

## § 3.3 两平面的相关位置

### 一、两平面位置特征:

TH3.3.1 两平面  $A_1x + B_1y + C_1 + D_1 = 0$  与

$$A_2x + B_2y + C_2 + D_2 = 0$$

两平面的法向量为:  $\vec{n}_1 = \{A_1, B_1, C_1\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{A_2, B_2, C_2\}$

1. 相交的充要条件是:  $A_1 : B_1 : C_1 \neq A_2 : B_2 : C_2$

2. 平行的充要条件是:  $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \neq \frac{D_1}{D_2}$

3. 重合的充要条件是:  $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{D_1}{D_2}$

## 二、两平面夹角:

**定义** 两平面法向量之间的夹角  $\theta$

用两平面之间的二面角  $\angle(\pi_1, \pi_2)$  来表示.

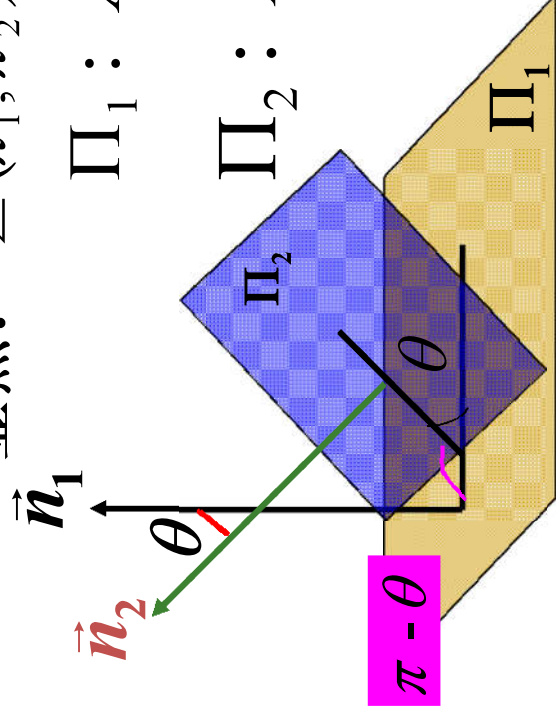
显然:  $\angle(\pi_1, \pi_2) = \theta$  或  $\pi - \theta$

$$\Pi_1: A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0,$$

$$\Pi_2: A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0,$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{A_1, B_1, C_1\},$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{A_2, B_2, C_2\},$$



按照两向量夹角余弦公式有

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \angle(\pi_1, \pi_2) &= \pm \cos \theta \\ &= \pm \frac{|A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2|}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}} \end{aligned}$$

小结论:

此即两平面夹角余弦公式

$$(1) \quad \pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \iff A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2 = 0;$$

$$(2) \quad \pi_1 // \pi_2 \iff \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}.$$

**例1** 研究以下各组里两平面的位置关系:

$$(1) -x + 2y - z + 1 = 0, \quad y + 3z - 1 = 0$$

$$(2) 2x - y + z - 1 = 0, \quad -4x + 2y - 2z - 1 = 0$$

$$(3) 2x - y - z + 1 = 0, \quad -4x + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \quad \cos\theta = \frac{|-1 \times 0 + 2 \times 1 - 1 \times 3|}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{60}} \quad \text{两平面相交, 夹角 } \theta = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{60}}.$$

**还可以怎样判别?**

$$(2) \quad 2x - y + z - 1 = 0, \quad -4x + 2y - 2z - 1 = 0$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2, -1, 1\}, \quad \vec{n}_2 = \{-4, 2, -2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{-4} = \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{1}{-2},$$

两向量平行

$\therefore M(1, 1, 0) \in \pi_1 \quad M(1, 1, 0) \notin \pi_2 \therefore$  两平面平行但不重合.

$$(3) \quad 2x - y - z + 1 = 0, \quad -4x + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{-2},$$

$\therefore$  两平面重合.

## 例 2 求两平面

$z = x + 2y + 1$ ,  $3x + 6y - 3z = 4$  间的距离.

解 先判断两平面是否平行 .

$$\vec{n}_1 = (1, 2, -1), \vec{n}_2 = (3, 6, -3),$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{-1}{-3} \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 // \vec{n}_2.$$

在第一个平面内任取一点, 比如  $(0, 0, 1)$ ,

$$d = \frac{|3 \times 0 + 6 \times 0 - 3 \times 1 - 4|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 6^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{7}{3\sqrt{6}}.$$