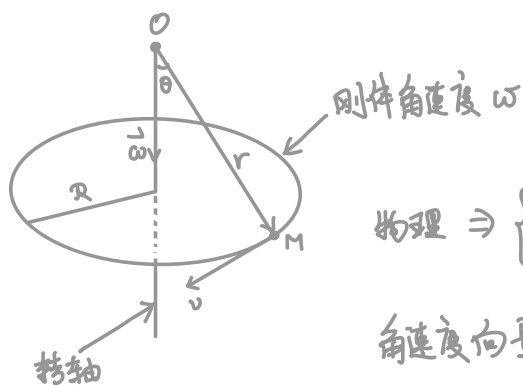


§1.4 向量的向量积



物理 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} v \perp OM & \& v \perp \omega \\ |v| = \omega \cdot R \end{cases}$

角速度向量 $\vec{\omega} := \begin{cases} \text{大小 } \omega \\ \text{方向平行于转轴, } \vec{\omega}, r, v \text{ 右手法则} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow |v| = |\vec{\omega}| \cdot R = |\vec{\omega}| \cdot |r| \sin \theta$$

向量 $\vec{\omega}, r$ 决定 \vec{v} . \Rightarrow 向量积

定义 1.4.1 a, b 的向量积

$$a \times b := \begin{cases} \text{大小 } |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \sin \theta & \text{(平行四边形的面积)} \\ \text{方向: } a \times b \perp a \& a \times b \perp b \& a, b, a \times b \text{ 右手系} \end{cases}$$

夹角

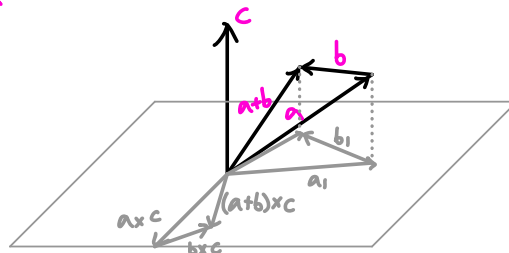
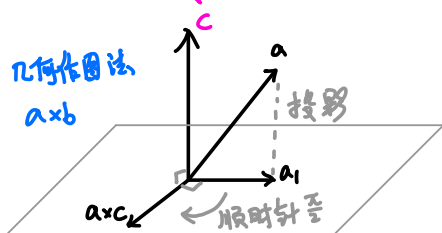
命题 1.4.1

1) $a \times b = -b \times a$ ✓

2) $(\lambda a) \times b = \lambda(a \times b) = a \times (\lambda b)$ ✓

3) $(a+b) \times c = a \times c + b \times c$?

PF: 不妨设 c 为单位向量.



§1.4.2 直角坐标系下向量积的计算

$[0; i, j, k]$ = 直角坐标系

$$\begin{cases} i \times i = j \times j = k \times k = 0 \\ i \times j = k, j \times k = i, k \times i = j \end{cases}$$

公式: $(a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k) \times (b_1 i + b_2 j + b_3 k) = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) i$
 $+ (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) j$
 $+ (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) k$

2阶和3阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} := a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} := a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2$$

$$- a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1$$

公式: $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$

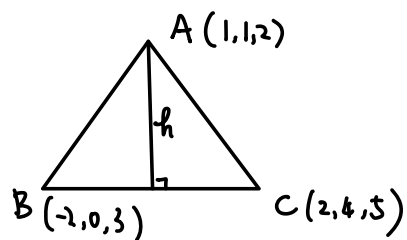
例: 求垂直于 $a = (-1, 2, 1)$ 及 $b = (1, 0, 3)$ 的单位向量.

解: $a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6i + 4j - 2k \Rightarrow |a \times b| = 2\sqrt{14}$

1-4-2

$$\Rightarrow \text{单位向量为 } \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (3, 2, -1).$$

例:



$$S_{\triangle ABC} = ?$$

$$h = ?$$

$$\text{解: } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} |-6\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}| = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$h := \frac{2 S_{\triangle ABC}}{|\vec{BC}|} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

□