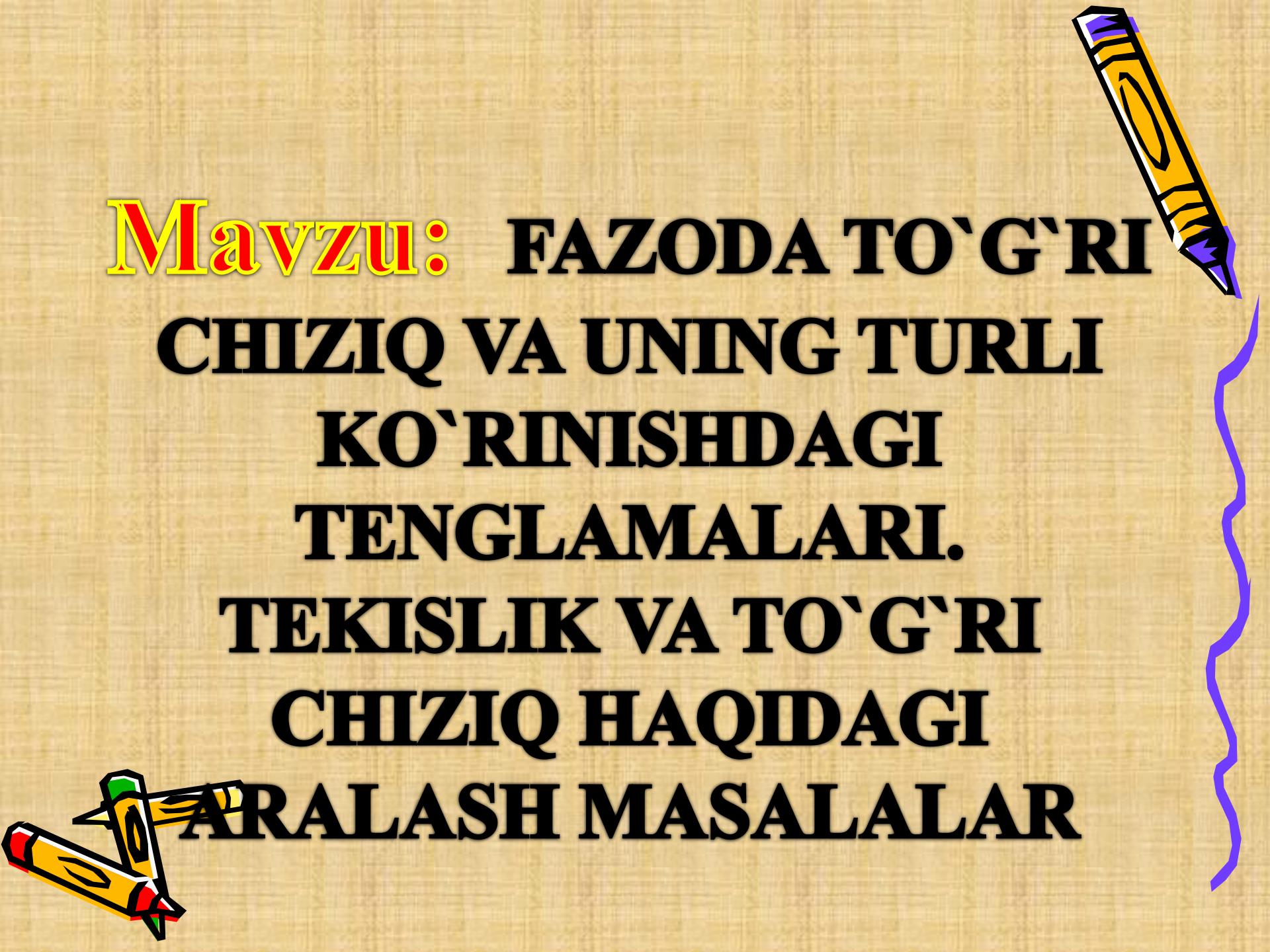


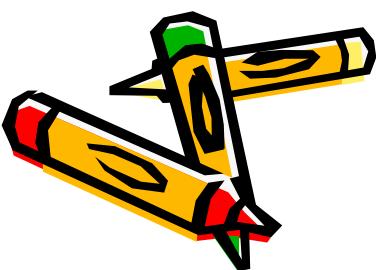
**Mavzu: FAZODA TO`G`RI
CHIZIQ VA UNING TURLI
KO`RINISHDAGI
TENGLAMALARI.**

**TEKISLIK VA TO`G`RI
CHIZIQ HAQIDAGI
ARALASH MASALALAR**



REJA:

- 1. FAZODA TO`G`RI CHIZIQ VA
UNING TURLI KO`RINISHDAGI
TENGLAMALARI.**
- 2. TEKISLIK VA TO`G`RI CHIZIQ
HAQIDAGI ARALASH MASALAR**

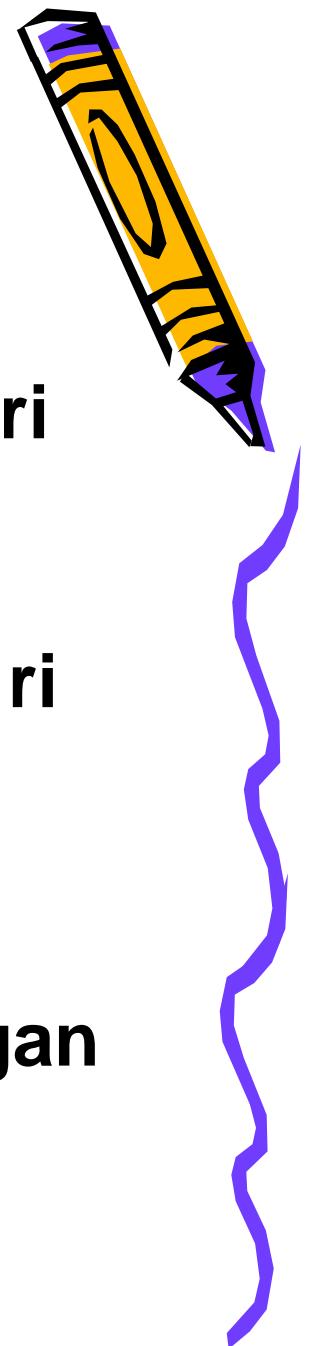


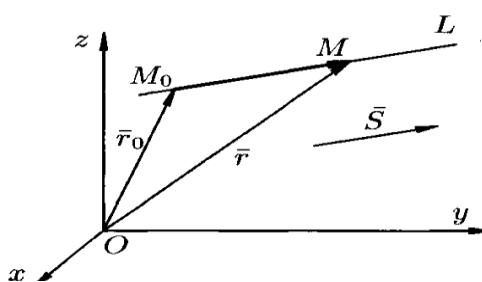
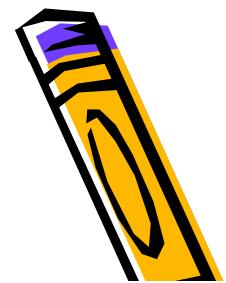
1. FAZODA TO`G`RI CHIZIQ TENGLAMASI .

1. To`g`ri chiziqning vektor tenglamasi.

Fazodagi to`g`ri chiziqning holati bu to`g`ri chiziqda yotuvchi nuqta va bu to`g`ri chiziqga parallel bo`lgan biror vektorni berilishi bilan to`la aniqlanadi. vektor t`g`ri chiziqning yo`naltiruvchi vektori deyiladi.

OXYZ fazoda L to`g`ri chiziq, unda yotuvchi nuqta $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ va to`g`ri chiziqning yo`naltiruvchi vektori lar berilgan bo`lsin.





L to'g'ri chiziqning tenglamasini topish masalasini qaraylik. Buning uchun L to'g'ri chiziqda yotuvchi ixtiyoriy $M(x, y, z)$ nuqtani olamiz. M_0 va M nuqtalarning radius vektorlari mos ravishda \bar{r}_0 va \bar{r} bo'lsin. Vektorlarni qoshish qoidasiga ko'ra quyidagi tenglik o'rinnlidir:

$$\bar{r} = \bar{r}_0 + \overline{M_0 M} \quad (15)$$

$\overline{M_0 M}$ va \bar{S} vektorlar o'zaro parallel bo'lganliklari uchun shunday skalyar t ko'paytuvchi topiladi. $\overline{M_0 M} = t\bar{S}$ bo'ladi. Buni (15) tenglamaga qo'yib quyidagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$\bar{r} = \bar{r}_0 + t\bar{S} \quad (16)$$

Bu esa, L to'g'ri chiziqning vektor tenglamasi deyiladi.

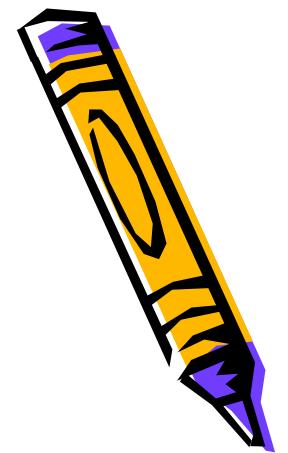
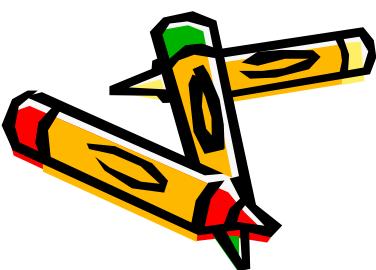
2. To'g'ri chiziqning parametrik tenglamasi. (16) tenglamada $\bar{r} = (x; y; z)$, $\bar{r}_0 = (x_0; y_0; z_0)$ va $\bar{S} = (m; n; p)$ ekanligini e'tiborga olib, quyidagi tenglamani yozamiz:

$$x\bar{i} + y\bar{j} + z\bar{k} = (x_0 + tm)\bar{i} + (y_0 + tn)\bar{j} + (z_0 + tp)\bar{k}.$$

Bundan esa, quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasi kelib chiqadi:

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + tm, \\ y = y_0 + tn, \\ z = z_0 + tp. \end{cases}$$

- Bu tenglamalar sistemasi fazodagi **L** to`g`ri chiziqning **parametrik** tenglamalari deyiladi.



3. To`g`ri chiziqning kanonik tenglamasi. L to`g`ri chiziqning yo`naltiruvchi vektori $\vec{S} = (m; n; p)$ ya bu to`g`ri chiziqda yotuvchi $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ nuqta berilgan bo`lsin. Agar $M(x, y, z)$ to`g`ri chiziqda yotuvchi ixtiyoriy nuqta bo`lsa, $\vec{M}_0\vec{M} = (x - x_0; y - y_0; z - z_0)$ va $\vec{S} = (m; n; p)$ vektorlar o`zaro parallel bo`lib, ularning mos koordinatalari proporsional bo`ladi, ya`ni:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p} \quad (18)$$

Bu tenglama fazodagi to`g`ri chiziqning kanonik tenglamasi deyiladi.

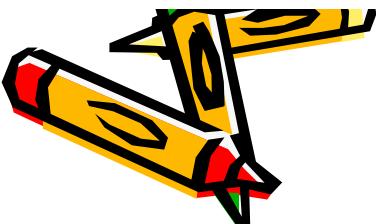
IZOH: 1) fazodagi to`g`ri chiziqning kanonik tenglamasini uning (17) parametrik tenglamalaridan ham bevosita olish mumkin edi. Bu tenglamalarning har biridan t ni topib, ularni o`zaro tenglasak:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p} = t .$$

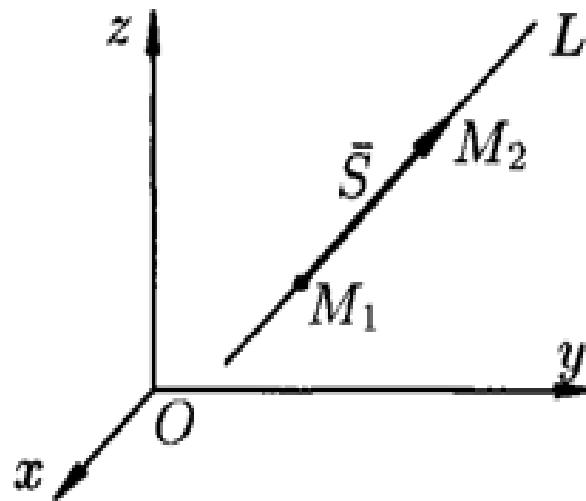
2) (18) tenglamada mahrajlardan birining nolga teng bo`lishi unga mos suratni ham nol bo`lishini keltirib chiqaradi.

4. Fazoda berilgan ikki nuqtadan o`tuvchi to`g`ri chiziq tenglamasi.

Fazodagi L to`g`ri chiziq berilgan $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ va $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ nuqtalardan o`tsin. U holda bu to`g`ri chiziqning \vec{S} yo`naltiruvchi vektori sifati



$\overline{M_1 M_2} = (x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1)$ vektorni olish mumkin bo'ldi.



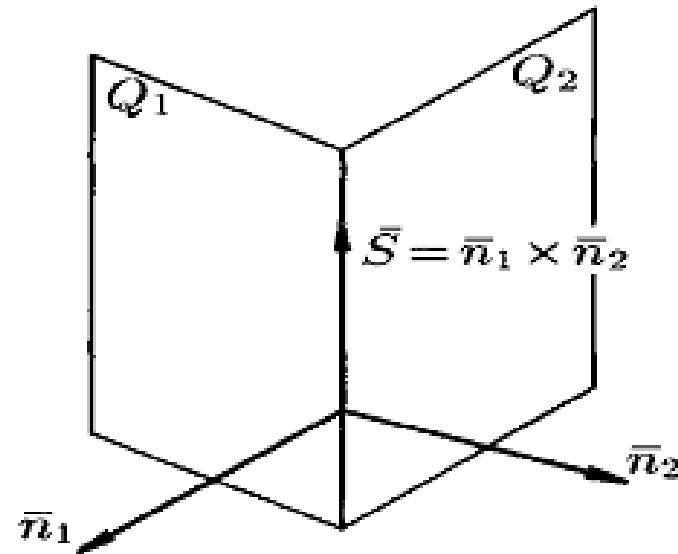
$M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ nuqta berilgan to'g'ri chiziqda yotadi, shuning uchun (18) formulada $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ o'miga $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ni, $\bar{S} = (m; n; p)$ o'miga esa,
 $\overline{M_1 M_2} = (x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1)$ ni olib, quyidagi formulaga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1} \quad (19)$$

5. Fazoda to'g'ri chiziqning umumiylenglamasi. Fazoda to'g'ri chiziqni ikkita o'zaro parallel bo'llmagan tekisliklarning kesishish chizig'i sifatida qarash mumkin.



Bu sistemaning har bir tenglamasi fazoda tekislikni tashkil qiladi. Agar bu tekisliklarning $\bar{n}_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1)$ va $\bar{n}_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2)$ normal vektorlari o`zaro parallel bo`lmasa, u holda (20) tenglamalar sistemasi fazodagi shunday L to`g`ri chiziqni ifodalaydiki, bu to`g`ri chiziqqa tegishli ixtiyoriy nuqtaning koordinatalari (20) sistemaning har bir tenglamasini qanoatlantiradi:



(20) tenglamalar sistemasi fazodagi **to`g`ri chiziqning umumiyligi** deyiladi.

To`g`ri chiziqning umumiyligi tenglamasidan uning kanonik tenglamasiga o`tish mumkin. Buning uchun (20) tenglamalar sistemasida o`zgaruvchilardan biriga ixtiyoriy qiymat berib (masalan $z=0$ deb olib), M_0 nuqtaning koordinatalarini topamiz.



L to'g'ri chiziq \bar{n}_1 va \bar{n}_2 vektorlarning har biriga perpendikulyar bo'lgani uchun, u bu vektorlarning vektor ko'paytmasiga parallel boladi. Shuning uchun L to'g'ri chiziqning yo'naltiruvchi \bar{S} vektori sifatida $\bar{n}_1 \times \bar{n}_2$ ni olish mumkin:

$$\bar{S} = \bar{n}_1 \times \bar{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{i} & \bar{j} & \bar{k} \\ A_1 & B_1 & C_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

IZOH: to'g'ri chiziqning kanonik tenglamasini topish uchun (20) tenglamalar sistemasidan ikkita $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ va $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ nuqtalarning koordinatalarini topib olib, so'ngra (19) formuladan foydalanish ham mumkin.

Misol. Quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasi bilan berilgan to'g'ri chiziqning kanonik tenglamasini toping:

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z + 1 = 0 \\ 2x - y - 3z + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Avval $z=0$ deb olib va $\begin{cases} x + y + 1 = 0 \\ 2x - y + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$ sistemani yechib, $M_1(-2; 1; 0)$ ni

tonamiz. So'ngra $y=0$ deb olib. $M_2(2; 0; 3)$ ni tonamiz. Bu nuqtalar

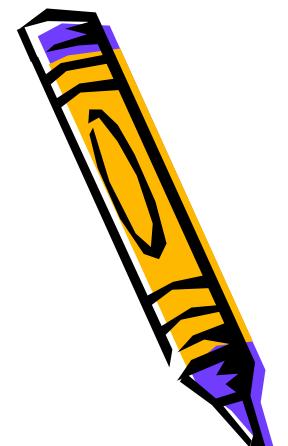
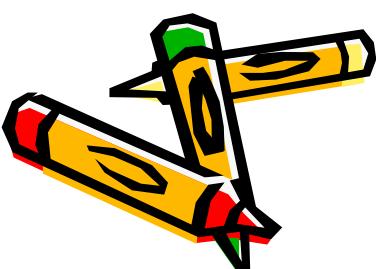


2. FAZODA TO`G`RI CHIZIQQA DOIR ASOSIY MASALALAR.

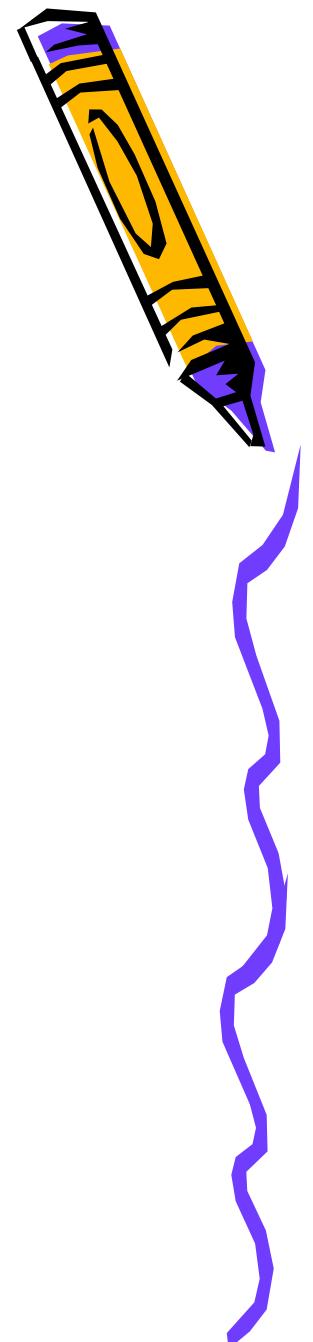
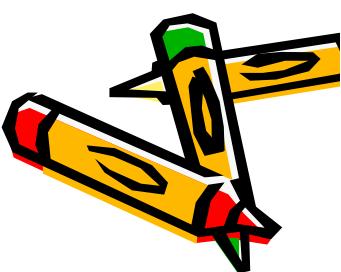
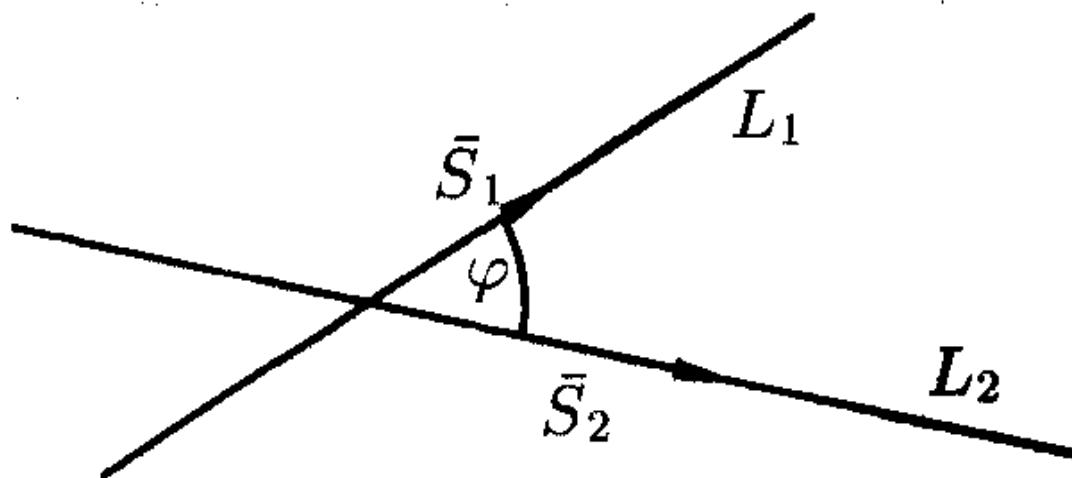
- 1. *Ikki to`g`ri chiziq orasidagi burchak. To`g`ri chiziqlarning parallelik va perpendikulyarlik shartlari.* Fazoda L_1 va L_2 to`g`ri chiziqlar kanonik tenglamalarin bilan berilgan bo`lsin:

$$\frac{x - x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{p_1} \quad \text{VA}$$

$$\frac{x - x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y - y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z - z_2}{p_2}$$



- Bu to`g`ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak sifatida ularning yo`naltiruvchi vektorlari
- $S_1=(m_1; n_1; p_1)$ va $S_2=(m_2; n_2; p_2)$ lar orasidagi burchak olinadi:

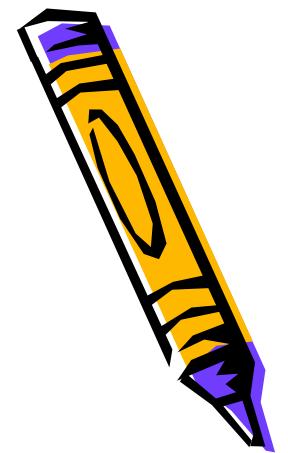


Shuning uchun vektorlar
orasidagi burchak kosinusini
formulasiga binoan:

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\bar{S}_1 \cdot \bar{S}_2}{|\bar{S}_1| \cdot |\bar{S}_2|} \quad \text{yoki}$$

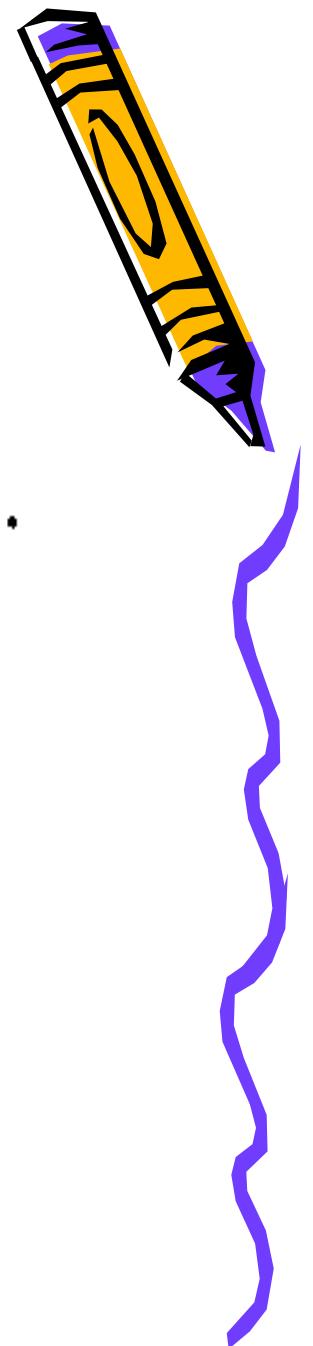
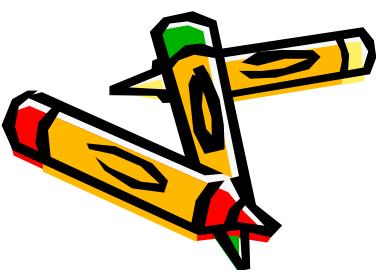
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2}{\sqrt{m_1^2 + n_1^2 + p_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{m_2^2 + n_2^2 + p_2^2}}.$$

bo`ladi. L_1 va L_2 to`g`ri chiziqlar
orasidagi o`tkir burchakni aniqlash uchun
(22) formula o`ng tomonidagi ifodani
modulini olish etarli. L_1 va L_2 to`g`ri
chiziqlarning perpendikulyarlik sharti:



$$m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2 = 0.$$

- L₁ va L₂ to`g`ri chiziqlarning parallelik sharti: $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2}.$
- **Misol.** Quyuidagi:



$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y - 2}{-1} = \frac{z + 2}{3}$$

va

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - z - 1 = 0, \\ 2x - y + 3x + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchakni toping.

Taabiysi, $\bar{S}_1 = (2; -1; 3)$ va $\bar{S}_2 = \bar{n}_1 \times \bar{n}_2$ bu erda $\bar{n}_1 = (2; 1; -1)$ va $\bar{n}_2 = (2; -1; 3)$. Bundan avval $\bar{S}_2 = (2; -8; -4)$ ekanligini topamiz. So'ngra $\bar{S}_1 \cdot \bar{S}_2 = 4 + 8 - 12 = 0$ bo'lgani uchun $\varphi = 90^\circ$ deb olamiz.

2. Ikki to'g'ri chiziqlarning bir tekislikda yotish sharti. L_1 va L_2 to'g'ri chiziqlar quyidagi kanonik tenglamalari bilan berilgan bo'lzin:

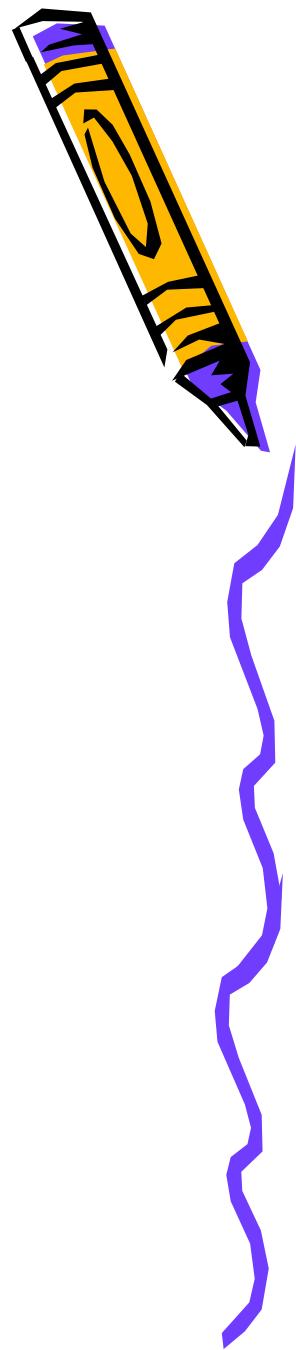
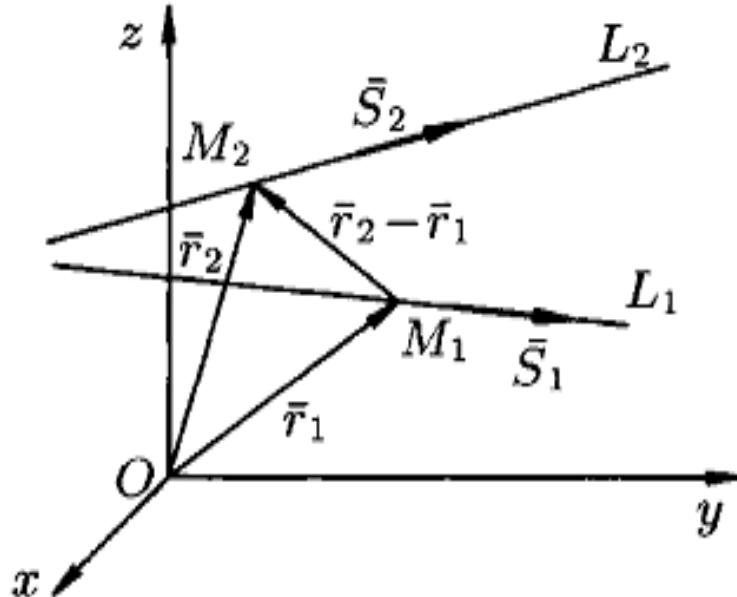
$$\frac{x - x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{p_1}$$

va

$$\frac{x - x_1}{m_2} = \frac{y - y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z - z_2}{p_2}.$$

Ularning yo'naltiruvchi vektorlari mos ravishda $\bar{S}_1 = (m_1, n_1, p_1)$ va

Ularning yo'naltiluvchi vektorlari mos ravishda $\bar{S}_1 = (m_1, n_1, p_1)$ va $\bar{S}_2 = (m_2, n_2, p_2)$ lar bo'ladi. $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ va $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ nuqtalarning radius-vektorlarini mos ravishda \bar{r}_1 va \bar{r}_2 deb olamiz.



U holda

$$\bar{r}_2 - \bar{r}_1 = \overline{M_1 M_2} = (x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1).$$

L_1 va L_2 to'g'ri chiziqlar bir tekislikda yotishi uchun \bar{S}_1 , \bar{S}_2 va $\bar{r}_2 - \bar{r}_1 = \overline{M_1 M_2}$ vektorlarning komplanar bo'lishlari zarur va etarlidir. Bu vektorlar komplanar bo'lishlari uchun esa, ularning aralash ko'paytmasi nol bo'lishi kerak, ya'ni:

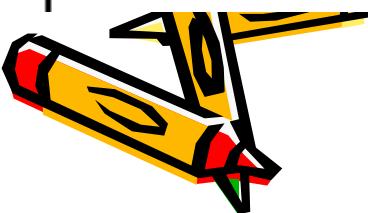
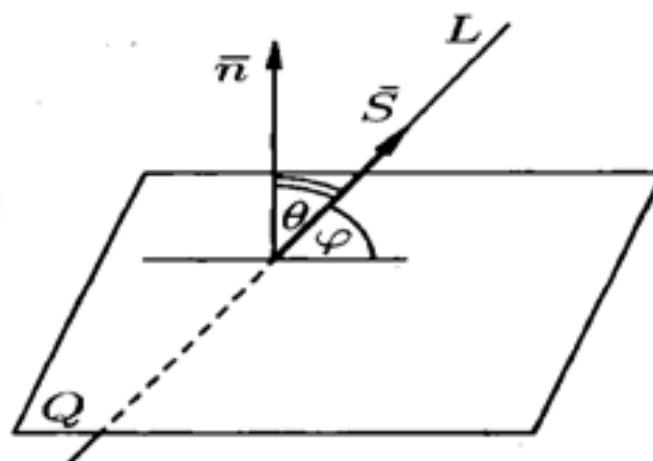
Fazoda to'g'ri chiziq va tekislikka doir asosiy masalalar.

1. To'g'ri chiziq va tekislik orasidagi burchak. To'g'ri chiziq va tekislikning parallelik va perpendikulyarlik shartlari.

Fazoda Q tekislik $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ tenglama bilan va L to'g'ri chiziq esa, $\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{p}$ tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lsin.

Ta'rif: To'g'ri chiziq va tekislik orasidagi burchak deb, to'g'ri chiziq va bu to'g'ri chiziqning tekislikdagi proyeksiyasi orasidagi burchakka aytiladi.

Q tekislik va L to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchakni φ bilan, $\bar{n} = (A; B; C)$ va $\bar{s} = (m; n; p)$ vektorlar orasidagi burchakni esa, θ bilan nbelgilaylik.



U holda ikki vektor orasidagi burchakni topish formulasiga ko'ra:

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\bar{n} \cdot \bar{S}}{|\bar{n}| \cdot |\bar{S}|}.$$

φ burchakni $\frac{\pi}{2}$ dan kichik deb olib, $\sin\varphi$ ni topaylik:

$\sin\varphi = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos\theta$ bo'lgani uchun, to'g'ri chiziq va tekislik orasidagi burchak sinusi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

$$\sin\varphi = \frac{|Am + Bn + Cp|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \cdot \sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}}.$$

L to'g'ri chiziq Q tekislikga parallel bo'lsin. U holda $\varphi = 0$ yoki $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\cos\theta = 0$ bo'ladi. Shuning uchun

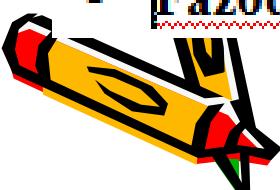
- **Fazoda to'g'ri chiziq va tekislikning parallelilik sharti:**

$$Am + Bn + Cp = 0$$

tenglik bilan beriladi.

L to'g'ri chiziq Q tekislikga perpendikulyar bo'lsin. U holda $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ yoki $\theta = 0$ ya'ni $\bar{n} = (A; B; C)$ va $\bar{S} = (m; n; p)$ vektorlar o'zaro parallel bo'ladi. Demak

- **Fazoda to'g'ri chiziq va tekislikning perpendikulyarlik sharti:**



Uyga vazifa:

A,B,C va D nuqtalarning koordinatalari berilgan bo`lsa, quyidagilar topilsin:

- 1) AD to`qli chiziqning kanonik tenglamasini
- 2) A,B va C nuqtalardan o`tuvchi Q tekislik tenglamasini
- 3) D nuqtadan o`tib Q tekislikka perpendikulyar bo`lgan to`qli chiziqning kanonik tenglamasini va bu to`qli chiziq bilan Q tekislik kesichlikgacha bo`lgan masofani
- 5) AD to`qli chiziq bilan Q tekislik orasidagi burchakni

$$A(2 : -2 : 1) \quad B(-3 : 0 : -5) \quad C(0 : -2 : -1) \quad D(-3 : 4 : 2)$$

$$A(5 : 4 : 1) \quad B(-1 : -2 : -2) \quad C(3 : -2 : 2) \quad D(-5 : 5 : 4)$$

$$A(3 : 6 : -2) \quad B(0 : 2 : -3) \quad C(1 : -2 : 0) \quad D(-7 : 6 : 6)$$

$$A(1 : -4 : 1) \quad B(4 : 4 : 0) \quad C(-1 : 2 : -4) \quad D(-9 : 7 : 8)$$

$$A(4 : 6 : -1) \quad B(7 : 2 : 4) \quad C(-2 : 0 : -4) \quad D(3 : 1 : -4)$$

$$A(0 : 6 : -5) \quad B(8 : 2 : 5) \quad C(2 : 6 : -3) \quad D(5 : 0 : -6)$$

E'TIBORINGIZ
UCHUN
RAHMAT

