# 第8章c:空间直线及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

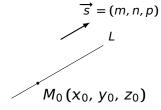
# **Outline**



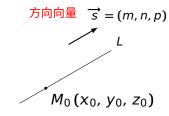
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 



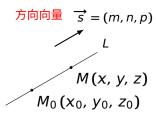




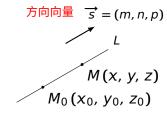




 $M \in L$ 

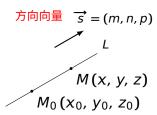


$$M \in L \iff \overrightarrow{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$$



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

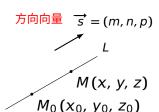




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$$\Leftrightarrow (x-x_0,y-y_0,z-z_0)=t(m,n,p)$$



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

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

$$L$$

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

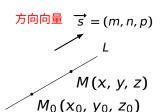
$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

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$$\begin{cases} x - x_0 = tm \\ y - y_0 = tn \\ z - z_0 = tp \end{cases}$$
,  $\mathbb{D}$ : 
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



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方向向量  $\vec{s} = (m, n, p)$  L M(x, y, z)  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

$$\begin{cases}
x - x_0 = tm \\
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z - z_0 = tp
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$$M(x, y, z)$$
 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

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

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

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

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 对称式方程

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$$\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$$
 对称式方程

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

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-x_0,y-y_0,x_0)$$
 所以

$$\begin{cases}
x - x_0 = tm \\
y - y_0 = tn
\end{cases}, \quad \text{ID:} \quad
\begin{cases}
x = x_0 + tm \\
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\end{cases}$$

$$z = z_0 + tp$$

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$$\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$$
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方向向量 
$$\vec{s} = (m, n, p)$$

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

**注1** 若 
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$$\bullet \begin{cases}
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y - y_0 = tn \\
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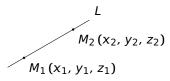
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$$\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$$
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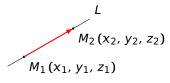
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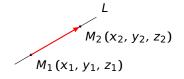
注 2 一般地,点向式用作"表示",参数式用作具体计算



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

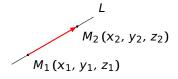






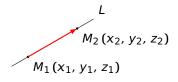
解取方向向量为

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



解取方向向量为

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解取方向向量为

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

所以直线方程为

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

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

解取方向向量为

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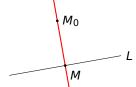
或等价地,

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





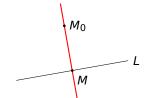
 $\mathbf{M}$  设垂足为 M(x, y, z),则



$$\mathbf{M}$$
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$$M \in L \Rightarrow$$

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$$\mathbf{M}$$
 设垂足为  $M(x, y, z)$ ,则

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

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

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

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

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$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$

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

$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$

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



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

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 设垂足为  $M(x, y, z)$ ,则

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



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

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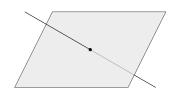
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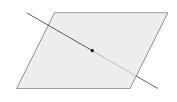
所以交点  $M = (\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7})$  , 方向向量  $\overrightarrow{M_0 M} = -\frac{6}{7}(2, -1, 4)$ ,

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

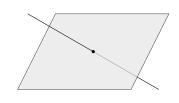




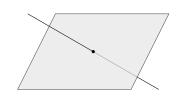
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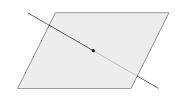
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



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

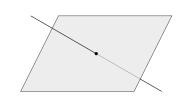


$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 3 + t \\ z = z_0 + tp = 4 + 2t \end{cases}$$



#### 解 直线上点的坐标为

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

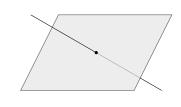


#### 代入平面方程,得:

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

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



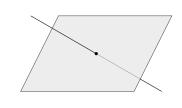
#### 代入平面方程,得:

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

**例 3** 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

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

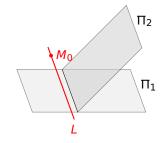


#### 代入平面方程,得:

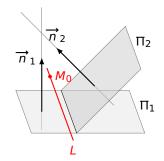
$$2(2+t)+(3+t)+(4+2t)-6=0 \Rightarrow t=-1$$

所以交点为 (1, 2, 2).

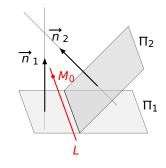
**例 4** 设直线 L 过点  $M_0$  (-3, 2, 5),且与两平面 x-4z=3 和 2x-y-5z=1 的交线平行,求 L 方程.



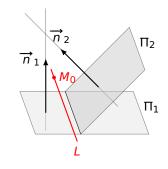
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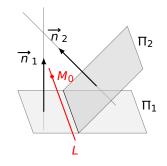
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$



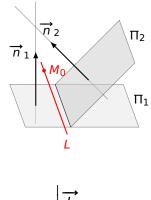
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$



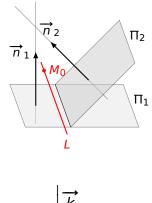
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$



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

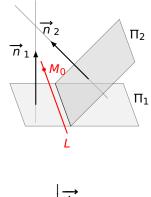


$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_{1} \times \overrightarrow{n}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j}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



$$|\vec{k}|$$

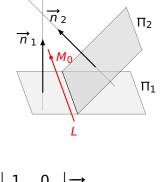
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$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$





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

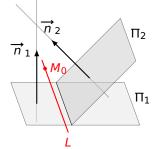
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$



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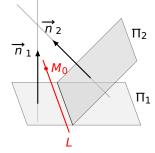
$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} - 3 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$



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

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



# $\vec{n}_1$ $\vec{n}_2$ $\vec{n}_1$ $\vec{n}_1$ $\vec{n}_1$

## 解 1. 取方向向量

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

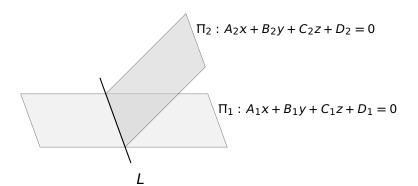
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$

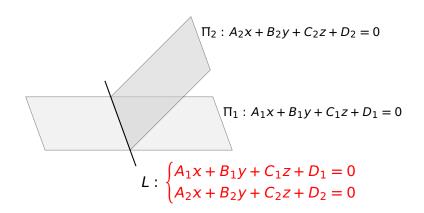
$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} - 3 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k} = (-4, -3, -1)$$

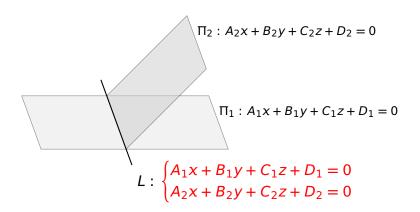
$$\frac{x+3}{-4} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z-5}{-1}$$





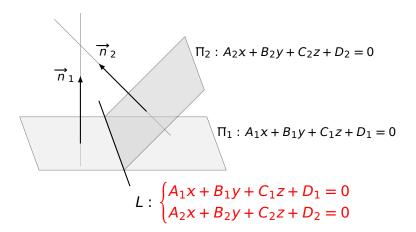






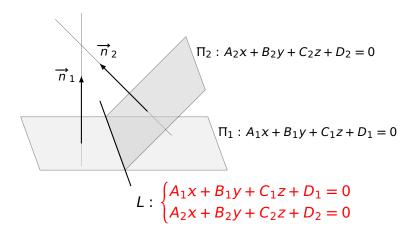
性质 L 的方向向量可取为  $\overrightarrow{s}$  =





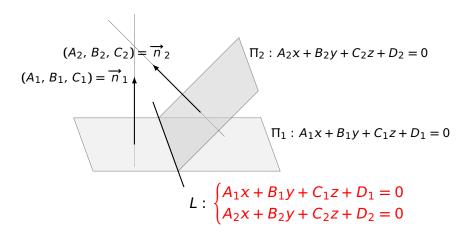
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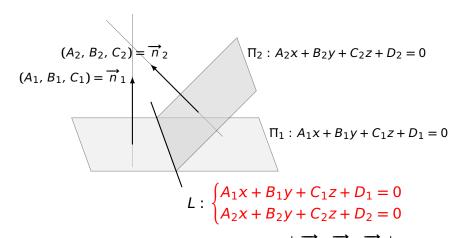
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2$ 





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





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



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

例 求直线 
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解 1. 取方向向量

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

2. 求直线上一点.

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

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

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

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

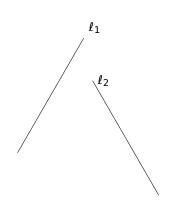
$$= -2\overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} + 3\overrightarrow{k} = (-2, 1, 3)$$

2. 求直线上一点.

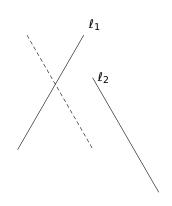
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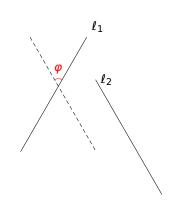
$$\frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y - \frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{z - \frac{5}{2}}{3}$$

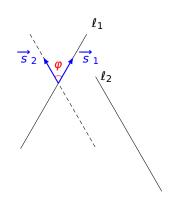




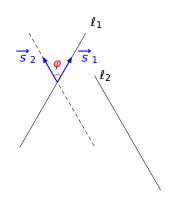






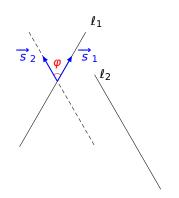


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$



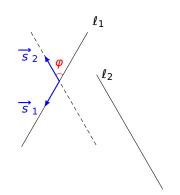
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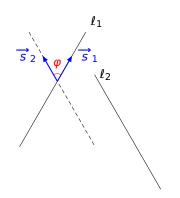
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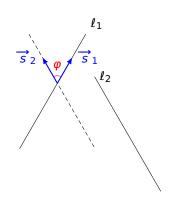
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$





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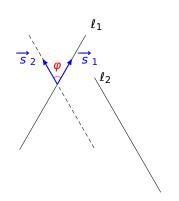
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

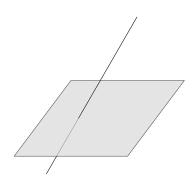




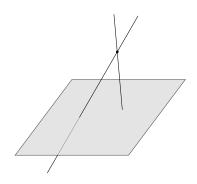
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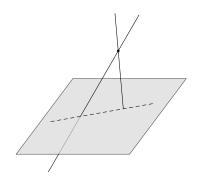




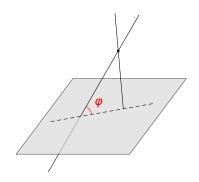


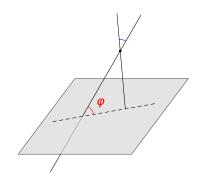


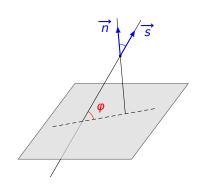




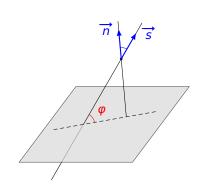






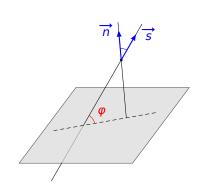


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且
$$\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$$



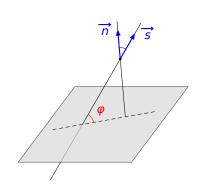


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$
  
 $\sin \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$ 



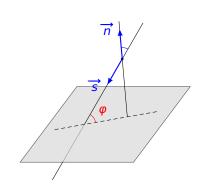
夹角 
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且
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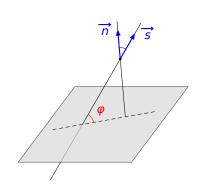
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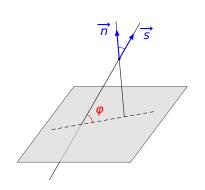
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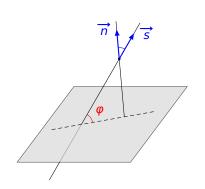
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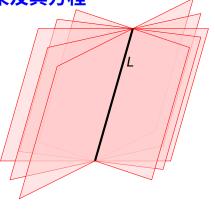


# 平面束及其方程



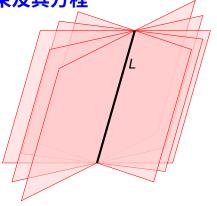






过定直线L的平面束

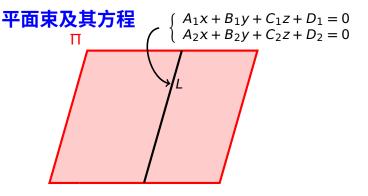
# 平面束及其方程



过定直线L的平面束

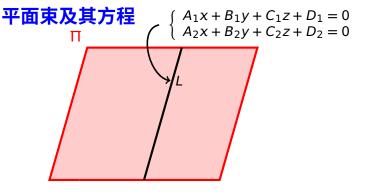
问题 给出平面束中的平面, 其方程的通式





过直线 L 的平面  $\Pi$  的方程是什么?

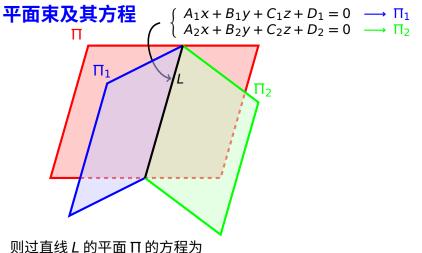




则过直线 L 的平面  $\Pi$  的方程为

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

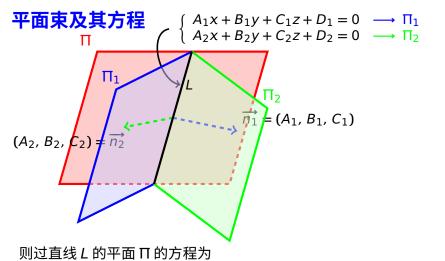




则这直线上的干面目的力性外

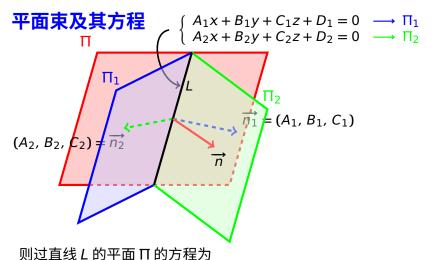
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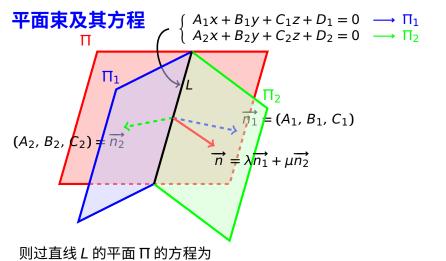
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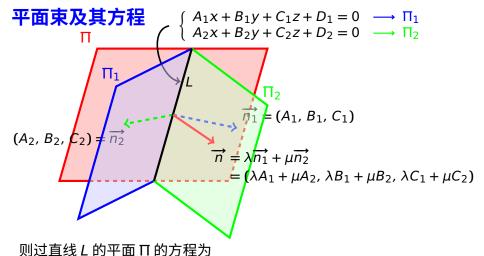
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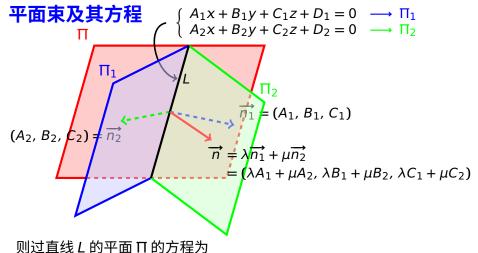
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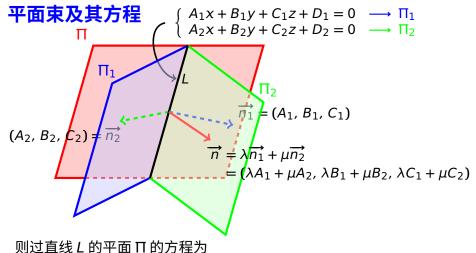




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其中 $\lambda$ , $\mu$ 为(不全为零的)待定的常数.



JIKAN UNIVERSITY

利用平面束方程



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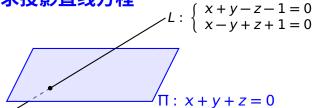
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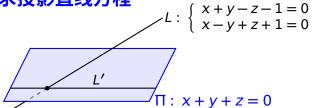
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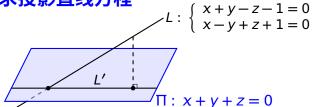
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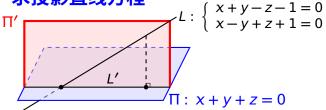
$$x + 28y - 18z - 3 = 0$$
.





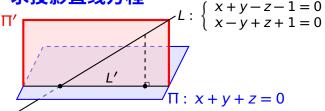






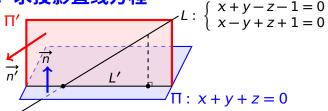
# 解:

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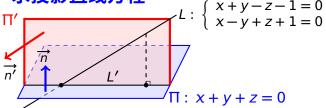
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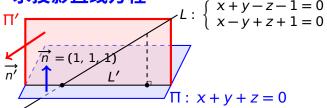


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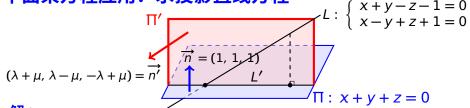


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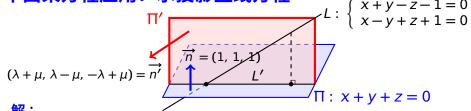




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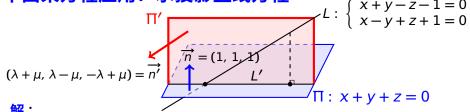
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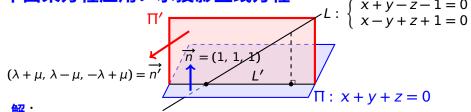
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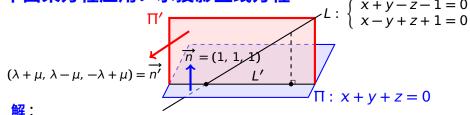
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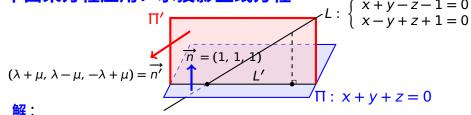
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 $\Rightarrow \Pi'$ 的方程:  $y - z - 1 = 0$ 



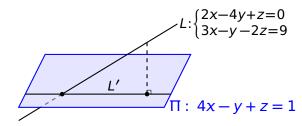
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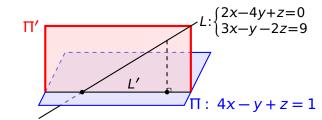
⇒ 
$$\Pi'$$
的方程:  $y-z-1=0$ 

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



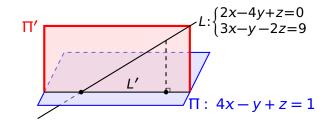




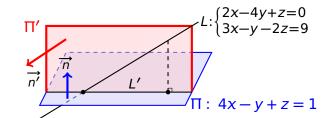


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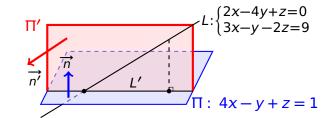




$$\lambda(2x-4y+z) + \mu(3x-y-2z-9) = 0$$
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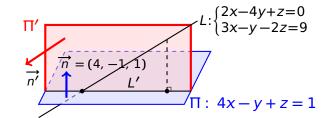


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$$1 : 4x - y + z = 1$$

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的方程:  $17x + 31y - 37z - 117 = 0$ 



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

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