## 第8章b: 平面及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

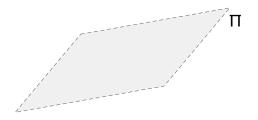
## 提要

- 平面的法向量
- 平面方程
- 平面夹角
- 点到平面的距离



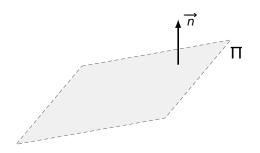
# **Outline**





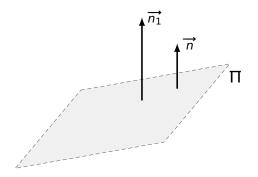
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量.





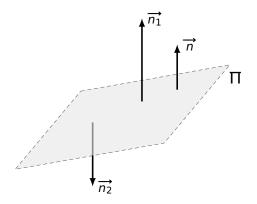
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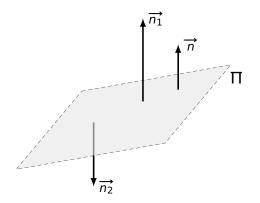


定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的 法向量 . 如:  $\overrightarrow{n}$  ,  $\overrightarrow{n_1}$  ,



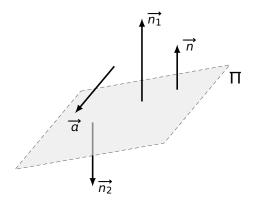


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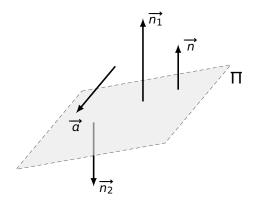


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注1 任意两个法向量是平行的.

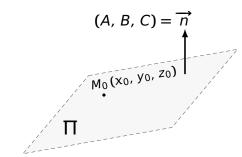


$$(A, B, C) = \overrightarrow{n}$$

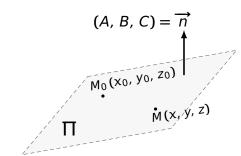
$$\downarrow$$

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

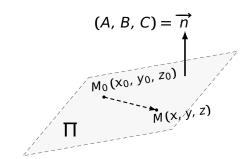




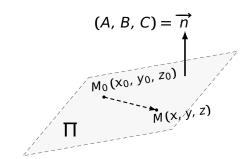
 $M \in \Pi$ 



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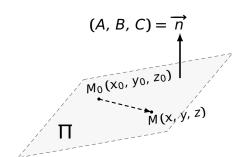
 $M \in \Pi$   $\overrightarrow{M_0 M} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$ 



 $M \in \Pi$ 

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

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

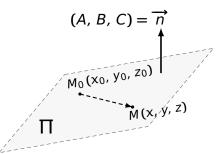


$$M \in \Pi$$

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

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

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



$$M \in \Pi$$

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

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

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

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

 $(A, B, C) = \overrightarrow{n}$   $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  M(x, y, z)

$$M \in \Pi$$

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

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

$$\updownarrow$$

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

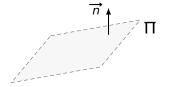
$$\Pi \qquad \stackrel{M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\mathring{M}(x, y, z)}$$

$$= 0$$

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

$$\mathbf{\dot{z}}$$
 计算法向量  $\overrightarrow{n}$  的通常方法:

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





$$M \in \Pi$$

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

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

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

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

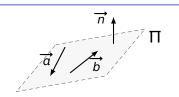
$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

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

$$= 0$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{z}}$$
 计算法向量  $\overrightarrow{n}$  的通常方法:

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

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

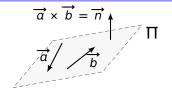
$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

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

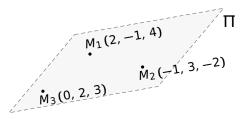
$$= 0$$

 $\mathbf{i}$  计算法向量  $\mathbf{n}$  的通常方法:

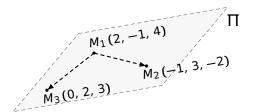
Ax + By + Cz + D = 0,  $D = -(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0)$ 

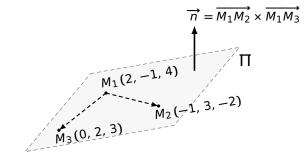




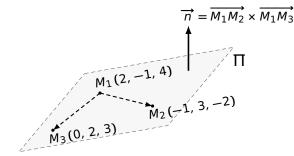


**例1** 设平面  $\Pi$  过点  $M_1$  (2, -1, 4),  $M_2$  (-1, 3, -2),  $M_3$  (0, 2, 3), 求  $\Pi$  方程.

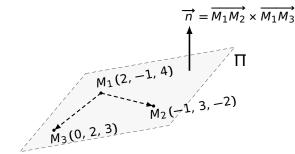




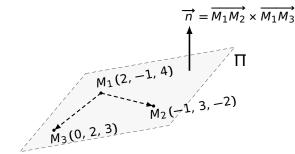




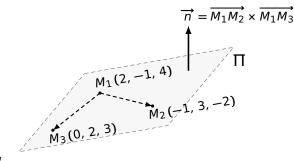
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$



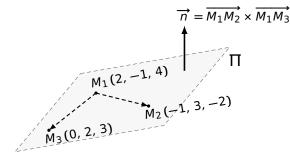
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$



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

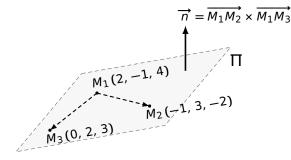


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j}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



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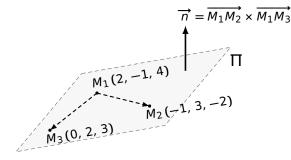




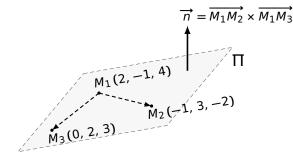
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6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



<mark>例 1</mark> 设平面 Π 过点 M<sub>1</sub> (2, -1, 4), M<sub>2</sub> (-1, 3, -2), M<sub>3</sub> (0, 2, 3), 求 Π 方程.

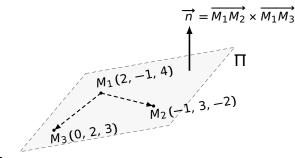


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
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$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1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

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



#### 解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

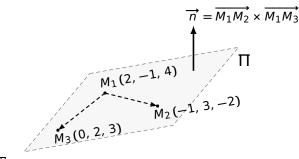
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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2. 平面方程:

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





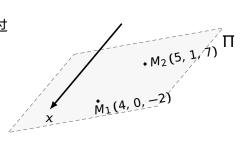
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$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} = 14 \overrightarrow{i} + 9 \overrightarrow{j}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

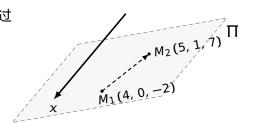
2. 平面方程:

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

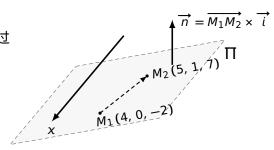
**例2** 设平面  $\Pi \parallel x$  轴,且过  $M_1$  (4, 0, -2),  $M_2$  (5, 1, 7), 求  $\Pi$  方程.

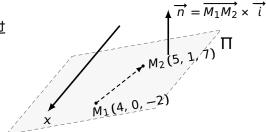


**例2** 设平面  $\Pi \parallel x$  轴,且过  $M_1$  (4, 0, -2),  $M_2$  (5, 1, 7), 求  $\Pi$  方程.



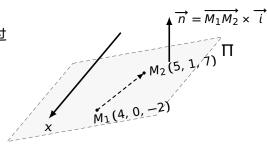
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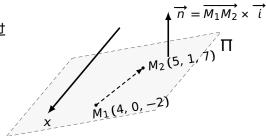
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





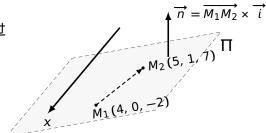
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$



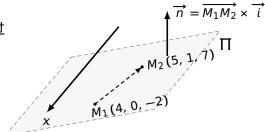


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

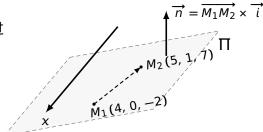




$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} |\overrightarrow{i} - | & |\overrightarrow{j} + | & |\overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

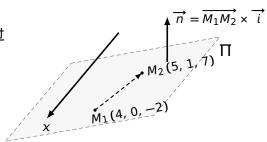


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} +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



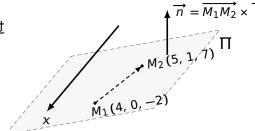
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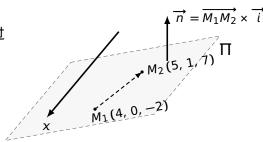


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}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





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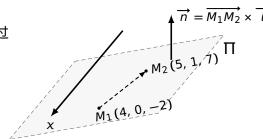
#### 解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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

2. 平面方程:

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





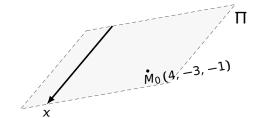
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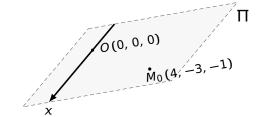
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}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

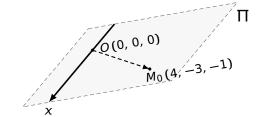
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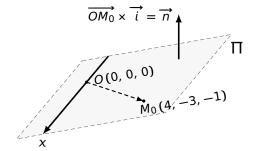
$$0(x-4) + 9(y-0) - (z+2) = 0 \Rightarrow 9y-z-2 = 0$$

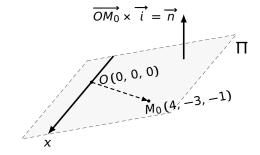






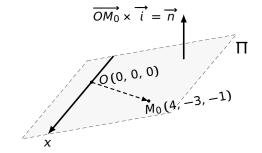






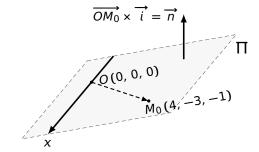
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





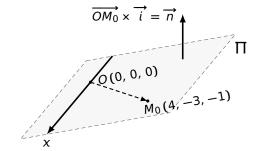
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$



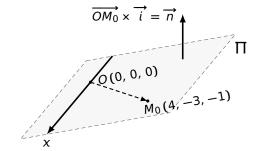


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

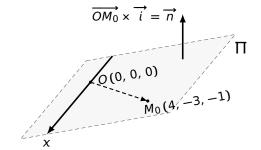




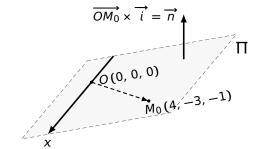
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} |\overrightarrow{i} - | & |\overrightarrow{j} + | \end{vmatrix}$$



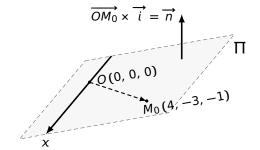
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j}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



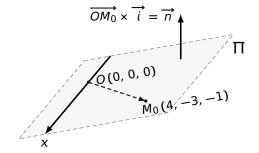
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}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



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
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$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
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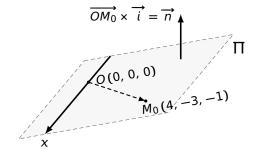
#### 解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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

2. 平面方程:

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

**例 3** 设平面 Π 包含 *x* 轴,且 过 *M*<sub>0</sub> (4, -3, -1), 求 Π 方程.



## 解 1. 求一个法向量:取

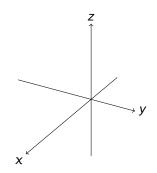
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}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

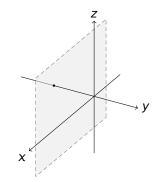
2. 平面方程:

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

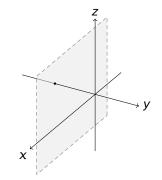








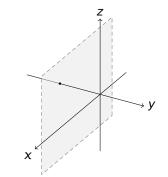
解 1. 求一个法向量:  $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$ 



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

2. 平面方程:

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

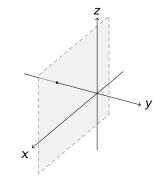


解 1. 求一个法向量: 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

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

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$

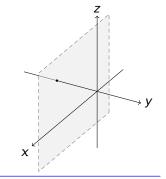


$$\mathbf{m}$$
 1. 求一个法向量:  $\mathbf{m}$   $\overrightarrow{n}$  = (0, 1, 0)

2. 平面方程:

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

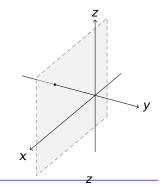
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



- $\mathbf{m}$  1. 求一个法向量:  $\mathbf{n}$  = (0, 1, 0)
- 2. 平面方程:

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

<mark>例 5</mark> 问平面 Π:*Ax* + *By* = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?



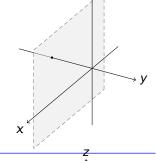


$$\mathbf{m} = (0, 1, 0)$$

2. 平面方程:

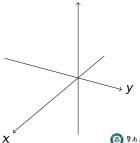
$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  

$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 5 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解 平行于 z 轴。

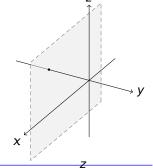


$$\mathbf{m}$$
 1. 求一个法向量:  $\mathbf{m}$   $\overrightarrow{n}$  = (0, 1, 0)

2. 平面方程:

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

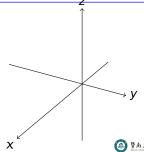
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 5 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解平行于 z轴。

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

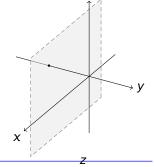


$$\mathbf{M}$$
 1. 求一个法向量:  $\mathbf{M}$   $\overrightarrow{n}$  = (0, 1, 0)

2. 平面方程:

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

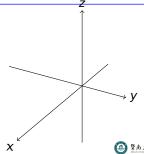
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



例 5 问平面  $\Pi$ : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解平行于 z轴。

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

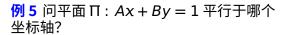


**例 4** 设平面  $\Pi$  平行于 xoz 坐标面,且过 (2, -5, 3),求平面  $\Pi$  方程.

## $\mathbf{m}$ 1. 求一个法向量: $\mathbf{n}$ = (0, 1, 0)

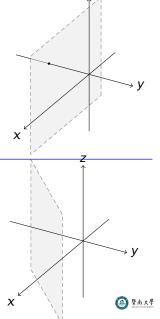
2. 平面方程:

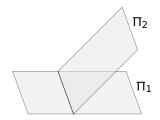
$$0(x-2) + 1 \cdot (y+5) + 0(z-3) = 0$$
  
$$\Rightarrow y+5 = 0$$



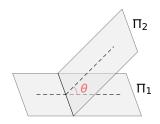
解平行于 z 轴。

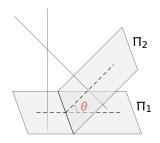
这是因为:  $\Pi$  的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0),与 z 轴垂直  $((A, B, 0) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0)$ 

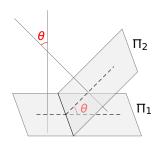


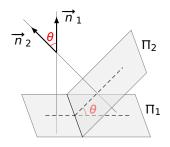




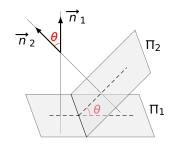




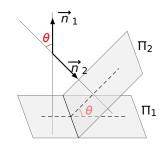




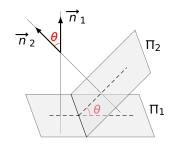
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



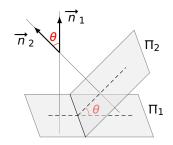
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



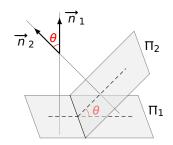
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



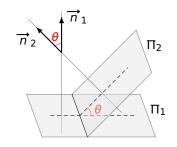
$$\cos\theta = \left|\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2})\right)\right|$$



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

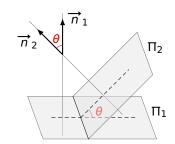


$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \left( \angle (\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}) \right) \right|$$
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例1 求平面 x-y+2z-6=0 和 2x+y+z-5=0 的夹角

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



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

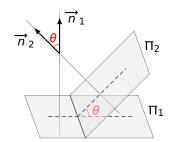
解

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

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



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

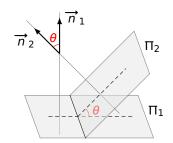
解

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

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

 $\theta =$ 

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

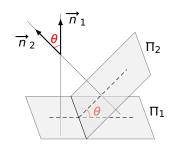
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

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

$$\theta =$$



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



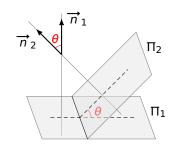
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 $\theta =$ 

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



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

解

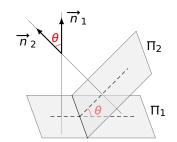
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

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

$$\theta =$$



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



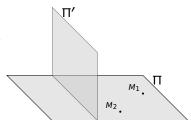
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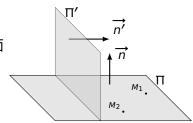
$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}|}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} = \frac{|1 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$



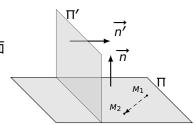
**例2** 设平面 Π 过点  $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$  垂直,求 Π 方程。



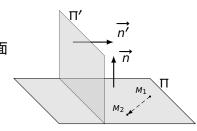
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**例2** 设平面 Π 过点  $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$  垂直,求 Π 方程。

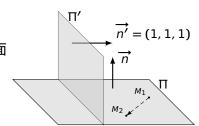


**例 2** 设平面 Π 过点  $M_1(1, 1, 1), M_2(0, 1, -1)$ ,且与平面  $\Pi': x + y + z = 0$  垂直,求 Π 方程。



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

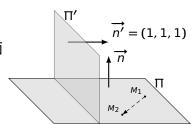
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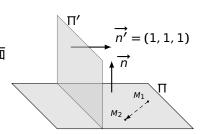
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$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



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

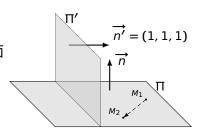


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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



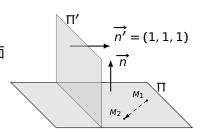
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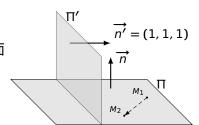
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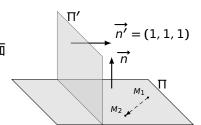


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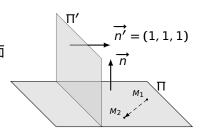
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### 解 1. 求一个法向量:

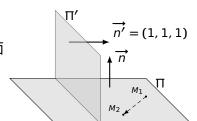
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2. 平面方程:

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



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



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#### 2. 平面方程:

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



$$P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$



 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

· N

 $\Pi : Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 



 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 



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



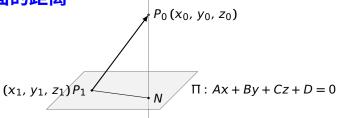
 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1 \cdot \Pi : Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

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



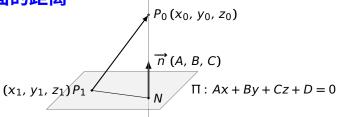




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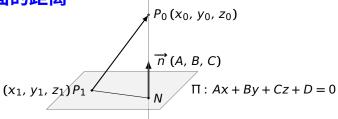




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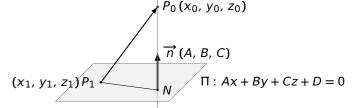




$$P_0$$
 到  $\Pi$  的距离 =  $\left| \overrightarrow{NP_0} \right| = \left| (Prj_{\overrightarrow{n}} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0}) e_{\overrightarrow{n}} \right|$ 







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

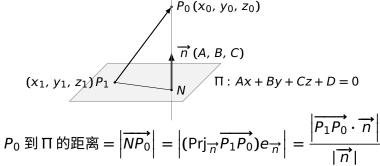


$$(x_1, y_1, z_1)P_1$$
  $\Pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 

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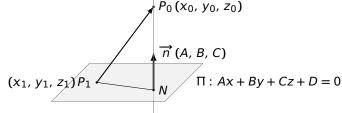






例 求点  $P_0(2, 1, 1)$  到平面  $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$  的距离。

**解**取P<sub>1</sub>(1,0,0),则

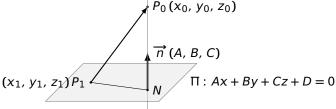


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解取
$$P_1(1, 0, 0)$$
,则 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = ($  ),  $\overrightarrow{n} = ($  )

$$P_0$$
 到  $\Pi$  的距离 = 
$$\frac{|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n}|}{|\overrightarrow{n}|}$$



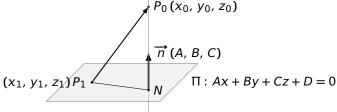


$$P_0$$
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**解** 取 
$$P_1(1, 0, 0)$$
,则  $\overrightarrow{P_1P_0} = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{n} = ($ 

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





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

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

