第8章 c: 空间直线及其方程

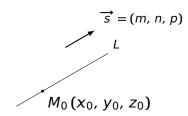
数学系 梁卓滨

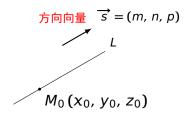
2016-2017 **学年** II



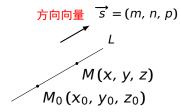
$$\overrightarrow{s} = (m, n, p)$$

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

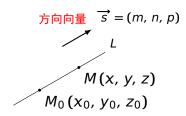




 $M \in L$



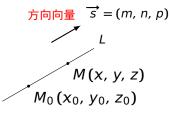
$$\iff \stackrel{M \in L}{\longrightarrow} \iff \overrightarrow{M_0 M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$$



$$M \in L$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\notin \overrightarrow{M_0M} = t\overrightarrow{s}$



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

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

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

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

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$M \in L$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$L$$

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

 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$



$$M \in L$$

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

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



$$M \in L$$

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

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



$$M \in L$$

 $\iff \overline{M_0M} \parallel \overrightarrow{s}$
 $\iff \exists t \in \mathbb{R}, \ (t) \notin \overline{M_0M} = t \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{s}}$
 $\iff (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) = t(m, n, p)$
 $\xrightarrow{X - X_0} \quad (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$
 $\xrightarrow{X - X_0} \quad (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$
 $\xrightarrow{M_0} (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

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



$$M \in L$$

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

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

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

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

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

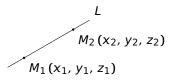
$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

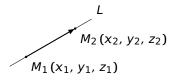
注 1 若
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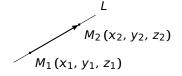
$$x = x_0 \qquad \boxed{A} \qquad \frac{y - y_0}{p} = \frac{z - z_0}{p}$$

注 2 一般地,点向式用作表示,参数式用作具体计算



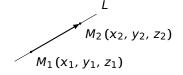






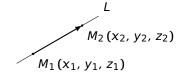
解 取方向向量为

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



解 取方向向量为

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



解 取方向向量为

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

所以直线方程为

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

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

解 取方向向量为

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

所以直线方程为

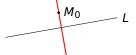
$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$$

或等价地,

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





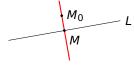


M₀ L

$$M_0$$
 L

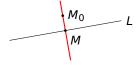
$$M \in L \Rightarrow$$

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



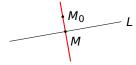
$$M \in L \implies \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$

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



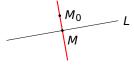
$$M \in L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x_0 + tm = -1 + 3t \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{array} \right.$$

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



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

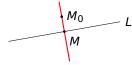
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \Rightarrow$$



 \mathbf{M} 设垂足为 M(x, y, z), 则

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

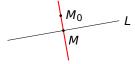
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$$\overrightarrow{M_0 M} \perp L \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \overrightarrow{M_0 M} \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$

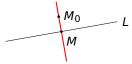


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$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp L \implies 0 = \overrightarrow{M_0M} \cdot (3, 2, -1)$$

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

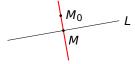


$$M \in L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = -1 + 3t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 1 + 2t \\ z = z_0 + tp = -t \end{cases}$$

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

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

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



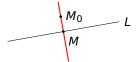
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$$= (-3 + 3t) \cdot 3 + (2t) \cdot 2 + (-t - 3) \cdot (-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$





 \mathbf{M} 设垂足为 M(x, y, z), 则

慢生足列
$$M(x, y, 2)$$
,则
$$M \in L \implies \begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = -1 + 3t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 1 + 2t \\ z = z_0 + tp = -t \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$

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



$$M_0$$
 L

解 设垂足为 M(x, y, z), 则

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

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

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

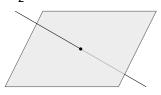
$$\Rightarrow t = 3/7$$

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

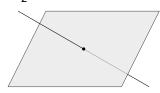




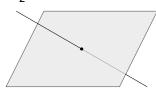
例 求直线 $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2}$ 与平面 2x + y + z - 6 = 0 的交点。



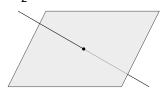
例 求直线
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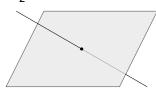
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



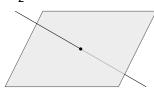
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn \\ z = z_0 + tp \end{cases}$$



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



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

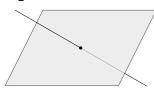


解 直线上点的坐标为

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

代入平面方程,得:

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

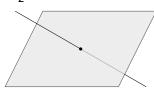


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代入平面方程,得:

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



解 直线上点的坐标为

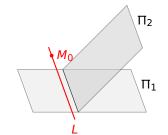
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm = 2 + t \\ y = y_0 + tn = 3 + t \\ z = z_0 + tp = 4 + 2t \end{cases}$$

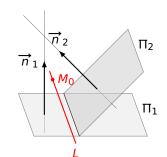
代入平面方程,得:

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

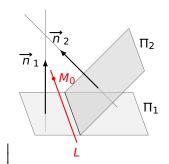
所以交点为 (1, 2, 2)。



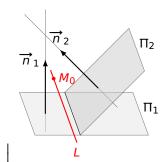




$$\overrightarrow{S} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

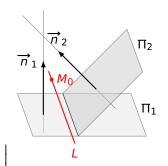


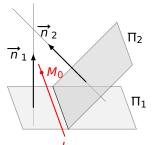
$$\overrightarrow{S} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$





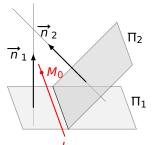
$$\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$



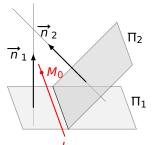


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$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix}$$

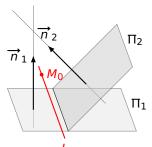


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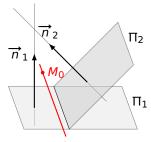
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$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$



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

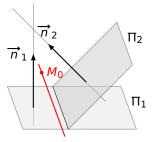
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$



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

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

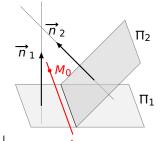
$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} + 3 \overrightarrow{j} - \overrightarrow{k}$$



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

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



解 1. 取方向向量

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

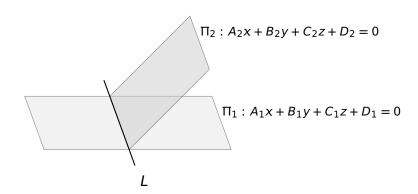
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$

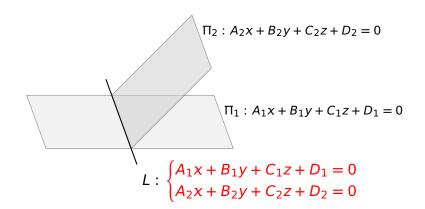
$$= -4 \overrightarrow{i} + 3 \overrightarrow{i} - \overrightarrow{k} = (-4, -3, -1)$$

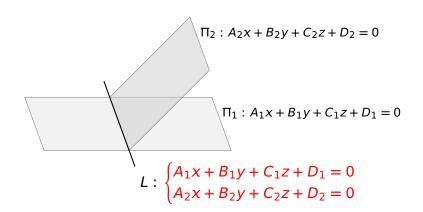
$$\frac{x+3}{4} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$





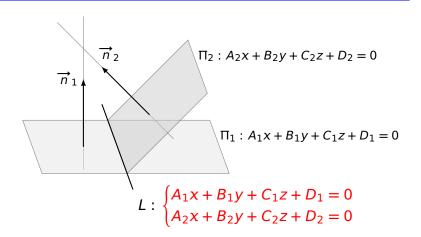






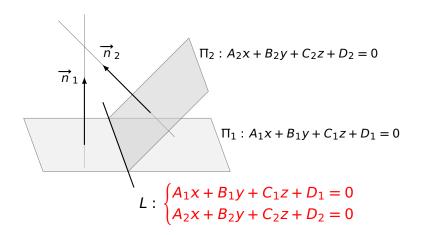
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 \overrightarrow{s} =





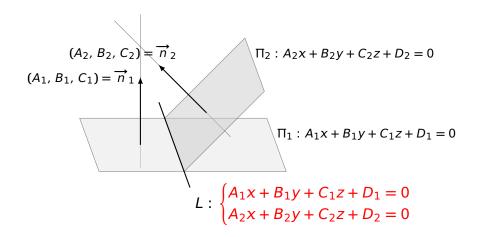
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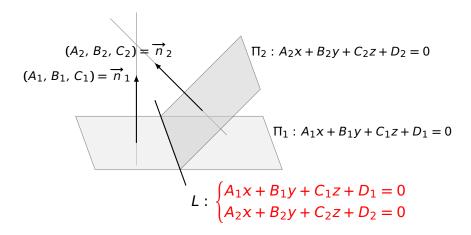
性质 L 的方向向量可取为 $\overrightarrow{s} = \overrightarrow{n}_1 \times \overrightarrow{n}_2$





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

解 1. 取方向向量

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

2. 求直线上一点。



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

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

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不妨取
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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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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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 $=-2\vec{i} + \vec{i} + 3\vec{k} = (-2.1.3)$

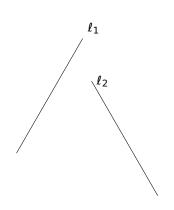
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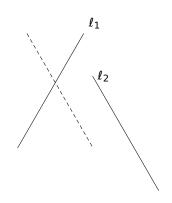
2. 求直线上一点。

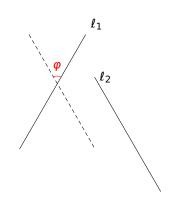
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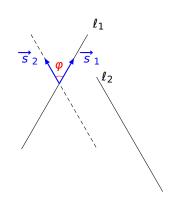
3. 点向式:
$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y - \frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{z - \frac{5}{2}}{3}$$



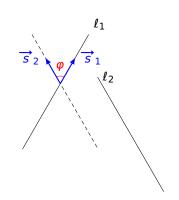






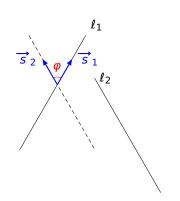


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
, 且
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))$$



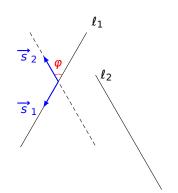
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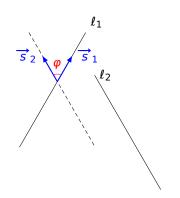
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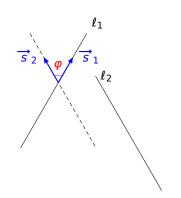
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夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$

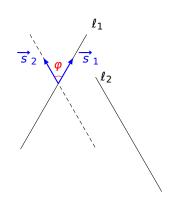
$$\cos \varphi = |\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{s}_1, \overrightarrow{s}_2))|$$

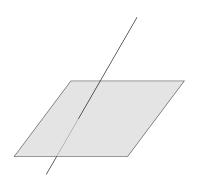
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$

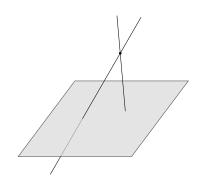


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
, 且
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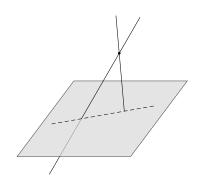
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{s}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{s}_2|}{|\overrightarrow{s}_1| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}_2|}$$



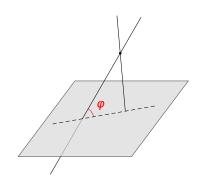


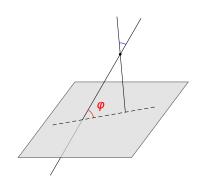


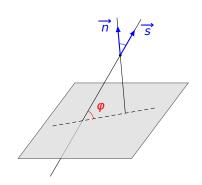




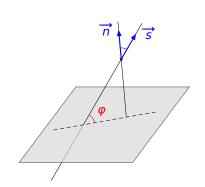






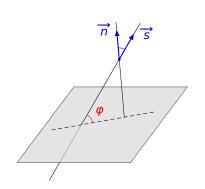


夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
,且 $\cos(\angle(\overrightarrow{n}, \overrightarrow{s}))$



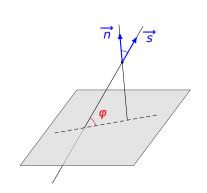
夹角
$$\varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], 且$$

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



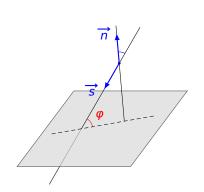
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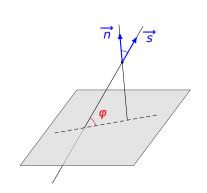
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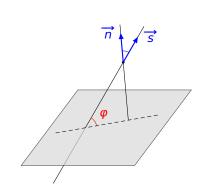
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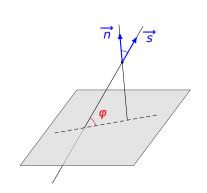
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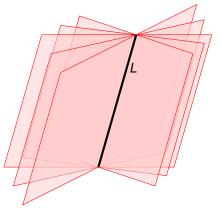
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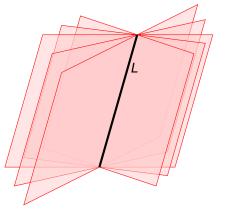
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{s}|}{|\overrightarrow{n}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{s}|}$$







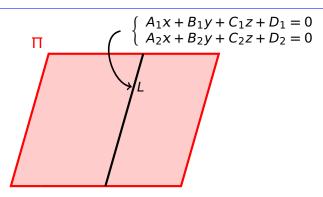
过定直线L的平面束



过定直线L的平面束

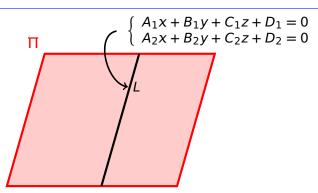
问题 给出平面束中的平面, 其方程的通式





过直线 L 的平面 Π 的方程是什么?



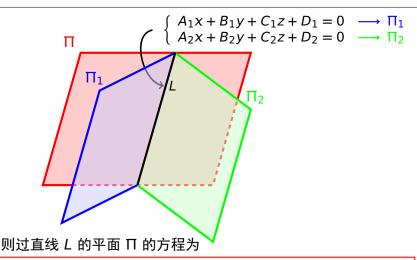


则过直线 L 的平面 Π 的方程为

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

其中 λ , μ 为(不全为零的)待定的常数。

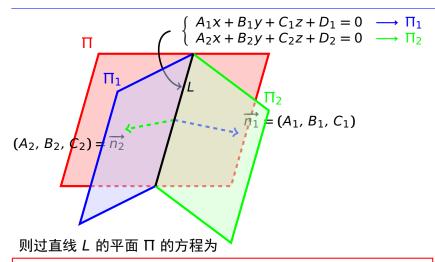




$$\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$$

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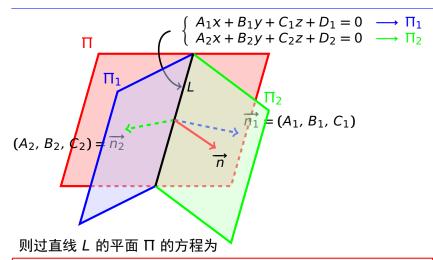




$$\lambda(A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1)+\mu(A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2)=0$$

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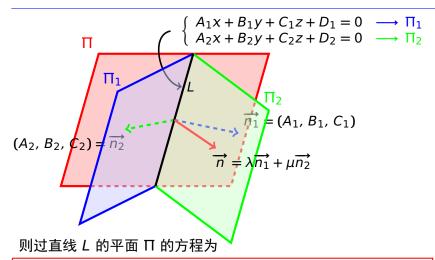




 $\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$

其中 λ , μ 为(不全为零的)待定的常数。

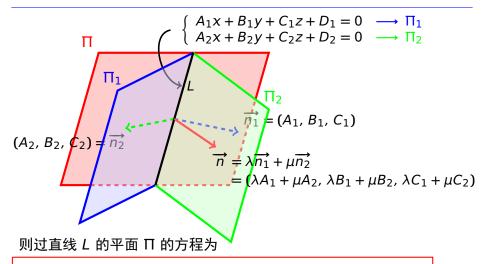




$$\lambda(A_1x+B_1y+C_1z+D_1)+\mu(A_2x+B_2y+C_2z+D_2)=0$$

其中 λ , μ 为(不全为零的)待定的常数。

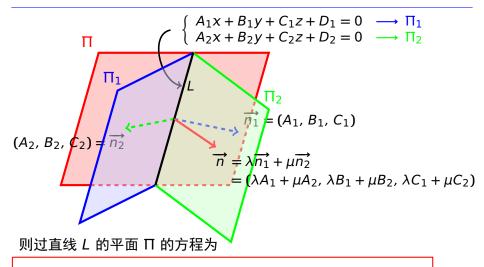




 $\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$

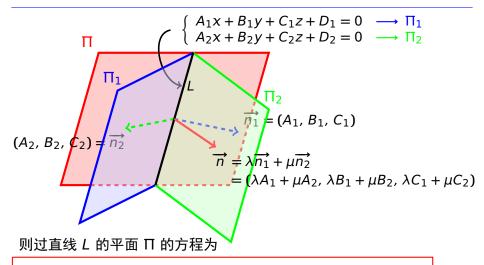
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利用平面束方程

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$$\mathbf{H}$$
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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: $\lambda(1-4\cdot3-3) + \mu(2\cdot2-3) = 0$

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● 暨南大學

利用平面束方程

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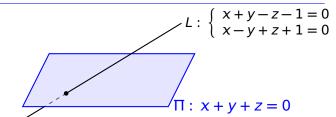
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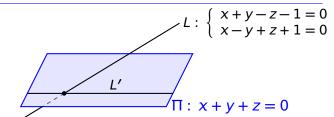
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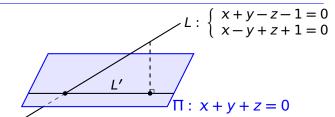
不妨取 $\lambda = 1$, $\mu = 14$ 。所以平面方程是

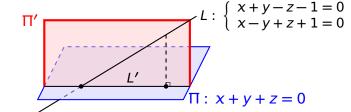
$$x + 28y - 18z - 3 = 0$$
.





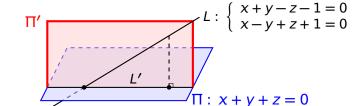






解

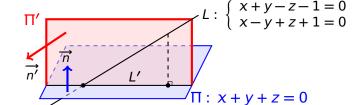
1. 记 **Π**′ 为 *L* 和 *L*′ 张成平面。



解:

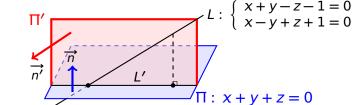
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解

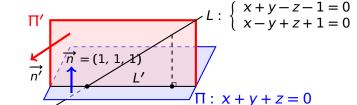
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$$L: \begin{cases} x + y - z - 1 = 0 \\ x - y + z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

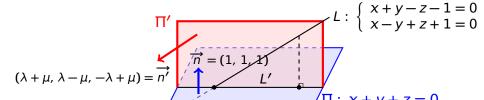
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的方程: $y-z-1=0$



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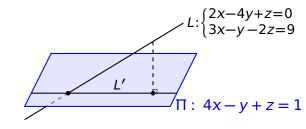
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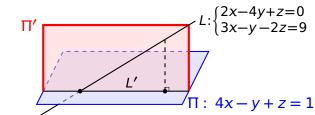
⇒
$$\Pi'$$
的方程: $y-z-1=0$

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

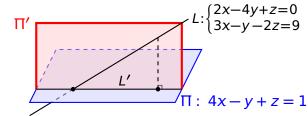


 $\Pi: x + y + z = 0$

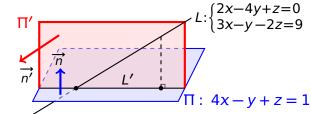




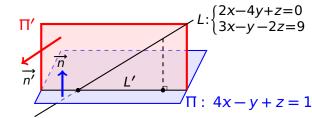
1. 记 **Π**′ 为 *L* 和 *L*′ 张成平面。



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

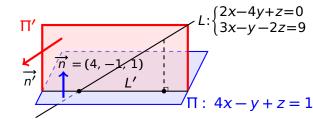


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$$L: \begin{cases} 2x - 4y + z = 0 \\ 3x - y - 2z = 9 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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 为 L 和 L' 张成平面。由于 Π' 过 L ,可设 Π' 方程为
$$\lambda(2x-4y+z)+\mu(3x-y-2z-9)=0 \quad (其中λ, μ 待定)$$

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

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



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



$$\Pi'$$

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

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$$\Rightarrow$$
 13 λ + 11 μ = 0 不妨取 λ = 11, μ = -13

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

第 8 章 c: 空间直线及其方程

