

26 – мавзу: Ikki ayqash to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi masofa. To`g`ri chiziq bilan tekislikning o`zaro joylashuvi. Ikki to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi burchak.

Режа:

1. Ikki ayqash to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi masofa.
2. To`g`ri chiziq bilan tekislikning o`zaro joylashuvi.
3. Ikki to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi burchak.

To`g`ri chiziq va tekislikka doir ba`zi metrik masalalar

Yuqorida affin koordinatalar sistemasida bayon qilingan to`g`ri chiziqlar nazariyasi to`g`ri burchakli koordinatalar sistemasida ham o`rinli bo`ladi. Metrik masalalar masalan, kesma uzunligi, burchak kattaligi, yuza, hajm va boshqalar faqat to`g`ri burchakli dekart koordinatalar sistemasida hal qilinadi.

1. Fazodagi ikki to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi burchak.

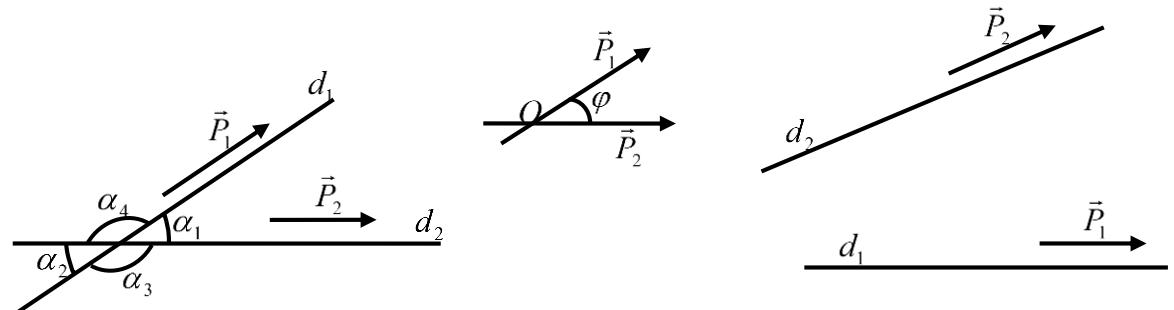
Ikkita d_1 va d_2 to`g`ri chiziqlar kanonik tenglamalari bilan berilgan bo`lsin:

$$d_1 : \frac{x - x_1}{l_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{n_1}$$

$$d_2 : \frac{x - x_2}{l_2} = \frac{y - y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z - z_2}{n_2}$$

d_1 va d_2 to`g`ri chiziqlar yo`naltiruvchi vektorlari $\vec{p}_1(l_1, m_1, n_1)$, $\vec{p}_2(l_2, m_2, n_2)$.

Ta`rif. Ikkita to`g`ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak deb, bu to`g`ri chiziqlarning yo`naltiruvchi vektorlari orasidagi burchakka aytildi (143-chizma).



143-chizma

Ta`rifga ko`ra vektorlar orasidagi burchakni $\left(\vec{p}_1 \wedge \vec{p}_2 \right) = \varphi$ bilan belgilab, \vec{p}_1 va \vec{p}_2 vektorlar skalyar ko`paytmasidan topamiz.

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2}{\sqrt{l_1^2 + m_1^2 + n_1^2} \sqrt{l_2^2 + m_2^2 + n_2^2}} \quad (20.1)$$

Agar $\vec{p}_1 \perp \vec{p}_2$ bo`lsa, unda $d_1 \perp d_2$ bo`ladi.

(20.1) dan

$$l_1 l_2 + m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 = 0 \quad (20.2)$$

shart to`g`ri chiziqlarning perpendikulyarligining yetarli shartidir.

2. Nuqtadan to`g`ri chiziqqacha bo`lgan masofa.

To`g`ri chiziq

$$d : \frac{x - x_0}{l} = \frac{y - y_0}{m} = \frac{z - z_0}{n}$$

kanonik tenglama bilan va $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in d$ nuqta berilgan bo'lsin.

Ta'rif. Nuqtadan to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa deb, nuqtadan to'g'ri chiziqqacha tushirilgan perpendikulyar uzunligiga aytildi (144-chizma).

Berilgan $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ nuqtadan d to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofani $\vec{a}(l, m, n)$ va $M_0M_1(x_1 - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$ vektorlarga yasalgan parallelogramm balandligi sifatida topamiz (39-chizma).

$\vec{p} = [M_0M_1 \ \vec{a}]$ vektor ko'paytmaning $|\vec{p}|$ qiymati parallelogramning yuziga teng.
 $|\vec{p}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot \rho$, $\rho(M_1, d) = |\overrightarrow{M_1N}|$

Bundan

$$\rho(M_1, d) = \frac{|\vec{p}|}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{|\overrightarrow{M_0M_1} \cdot \vec{a}|}{|\vec{a}|} \quad (20.3)$$

$$\rho(M_1, d) = \frac{\sqrt{\left| \begin{matrix} y_1 - y_0 & z_1 - z_0 \\ m & n \end{matrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{matrix} z_1 - z_0 & x_1 - x_0 \\ n & l \end{matrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{matrix} x_1 - x_0 & y_1 - y_0 \\ l & m \end{matrix} \right|^2}}{\sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}} \quad (20.4)$$

Berilgan nuqtadan to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofani hisoblash formulasi.

Ikki to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi eng qisqa masofa. To'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislik orasidagi burchak

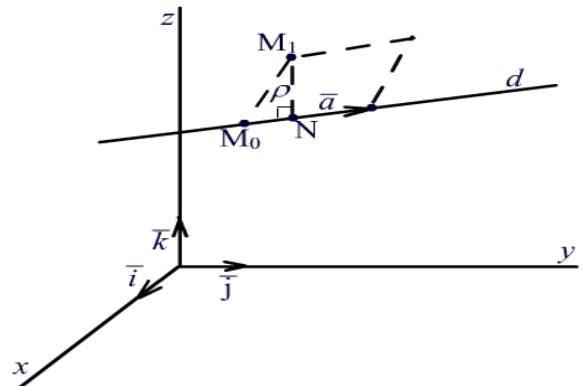
Ta'rif. Ikkita ayqash d_1 va d_2 to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi eng qisqa masofa deb, bu to'g'ri chiziqlarning umumiy perpendikulyari uzunligiga aytildi.

d_1 va d_2 to'g'ri chiziqlar kanonik tenglamalari bilan berilgan bo'lsin.

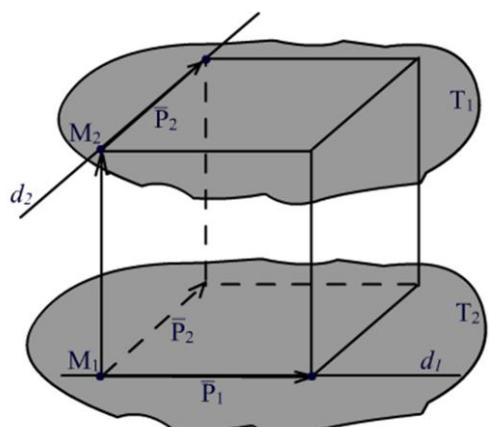
$$d_1 : \frac{x - x_1}{l_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{n_1}$$

$$d_2 : \frac{x - x_2}{l_2} = \frac{y - y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z - z_2}{n_2}.$$

Bu yerda $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ va $\vec{p}_1(l_1, m_1, n_1)$ lar d_1 to'g'ri chiziqning nuqtasi va



144-chizma



145-chizma

yo'naltiruvchi vektori. $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ va $\vec{p}_2(l_2, m_2, n_2)$ lar d_2 to'g'ri chiziqning nuqtasi va yo'naltiruvchi vektori, d_1 to'g'ri chiziq orqali o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel T_1 tekislikni va d_2 to'g'ri chiziq orqali o'tuvchi d_1 to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel T_2 tekislikni olaylik. Bunday tekisliklar mavjud va bir qiyamatli aniqlangan. Bu to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi eng qisqa masofa $\rho(d_1, d_2)$ T_1 va T_2 parallel tekisliklar orasidagi masofaga teng.

$\overline{M}_1\vec{M}_2$, \vec{p}_1 va \vec{p}_2 vektorlarga qurilgan parallelepipedni (145-chizma) olaylik. Bu parallelepiped hajmi

$$V = \left| (\overline{M}_1\vec{M}_2 \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2) \right|$$

teng ekanligi ravshan. Ikkinci tomondan

$$V = [\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2] \cdot h, h = \rho(d_1, d_2)$$

Bu ikki tenglikdan, ikki ayqash d_1 va d_2 to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi masofani hisoblash formulasini chiqaramiz.

$$\rho(d_1, d_2) = \frac{\left| (\overline{M}_1\vec{M}_2 \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2) \right|}{\left| [\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2] \right|}$$

yoki

$$\rho(d_1, d_2) = \frac{\text{mod} \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ l_1 & m_1 & n_1 \\ l_2 & m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} n_1 & l_1 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} l_1 & m_1 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} n_2 & l_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} l_2 & m_2 \end{vmatrix}^2}} \quad (21.1)$$

To'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislikning joylashuvi.

T tekislik umumiy tenglama bilan va d to'g'ri chiziq parametrik tenglamasi bilan berilgan bo'lzin:

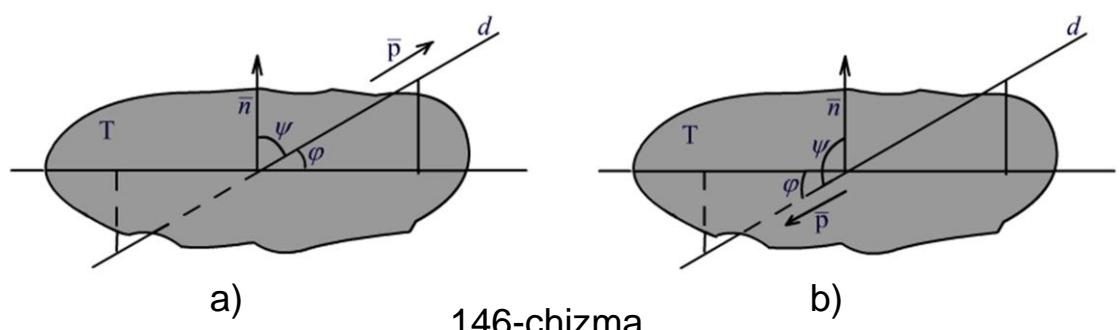
$T: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$, $\vec{n}(A, B, C)$ - normal vektor

$$x = x_0 + l t,$$

$d: y = y_0 + m t, \vec{p}(l, m, n)$ - yo'naltiruvchi vektor.

$$z = z_0 + n t.$$

Ta'rif. To'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislik orasidagi burchak deb, to'g'ri chiziq bilan uning tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi orasidagi φ burchakka aytiladi (146.a-chizma).



$\Psi = \left(\vec{p} \wedge \vec{n} \right)$. Agar $\Psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ bo'lsa, u holda $\Psi = 90 - \varphi$ va $\sin \varphi = \cos \Psi$ ekanligi ravshan. Agar $\Psi \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$ bo'lsa, u holda $\varphi = \Psi - \frac{\pi}{2}$ va $\sin \varphi = -\cos \Psi$ (146.b-chizma). $\sin \varphi \geq 0$ bo'lganligi uchun ixtiyoriy φ uchun $\sin \varphi = |\cos \varphi|$.

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n} = |\vec{p}| \cdot |\vec{n}| \cdot \cos \Psi. \cos \Psi = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{p}| \cdot |\vec{n}|}.$$

Bundan $\sin \varphi$ ni hisoblab formulasini chiqaramiz.

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|A l + B m + C n|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}} \quad (21.2)$$