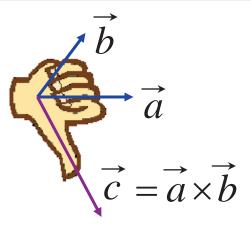
第二讲向量的乘法

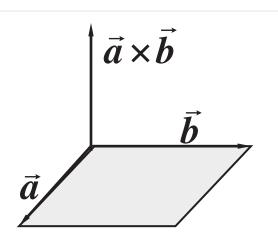
- ▶ 内 积
 - 1.内积的概念与性质
 - 2.内积的坐标形式
- 外 积
 - 1.外积的概念与性质
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- ▶ 混合积
 - 1.混合积的概念与性质
 - 2.混合积的几何意义
- > 内容小结

复习:

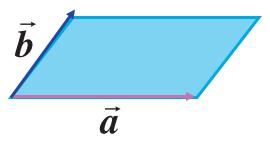
1. 外积的概念 $\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

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





$$\|\vec{c}\| = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \sin\theta$$



2. 外积的性质

- (1) $\vec{a} / / \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$;
- (2) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$, 特别 $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$, $\vec{0} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$;
- (3) $(\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b});$
- (4) $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$.



3. 外积的坐标形式

由定义易得:基向量的外积

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}, \quad \vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}, \quad \vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j},$$

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}, \quad \vec{k} \times \vec{j} = -\vec{i}, \quad \vec{i} \times \vec{k} = -\vec{j}.$$

设
$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3),$$
则

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k}) \times (b_1 \vec{i} + b_2 \vec{j} + b_3 \vec{k})$$

$$= a_1 b_2 \vec{k} - a_1 b_3 \vec{j} - a_2 b_1 \vec{k} + a_2 b_3 \vec{i} + a_3 b_1 \vec{j} - a_3 b_2 \vec{i}$$

$$= (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \vec{i} + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) \vec{j} + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) \vec{k}$$



$$= (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)\vec{i} + (a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)\vec{j} + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)\vec{k}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

由上式可推出

$$\vec{a} / / \vec{b} \iff \frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \frac{a_3}{b_3} \quad (\not \exists b_i = 0 \not \exists t, \ \not \exists a_i = 0)$$



例 1 求与 $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$, $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ 都垂 直的单位向量.

解

$$\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 10\vec{j} + 5\vec{k},$$

$$||\vec{c}|| = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{5},$$

$$\therefore \vec{e}_c = \pm \frac{\vec{c}}{\parallel \vec{c} \parallel} = \pm \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \vec{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \vec{k}\right).$$



例 2 在顶点为A(1,-1,2)、B(5,-6,2)和

C(1,3,-1)的三角形中,求AC边上的高BD.

解
$$\overrightarrow{AC} = (0,4,-3),$$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (4,-5,0)$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 4 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (15,12,16)$$

$$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \| \overrightarrow{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AB} \| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{15^2 + 12^2 + 16^2} = \frac{25}{2},$$

$$\|\overrightarrow{AC}\| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2} = 5$$
, $S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \|\overrightarrow{AC}\| \cdot \|\overrightarrow{BD}\|$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{25}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot ||\overrightarrow{BD}||, \quad \therefore \quad ||\overrightarrow{BD}|| = 5.$$



外积的坐标形式

练习 1.设 $A_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i), (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 为平面上的三个点,用外积表示这三个点共线的充要条件.

答案: $\overrightarrow{A_1A_2} \times \overrightarrow{A_1A_3} = 0$

2. 设单位向量 \overrightarrow{OA} 与三个坐标轴夹角相等,B是点M(1,-3,2)关于N(-1,2,1)的对称点. 求 $\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB}$.

答案:
$$\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-7,-3,10)$$
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