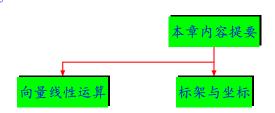
第一章 向量与坐标 内容提要与典型例题

研制者: 吴炳烨

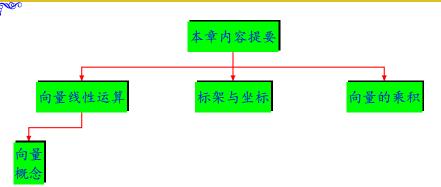
高等教育出版社 高等教育电子音像出版社 本章内容提要

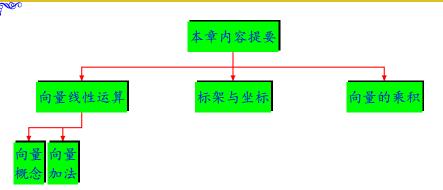
本章内容提要

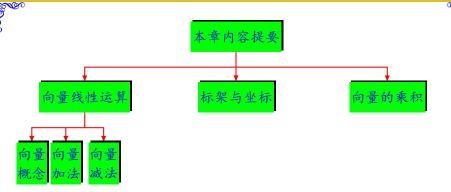
向量线性运算

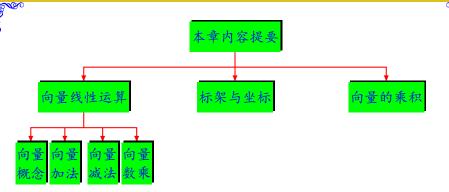


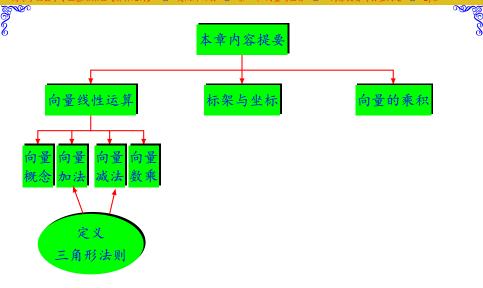


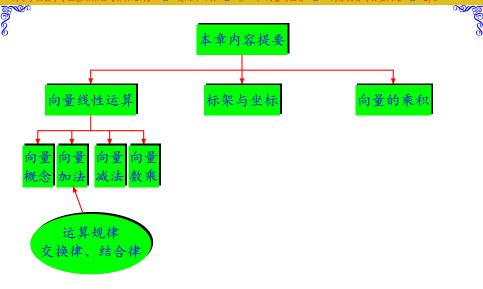


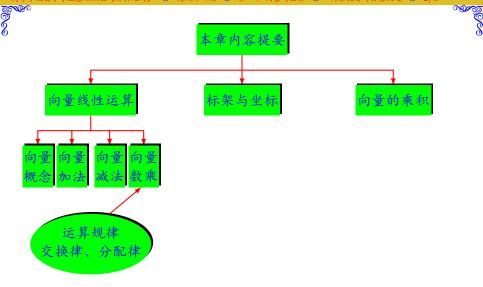


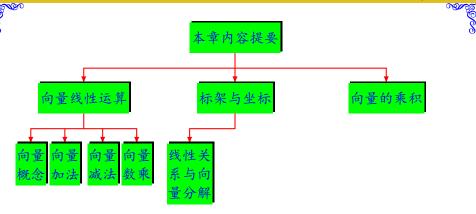


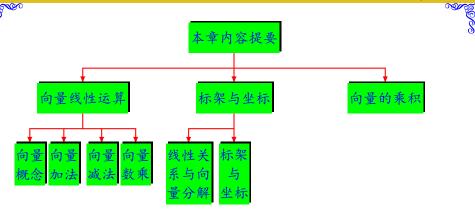


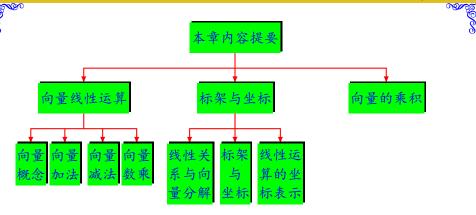


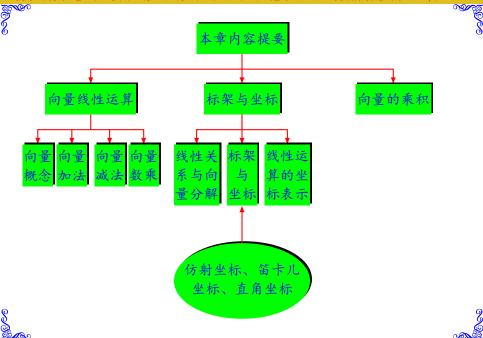


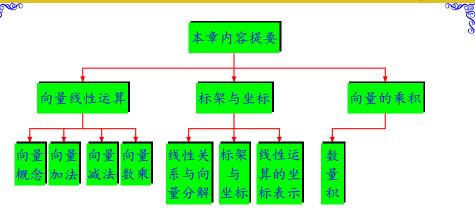


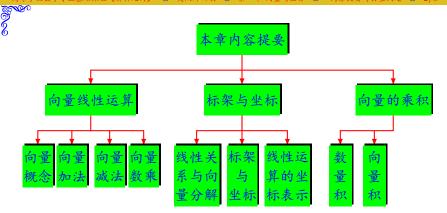


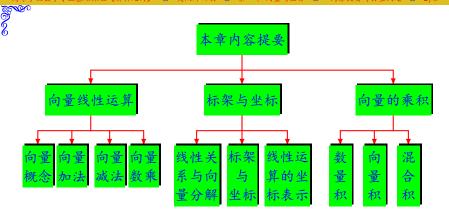


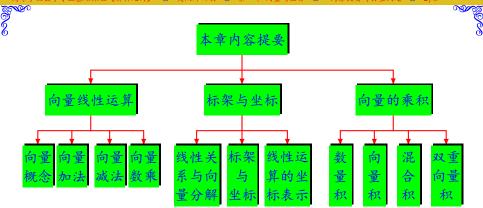


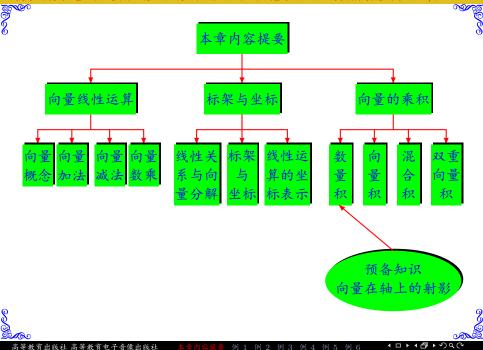


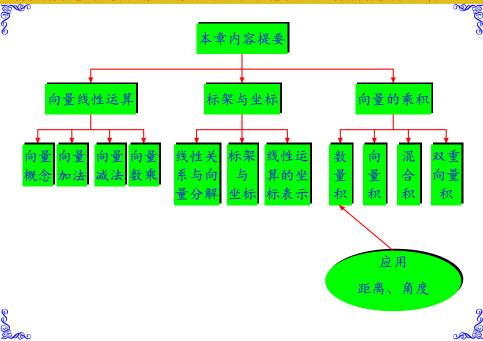


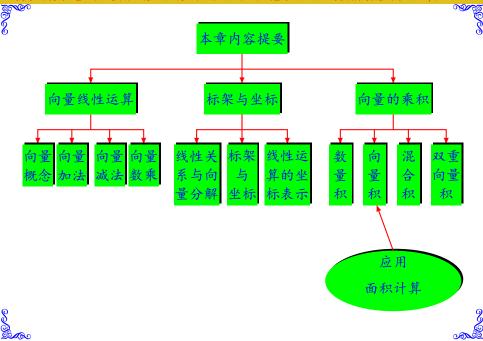


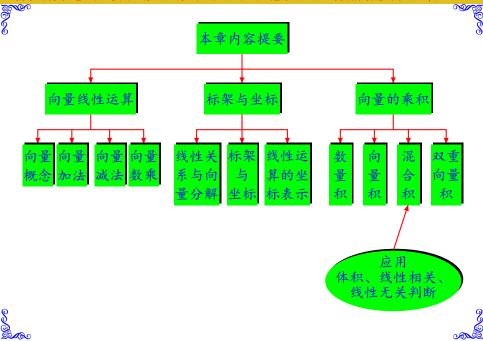












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y

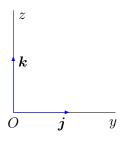
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 $\sum_{j=1}^{z}$

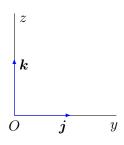
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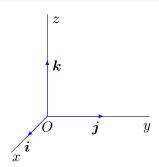
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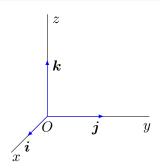


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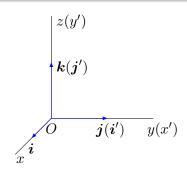
例]

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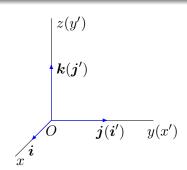


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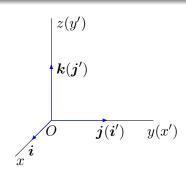


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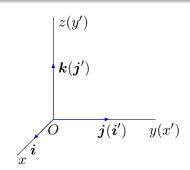
解 依题意, 有



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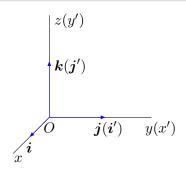
$$j = i', \quad k = j',$$



在平面上画空间直角坐标系 O-xyz 的斜二侧画法是: y 轴水平指向右, z 轴为竖直指向上, 两轴有相同单位长度; 而 x 轴与 y,z 两轴成等 角135°, 单位长度是前两轴的一半. 另在平面上建立坐标系 O-x'y', 使 x',y' 轴分别与 y,z 轴重合. 试求空间点坐标 (x,y,z) 与 平面上点坐标 (x',y') 的变换式.

解依题意,有

$$oldsymbol{j} = oldsymbol{i}', \quad oldsymbol{k} = oldsymbol{j}', \quad oldsymbol{i} = -rac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(oldsymbol{i}' + oldsymbol{j}')$$



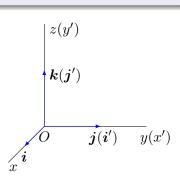
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解 依题意,有

$$j = i', \quad k = j', \quad i = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(i' + j')$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad xi + yj + zk = \left(y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x\right)i'$$

$$+ \left(z - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x\right)j'$$



在平面上画空间直角坐标系 O-xyz 的斜二侧画法是: y 轴水平指向右, z 轴为竖直指向上, 两轴有相同单位长度; 而 x 轴与 y,z 两轴成等角 135° , 单位长度是前两轴的一半. 另在平面上建立坐标系 O-x'y', 使 x',y' 轴分别与 y,z 轴重合. 试求空间点坐标 (x,y,z) 与 平面上点坐标 (x',y') 的变换式.

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$$\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{i}', \quad \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{j}', \quad \mathbf{i} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i}' + \mathbf{j}')$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k} = \left(y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x\right)\mathbf{i}'$$

$$+ \left(z - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x\right)\mathbf{j}' = x'\mathbf{i}' + y'\mathbf{j}'$$

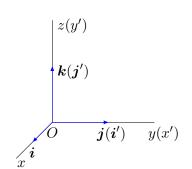
$$\mathbf{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x, \\ y' = z - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x. \end{cases}$$

$$j = i', \quad k = j', \quad i = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(i' + j')$$

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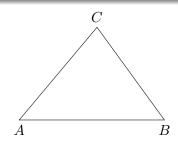
此题给出了在平面上绘制空间图形的代数基础, 本课件许多几 何图形就是照此原理绘制的.

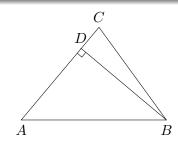
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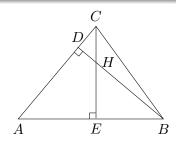
音 依題意、有

$$\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{i}', \quad \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{j}', \quad \mathbf{i} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i}' + \mathbf{j}')$$

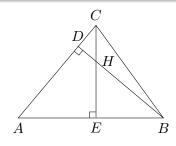
 $\Rightarrow \quad x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k} = \left(y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x\right)\mathbf{i}'$
 $+\left(z - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x\right)\mathbf{j}' = x'\mathbf{i}' + y'\mathbf{j}'$



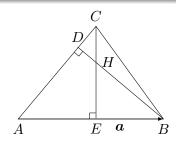




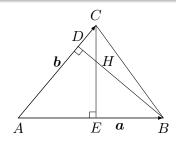
设 $\triangle ABC$ 的高 BD, CE 交于 H. 设 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \boldsymbol{a}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \boldsymbol{b}, \overrightarrow{AH} = \boldsymbol{r},$



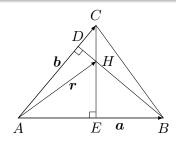
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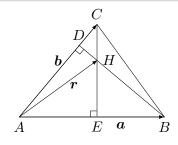
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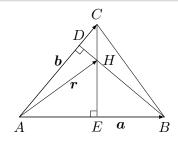


设 $\triangle ABC$ 的高 BD, CE 交于 H. 设 $\overrightarrow{AB} = a, \overrightarrow{AC} = b, \overrightarrow{AH} = r$, 试将 r 表示为 a,b 的线性组合.



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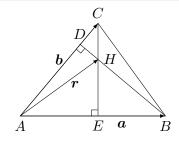
解设 $r = \lambda a + \mu b$, 则



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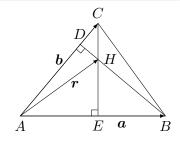
 $CH \bot AB$



设 $\triangle ABC$ 的高 BD,CE 交于 H. 设 $\overrightarrow{AB}=a,\overrightarrow{AC}=b,\overrightarrow{AH}=r,$ 试将 r 表示为 a,b 的线性组合.

解设
$$r = \lambda a + \mu b$$
, 则

$$CH \perp AB \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{a} \cdot (\lambda \boldsymbol{a} + (\mu - 1)\boldsymbol{b}) = 0$$

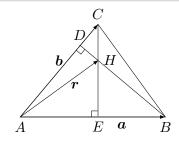


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 $BH \perp AC$

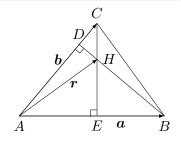


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 $BH \perp AC \Rightarrow \mathbf{b} \cdot ((\lambda - 1)\mathbf{a} + \mu \mathbf{b}) = 0$



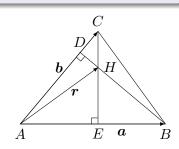
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$$BH \perp AC \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{b} \cdot ((\lambda - 1)\boldsymbol{a} + \mu \boldsymbol{b}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda a^2 + \mu(a \cdot b) = a \cdot b \\ \lambda(a \cdot b) + \mu b^2 = a \cdot b \end{cases}$$



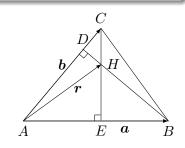
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$$\mathbf{H}$$
 设 $\mathbf{r} = \lambda \mathbf{a} + \mu \mathbf{b}$, 则

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$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda a^2 + \mu(a \cdot b) = a \cdot b \\ \lambda(a \cdot b) + \mu b^2 = a \cdot b \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})(\boldsymbol{b}^2 - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})}{\boldsymbol{a}^2 \boldsymbol{b}^2 - (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^2} \\ \mu = \frac{(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})(\boldsymbol{a}^2 - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})}{\boldsymbol{a}^2 \boldsymbol{b}^2 - (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^2} \end{cases}$$

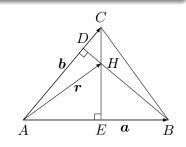
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 $BH \perp AC \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{b} \cdot ((\lambda - 1)\boldsymbol{a} + \mu \boldsymbol{b}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda \mathbf{a}^2 + \mu(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \\ \lambda(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) + \mu \mathbf{b}^2 = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})(\boldsymbol{b}^2 - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})}{\boldsymbol{a}^2 \boldsymbol{b}^2 - (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^2} \\ \mu = \frac{(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})(\boldsymbol{a}^2 - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})}{\boldsymbol{a}^2 \boldsymbol{b}^2 - (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{r} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})(\boldsymbol{b}^2 - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})}{\boldsymbol{a}^2 \boldsymbol{b}^2 - (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^2} \boldsymbol{a} + \frac{(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})(\boldsymbol{a}^2 - \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})}{\boldsymbol{a}^2 \boldsymbol{b}^2 - (\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b})^2} \boldsymbol{b}.$$

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$$|a - b|^2$$

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$$= |a|^2 + |b|^2 - 2|a||b|\cos 60^\circ$$



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$$|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}|^2 = (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})^2 = \mathbf{a}^2 + \mathbf{b}^2 - 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$$

= $|\mathbf{a}|^2 + |\mathbf{b}|^2 - 2|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}|\cos 60^\circ = 1 + 9 - 3 = 7$
 $|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{7}.$



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$$(2) 0 = (\boldsymbol{a} + \boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{c})^2$$

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$$|a - b|^2 = (a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2a \cdot b$$

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$$|\boldsymbol{a} - \boldsymbol{b}| = \sqrt{7}.$$

$$0 = (a + b + c)^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + 2a \cdot b + 2b \cdot c + 2c \cdot a$$



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(2)
$$0 = (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})^2 = \mathbf{a}^2 + \mathbf{b}^2 + \mathbf{c}^2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} + 2\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$= 3 + 2(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} + \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{a})$$

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解(1)

$$|a - b|^2 = (a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2a \cdot b$$

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$$0 = (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})^2 = \mathbf{a}^2 + \mathbf{b}^2 + \mathbf{c}^2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} + 2\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$= 3 + 2(\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} + \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{a}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} + \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

已知 $a = \{1, -2, 1\}, b = \{2, 1, 0\}, 求一向量 c, 使它与 a, b 都垂直, 且$ $c \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 18.$

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$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{2, 1, 0\} = \{-1, 2, 5\}$$

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$$a \times b = \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{2, 1, 0\} = \{-1, 2, 5\}$$

 $c \perp a, c \perp b$

已知 $a = \{1, -2, 1\}, b = \{2, 1, 0\},$ 求一向量 c, 使它与 a, b 都垂直, 且 $c \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 18$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} = \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{2, 1, 0\} = \{-1, 2, 5\} \\ \boldsymbol{c} \bot \boldsymbol{a}, \quad \boldsymbol{c} \bot \boldsymbol{b} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boldsymbol{c} = \lambda \{-1, 2, 5\} (\lambda \in \mathbb{R})$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} &= \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{2, 1, 0\} = \{-1, 2, 5\} \\ \boldsymbol{c} \perp \boldsymbol{a}, \quad \boldsymbol{c} \perp \boldsymbol{b} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ \boldsymbol{c} &= \lambda \{-1, 2, 5\} (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}) \\ \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 18$$



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$$\lambda \{-1, 2, 5\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 6\lambda = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 3$$

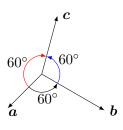
已知 $a = \{1, -2, 1\}, b = \{2, 1, 0\},$ 求一向量 c, 使它与 a, b 都垂直, 且 $c \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} = 18$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{a}\times\boldsymbol{b}=\{1,-2,1\}\times\{2,1,0\}=\{-1,2,5\}\\ \boldsymbol{c}\perp\boldsymbol{a},\quad \boldsymbol{c}\perp\boldsymbol{b} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow\\ \boldsymbol{c}=\lambda\{-1,2,5\}(\lambda\in\mathbb{R})\\ \boldsymbol{c}\cdot\{1,1,1\}=18 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow\\ \lambda\{-1,2,5\}\cdot\{1,1,1\}=6\lambda=18\\ \Rightarrow\quad \lambda=3 \quad \Rightarrow\quad \boldsymbol{c}=\{-3,6,15\}. \end{array}$$



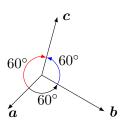
设三单位向量 a,b,c 相互成 60° 等角, 试求:

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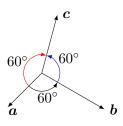
设三单位向量 a,b,c 相互成 60° 等角, 试求:

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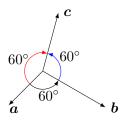
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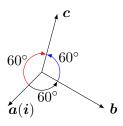
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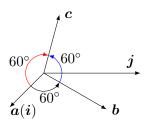
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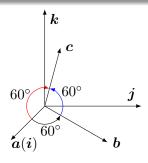
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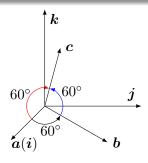
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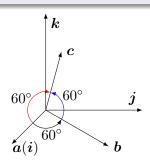
$$a = \{1, 0, 0\},\$$



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$$a = \{1, 0, 0\}, \quad b = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right\},$$

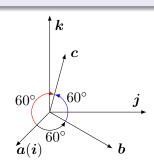


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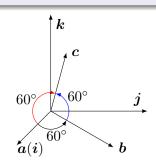
$$oldsymbol{c} = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \lambda, \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \lambda^2}\right\}.$$



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 $oldsymbol{c} = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \lambda, \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \lambda^2}\right\}.$ $\angle(oldsymbol{b}, oldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ}$



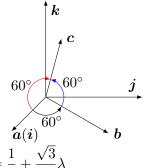
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平面上. 依题意, 可设
$$a = \{1,0,0\}, \quad b = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right\},$$

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$$\angle(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} = \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\lambda$$



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解 选取空间直角坐标系, 使 i = a, b 在 xOy

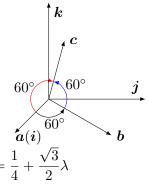
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$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$



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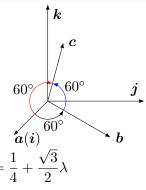
- (1) c 与 a, b 张成平面的交角;
- (2) a,b,c 构成的平行六面体的体积.

$$a = \{1, 0, 0\}, \quad b = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right\},$$

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$$\angle(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ} \implies \frac{1}{2} = \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right\}.$$



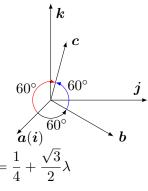
(1) 由于
$$\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$
,

$$a = \{1, 0, 0\}, \quad b = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right\},$$

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$$\angle(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ} \implies \frac{1}{2} = \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \Rightarrow c = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right\}.$$



(1) 由于
$$c \cdot k = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$
, $c \vdash k$ 夹角为 $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$,

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$$a = \{1,0,0\}, \quad b = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right\},$$

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$$\angle(b,c) = 60^\circ \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} = b \cdot c = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right\}.$$

(1) 由于
$$\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$
, $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{k}$ 夹角为 $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 它与 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 张成平面 (即

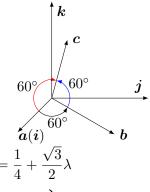
xOy 平面) 的夹角是 $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

$$a = \{1, 0, 0\}, \quad b = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right\},$$

$$c = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \lambda, \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \lambda^2} \right\}.$$

$$\angle(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ} \implies \frac{1}{2} = \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \Rightarrow c = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right\}.$$



$$\infty$$
 (1) 由于 $\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, $\mathbf{c} \neq \mathbf{k}$ 夹角为 $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 它与 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 张成平面 (即 xOy 平面) 的夹角是 $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

$$(abc) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\angle(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} = \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{c} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right\}.$$

$$\delta$$
 (1) 由于 $c \cdot k = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, $c \vdash k$ 夹角为 $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 它与 a, b 张成平面 (即 xOy 平面) 的夹角是 $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

$$(abc) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\angle(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} = \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{c} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right\}.$$

(2)

$$\mathfrak{F}$$
 (1) 由于 $\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{k} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{k}$ 夹角为 $\arccos \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, 它与 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 张成平面 (即

xOy 平面) 的夹角是 $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$. (2)

$$(\boldsymbol{abc}) = \left| egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \ rac{1}{2} & rac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \ rac{1}{2} & rac{\sqrt{3}}{6} & rac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{array}
ight| = rac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

故 a,b,c 构成平行六面体的体积等于 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

$$\angle(\boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}) = 60^{\circ} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} = \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \Rightarrow c = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right\}.$$

已知 $a \perp b$, 求证: $a \times (a \times (a \times (a \times b))) = a^4b$.

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, 求证: $a \times (a \times (a \times (a \times b))) = a^4b$.

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a}^2\mathbf{b}$$

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, 求证: $a \times (a \times (a \times (a \times b))) = a^4b$.

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

 $a \perp b$

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$$\left. egin{aligned} oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{b} - oldsymbol{a}^2 oldsymbol{b} \\ oldsymbol{a} oldsymbol{oldsymbol{eta}} \end{array}
ight.
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已知 $a \perp b$, 求证: $a \times (a \times (a \times (a \times b))) = a^4b$.

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{b}) &= (oldsymbol{a} \cdot oldsymbol{b}) oldsymbol{a} - oldsymbol{a}^2 oldsymbol{b} \ &= oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{b})) &= -oldsymbol{a}^2 (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{b}) \ &= oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{b})) &= -oldsymbol{a}^2 (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{b}) \ \end{aligned}$$



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$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{(a imes b)} = (oldsymbol{a} \cdot oldsymbol{b}) oldsymbol{a} - oldsymbol{a}^2 oldsymbol{b} \ oldsymbol{a} oldsymbol{oldsymbol{a}} imes oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a}) = -oldsymbol{a}^2 oldsymbol{a} \ oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a} imes (oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a}) = -oldsymbol{a}^2 oldsymbol{a} \ oldsymbol{a} \ oldsymbol{a} \ oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a} \ olds$$

$$\Rightarrow a \times (a \times (a \times (a \times b))) = -a^2(a \times (a \times b))$$



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$$a \perp b$$
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$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol{a} - oldsymbol{a}^2 oldsymbol{b} \ oldsymbol{a} oldsymbol{eta} oldsymbol{a} imes oldsymbol$$

$$\Rightarrow a \times (a \times (a \times (a \times b))) = -a^2(a \times (a \times b)) = a^4b.$$

