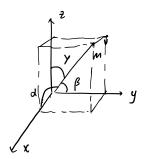
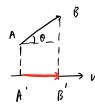
一. 何是从数

1. 何量的方向角





A'B' A'B' AB AB & u & the B' will AB | LAB | LAB

3. a= (a1, a2, a3).

$$|\vec{a}| = \int a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 . \quad \vec{\tau} |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| = \frac{a_1}{|\vec{a}|} . \quad cos^2 d + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| = \frac{a_3}{|\vec{a}|}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \int a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 . \quad \vec{\tau} |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{a}| + |\vec{a}|$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \left(\frac{a_1}{|\vec{a}|}, \frac{a_2}{|\vec{a}|}, \frac{a_3}{|\vec{a}|}\right)$$

= (wsd. cosp . cory)

5.
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

 $(\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b})$
 $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$

6.
$$\vec{7}$$
2 $\vec{a} = a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k}$.

$$\vec{b} = b_1 \vec{i} + b_2 \vec{j} + b_3 \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & \alpha_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} + \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & a_1 \\ b_3 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

7. 36379:12(a,b,t) = (axb). c 即为 ā. b. i 圣香张成年行六向体大小

$$\vec{v}_{\alpha}^{\beta} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$\vec{c} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

多对"服务"同步"并序及号"

$$(a,b,c)$$
 = - (b,a,c)
= (b,c,a) = - (c,b,a)
= (c,a,b) = - (a,c,b)

二 年面与直线

1 年面方科: 面用过(xo, yo, zo). 法行者 n=(A, B, c) W A(x-70)+B(y-y0)+C(2-2)=0. (⟨111)

$$\forall M_1 (x, y, z) \in \Pi \iff \vec{h} \cdot \vec{M}_{M_1} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax+ By+ Cz+ D=0 (-Ax-1)$$

以为生间中立至 Mi(xi, yi, 去i) (产1, 23) 共南

めゆうえか
$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{-} & x_{1} & y_{-}y_{1} & z_{-} & z_{1} \\ x_{2} - x_{1} & y_{2} - y_{1} & z_{2} - z_{1} \\ x_{3} - x_{1} & y_{3} - y_{1} & z_{3} - z_{1} \end{vmatrix} = 0 (三 万式)$$

年初世(a.o.o)(o,b.o)(o,o,c)的方程:

2. 特殊平面方视

· 子行于生打斗面的平面

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{0}y : (\chi + D = 0) \\ y_{0}z : & \chi + D = 0 \\ z_{0}x : & \beta x + D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$d = \frac{\left[A \times_{i} + B y_{i} + C z_{i} + D \right]}{\left[A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2} \right]}$$

5. 直线的方程

$$M L: \frac{\chi - \chi_0}{Q} = \frac{y - y_0}{m} = \frac{z - z_0}{m}$$

$$(\underline{b} \cap \chi, \underline{t} \cdot \chi_0 \chi, \underline{t} \cdot \underline{t} \cdot \chi_0 \chi).$$

若し过 (xi,y, ti) (xi, yi, ti) 以

$$\frac{\chi_{-\chi_{1}}}{\chi_{2}-\chi_{1}} = \frac{y-y_{1}}{y_{2}-y_{1}} = \frac{z-z_{1}}{z_{2}-z_{1}} \quad (40.51)$$

L 电穿孔为是西下车面交线

$$\begin{cases} A_{1}x + B_{1}y + C_{1}z + P_{1} = 0 & \text{ if } G \land x - \text{ if } A_{2}x + B_{2}y + C_{2}z + D_{2} = 0 \\ & \text{ if } S = (A_{1}, B_{1}, C_{1}) \\ & \text{ if } R \quad \chi = \chi_{0}, \quad \rightarrow y_{0}, \; \chi_{0} = \chi_{0} \end{cases}$$

6. 互到直线电路成式

$$M(x_1, y_1, z_1) \notin L: \frac{x-x_0}{\ell} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n} \quad \vec{s} = (\ell, m, n)$$

$$d = \frac{|\vec{m} \cdot (x)\vec{s}|}{|\vec{s}|}, \quad M_0 \Rightarrow \ell \geq 4\vec{s} - \vec{s}$$

7. 份代表尔
$$L_{\bar{i}}$$
: $\frac{x-x_{\bar{i}}}{l_{\bar{i}}} = \frac{y-y_{\bar{i}}}{m_{\bar{i}}} = \frac{z-z_{\bar{i}}}{n_{\bar{i}}}$ $(i=1,z)$
① 全义表角为 $L_{\bar{i}}$, \bar{s}_{z} > ϵ $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $\bar{s}_{\bar{i}}$ = $(l_{i}, m_{\bar{i}}, n_{\bar{i}})$ $M_{\bar{i}}$ = $(\pi_{\bar{i}}, y_{\bar{i}}, z_{\bar{i}})$

② 其面
$$\iff$$
 S_1 , S_2 . $\overline{M_1M_2}$ 基面 \Leftrightarrow $\begin{vmatrix} x_1-x_1 & y_1-y_1 & z_1-z_1 \\ t_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ t_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

8. 异面的绿玻璃 $\lambda S = S_1 \times S_2 \rightarrow L_1$ $\lambda \in \{0\}$ $\lambda \in \{0\}$

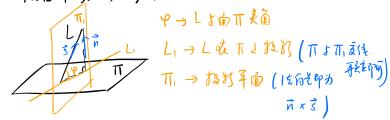
sol1: 在しょぶき後し所独手面と行る M(x,y,z) の \overrightarrow{A} の

→ M の動きかあるる変後

Sol 2:用参数方程放出 从争线 + Li Lz 或是 M3. M4.

向 m3 m4 // す ⇒ 行場. M3. M4. → 当行し,

9 线面相关 用参方!



10.平面车:通过一至是直线所有平面的军会行为平面东

 $L: \begin{cases} A_1 \aleph + \beta_1 \aleph + \zeta_1 + D = 0 & \emptyset \\ A_2 \times + B_2 \Psi + \zeta_2 + D = 0 & \emptyset \end{cases} \xrightarrow{2} \mathring{\Phi} \stackrel{1}{\cancel{\triangle}} : (\mathring{\mathbb{D}} + \lambda \mathring{\mathbb{Q}} = 0)$