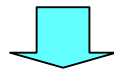


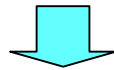
向量 (Vectors)

本章探究的主要問題架構

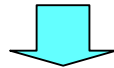
什麼是向量？



優點特性？



表達或定義？



運算與應用？

向量(Vectors)

- Advantage :
1. 可以簡潔表達物理定律。
 2. 使用向量表示的方程式不會因座標系改變而改變(即向量大小與方向永不變)。

純量與向量(Scalars & Vectors)

純
量

1. 僅有大小(量值)。
2. 符合純代數運算。

向
量

1. 大小與方向。
2. 符合向量代數運算。

純量與向量的關係

1. $\vec{A} = \vec{B} \Rightarrow A = B, \theta_A = \theta_B,$

但不表示位置相同。

2. $A = \vec{B} \ \& \ A + \vec{B} \Rightarrow$ 皆不成立。

$A \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{B} \cdot A \Rightarrow$ 皆成立。

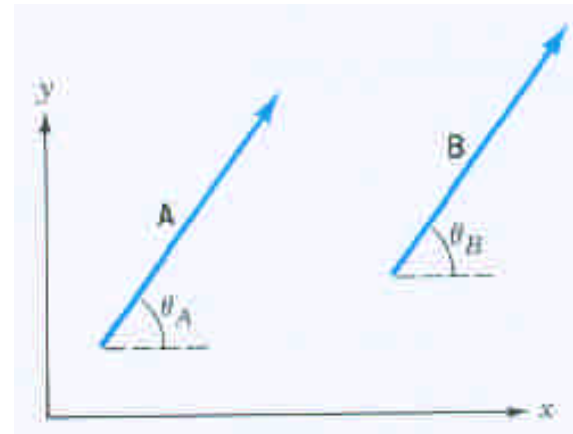


Fig.2.3

向量加減法

✧ 向量加法(Vector Addition)

1. $|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| \neq A + B \Rightarrow |A - B| \leq |\vec{A} + \vec{B}| \leq A + B$

2. $\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{B} + \vec{A}$ (commutative)

3. $(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) + \vec{C} = \vec{A} + (\vec{B} + \vec{C})$ (associative)

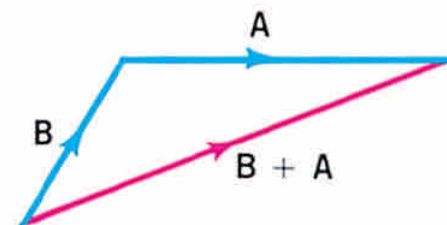
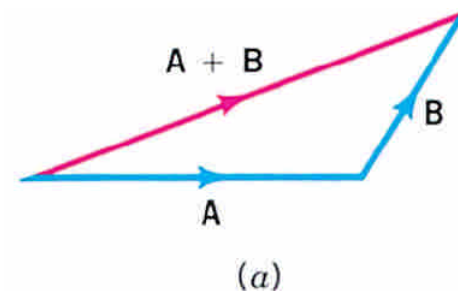


Fig.2.6

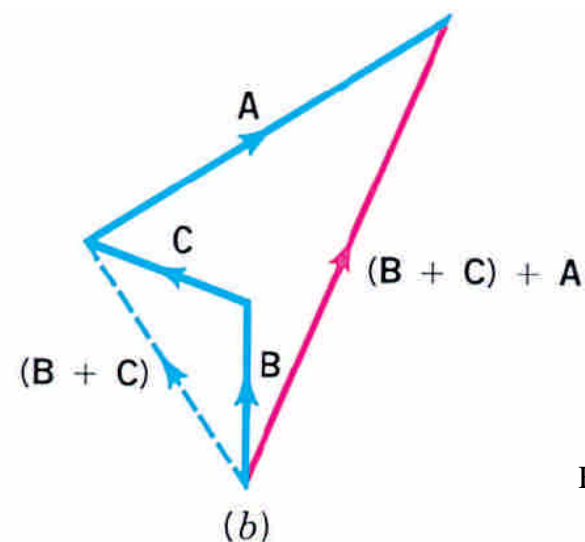
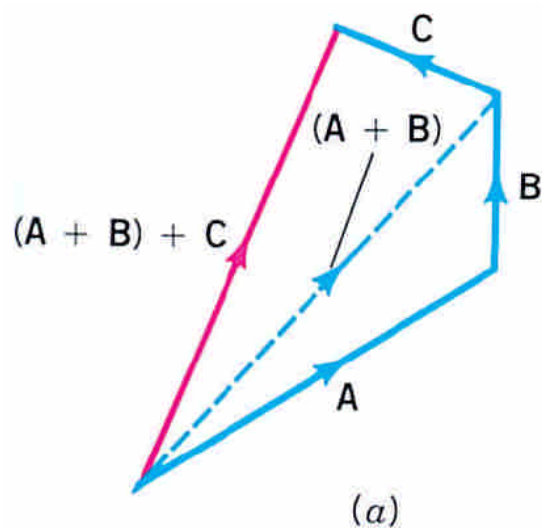


Fig.2.7

✧ 向量減法 (Vector Subtraction)

$$1. \vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{A} + (-\vec{B})$$

$$2. \vec{A} = \vec{B} + (\vec{A} - \vec{B})$$

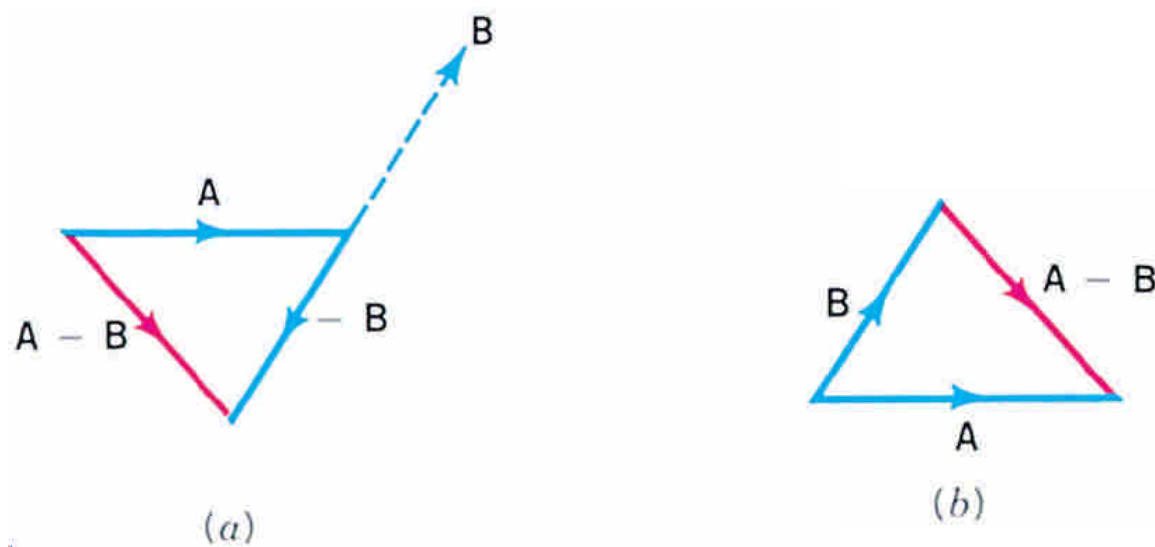


Fig.2.8

分

量

$$1. A_x = A \cos \theta, A_y = A \sin \theta$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}, \tan \theta = \frac{A_y}{A_x}$$

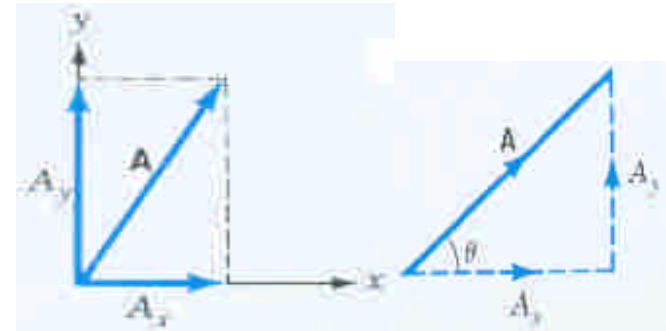


Fig.2.11

★分量不可能大於原向量的大小。

★若座標系不同(如轉動一角度)，則分量亦不同。

$$2. \vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_x = A_x + B_x \\ R_y = A_y + B_y \end{cases}$$

$$R = \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2}, \tan \theta = \frac{R_y}{R_x}$$

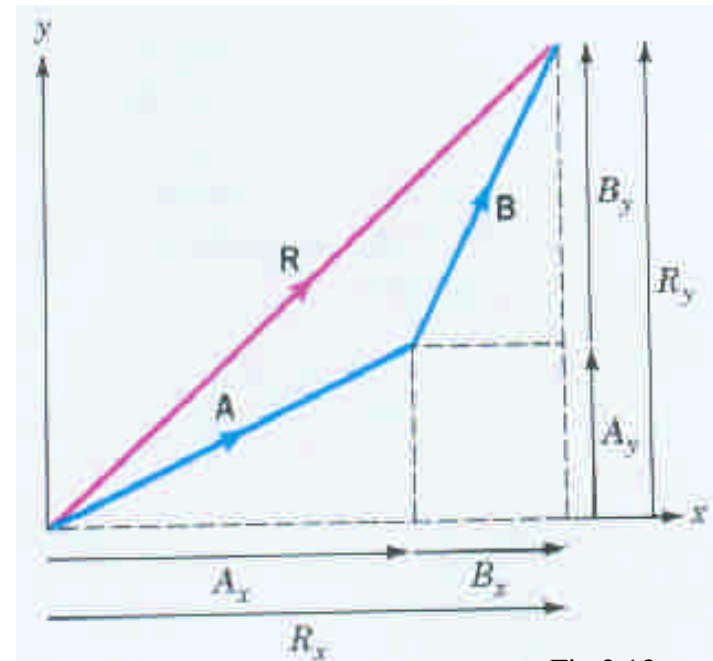


Fig.2.13

單位向量

1. 單位向量 \hat{i} , \hat{j} , \hat{k} 分別沿 x , y , z
且 $|\hat{i}| = |\hat{j}| = |\hat{k}| = 1$ 。

$$2. \vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k}$$

$$3. \vec{R} = \vec{A} \pm \vec{B} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_x = A_x \pm B_x \\ R_y = A_y \pm B_y \\ R_z = A_z \pm B_z \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{R} = (A_x \pm B_x) \hat{i} + (A_y \pm B_y) \hat{j} + (A_z \pm B_z) \hat{k}$$

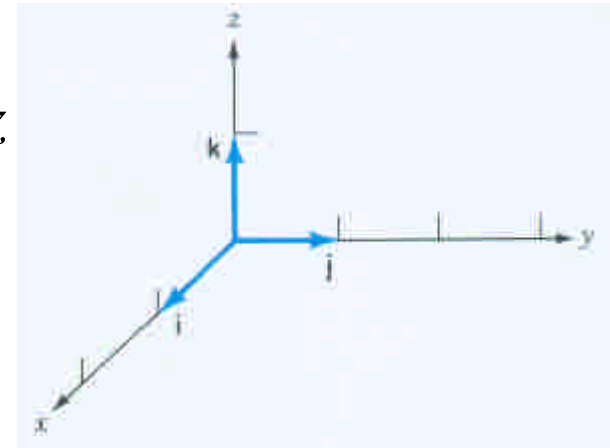


Fig.2.15

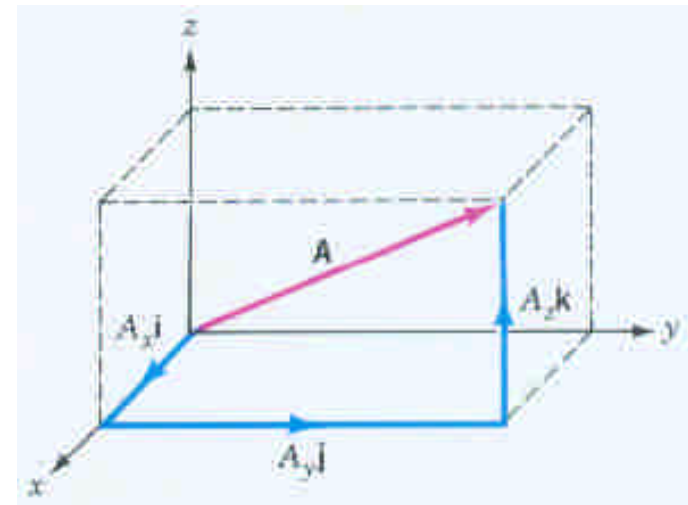


Fig.2.16

※注意：欲求已知向量的單位向量，則僅須除以向量大小，如： $\hat{A} = \frac{\vec{A}}{A}$

向量乘法

✦ 純量積或內積(Scalar product, Dot product)

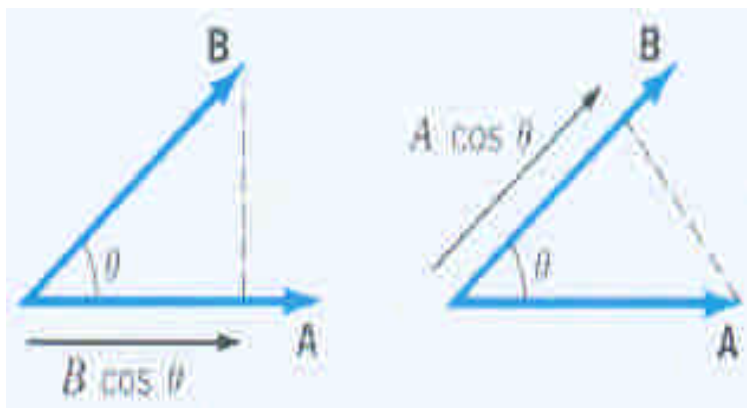


Fig.2.18

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

$$= (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}) \cdot (B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k})$$

$$= A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

$$(\because \hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1, \quad \hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = 0)$$

運

算

1. $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}$ (commutative)

2. $\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} + \vec{C}) = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}$ (distributive)

✦ 向量積或外積(Vector product, Cross product)

Fig.2.20

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = AB \sin \theta \hat{n}$$

$$= (A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}) \times (B_x \hat{i} + B_y \hat{j} + B_z \hat{k})$$

$$= (A_x B_y \hat{k} - A_x B_z \hat{j}) + (-A_y B_x \hat{k} + A_y B_z \hat{i})$$

$$+ (A_z B_x \hat{j} - A_z B_y \hat{i})$$

$$\{ \because \hat{i} \times \hat{i} = 0, \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = 0, \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0 \quad ; \quad \hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}, \hat{j} \times \hat{i} = -\hat{k}, \hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{k} = -\hat{j}, \hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}, \hat{k} \times \hat{j} = -\hat{i} \}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

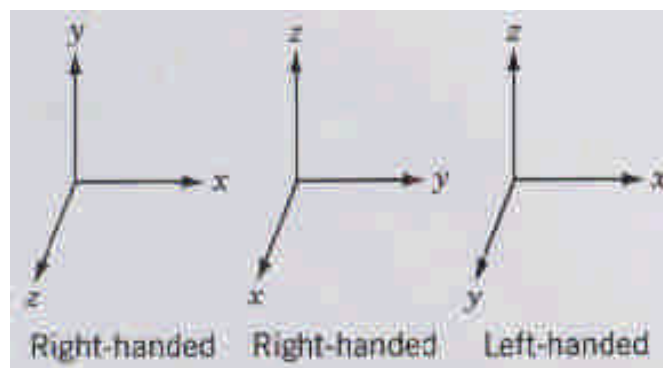
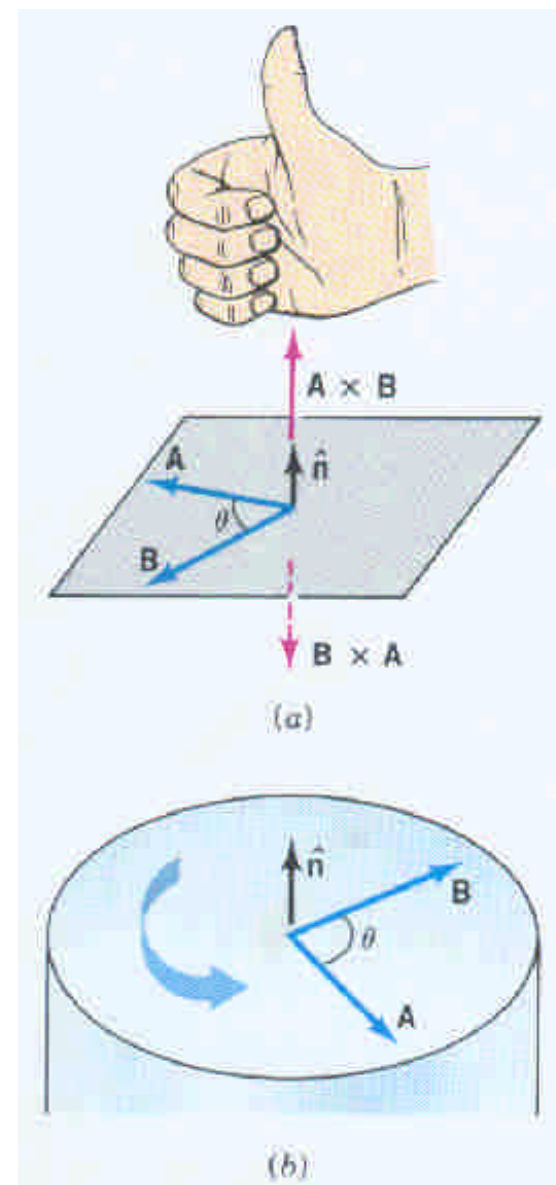
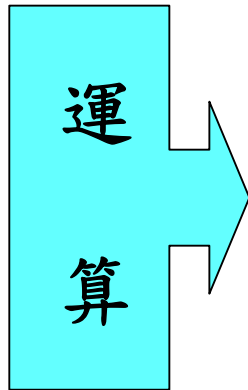


Fig.2.21





$$1. \vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \text{ (noncommutative)}$$

$$2. \vec{A} \times (\vec{B} + \vec{C}) = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times \vec{C} \text{ (distributive)}$$

Example 2.6 Derive the law of cosines.

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{C} \cdot \vec{C} = (\vec{A} - \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{A} - \vec{B}) = A^2 + B^2 - 2\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$C^2 = A^2 + B^2 - 2AB \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A^2 + B^2 - C^2}{2AB}$$

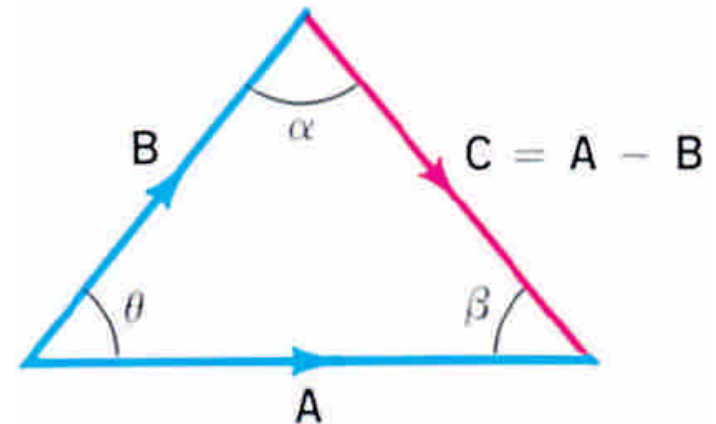


Fig.2.19

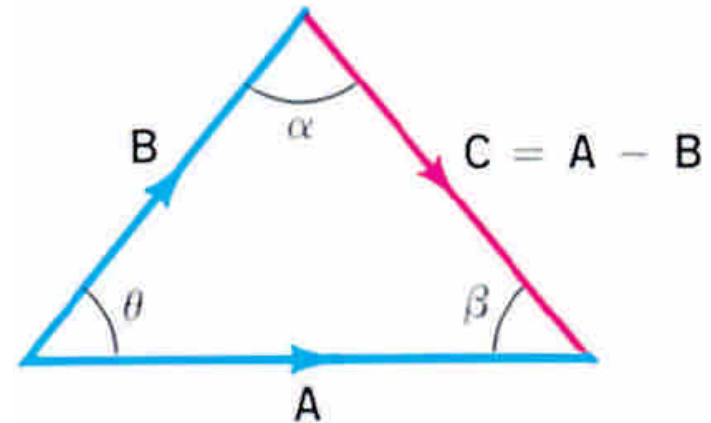
Example 2.8 Derive the law of sines.

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$$

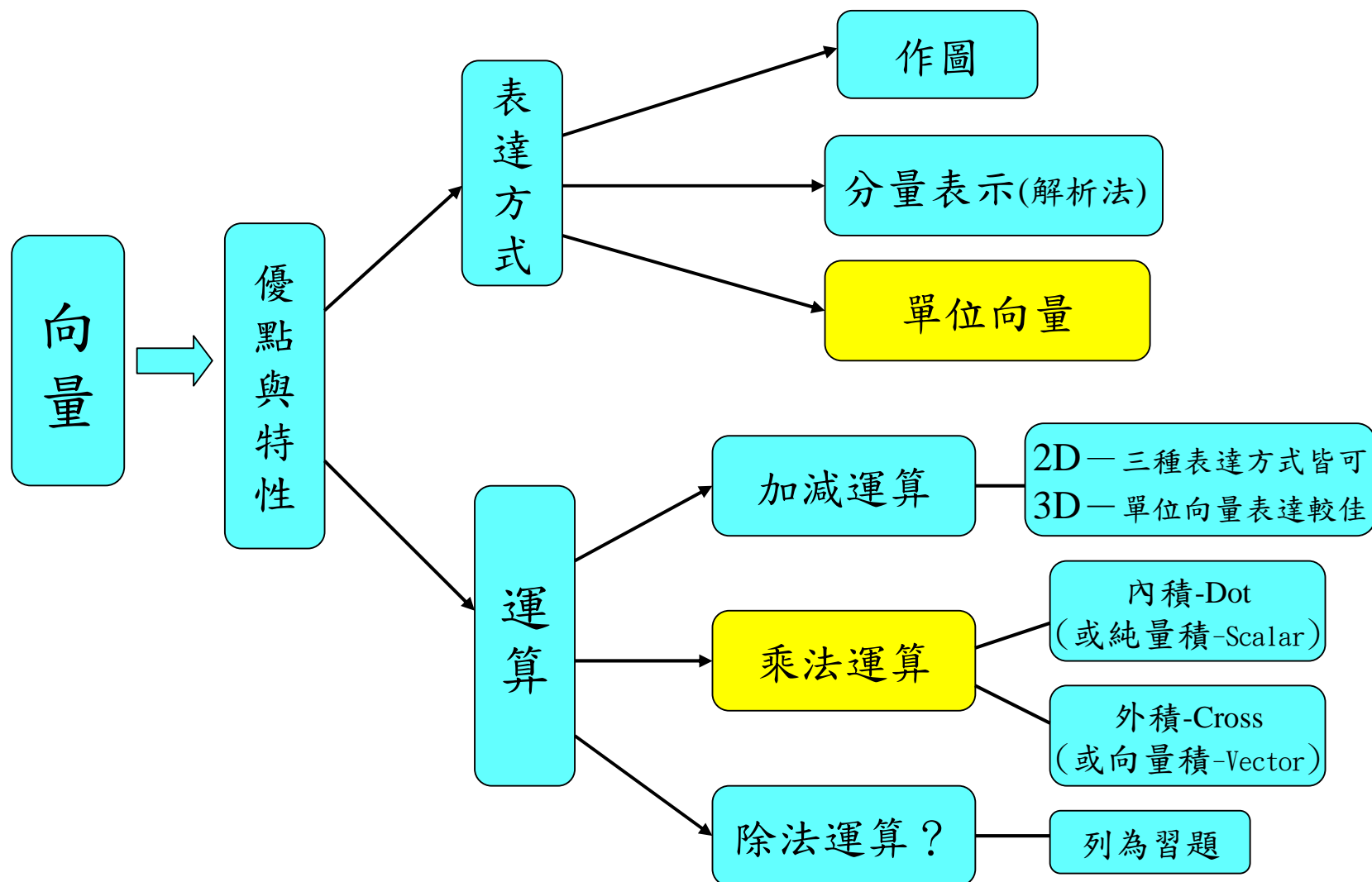
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{C} \times \vec{C} &= (\vec{A} - \vec{B}) \times \vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{C} - \vec{B} \times \vec{C} \\ &= AC \sin \beta \hat{n} - BC \sin \alpha \hat{n} = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$A \cancel{C} \sin \beta = B \cancel{C} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{A} = \frac{\sin \beta}{B}$$



本章重要觀念發展脈絡彙整



習題

- 教科書習題(p.26~p.30)

Exercise: 15, 28, 39, 47, 49, 51, 61, 69

Problem: 1, 7

★提示: Ex.28 Ans. $\vec{C} = -30\hat{i} + 15\hat{j} - 33\hat{k}$;

Ex.61訂正Ans. $\vec{B} = -4\hat{i} + 0.464\hat{j}$ m

- 基本觀念習題

1.若考慮兩向量 $\vec{A} = A_x\hat{i} + A_y\hat{j} + A_z\hat{k}$; $\vec{B} = B_x\hat{i} + B_y\hat{j} + B_z\hat{k}$

則請證明：
$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

- 延伸思考習題：(※不列入考試，僅列入加分題)

1.請問”向量的除法”是否存在，請說明之！