

几何学 秋学期第二周作业

October 10, 2018

第 13 页习题:

2 解: 设平行四边形为 $ABCD$, 并记

$$\vec{r}_1 = \overrightarrow{OA}, \vec{r}_2 = \overrightarrow{OB}, \vec{r}_3 = \overrightarrow{OC},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OD} &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{BC} \\ &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB} = \vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2.\end{aligned}$$

记对角线交点为 E , 则 E 为 AC 的中点, 从而

$$\overrightarrow{OE} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_3).$$

4.: 略.

6. 解: 取坐标系 $\{O; \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3\}$ (注意不一定是直角坐标, 即当 $i \neq j$ 时, $\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j$ 可能不为 0). 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OA} &= \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OD} \\ &= 2(\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_3) - (3\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3) \\ &= -\vec{e}_1 - 2\vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3,\end{aligned}$$

所以 $A = (-1, -2, 1)$.

类似有

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OB} &= \overrightarrow{OC} + 2\overrightarrow{CD} = -\overrightarrow{OC} + 2\overrightarrow{OD} \\ &= -(\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_3) + 2 \times (3\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3) \\ &= 5\vec{e}_1 + 4\vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3,\end{aligned}$$

可得 $B = (5, 4, 1)$.

7. 证明: 参见 例 1.1.6 的图 1-15, 且采用图中相同的记号. 设 O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4 分别为 $\triangle ABC, \triangle ABD, \triangle CBD$ 和 $\triangle ACD$ 的重心. 因为 DO_1, CO_2 位于面 CDE 中, AO_3, BO_4 位于面 ABF 中, 则可设

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{DO_1} \cap \overrightarrow{CO_2} = P \\ \overrightarrow{AO_3} \cap \overrightarrow{BO_4} = Q \end{cases}.$$

所以只需证明 $P = Q$ 即可.

设 $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB}$, $\vec{b} = \overrightarrow{AC}$, $\vec{c} = \overrightarrow{AD}$. 因为 $\triangle O_1PO_2 \sim \triangle DPC$, 且 $2EO_2 = O_2D$, $2EO_1 = O_1C$, 所以有 $\overrightarrow{DP} = 3\overrightarrow{PO_1}$. 类似可知 $\overrightarrow{BQ} = 3\overrightarrow{QO_4}$. 因为

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{AP} &= \overrightarrow{AO_1} + \overrightarrow{O_1P} = \overrightarrow{AO_1} + \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AO_1}) \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AO_1} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AD} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c},\end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{AQ} &= \overrightarrow{AO_4} + \overrightarrow{O_4Q} = \overrightarrow{AO_4} - \frac{1}{4}(\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AO_4}) \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AO_4} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c}.\end{aligned}$$

因此 $\overrightarrow{AP} = \overrightarrow{AQ}$, 所以 $P = Q$.

第18页习题:

3. 解:

(2). $-\frac{3}{2}$.

(4) 由已知可得

$$(\vec{a} + 3\vec{c}) \cdot (7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b}) = 7\vec{a}^2 + 16\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 15\vec{b}^2 = 0$$

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

联立即得

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

从而 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$

(5) 直接计算得 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 8 + 3 - 4 = 7$, $|\vec{b}| = 3$, 即得 \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上的摄影为 $\frac{7}{3}$.

4.

$$\vec{a} \cdot [(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})\vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c}] = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) = 0.$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot [\vec{b} - \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\vec{a}^2}\vec{a}] = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0.$$

5-(1). 证明: 设 D, E, F 分别为三角形 ABC 中 BC, CA, AB 的中点, 记

$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{BC}, \vec{b} = \overrightarrow{CA}, \vec{c} = \overrightarrow{AB}$$

则有

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \vec{c} + \frac{\vec{a}}{2}, \overrightarrow{BE} = \vec{a} + \frac{\vec{b}}{2}, \overrightarrow{CF} = \vec{b} + \frac{\vec{c}}{2}$$

可得

$$|\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{BE}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{CF}|^2 = \frac{5}{4}(\vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + \vec{c}^2) + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$$

利用 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, 得

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

从而

$$|\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{BE}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{CF}|^2 = \frac{3}{4}(\vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + \vec{c}^2)$$

5-(5). 不妨设 E, F 分别为 AC, BD 的中点, 并记

$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB}, \vec{b} = \overrightarrow{BC}, \vec{c} = \overrightarrow{CD}, \vec{d} = \overrightarrow{DA}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AC} &= \vec{a} + \vec{b}, \quad \overrightarrow{BD} = \vec{b} + \vec{c}, \\ \overrightarrow{EF} &= \overrightarrow{EA} + \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BF} = -\frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{2} + \vec{a} + \frac{\vec{b} + \vec{c}}{2} = \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{c}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} 4\overrightarrow{EF}^2 + \overrightarrow{AC}^2 + \overrightarrow{BD}^2 &= (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 + (\vec{a} + \vec{c})^2 + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})^2 \\ &= (\vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + \vec{c}^2) + (\vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + \vec{c}^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + 2\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) \\ &= \vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + \vec{c}^2 + (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})^2 \\ &= \vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + \vec{c}^2 + \vec{d}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(这里用到了 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} + \vec{d} = \vec{0}$.)

6. 证明: 设 $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{DA}, \vec{b} = \overrightarrow{DB}, \vec{c} = \overrightarrow{DC}$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} &\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD} + \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} \\ &= -(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{c} - (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} - (\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{b} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

7. 解: 采用正交标架 $\{O; \vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}\}$.

(1). $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{2}, |\overrightarrow{AC}| = 3, |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{3}.$

(2). $\angle A = \arccos \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \angle B = \arccos \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right), \angle C = \arccos \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{9}.$

(3). $|\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC}| = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{2}, |\overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{CA}| = \frac{1}{2}, |\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}| = \frac{\sqrt{22}}{2}.$

(4). 设 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \lambda \left(\frac{\overrightarrow{AB}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}|} + \frac{\overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AC}|} \right)$, 其中 $\lambda > 0$. 所以 $D = \lambda \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right).$

因为存在 μ 使得 $\overrightarrow{BD} = \mu \overrightarrow{BC}$, 所以有

$$\left(\frac{\lambda}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\lambda + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} - 1, \frac{2}{3}\lambda + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right) = \mu(1, 1, 1).$$

解得 $\lambda = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}}$. 所以

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}+3}{3+\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}+3}{3+\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

方向余弦为

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3+2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

(5). 因为 $I \in \overline{AD}$, 可设 $I = t(\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}+3, 2\sqrt{2}+3)$, 其中 $t \in \mathbb{R}$. 因为存在常数 s 使得

$$\overrightarrow{BI} = s \left(\frac{\overrightarrow{BA}}{|\overrightarrow{BA}|} + \frac{\overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BC}|} \right),$$

所以有

$$(\sqrt{2}t, 2\sqrt{2}t+3t-1, 2\sqrt{2}t+3t-1) = s \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right).$$

由此可得 $t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}+3}$. 所以

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}+3} (\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}+3, 2\sqrt{2}+3).$$

9. 证明: 设 $S(O; R)$ 为其外接圆. 由P8页习题6知, $\sum_{i=1}^n \overrightarrow{OA_i} = \vec{0}$, 所以有

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \overrightarrow{PA_i} \right| = \left| n\overrightarrow{PO} + \sum_{i=1}^n \overrightarrow{OA_i} \right| = n \left| \overrightarrow{PO} \right| = nR = \text{常数}.$$