第8章 b: 平面及其方程

数学系 梁卓滨

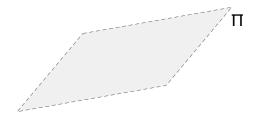
2017.07 暑期班



提要

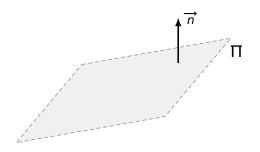
- 平面的法向量
- 平面方程
- 平面夹角
- 点到平面的距离





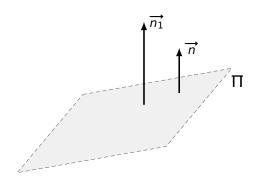
定义 垂直于平面的向量称为该平面的法向量。





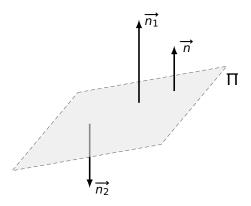
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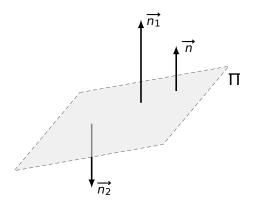
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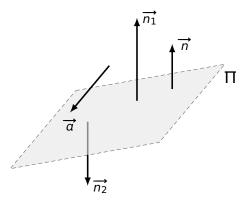
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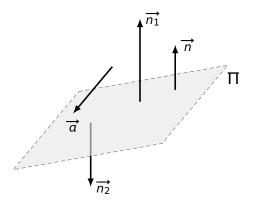
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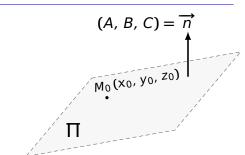


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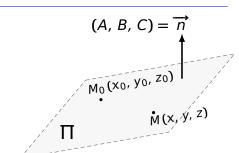
注 1 任意两个法向量是平行的。

 $\stackrel{}{\cancel{\cancel{1}}} 2 \overrightarrow{a} \parallel \Pi \iff \overrightarrow{a} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$

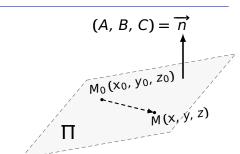




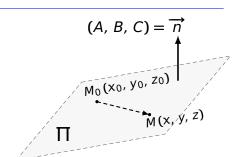
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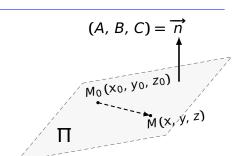
 $M \in \Pi$ $\overrightarrow{M_0 M} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$

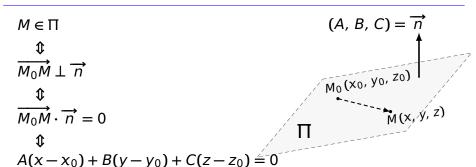


$$M \in \Pi$$

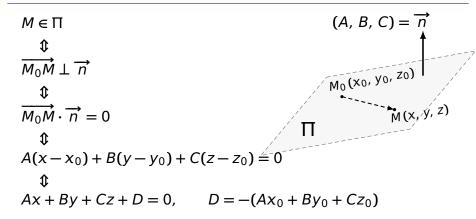
$$\overrightarrow{M_0M} \perp \overrightarrow{n}$$

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

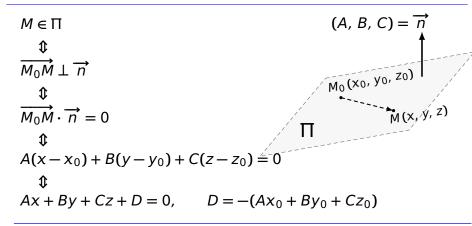












注 计算法向量 \overrightarrow{n} 的通常方法:



$$M \in \Pi$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

$$M_0 M \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = 0$$

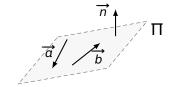
$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

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

$$\downarrow \uparrow$$

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

注 计算法向量 \overrightarrow{n} 的通常方法:





$$M \in \Pi$$

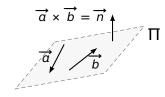
$$\downarrow \\
M_0 M \perp \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\downarrow \\
M_0 M \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = 0$$

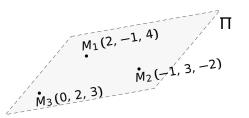
$$\downarrow \\
A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0$$

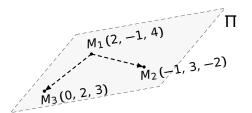
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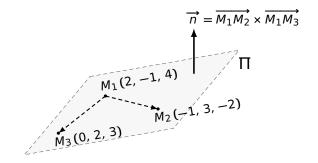
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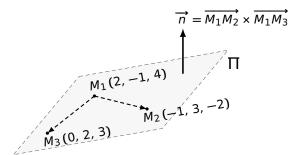






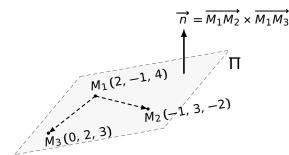


例 设平面 Ⅱ 过点 $M_1(2,-1,4),$ $M_2(-1, 3, -2),$ $M_3(0, 2, 3),$ 求 ∏ 方程。

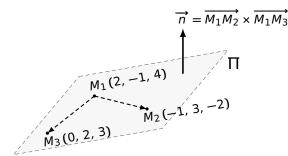


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

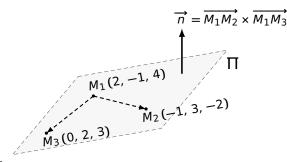
$$\overrightarrow{i}$$
 \overrightarrow{j} \overrightarrow{k}



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



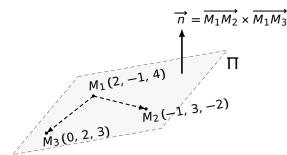
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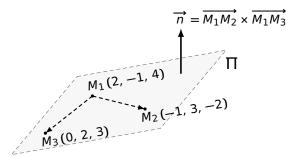
$$= \begin{vmatrix} |\overrightarrow{i} - | & |\overrightarrow{j} + | & | \overline{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





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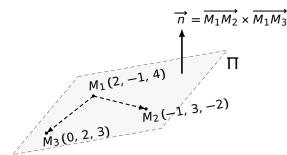




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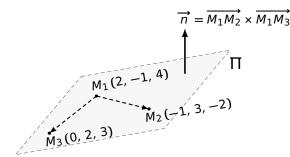
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$





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



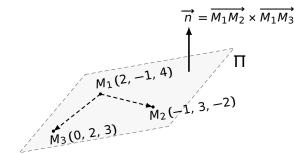
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$$M_1(2,-1,4),$$

 $M_2(-1,3,-2),$
 $M_3(0,2,3),$
求 Π 方程。



解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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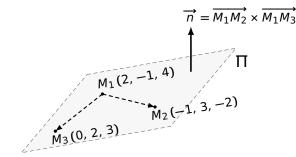
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2. 平面方程:

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



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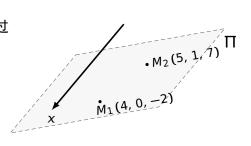


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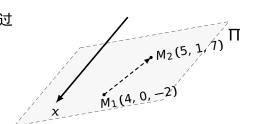
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$$14(x-0) + 9(y-2) - (z-3) = 0 \Rightarrow 14x + 9y - z - 15 = 0$$

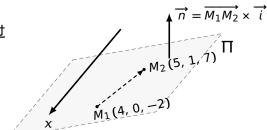
例 设平面 $\Pi \parallel x$ 轴,且过 M_1 (4, 0, -2), M_2 (5, 1, 7), 求 Π 方程。



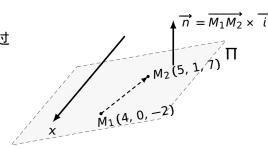
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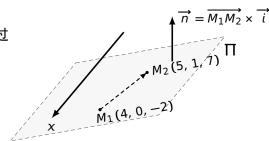
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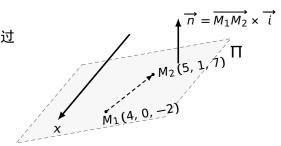
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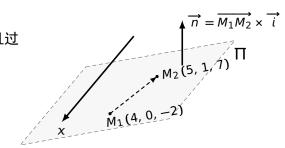


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

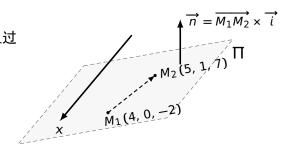


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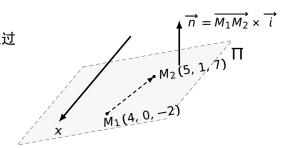




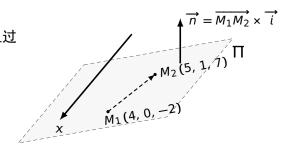
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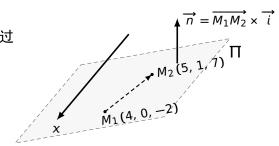
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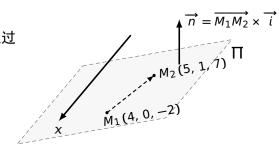
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例 设平面
$$\Pi \parallel x$$
 轴,且过 M_1 (4, 0, -2), M_2 (5, 1, 7), 求 Π 方程。



解 1. 求一个法向量: 取

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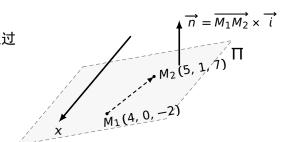
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2. 平面方程:

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



例 设平面
$$\Pi \parallel x$$
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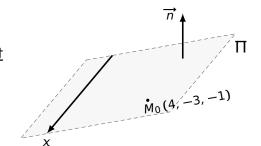
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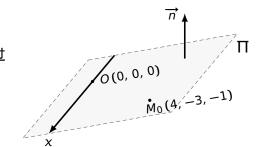
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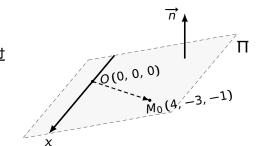
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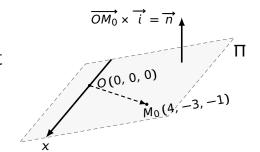
2. 平面方程:

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

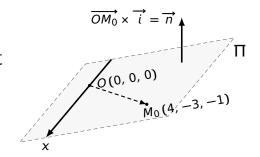








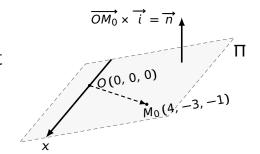
例 设平面 Π 包含 x 轴,且过 $M_0(4, -3, -1),$ 求∏方程。



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

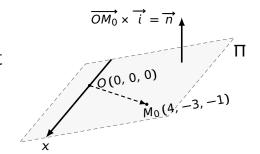


<mark>例</mark> 设平面 Π 包含 x 轴,且过 M₀ (4, -3, -1), 求 Π 方程。



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

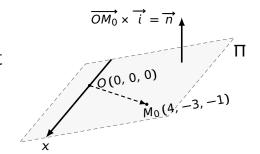




$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{OM_0} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$



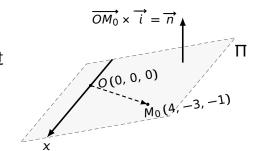
<mark>例</mark> 设平面 Π 包含 x 轴,且过 M₀ (4, -3, -1), 求 Π 方程。



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

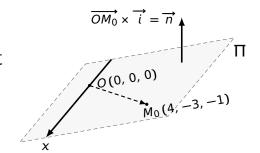


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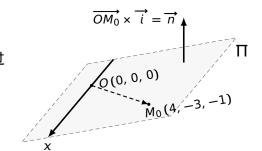




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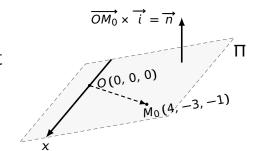
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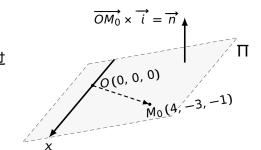


 $\frac{M}{M}$ 设平面 Π 包含 X 轴,且过 M_0 (4, -3, -1), 求 Π 方程。



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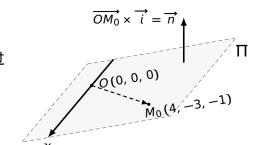
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2. 平面方程:

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





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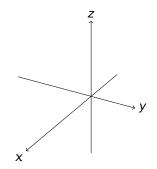
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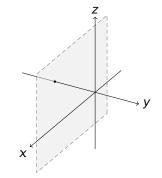
$$0(x-0)-1\cdot(y-0)+3(z-0)=0 \Rightarrow y-3z=0$$



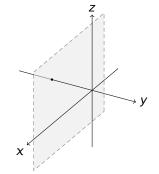
第 8 章 b: 平面及其方程

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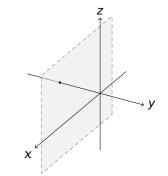


解 1. 求一个法向量: 取 $\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 1, 0)$



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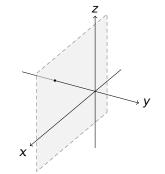
$$0(x-2)+1\cdot(y+5)+0(z-3)=0$$



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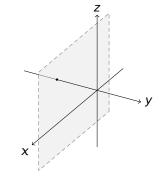


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例 问平面 Π : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

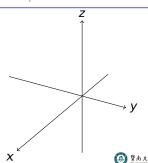
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x x

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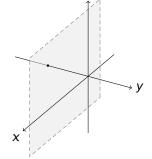


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2. 平面方程:

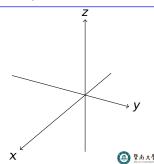
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解平行于 z 轴。



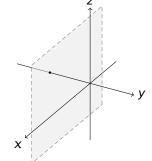
例 设平面 Π 平行于 xoz 坐标面,且过 (2, -5, 3),求平面 Π 方程。

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

2. 平面方程:

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

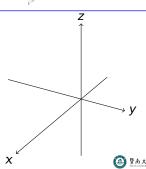
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例 问平面 Π : Ax + By = 1 平行于哪个 坐标轴?

解平行于 z 轴。

这是因为: Π 的一个法向量为 (A, B, 0), 与 Z 轴垂直

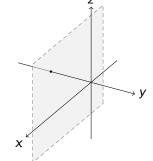




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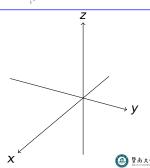
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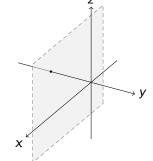
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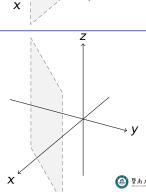
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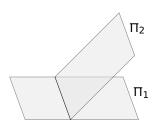
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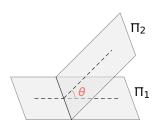
解平行于 z 轴。

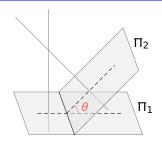
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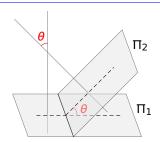


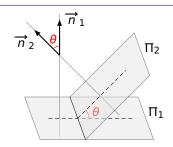
平面夹角



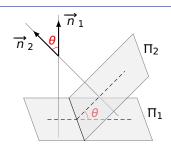




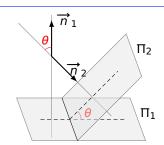




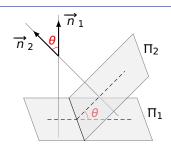
$$\cos\theta=\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1},\,\overrightarrow{n_2})\right)$$



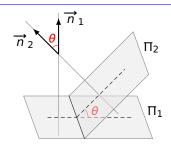
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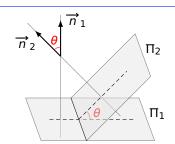
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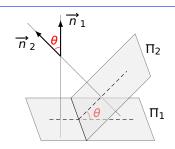
$$\cos\theta = \left|\cos\left(\angle(\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2})\right)\right|$$



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$$= \left| \frac{\overrightarrow{n_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{n_2}}{|\overrightarrow{n_1}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n_2}|} \right|$$

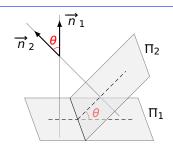


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例 求平面 x-y+2z-6=0 和 2x+y+z-5=0 的夹角

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

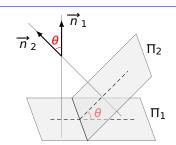
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = ($$

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

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

$$\theta =$$

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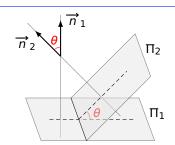
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \quad \overrightarrow{n_2} = ($$

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

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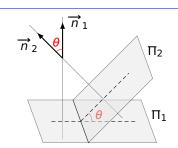
$$\overrightarrow{n_1} = (1, -1, 2), \qquad \overrightarrow{n_2} = (2, 1, 1)$$

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

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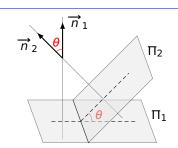
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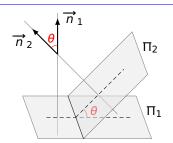
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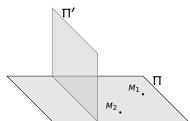


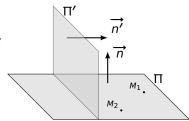
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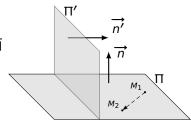
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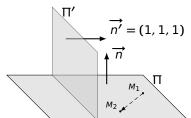
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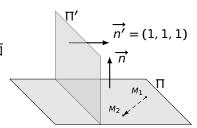








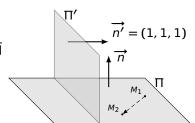




$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

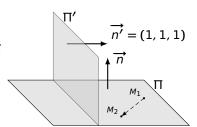


 $\frac{\mathsf{M}}{\mathsf{M}_1}$ 设平面 Π 过点 $M_1(1,1,1), M_2(0,1,-1)$,且与平面 $\Pi': x+y+z=0$ 垂直,求 Π 方程。



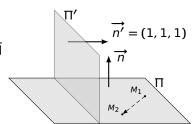
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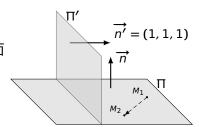
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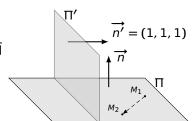


$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{n'} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1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





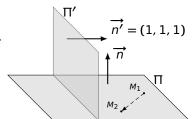
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例 设平面 Ⅱ 过点

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



解 1. 求一个法向量:

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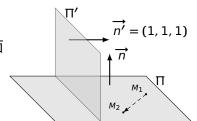
2. 平面方程:

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



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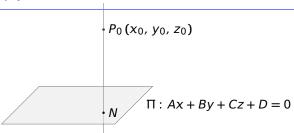
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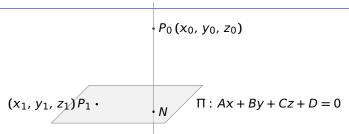
$$2(x-1)-1\cdot(y-1)-1\cdot(z-1)=0 \Rightarrow 2x-y-z=0$$

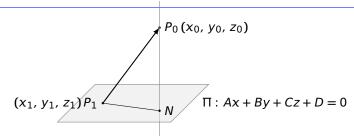


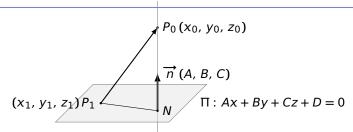
•
$$P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

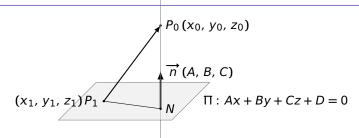




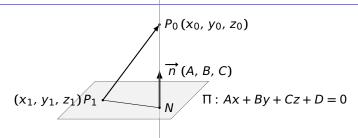




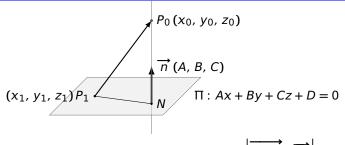




$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left| \Pr_{\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}} \overrightarrow{P_1P_0} \right|$

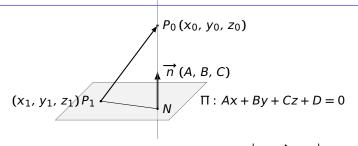


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 到 Π 的距离 = $\left| \Pr_{\overrightarrow{n}} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{n} \right|}$



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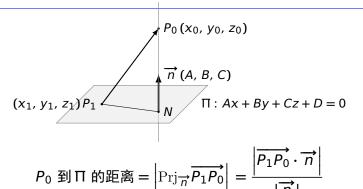


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例 求点 $P_0(2, 1, 1)$ 到平面 $\Pi: x + y - z = 1$ 的距离。

解取P₁(1,0,0),则



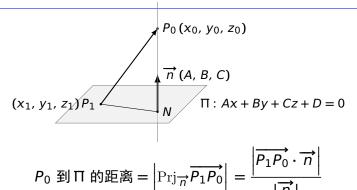


例 求点
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解取
$$P_1(1,0,0)$$
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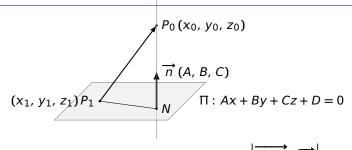
例 求点
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$$P_0$$
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$$\frac{\left|\overrightarrow{P_1P_0}\cdot\overrightarrow{n}\right|}{\left|\overrightarrow{p_1}\right|}$$



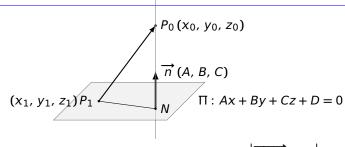


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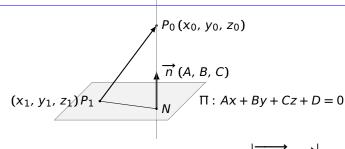


$$P_0$$
 到 Π 的距离 = $\left| \operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{n}} \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \right| = \frac{\left| \overrightarrow{P_1 P_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \right|}{\left| \overrightarrow{n} \right|}$

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