

22 – mavzu: Tekislikning berilish usullari. Tekislikning umumiy tenglamasi. $Ax+By+C$ va $Ax+By+Cz+D$ ko'phadlar ishorasining geometrik ma'nosi.

Reja:

1. Tekislikning berilish usullari.
2. Tekislikning umumiy tenglamasi.
3. $Ax+By+C$ va $Ax+By+Cz+D$ ko'phadlar ishorasining geometrik ma'nosi.

Tekislikning affin koordinatalar sistemasidagi turli tenglamalari.

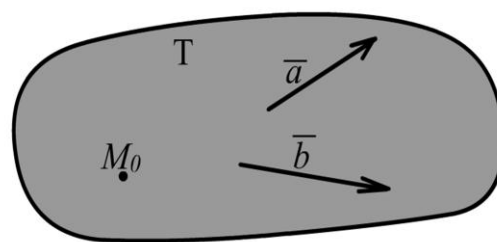
1. M_0 nuqtasi va kollinear bo'lmagan, har biri T -tekislikka parallel bo'lgan, ikki \vec{a} , \vec{b} vektorlar bilan aniqlangan tekislik tenglamasini tuzamiz. Fazoga affin koordinatalar sistemasi kiritilgan bo'lsin, u holda bu sistemaga nisbatan $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, $\vec{a}(a_1, a_2, a_3)$, $\vec{b}(b_1, b_2, b_3)$ koordinatalarga ega bo'ladi.

Tekislikka qarashli ixtiyoriy $N(x, y, z)$ nuqtani olaylik, u holda $\vec{M_0N}$, \vec{a} , \vec{b} vektorlar komplanar bo'ladi, ya'ni (124-chizma)

$$(\vec{M_0N} \vec{a} \vec{b}) = 0 \quad \text{bundan}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_0 & y-y_0 & z-z_0 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (11.1)$$

(11.1) tenglama M_0 nuqtadan o'tib, kollinear bo'lmagan \vec{a} , \vec{b} vektorlarga parallel tekislik tenglamasidir.



124-chizma

$\vec{M_0N}$, \vec{a} , \vec{b} vektorlar bir tekislikda yotgani uchun ularning biri qolganlari orqali chiziqli ifodalanadi, ya'ni

$$\vec{M_0N} = u \vec{a} + \vartheta \vec{b}. \quad (u, \vartheta) \in R \quad (11.2)$$

u, ϑ sonlar parametrlardir. (11.2) tenglama tekislikning vektor parametrik tenglamasi deyiladi. (31) tenglamani koordinatalar bo'yicha yozaylik.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + a_1 u + b_1 \vartheta, \\ y &= y_0 + a_2 u + b_2 \vartheta, \\ z &= z_0 + a_3 u + b_3 \vartheta. \end{aligned} \quad (11.3)$$

bu tenglamani tekislikning parametrik tenglamasi deyiladi. (u, ϑ larning turli qiymatlariga tekislikning turli nuqtalari mos keladi).

Endi (11.1) tenglamani quyidagicha yozaylik.

$$A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0$$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & a_1 \\ b_3 & b_1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (11.4)$$

$$Ax + By + Cz - (Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0) = 0, \quad \text{bunda } -(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0) = D \text{ desak,}$$

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \quad (11.5)$$

(11.1) dan (11.5) ni hosil qildik. Demak, (11.5) ham tekislik tenglamasidir. A, B, C larning kamida bittasi 0 dan farqli, agar $A=B=C=0$ bo'lsa, (11.4) dan

$a_1 = \lambda b_1, a_2 = \lambda b_2, a_3 = \lambda b_3$ bo'lib, \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlar kollinear bo'lib qoladi. Bu esa \vec{a} va \vec{b} vektorlarning berilishiga ziddir. Tekislikning (11.5) tenglamasiga ko'ra quyidagi xulosaga kelamiz.

Demak, tekislik tenglamasi birinchi darajalidir.

Teskari jumla ham o'rinalidir, har qanday birinchi darajali

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \quad (11.6)$$

tenglama, A, B, C lar bir vaqtda 0 ga teng bo'lmasa, tekislik tenglamasidir.

Haqiqatan ham, (11.5) tenglamadagi x, y, z larni (11.5) tenglama bilan aniqlangan Φ sirt ustida yotuvchi ixtiyoriy N nuqtaning koordinatalari deb qarash mumkin.

Agar (11.5) tenglamada $c \neq 0$ bo'lsa, u holda quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$z = -\frac{A}{C}x - \frac{B}{C}y - \frac{D}{C} \quad (11.7)$$

(11.7) dagi $x = u, y = g$ deb olib, quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= u, \\ y &= g, \end{aligned} \quad (11.8)$$

$$z = -\frac{D}{C} - \frac{A}{C}u - \frac{B}{C}g$$

(11.8) tekislikning parametrik tenglamasi. (11.6) va (11.8) tenglamalar u, g larning barcha qiymatlarida $N(x, y, z)$ nuqtalar to'plamini, ya'ni Φ sirtini aniqlaydi. Demak, (11.6) tenglama bilan aniqlangan Φ sirt tekislikdan iborat ekan. Shu bilan birga

$$M_0\left(0, 0, -\frac{D}{C}\right), \vec{a}\left(1, 0, -\frac{A}{C}\right), \vec{b}\left(0, 1, -\frac{B}{C}\right).$$

(11.6) tenglamani tekislikning umumiy tenglamasi deyiladi. A, B, C sonlarni tekislik koeffitsiyentlari, D ni ozod had deyiladi.

2. Bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydigan uchta nuqtaning berilishi bilan aniqlangan tekislik tenglamasi.

Bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotmaydigan uchta $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2), M_3(x_3, y_3, z_3)$ nuqtalar berilgan. Agar $M_1 = M_0, \vec{a} = \vec{M}_1\vec{M}_2, \vec{b} = \vec{M}_1\vec{M}_3, M(x, y, z)$ deb olsak, (11.1) tenglamani

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (11.9)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Bu uch nuqtadan o'tuvchi tekislik tenglamasidir.

2. Tekislikni kesmalar bo'yicha tenglamasi.

Agar T -tekislik koordinatalar boshidan o'tmasa, ox, oy, oz o'qlarni uchta $A(a, 0, 0), B(0, b, 0), C(0, 0, c)$ (125-chizma) nuqtalarda kesadi, bu yerda a, b, c sonlar tekislikning shu o'qlardan ajratgan kesmalari. (11.9) tenglamaga asosan

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-a & y & z \\ -a & b & 0 \\ -a & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

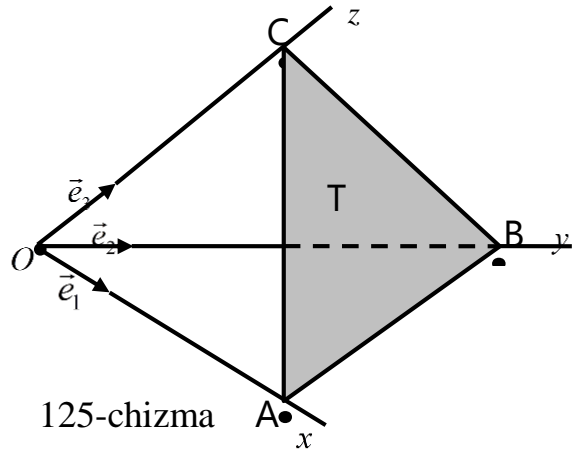
yoki

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1 \quad (11.10)$$

Bu tenglama tekislikning koordinata o'qlaridan ajratgan kesmalar bo'yicha tenglamasi deyiladi.

Fazoda tekislik tenglamasi.

Bizga tekislikka tegishli $A_0(x_0; y_0; z_0)$ nuqta va unga perpendikulyar biror \vec{n} vektor berilgan bo'lsin. Tekislikning ixtiyoriy $A(x; y; z)$ nuqtasi uchun $\overrightarrow{A_0A}$ vektor \vec{n} vektorga perpendikulyar bo'ladi (19.1 chizma). Bundan



125-chizma

$$\overrightarrow{A_0A} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \quad (*)$$

Aytaylik a, b, c sonlar \vec{n} vektorning $\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z$ bazisdagi koordinatalari bo'lsin. O nuqta koordinatalar boshi ekanidan

$$\overrightarrow{A_0A} = \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OA_0}$$

U holda (*) dan

$$a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + c(z - z_0) = 0 \quad (**)$$

tekislik tenglamasi kelib chiqadi.

19.1 chizma

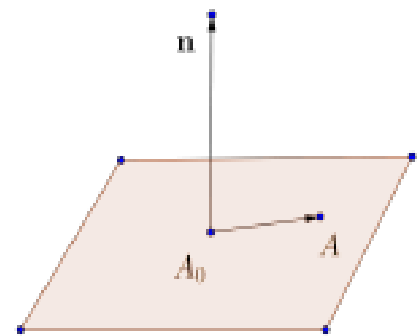
Demak ixtiyoriy tekislik tenglamasi x, y, z koordinatalarga nisbatan chiziqli ekan. Shuni e'tiborga olsak ixtiyoriy tekislik tenglamasi

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

Agar x_0, y_0, z_0 berilgan tenglamaning yechimi bo'lsa, u holda

$$ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d = 0$$



tenglikdan

$$a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) + c(z - z_0) = 0 \quad (***)$$

Formula kelib chiqadi.¹

Vektorning tekislikka parallellik sharti. Tekislikning umumiy tenglamasini tekshirish.

Affin koordinatalar sistemasiga nisbatan T tekislik (11.6) tenglama bilan va

$$\vec{p}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \text{ berilgan bo'lsin. } \vec{p} \parallel T \Leftrightarrow (\vec{p} \vec{a} \vec{b}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\text{Bundan} \quad A\alpha + B\beta + C\gamma = 0 \quad (12.1)$$

Bu vektorni tekislikka parallelligining zaruriy va yetarli shartidir.

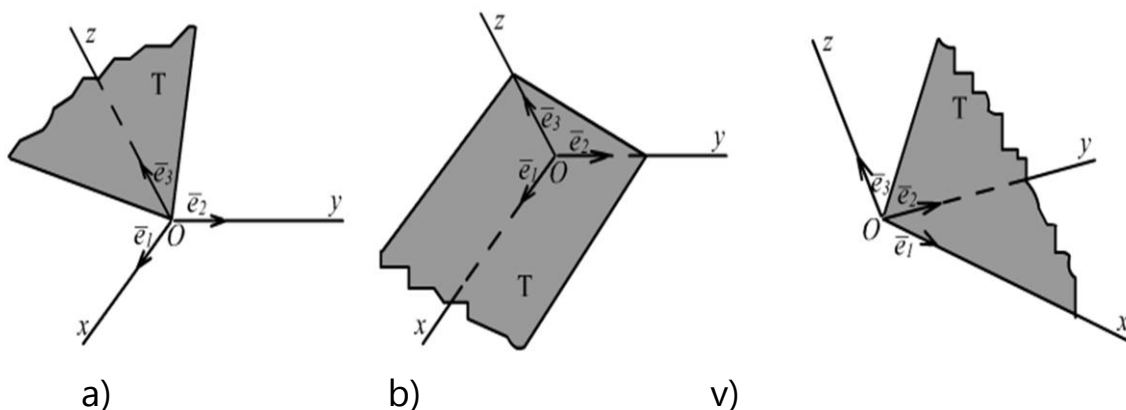
Tekislikning umumiy tenglamasi

$$T: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \quad (12.2)$$

berilgan bo'lsin. A, B, C, D sonlarning ba'zi birlarining nolga teng bo'lganda T tekislikning koordinatalar o'qlariga nisbatan qanday joylashganligini o'rganamiz. Quyidagi hollar o'rinli bo'lishi mumkin.

1. Agar $D = 0$ bo'lsa, u holda (40) $\Rightarrow Ax + By + Cz = 0$, $O(0, 0, 0)$ nuqtaning koordinatalari, bu tekislik tenglamasini qanoatlantiradi. Demak, T tekislik koordinatalar boshidan o'tadi. Aksincha, $O \in T \Rightarrow D = 0$. (127.a-chizma).

Agar $A = 0$ bo'lsa, u holda (12.2) $\Rightarrow By + Cz + D = 0$, $\vec{e}_1(1, 0, 0)$ koordinatalari (39)



127-chizma

¹ Csaba Vincze and Laszlo Kozma 'College Geometry' March 27, 2014 pp 215-225, mazmun – mohiyatidan foydalanildi

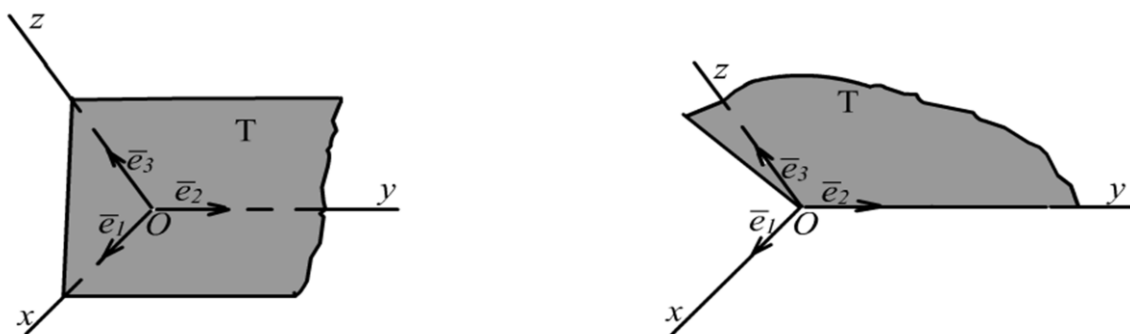
tenglamani qanoatlantiradi, demak, $T \parallel ox$. Aksincha $T \parallel ox \Rightarrow T \parallel \bar{e}_1$, u holda (12.1) $\Rightarrow A=0$. (127.b-chizma)

2. Xususan $D=0$, ixtiyoriy $N(x, 0, 0) \in ox$ nuqtaning koordinatalari T tekislik tenglamasini qanoatlantiradi. Demak, ox -o'q T tekislikda yotadi (127.v-chizma).

Teskari tasdiqning (jumlaning) o'rinli ekanligi ravshan: $T \supset (ox) \Rightarrow A=D=0$ bo'ladi.

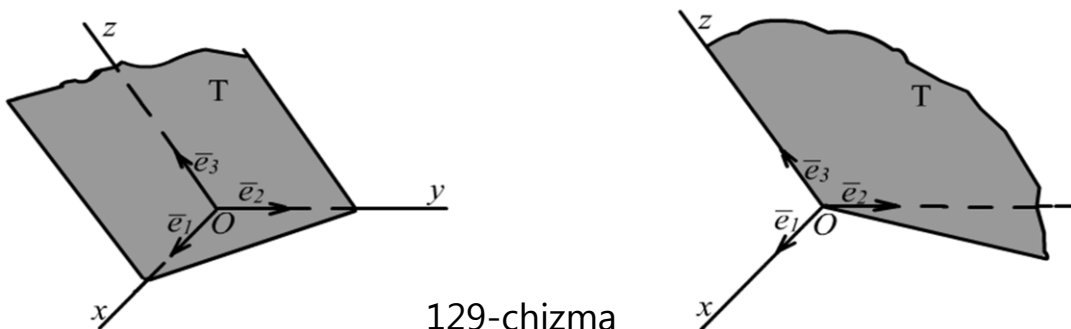
Shunga o'xshash quyidagilarga ega bo'lamiz:

4. $B=0 \Leftrightarrow T \parallel (oy)$, $B=D=0 \Leftrightarrow T \supset (oy)$ (128-chizma).



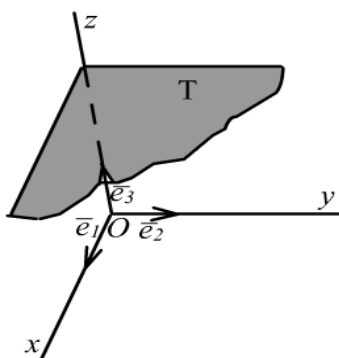
128-chizma

5. $C=0 \Leftrightarrow T \parallel (oz)$, $C=D=0 \Leftrightarrow T \supset (oz)$ (129-chizma).

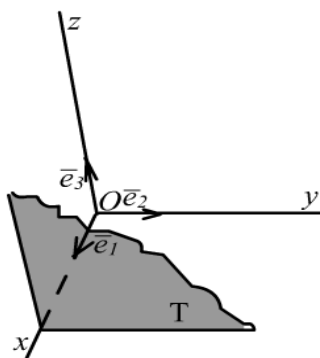


129-chizma

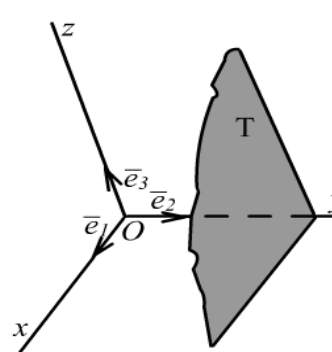
6. Agar $A=B=0$ bo'lsa, u holda $C \neq 0$. (12.2) $\Rightarrow Cz+D=0$ yoki $z=c$, bu



130-chizma



131-chizma



132-chizma

yerda $c = -\frac{D}{C}$. Tekislik $T \parallel ox$, $T \parallel (oy) \Rightarrow T \parallel (xoy)$. Xususan $D=0$, $z=0$ tenglikka ega bo'lamiz, bu (xoy) koordinata tekisligining tenglamasi (130-chizma).

Demak, T tekislik (xoy) koordinata tekisligi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

Shularga o'xshash quyidagilarga ega bo'lamiz:

7. $x=a$, T tekislik $T \parallel (yoz)$, agar $a=0$ bo'lsa, T tekislik (yoz) koordinata tekisligi bilan ustma-ust tushadi (131-chizma).

8. $y=b$, T tekislik $T \parallel (xoz)$, agar $b=0$ bo'lsa, tekislik (xoz) koordinata tekisligi bilan ustma-ust tushadi (132-chizma).

$Ax + By + Cz + D$ ko'phad ishorasining geometrik ma'nosi.

Koeffitsiyentlarda A, B, C bir vaqtda nolga teng bo'lmagan

$$\delta = Ax + By + Cz + D \quad (13.1)$$

ifoda berilgan bo'lsin. Agar $\delta=0$ bo'lsa, (13.1) tenglama T tekislikni ifodalaydi. Ravshanki T tekislikka tegishli bo'lmagan ixtiyoriy nuqtalar uchun $\delta \neq 0$. T tekislik fazoning bu tekislikka tegishli bo'lmagan nuqtalarini ikkita qismga ajratadi, bularning birini Φ_1 , ikkinchisini Φ_2 deb belgilaylik.

Teorema. Agar $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in \Phi_1$, $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2) \in \Phi_2$ bo'lsa, $\delta_{M_1} = Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D$, $\delta_{M_2} = Ax_2 + By_2 + Cz_2 + D$ sonlarning ishorasi har xil bo'ladi.

Isbot. M_1M_2 kesma T tekislikni M_0 nuqtada kessin, u holda bu nuqta M_1M_2 kesmani λ nisbatda bo'ladi, $\lambda > 0$, chunki M_0 nuqta M_1M_2 kesmada yotadi.

$$x_0 = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda}, \quad y_0 = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda}, \quad z_0 = \frac{z_1 + \lambda z_2}{1 + \lambda}.$$

$M_0 \in \Pi \Rightarrow Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D = 0$. Bu tenglikka x_0, y_0, z_0 larning qiymatlarini qo'yib,

$$A \left(\frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda} \right) + B \left(\frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda} \right) + C \left(\frac{z_1 + \lambda z_2}{1 + \lambda} \right) = 0$$

bundan, $Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D + \lambda (Ax_2 + By_2 + Cz_2 + D) = 0$.

Teoremadagi belgilashlarni e'tiborga olib,

$$\delta_{M_1} + \lambda \delta_{M_2} \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{\delta_{M_1}}{\delta_{M_2}},$$

shartga ko'ra $\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \delta_{M_1}$ va δ_{M_2} sonlarning ishoralari har xil.

Demak, agar Φ_1 ning biror nuqtasi uchun $\lambda > 0$, ($\lambda < 0$) bo'lsa, Φ_1 ning hamma nuqtalari uchun ham o'rinli bo'ladi. Bu tasdiqni Φ_2 uchun ham aytish mumkin.

Shunday qilib, T tekislik fazoning bu tekislikda yotmagan barcha nuqtalarini ikkita yarim fazoga ajratib, shu tekislik tenglamasidagi o'zgaruvchilar o'rniga yarim fazolardan biriga tegishli barcha nuqtalarning koordinatalarini qo'yganimizda hosil bo'lgan sonlarning ishoralari bir xil bo'ladi.