

利用平面的法向量 來求兩歪斜線的公垂線段的兩端點座標

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研究目的: 試圖以另類的方法來探求兩歪斜線的公垂線段的兩端點座標。

研究過程:

已知空間直角座標系中, O 為原點, 兩歪斜線 L_1 與 L_2 分別通過點 A_1 、點 A_2 , L_1 與 L_2 的方向向量分別為 \vec{d}_1 與 \vec{d}_2 , 試求 L_1 與公垂線的交點 B_1 及 L_2 與公垂線的交點 B_2 的座標。

一、 L_2 與公垂線的交點 B_2 的求法:

1. 過 L_1 與 B_2 的平面 E_1 的法向量平行 $\vec{n}_1 = |\vec{d}_1|^2 \vec{d}_2 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_1$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{證明: } \because \overrightarrow{B_2 B_1} \cdot \vec{d}_1 &= 0 \text{ 且 } \overrightarrow{B_2 B_1} \cdot \vec{d}_2 = 0, \\ \therefore \left[|\vec{d}_1|^2 \vec{d}_2 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_1 \right] \cdot \overrightarrow{B_2 B_1} \\ &= |\vec{d}_1|^2 (\vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{B_2 B_1}) - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{B_2 B_1}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \left[|\vec{d}_1|^2 \vec{d}_2 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_1 \right] \cdot \vec{d}_1 \\ = |\vec{d}_1|^2 (\vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_1) - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) |\vec{d}_1|^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\vec{n}_1 = |\vec{d}_1|^2 \vec{d}_2 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_1$ 平行平面 E_1 的法向量。

2. $\because B_2$ 與 A_1 在平面 E_1 上 $\therefore \overrightarrow{A_1 B_2} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\overrightarrow{A_2 B_2} - \overrightarrow{A_2 A_1}) \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0$ 。

設 $\overrightarrow{A_2 B_2} = t_2 \vec{d}_2$, 因此 $t_2 \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{n}_1 = \overrightarrow{A_2 A_1} \cdot \vec{n}_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解得 } t_2 &= \frac{\overrightarrow{A_2 A_1} \cdot \vec{n}_1}{\vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{n}_1} \\ &= \frac{|\vec{d}_1|^2 (\vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2 A_1}) - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2 A_1})}{|\vec{d}_1|^2 |\vec{d}_2|^2 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}}.$$

3. 設 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}$ 且 $\Delta_{t_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \end{vmatrix}$,

$$\overrightarrow{OB_2} = \overrightarrow{OA_2} + \overrightarrow{A_2B_2} = \overrightarrow{OA_2} + t_2 \vec{d}_2,$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\Delta_{t_2}}{\Delta}.$$

二、 L_1 與公垂線的交點 B_1 的求法:

4. 過 L_2 與 B_1 的平面 E_2 的法向量平行 $\vec{n}_2 = |\vec{d}_2|^2 \vec{d}_1 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_2$ 。

證明: $\because \overrightarrow{B_2B_1} \cdot \vec{d}_1 = 0$ 且 $\overrightarrow{B_2B_1} \cdot \vec{d}_2 = 0$,

$$\therefore \left[|\vec{d}_2|^2 \vec{d}_1 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_2 \right] \cdot \overrightarrow{B_2B_1}$$

$$= |\vec{d}_2|^2 (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{B_2B_1}) - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) (\vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{B_2B_1}) = 0.$$

又 $\left[|\vec{d}_2|^2 \vec{d}_1 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_2 \right] \cdot \vec{d}_2$

$$= |\vec{d}_2|^2 (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) |\vec{d}_2|^2 = 0.$$

因此 $\vec{n}_2 = |\vec{d}_2|^2 \vec{d}_1 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) \vec{d}_2$ 平行平面 E_2 的法向量。

5. $\because B_1$ 與 A_2 在平面 E_2 上 $\therefore \overrightarrow{A_2B_1} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\overrightarrow{A_1B_1} - \overrightarrow{A_1A_2}) \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0$.

設 $\overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = t_1 \vec{d}_1$, 因此 $t_1 \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{n}_2$,

$$\text{解得 } t_1 = \frac{\overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{n}_2}{\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{d}_2|^2 (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_1A_2}) - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2) (\vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_1A_2})}{|\vec{d}_1|^2 |\vec{d}_2|^2 - (\vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}}.$$

$$6. \text{ 設 } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 且 } \Delta_{t_1} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\overrightarrow{OB_1} = \overrightarrow{OA_1} + \overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = \overrightarrow{OA_1} + t_1 \vec{d}_1,$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\Delta_{t_1}}{\Delta}.$$

三、結論：

$$\text{設 } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{t_1} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \\ \overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \vec{d}_2 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\Delta_{t_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_1 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \\ \vec{d}_1 \cdot \vec{d}_2 & \vec{d}_2 \cdot \overrightarrow{A_2A_1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$1. \overrightarrow{OB_1} = \overrightarrow{OA_1} + \overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = \overrightarrow{OA_1} + t_1 \vec{d}_1 = \overrightarrow{OA_1} + \frac{\Delta_{t_1}}{\Delta} \vec{d}_1,$$

$$2. \overrightarrow{OB_2} = \overrightarrow{OA_2} + \overrightarrow{A_2B_2} = \overrightarrow{OA_2} + t_2 \vec{d}_2 = \overrightarrow{OA_2} + \frac{\Delta_{t_2}}{\Delta} \vec{d}_2.$$

四、實際應用：

空間二歪斜線： $L_1 : \frac{x-11}{4} = \frac{y+5}{-3} = \frac{z+7}{-1}$ ， $L_2 : \frac{x+5}{3} = \frac{y-4}{-4} = \frac{z-6}{-2}$ ， $\vec{d}_1 = (4, -3, -1)$ ， $\vec{d}_2 = (3, -4, -2)$ ， $\overrightarrow{OA_1} = (11, -5, -7)$ ， $\overrightarrow{OA_2} = (-5, 4, 6)$ ， O 為空間直角坐標系的原點， $\overrightarrow{A_1A_2} = (-16, 9, 13)$ 。試求：

(1) L_1 與公垂線的交點 B_1 。

(2) L_2 與公垂線的交點 B_2 。

$$\text{解: } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 26 & 26 \\ 26 & 29 \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_{t_1} = \begin{vmatrix} (-16, 9, 13) \cdot (4, -3, -1) & 26 \\ (-16, 9, 13) \cdot (3, -4, -2) & 29 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\Delta_{t_2} = \begin{vmatrix} 26 & (4, -3, -1) \cdot (16, -9, -13) \\ 26 & (3, -4, -2) \cdot (16, -9, -13) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -104 & 26 \\ -110 & 29 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 26 & 26 \\ 26 & 29 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -52 & 26 \\ -52 & 29 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 26 & 26 \\ 26 & 29 \end{vmatrix}} = -2, \quad t_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 26 & 104 \\ 26 & 110 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 26 & 26 \\ 26 & 29 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 26 & 52 \\ 26 & 58 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 26 & 26 \\ 26 & 29 \end{vmatrix}} = 2,$$

$$\overrightarrow{OB_1} = (11, -5, -7) + (-2) \cdot (4, -3, -1) = (3, 1, -5),$$

$$\overrightarrow{OB_2} = (-5, 4, 6) + 2 \cdot (3, -4, -2) = (1, -4, 2)。$$