

第九章 空间解析几何

习题 9.2 向量代数

1. 已知两点 $A(4, \sqrt{2}, 1)$ 和 $B(3, 0, 2)$. (1) 求 \overrightarrow{AB} 的模; (2) 求与 \overrightarrow{AB} 平行的单位向量;

(3) 求 \overrightarrow{AB} 的方向角.

【解析】本题考查向量的坐标形式, 向量的模计算, 单位向量的计算以及方向角计算公式的应用.

$$(1) \overrightarrow{AB} = (-1, -\sqrt{2}, 1), \quad |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2} = 2;$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB}^\circ = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2}(-1, -\sqrt{2}, 1); \text{ 与其平行的单位向量为 } \pm \frac{1}{2}(-1, -\sqrt{2}, 1).$$

$$(3) \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}, \cos \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

2. 已知 $\vec{\alpha} = (a, 5, 1)$ 与 $\vec{\beta} = (3, 1, b)$ 共线, 求 a 与 b 的值.

【解析】本题考查两个向量平行的坐标关系.

$\vec{\alpha} = (a, 5, 1)$ 与 $\vec{\beta} = (3, 1, b)$ 共线, 则对应分量成比例, 即 $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{5}{1} = \frac{1}{b}$, 则 $a = 15, b = \frac{1}{5}$.

3. 设 $\vec{\alpha} = (3, -1, -2), \vec{\beta} = (1, 2, -1)$, 求 (1) $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}$ 及 $\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}$; (2) $(-2\vec{\alpha}) \cdot (3\vec{\beta})$ 及 $\vec{\alpha} \times 2\vec{\beta}$;

(3) $\vec{\alpha}$ 与 $\vec{\beta}$ 的夹角余弦; (4) 以 $\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}$ 为邻边的平行四边形面积; (5) 既垂直于 $\vec{\alpha}$ 又垂直于 $\vec{\beta}$ 的一个向量; (6) $\vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\alpha})$.

【解析】本题考查向量的数量积、向量积、混合积在坐标形式下的计算公式; 向量夹角的计算; 向量积的概念和向量积模的几何意义.

$$(1) \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 3 \times 1 + (-1) \times 2 + (-2) \times (-1) = 3, \quad \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (5, 1, 7);$$

$$(2) (-2\vec{\alpha}) \cdot 3\vec{\beta} = -6\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = -18, \quad \vec{\alpha} \times 2\vec{\beta} = 2\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} = (10, 2, 14);$$

$$(3) \cos \angle(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{\alpha}| |\vec{\beta}|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14};$$

$$(4) S = |\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = \left\| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \right\| = |(5, 1, 7)| = 5\sqrt{3};$$

$$(5) \text{ 既垂直于 } \vec{\alpha} \text{ 又垂直于 } \vec{\beta} \text{ 的一个向量是 } \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} = (5, 1, 7);$$

$$(6) \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\alpha}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

4. 已知 $\vec{\alpha}$ 与 $\vec{\beta}$ 垂直, 且 $|\vec{\alpha}| = 3, |\vec{\beta}| = 4$, 求 $|(3\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \times (\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta})|$.

【解析】考查抽象的向量的性质、运算了的计算.

$$\textcircled{1} (3\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \times (\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta}) = 3\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\alpha} - 6\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta} - \vec{\beta} \times \vec{\alpha} + 2\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\beta} = -5\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta};$$

$$\textcircled{2} |(3\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}) \times (\vec{\alpha} - 2\vec{\beta})| = |-5\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = 5|\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = 5|\vec{\alpha}||\vec{\beta}|\sin \angle(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta});$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 因为 } \vec{\alpha} \text{ 与 } \vec{\beta} \text{ 垂直, 所以 } \angle(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 原式} = 5 \times 3 \times 4 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 60.$$

5. 已知 $|\vec{\alpha}| = 10$, $|\vec{\beta}| = 2$. (1) 若 $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 12$, 求 $|\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}|$; (2) 若 $|\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = 16$, 求 $\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}$.

【解析】考查抽象向量的数量积, 向量积的运算性质计算.

$$(1) \textcircled{1} \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = |\vec{\alpha}||\vec{\beta}|\cos \theta = 20\cos \theta = 12 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\textcircled{2} |\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = |\vec{\alpha}||\vec{\beta}|\sin \theta = 20 \times \frac{4}{5} = 16;$$

$$(2) \textcircled{1} |\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{\beta}| = |\vec{\alpha}||\vec{\beta}|\sin \theta = 16 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\textcircled{2} \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta} = |\vec{\alpha}||\vec{\beta}|\cos \theta = 20 \times \left(\pm \frac{3}{5}\right) = \pm 12.$$

6. 设 \vec{a} , \vec{b} , \vec{c} 均为单位向量, 且满足 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, 求 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$.

【解析】考查单位向量概念, 数量积的应用.

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ 均为单位向量, 则 } |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0} \text{ 两边右乘 } \vec{b} \text{ 得, } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} = -1,$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0} \text{ 两边右乘 } \vec{c} \text{ 得, } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = -1,$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0} \text{ 两边右乘 } \vec{a} \text{ 得, } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -1,$$

$$\text{上面三式相加, 得 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -\frac{3}{2}$$