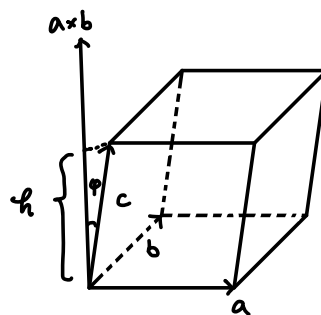


§1.5 向量的混合积

§1.5.1 混合积的几何意义

体积 底面积 高
↓ ↓ ↓
 $V = S \cdot h$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |a \times b| \cdot |c| \cdot |\cos \varphi| \\ &= |(a \times b) \cdot c| \end{aligned}$$



$$(a \times b) \cdot c = \begin{cases} V & \text{若 } a, b, c \text{ 为右手系} \\ -V & \dots \text{左} \dots \end{cases}$$

推论: 1) $(a \times b) \cdot c = (b \times c) \cdot a = (c \times a) \cdot b$

$$2) (a \times b) \cdot c = -(b \times a) \cdot c$$

$$3) a \parallel b \text{ 或 } a \parallel c \text{ 或 } b \parallel c \Rightarrow (a \times b) \cdot c = 0$$

§1.5.2 直角坐标系下混合积的计算

命题 1.5.1. $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$, $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$, $\vec{c} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$. 则

$$1). (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2). \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ 共面} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

pf: 1) 由定义

2) $LHS \Leftrightarrow V = 0$ (体积) \Leftrightarrow 右边. \square

例 1.5.1. $A(1, 2, 3)$, $B(2, 1, 4)$, $C(1, 3, 5)$, $D(3, 2, 1) \Rightarrow V_{ABCD} = ?$

$$\text{解: } V = \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}) \cdot \vec{AD}| = \frac{1}{6} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{4}{3} \quad \square$$

§1.5.3 三重向量积

称 $(a \times b) \times c$ 为 a, b, c 的三重向量积.

命题 1.5.2. $(a \times b) \times c = (a \cdot c)b - (b \cdot c)a$

证: (直接计算) 不妨设 $a = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$, $b = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$, $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$.

$$a \times b = \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, -\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

\Rightarrow LHS 的第一个坐标:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) c_3 - (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) c_2$$

RHS 的第一个坐标:

$$(a_1 c_1 + a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_3) \cdot b_1 - (b_1 c_1 + b_2 c_2 + b_3 c_3) \cdot a_1$$

同理另两坐标相同 $\Rightarrow \checkmark$

□

注: $(a \times b) \times c \neq a \times (b \times c)$

\uparrow \uparrow
与 a, b 共面 与 b, c 共面.

例: $(a \times b) \cdot (c \times d) = (a \cdot c)(b \cdot d) - (a \cdot d)(b \cdot c)$.

证: LHS = $((a \times b) \times c) \cdot d = [(a \cdot c)b - (b \cdot c)a] \cdot d = \text{RHS}$ □ 1.5.3