# 第2章 向量代数与空间解析几何

# §1 向量代数

# 一、何量

(1) 何量 丽: 从起点A拍向终点B.

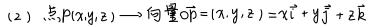
模 [配]:线段面的长度

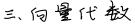
- (2) 自由向量: 只讨论大小方向, 可以任意平移
- (3) 平行(失後)何量:平粉后共起点, 经点关线
- (4) 反何量: 目前大小相同、方向相反,记为一前
- (5) 单位向量:  $\vec{\alpha} = \frac{\vec{a}}{4}$ ,  $5\vec{a}$  平行, 模长为1
- (6) 零何量 7: 起点後点, 重台, 退化为一点, 有任意方向

## 二、何量空间坐标

(1) 直角坐标系Oxyz: 包含两两垂直 q.y.z 甜园、符合右手定则 x.y.z 甜坐木亦向量为 i,j. k

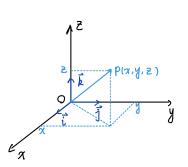
坐标和中点与三元有序数对对证.  $\mathbb{R}^3 = \{(x,y,z): x,y,z \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 







(1)			
顶圆	追示	代数表示	坐标 表示
加洁	10 Tb	ã+B	$(\chi_1, y_1, \xi_1) + (\chi_2, y_2, \xi_2) = (\chi_1 + \chi_2, y_1 + y_2, \xi_1 + \xi_2)$
减汽	ia ia ib	a-b=a+(-b)	$(\chi_1, y_1, \xi_1) - (\chi_2, y_2, \xi_2) = (\chi_1 - \chi_2, y_1 - y_2, \xi_1 - \xi_2)$
数乘	वे रहे	λα :	$\lambda(\chi, y, z) = (\lambda \chi, \lambda y, \lambda z)$
内积	0 = (a, b)	à·b = abωs0	$(\chi_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot (\chi_2, y_3, z_2) = \chi_1 \chi_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$
叉乘	$\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$	で= a×b: { c= cbsinの 右手定例定向	$ \left( \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
混合稅	à V 6	$V = \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$	$(\chi_{1}, \chi_{1}, \xi_{1}) \cdot ((\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}, \xi_{2}) \times (\chi_{5}, \chi_{5}, \xi_{2})) = \begin{vmatrix} \chi_{1} & \chi_{2} & \chi_{3} \\ \chi_{1} & \chi_{2} & \chi_{3} \\ \chi_{1} & \chi_{2} & \chi_{3} \end{vmatrix}$



# (2) /生族

1. かう支:① 
$$\vec{a}$$
 +  $\vec{b}$  =  $\vec{b}$  +  $\vec{a}$  ( $\vec{a}$  +  $\vec{b}$ )+  $\vec{c}$  =  $\vec{a}$  + ( $\vec{b}$  +  $\vec{c}$ )

② a 11 b . if ヨカキロ、 a = カ b ; おもり te. ヤ a + o. o 11 o

$$\lambda \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$
$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

4. 又乘人饱兮秋①ā×b=-b×ā

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

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

$$\textcircled{2}\vec{\alpha}\cdot(\vec{b}\times\vec{c})=\vec{b}\cdot(\vec{c}\times\vec{\alpha})=\vec{c}\cdot(\vec{\alpha}\times\vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a}$$
,  $\vec{b}$ ,  $\vec{c}$  类面,iff  $\vec{a}$  ( $\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$ ) = 0

5. 坐 木 示、 ① 
$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$
 ,  $\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0$   $\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}$  .  $\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$  .  $\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$ 

$$\vec{\alpha} = (\chi, y, z)$$

$$|\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}^0 = \frac{(\chi, y, z)}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

(3) 
$$\vec{C} = (\chi_1, y_1, \xi_1), \quad \vec{b} = (\chi_2, y_2, \xi_2)$$
  
 $COS < \vec{C}, \vec{b} > = \frac{\chi_1 \chi_2 + y_1 y_2 + \xi_1 \xi_2}{\sqrt{\chi_1^2 + y_1^2 + \xi_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{\chi_2^2 + y_2^2 + \xi_2^2}}$ 

### 倒题

(3)]1. P1(X1, y1, Z1), P2(X1, y2, Z2), 求PB距离

 $| \vec{p_1} \vec{p_2} | = (\chi_1 - \chi_1, y_2 - y_1, \Delta_1 - z_1) \Rightarrow | \vec{p_1} \vec{p_2} | = \sqrt{(\chi_1 - \chi_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (Z_1 - Z_2)^2}$ 

例2. A(1,0,1), B(0,111), C(1,-1,1), 求<弱,配>

 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-1, 1, 0), \overrightarrow{AC} = (0, -1, 0)$   $COSO = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \langle \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC} \rangle = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 

例3. 忒=(1,0,2), B=(2,-1,1), 求亡使之垂直于ā,日且 ā,日,亡 构成右手款

 $\vec{A} : \vec{C} = \frac{\vec{A} \times \vec{b}}{|\vec{A} \times \vec{b}|}$   $\vec{A} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & 1 & 2 \\ \vec{j} & 0 & -1 \\ \vec{k} & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - \vec{k} = (2, 3, -1)$ 

 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{14}$ 

: で=(赤, 赤, 赤)

例4. 在=(5.6.0). 片=(1.2.3), 皮与片是否共线?

 $\vec{A}: \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & 5 & 1 \\ \vec{j} & 6 & 2 \\ \vec{k} & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 18\vec{i} - 13\vec{j} + 4\vec{k} \neq \vec{0}$ 

二司、6不共後・

例5. 判断=个何量是多共面: a=(3,0,5), b=(1,2,3), c=(5,4,11)

 $\vec{A}$ :  $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 3 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 66 + 20 - (50 + 36) = 0$ 

.. d、b、c 共面

### 习题5.1

TI. 设口ABCD中丽=克, AD=b, ACNBD=M, 表示 AC, DB. MA

$$\vec{A}\vec{C} = \vec{C} + \vec{D}$$
,  $\vec{D}\vec{B} = \vec{C} - \vec{D}$ ,  $\vec{M}\vec{A} = -\frac{1}{2}(\vec{C} + \vec{D})$ 

T2. M为AB中点,O为任意一点,证明: 
$$\overline{OM} = \frac{\overline{OA} + \overline{OB}}{2}$$

$$\vec{V}$$
:  $\vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AM} = \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} = \vec{OA} + \frac{\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}}{2} = \frac{\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}}{2}$ 

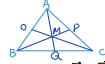
T3. M为
$$\triangle$$
ABC重小, O为任意一点, 证明:  $\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}}{3}$ 

$$\widehat{\mu}: \overrightarrow{AM} = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{BM} = \frac{2-\lambda}{2} \overrightarrow{BA} + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{BA}) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \overrightarrow{BA} + (1-\lambda) \overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{\mu}{2} (\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{BC})$$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{A}} = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AC}) \Rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{A}} = \frac{\lambda}{2} (\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{BC})$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{OM} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \frac{1}{3} (\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} - 2\overrightarrow{OA})$$

$$\implies \overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}}{2}$$



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{OM} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \frac{1}{3} (\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} - 2\overrightarrow{OA})$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}}{3}$$

$$T4. I T \overrightarrow{ABCID} \times \overrightarrow{DB} \cancel{ABCD} \times \overrightarrow{DB} \cancel{ABCD} \times \overrightarrow{DB} + \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OD}$$

$$4$$

14. 
$$\angle ABCD$$
 STRIK STM,  $OB$  14  $B - EE$ ,  $AB = AB + AC = OB + OC = OA = OM - OA$ 

$$\Rightarrow OM = \frac{OB + OC}{2} \qquad IG 18 OM = \frac{OA + OD}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow OM = \frac{OA + OB + OC + OD}{4}$$

T5. 判断正误,对任意可乐了:

$$(i)(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b})\vec{c} = (\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c})\vec{a}$$
 X

$$(2)(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\cdot$$

12k!



$$\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AD}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{AE} - \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC}$$

# T7. 证明:

# (1) 菱形对角线 飞相垂直,且平分顶角

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$$
,  $\vec{BD} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BD} = \vec{b}^2 - \vec{a}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{AC} \perp \vec{BD}$ 

$$\cos \langle \vec{AC}, \vec{a} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a}^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \cdot |\vec{a}|} = \cos \langle \vec{AC}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{b}^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} \Rightarrow \vec{a}$$
 有线子分页角

# (2) 勾股强定理

$$\vec{v}$$
:  $\vec{A}$ 

T9. 用丽·威·春示 SABBC

 $\frac{1}{1}$ : Scage =  $\frac{1}{2}$  AB: Ac·sin A =  $\frac{|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}|}{2}$ 

TIO. 记明  $(\vec{a}+\vec{b})^2 + (\vec{a}-\vec{b})^2 = 2(\vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2)$  当  $\vec{a} + \vec{o} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{o} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{d}$  , i为明几何竟又

证:  $LHS = \vec{a} + \vec{b} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2(\vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2) = RHS$ 几何起: 四四部外对闭线平方和等于回边平方和

TII. 证明:(a×5)2≤ a252, 并指出取等条件

证: (axb) = c3 t3 sin3 < a, t> < c3 t3. \* 生且仅当 sin < c1. b> = 1. 即在上台时更写

### 习题5.2

T1. 写出 (λ, y, z)到 γ, y, z 油, Oxy, Oyz 省 及原点, 距离.

$$d_{1} = \sqrt{y^{2} + 2^{2}} \quad d_{2} = \sqrt{\chi^{2} + 2^{2}} \quad d_{3} = \sqrt{\chi^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$d_{4} = |2| \quad d_{5} = |\chi| \quad d_{6} = \sqrt{\chi^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2}}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{y^2 + \xi^2}$$
  $d_2 = \sqrt{\chi^2 + \xi^2}$   $d_3 = \sqrt{\chi^2 + y}$ 

$$2 | d_S = |\chi| d_6 = \sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2 + 2}$$

T2. A(-1,2,1), B(3,0,1), C(2,1,2), 求配. 图. R、配坐标及模

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (4, -2, 0).$$
  $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = (-4, 2, 0).$   $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = |\overrightarrow{BA}| = 2J\overline{S}$   $|\overrightarrow{AC}| = (3, 7, 1).$   $|\overrightarrow{AC}| = J\overline{I}$ 

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = (-1, 1, 1), |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{3}$$

T3. 
$$\vec{\alpha} = (3, -2, 2)$$
,  $\vec{b} = (1, 3, 2)$ ,  $\vec{c} = (8, 6, -2)$   
 $3\vec{c} - 2\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{c} = (11, -9, 1)$ 

T4.  $\vec{a} = (2,5,1)$ .  $\vec{b} = (1,-2,7)$ .  $\vec{x} : (1)\vec{a}^{\circ} \cdot \vec{b}^{\circ}$ . (2) k. s.t. ka+节午行于0xy平面

$$\vec{b}^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36}} \vec{b} = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{36}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{36}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{36}}),$$

$$\vec{b}^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36}} \vec{b} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{36}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{36}}, \frac{7}{\sqrt{36}})$$

$$(2) k\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (2k+1, 5k-2, k+7)$$

$$k+7=0 \Rightarrow k=-7$$

T5. A(x,,y,,z,), B(x,y2,2), C为AB中点, 则(坐标为(元), 51+32, 21+22)

$$T6. \vec{\alpha} = (1, -2, 3). \vec{b} = (5, 2, -1)$$

(1) 
$$2\vec{a} \cdot 3\vec{b} = 6 \times (5 - 4 - 3) = -12$$

$$(2) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{i} = 1$$

(3) 
$$\omega S \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{|\vec{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}0}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{|\vec{a}|}}$$

T7.  $|\vec{\alpha}| = 1$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = 3$ ,  $|\vec{c}| = 2$ ,  $|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}| = \sqrt{17 + 6\sqrt{3}}$  且 $\vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{c}$ ,  $|\vec{\alpha}| = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 求(1, 2)



$$\vec{a} + \vec{c} = (1, 2)$$

$$\vec{c} \qquad \vec{a} + \vec{c} = (1, 2)$$

$$0: \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = (\frac{\hat{b}}{2}, 2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}) \Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}| = \sqrt{17 + 6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \vec{b}, \vec{c} \rangle = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$2: \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = (\frac{5}{2}, 2 - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}) \Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}| = \sqrt{17 - 6\sqrt{3}} \quad (2)$$

②: 
$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = (\frac{5}{2}, 2 - \frac{33}{2}) \Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}| = \sqrt{17 - 6\sqrt{3}}$$
 (名  
: < \bar{b}, \bar{c} > = \frac{\bar{c}}{4}

T8. 
$$|\vec{a}| = 2$$
,  $|\vec{b}| = 6$ , 就 k, s.t.  $\vec{a} + k\vec{b} \perp \vec{a} - k\vec{b}$ 

海: (a+kb)·(a-kb)= 
$$\vec{\alpha}^2 - k'b^2 = 4-36k^2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

(1) 
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & 1 & 1 \\ \vec{j} & -2 & -1 \\ \vec{k} & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -5\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k} = (-5, -2, 1)$$
(2)  $\vec{c} \times \vec{j} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & 2 & 0 \\ \vec{k} & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{k} = (3, 0, 2)$ 

(2) 
$$\vec{c} \times \vec{j} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & 2 & 0 \\ \vec{j} & 5 & 1 \\ \vec{k} & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{k} = (3,0,2)$$

$$(3)(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -23$$

$$(4)(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & -5 & 2 \\ \vec{j} & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} - |3\vec{j} - 2|\vec{k} = (|-13|, -2|)$$

$$(5) \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (1, -2, 1) \times \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & 1 & 2 \\ \vec{j} & -1 & 5 \\ \vec{k} & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & 1 & -12 \\ \vec{j} & -2 & 9 \\ \vec{k} & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -23\vec{i} + 16\vec{j} - 36\vec{k} = (-23, 16, -36)$$

TIO. 口ABCID中、部=(2,1,0)、和=(0,-1,2)、永く死、助>

$$\therefore \cos \langle \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{BD} \rangle = \frac{\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD}}{|\overrightarrow{AC}| |\overrightarrow{BD}|} = 0 \Rightarrow \langle \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{BD} \rangle = \frac{\overline{R}}{2}$$

TI. A(3,4,1), B(2,3,0), C(3,5,1), \$\frac{1}{8}\$ SOABC

T12. 让明:  $\vec{a} = (3,4,5)$ .  $\vec{b} = (1.2,2)$ ,  $\vec{c} = (9,14,16)$  是共面的

$$\vec{i}$$
:  $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 9 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 \\ 5 & 2 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 96 + 70 + 72 - (90 + 84 + 64) = 0$ 

:. a, b, c 共面

T13. | a | = 1, | b | = 5, a·b = -3, 就 | a x b |

例: 
$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{\vec{a}^2 \vec{b}^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2} = 4$$

T14. 设在方向条弦为 Cosd, Cosp, Cosp, 在下列条件下指出在方向特征

(1)  $\omega d = 0$ ,  $\omega s \beta$ ,  $\omega s \gamma \neq 0$ (o, coso, sind), 平行于 Oyz平面

(2)  $\cos \beta = 0$ ,  $\cos \gamma \neq 0$ で=(0,0,1),平行于之利由

(3)  $\omega s d = \omega s \beta = \omega s \gamma$ 

Qo=±(点点点),平约于 等I. VI 割-限, 南平分线

T15,  $|\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{2}$ , 名向南  $\Delta = \beta = \pm \gamma$ . 就  $\vec{\alpha}$ .

 $\vec{A} + : \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 2\cos^2 \zeta + \cos^2 \gamma = \cos^2 \gamma + \cos \gamma + |z| \Rightarrow \cos \gamma = 0 \vec{x} - |z| \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} \vec{x} \pi$  $\vec{\alpha} = (\vec{5}, \vec{5}, 0) \vec{N} (0, 0, -1)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = (1, 1, 0) \cancel{x} (0, 0, -\sqrt{2})$$

T16.  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$   $\neq \vec{0}$ , 且  $7\vec{a}$   $-5\vec{b}$   $\perp \vec{a}$   $+3\vec{b}$  ,  $\vec{a}$   $-4\vec{b}$   $\perp 7\vec{a}$   $-2\vec{b}$  ,  $\vec{r}$  cos  $<\vec{a}$  ,  $\vec{b}$  >.

科: 记の=(で,ち)

$$(\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) = 7\alpha^2 + 8\vec{b} - 30ab \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 23b^2 = 46ab \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1b1}{20}$$

$$= 7a' - 15b' + 8b' = 0 \Rightarrow |a| = 1b|$$

$$\therefore \omega SO = \frac{1}{2}$$