

向量代数与空间解析几何(2)

一、数量积(点乘)

$$\vec{a} = (1, 1, 2), \vec{b} = (0, 2, 3)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \times 0 + 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 = 8$$

数量积是一个数

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}$$

$$\text{或 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot \text{Prj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b}$$

$$(1) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{a}| \cos 0 = |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$(2) \underline{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}}$$

$$\text{交换律: } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\text{分配律: } (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\text{结合律: } (\lambda \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

二、向量积(叉乘)

$$\vec{a} = (1, 1, 2), \vec{b} = (0, 2, -1)$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\vec{i} + 2\vec{k} + 0 - 0 + \vec{j} - 4\vec{i}$$

$$= -5\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$= (-5, 1, 2)$$

另法:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \vec{i} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad + \vec{k} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-5, 1, 2)$$

△ 取“-”

向量积是一个向量

(1) 方向: 与 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 都垂直

(右手系拇指指向的方向)

(2) 大小:

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$$

推论:

$$(1) \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

(2) 对非零向量 \vec{a}, \vec{b} ,

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$$a \times b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a \parallel b$$

不满足交换律: $\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = -\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

分配律: $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$

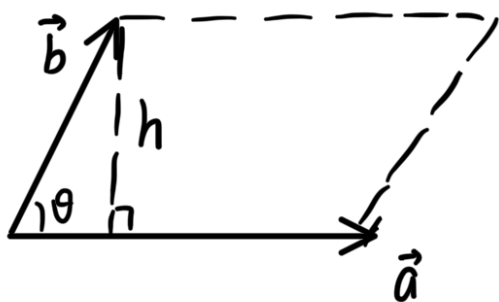
结合律: $(\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b})$
 $= \lambda(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} \\ &\quad + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} \\ &\quad + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

例4. $\vec{a} = (2, 1, -1), \vec{b} = (1, -1, 2)$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1, -5, -3)$$



$$\vec{a} = (1, 1, 2), \vec{b} = (0, 3, 0)$$

$$h = |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$$

$$S_{\square} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$$

$$= |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |(-6, 0, 3)|$$

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{5}$$

例 5.

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |(4, -6, 2)|$$

$$= |(2, -3, 1)|$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + 9 + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{14}$$