

解析几何

October 12, 2019

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

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

5-(5). 不妨设 E, F 分别为 AC, BD 的中点, 并记

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

则有

$$\vec{AC} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}, \vec{BD} = \vec{b} + \vec{c},$$

$$\vec{EF} = \vec{EA} + \vec{AB} + \vec{BF} = -\frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{2} + \vec{a} + \frac{\vec{b} + \vec{c}}{2} = \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{c}}{2}$$

得

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

第22页习题:

3-(2). 证明: $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 \vec{b}^2 \sin^2 \angle(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \leq \vec{a}^2 \vec{b}^2$.

$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2 = \vec{a}^2 \vec{b}^2$ 当且仅当 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$.

3-(3). 证明: 由矢量积对加法的分配律直接计算得

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

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

3-(5). 证明： 因为 $\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC} = 0$ ， 所以由上题的结论知

$$\overrightarrow{PA} \times \overrightarrow{PB} = \overrightarrow{PB} \times \overrightarrow{PC} = \overrightarrow{PC} \times \overrightarrow{PA}.$$

又因为

$$S_{\triangle APB} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{PA} \times \overrightarrow{PB}|, S_{\triangle APC} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{PA} \times \overrightarrow{PC}|,$$

$$S_{\triangle BPC} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{PB} \times \overrightarrow{PC}|,$$

所以知

$$S_{\triangle APB} = S_{\triangle APC} = S_{\triangle BPC}.$$

3-(6). 证明： 将向量平移到共同的起点 O . 首先注意到他们的夹角和为 2π , 因此若三向量共线, 那么 $\sin \alpha = \sin \beta = \sin \gamma = 0$, 则要证明的式子显然成立.

因此知 $\vec{v} \perp \vec{a}$.

同样的计算可知 $\vec{v} \perp \vec{b}, \vec{v} \perp \vec{c}$. 因为 \vec{v} 与 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 共面, 但 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 不共线, 所以只能有 $\vec{v} = \vec{0}$.

方法二： 利用向量的模长.

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{v}|^2 &= \sin^2 \alpha |\vec{a}|^2 + \sin^2 \beta |\vec{b}|^2 + \sin^2 \gamma |\vec{c}|^2 + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \\ &\quad + 2 \sin \beta \sin \gamma \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma \\ &\quad + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \cos \beta + 2 \sin \gamma \sin \beta \cos \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

由积化和差公式知

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \cos \beta &= \sin \alpha \sin(\beta + \gamma) = -\sin^2 \alpha, \\ \sin \alpha \sin \gamma \cos \beta + \sin \gamma \sin \beta \cos \alpha &= \sin \gamma \sin(\alpha + \beta) = -\sin^2 \gamma, \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \beta \cos \alpha &= \sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \gamma) = -\sin^2 \beta. \end{aligned}$$

结合上面的计算式知 $|\vec{v}|^2 = 0$. 所以 $\vec{v} = \vec{0}$.

5. 证明： 由题知 $\overrightarrow{AC} = \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1$, $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1$. 设 $\vec{n} = \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 + \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1$, 那么有

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} &= \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 \cdot (\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1) + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 \cdot (\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1) + \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1 \cdot (\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1) \\ &= \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 \cdot \vec{r}_1 \\ &= \vec{0}. \end{aligned}$$

类似可得

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} &= \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 \cdot (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 \cdot (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) + \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1 \cdot (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) \\ &= -\vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3 \cdot \vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2 \\ &= \vec{0}.\end{aligned}$$

因此 $\vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{AC}$, 且 $\vec{n} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$, 所以 $\vec{n} \perp \triangle ABC$.

6. 证明: 此题有多种有趣的证明, 几何法和代数法均有. 感兴趣的同学可在 Internet 上查询到. 这里写出利用余弦定理的证法. 因为

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}.$$

那么

$$\sin^2 A = 1 - \cos^2 A = \frac{-a^4 - b^4 - c^4 + 2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2}{4b^2c^2}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta^2 &= \frac{1}{4}b^2c^2 \sin^2 A \\ &= \frac{-a^4 - b^4 - c^4 + 2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2}{16} \\ &= \frac{(a+b+c)(-a+b+c)(a-b+c)(a+b-c)}{16} \\ &= p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c).\end{aligned}$$

下面用向量法证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{令 } \overrightarrow{AB} &= \vec{c}, \overrightarrow{CA} = \vec{b}, \overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{a} \\ \text{则 } \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} &= \vec{0}, \Rightarrow (\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 = (\vec{c})^2 \\ &\Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{c}^2 - \vec{a}^2 - \vec{b}^2) \\ (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2 + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 &= (\vec{a})^2(\vec{b})^2, \text{ 记 } a, b, c \text{ 分别为 } BC, AC, AB \text{ 的边长} \\ 4S^2 + \frac{1}{4}(c^2 - a^2 - b^2)^2 &= a^2b^2, \text{ 这里三角形的面积用 } S \text{ 表示} \\ &\Rightarrow 4S^2 = a^2b^2 - [\frac{1}{2}(c^2 - a^2 - b^2)]^2 \\ &= [ab + \frac{1}{2}(c^2 - a^2 - b^2)][ab - \frac{1}{2}(c^2 - a^2 - b^2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[c^2 - (a-b)^2] \frac{1}{2}[(a+b)^2 - c^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(c+a-b)(c-a+b)(a+b+c)(a+b-c) \\ &\text{ 利用 } p = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c), \text{ 即得结论}\end{aligned}$$