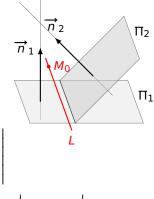


$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_{1} \times \overrightarrow{n}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$

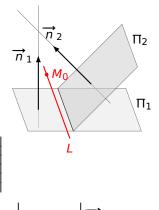


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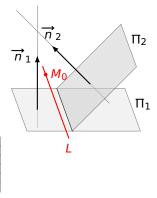
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$



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



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

 Π_2

 Π_1

解 1. 取方向向量

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

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



 Π_2

 Π_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

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

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

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

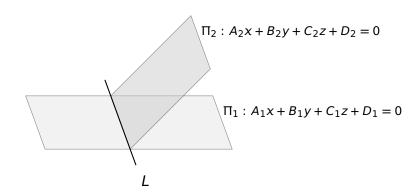
2. 点向式:

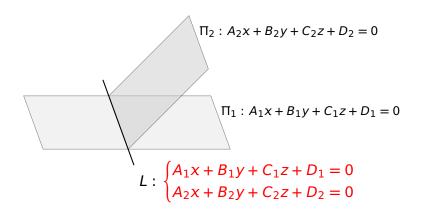
$$\frac{x+3}{-4} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{-1}$$

 Π_2

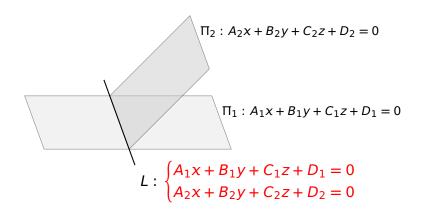
 Π_1





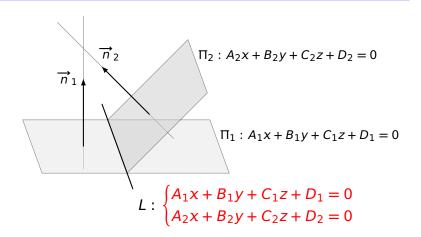






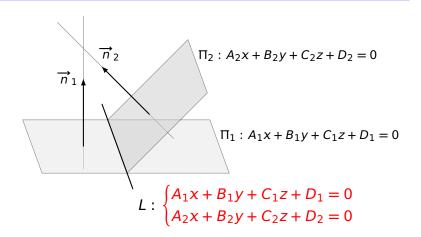
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 \overrightarrow{s} =





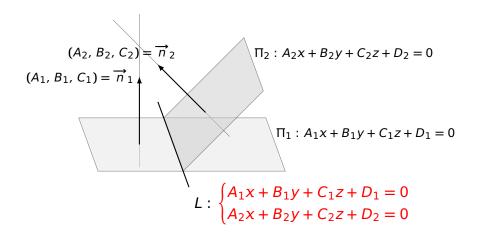
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 \overrightarrow{s} =





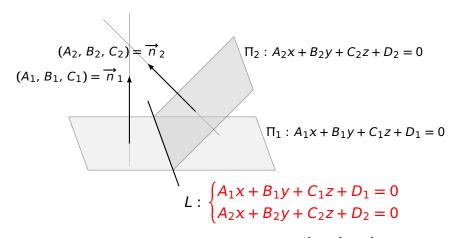
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2$





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





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



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

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

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

2. 求直线上一点。

解 1. 取方向向量

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

2. 求直线上一点。

解 1. 取方向向量

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

2. 求直线上一点。

解 1. 取方向向量

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

2. 求直线上一点。

解 1. 取方向向量

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

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

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

2. 求直线上一点。

解 1. 取方向向量

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

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

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解 1. 取方向向量

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

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

2. 求直线上一点。

不妨取
$$x=0$$
 ⇒

解 1. 取方向向量

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

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

解 1. 取方向向量

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

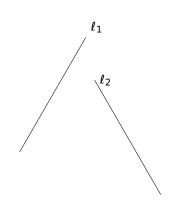
$$= -2\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k} = (-2, 1, 3)$$

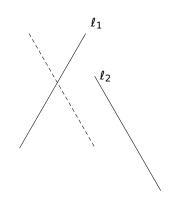
2. 求直线上一点。

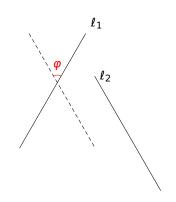
不妨取
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 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} -y + z = 1 \\ y + z = 4 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2} \\ z = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$

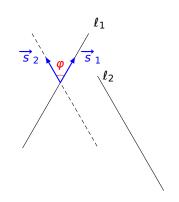
. 点向式:
$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y - \frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{z - \frac{5}{2}}{2}$$



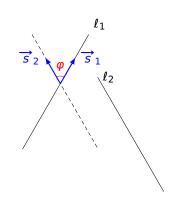








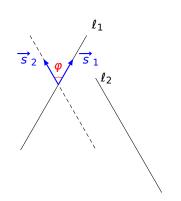
夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$



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

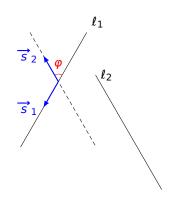
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$

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



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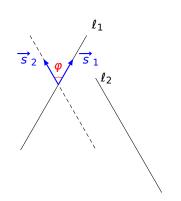
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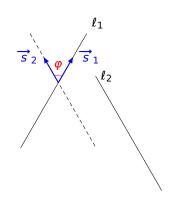
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$



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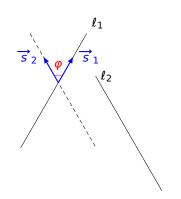
$$\cos \varphi = \left|\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))\right|$$

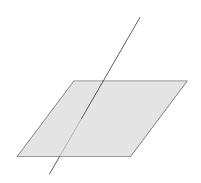
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

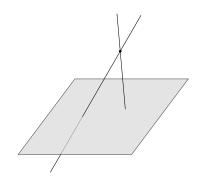


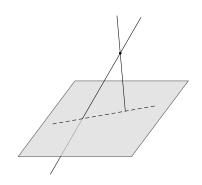
夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
, 且
$$\cos \varphi = |\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))|$$

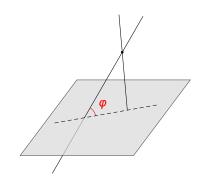
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2|}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

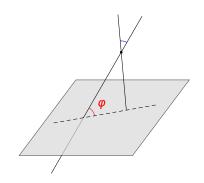


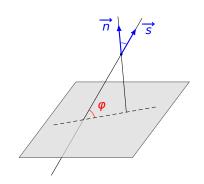






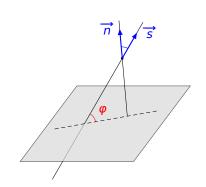






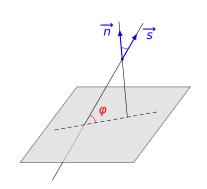
夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$

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



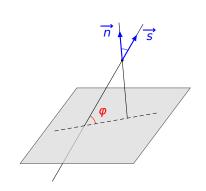
夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$

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



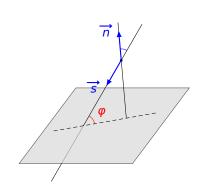
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$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{s}}{|\overrightarrow{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}|}$$



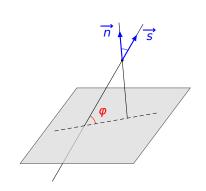
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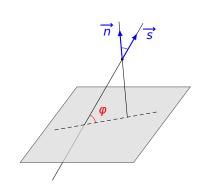
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{s}}{|\overrightarrow{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}|}$$



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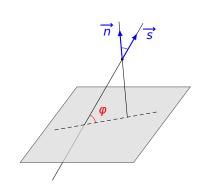
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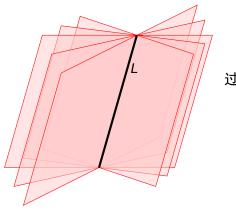
夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$

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

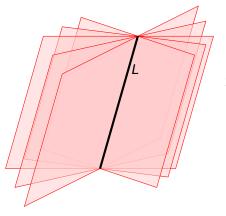
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{s}|}{|\overrightarrow{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}|}$$





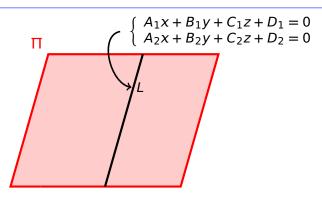


过定直线L的平面束

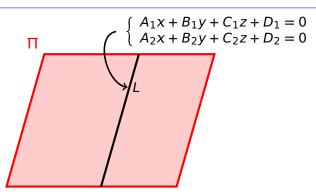


过定直线L的平面束

问题 给出平面束中的平面, 其方程的通式



过直线 L 的平面 Π 的方程是什么?

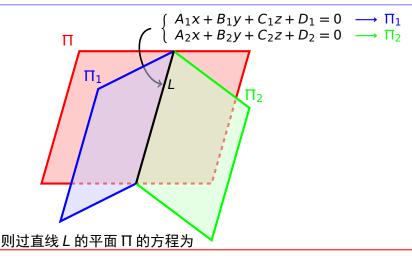


则过直线 L 的平面 Π 的方程为

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

其中 λ , μ 为(不全为零的)待定的常数。

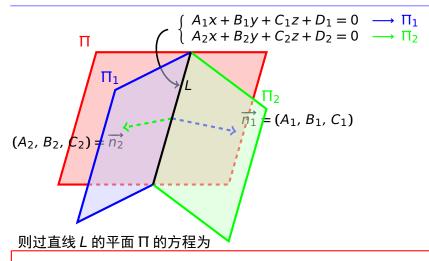




$$\lambda(A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1)+\mu(A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2)=0$$

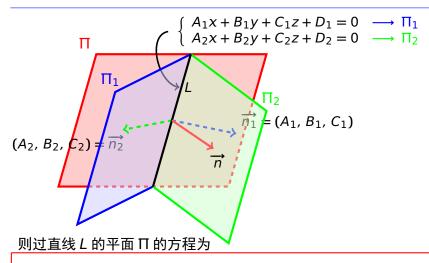
其中 λ , μ 为(不全为零的)待定的常数。





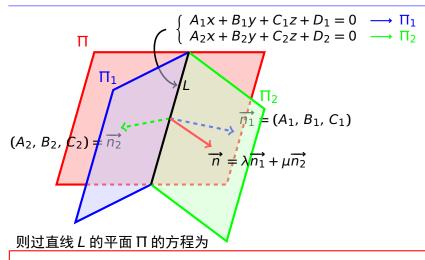
 $\lambda(A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1)+\mu(A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2)=0$





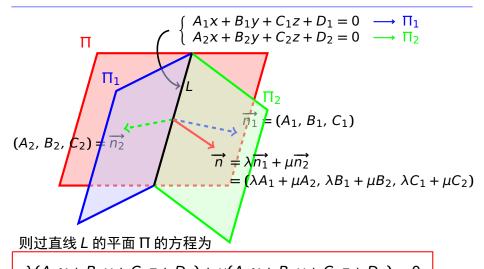
$$\lambda(A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1)+\mu(A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2)=0$$





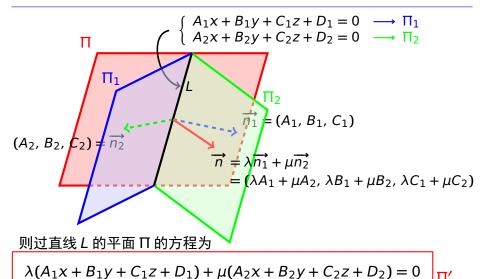
$$\lambda(A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1)+\mu(A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2)=0$$



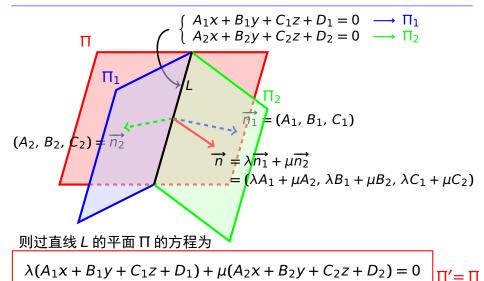


 $\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$









 $\lambda(A_1\lambda + b_1y + c_1z + b_1) + \mu(A_2\lambda + b_2y + c_2z + b_2) =$



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 λ 和 μ 是待定的常数。

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

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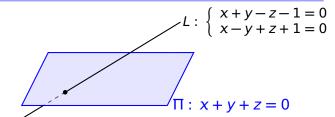
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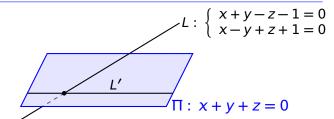
$$\lambda(1-4\cdot 3-3) + \mu(2\cdot 2-3) = 0 \implies -14\lambda + \mu = 0$$

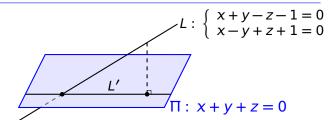
不妨取 $\lambda = 1$, $\mu = 14$ 。所以平面方程是

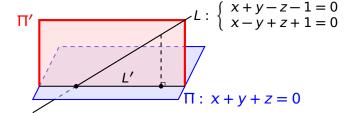
$$x + 28y - 18z - 3 = 0$$
.





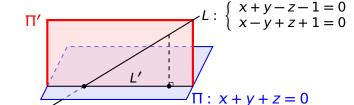






解:

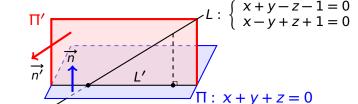
1. 记 **□**′ 为 *L* 和 *L*′ 张成平面。



解:

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

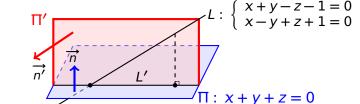




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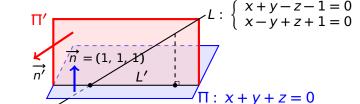


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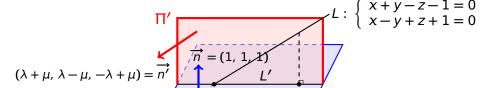


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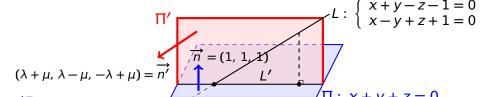
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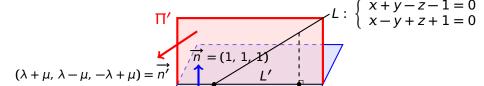


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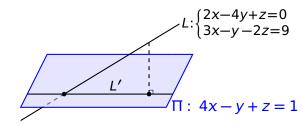
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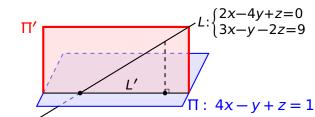
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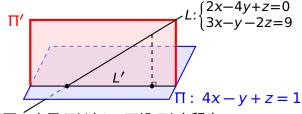
3. 投影直线
$$L'$$
 的方程是
$$\begin{cases} y-z-1=0\\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$$





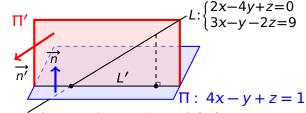


解: 1. 记 Π′ 为 L 和 L′ 张成平面。



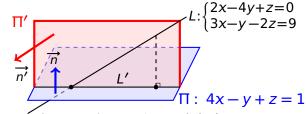
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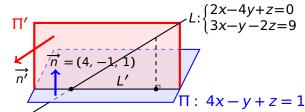


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$$\Rightarrow 13\lambda + 11\mu = 0$$

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(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

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的方程: $17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0$

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