

证明：设 $\vec{u}(t) = (u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_n(t))$, $\vec{v}(t) = (v_1(t), v_2(t), \dots, v_n(t))$, 则

(1) 设常向量 $\vec{C} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$, 则 $\frac{d}{dt} \vec{C} = (c_1', c_2', \dots, c_n') = (0, 0, \dots, 0) = \vec{0}$.

(2) 设 c 是任一常数, 则 $c\vec{u}(t) = (cu_1(t), cu_2(t), \dots, cu_n(t))$,

$$\frac{d}{dt} [c\vec{u}(t)] = (cu_1'(t), cu_2'(t), \dots, cu_n'(t)) = c(u_1'(t), u_2'(t), \dots, u_n'(t)) = c \left[\frac{d}{dt} \vec{u}(t) \right].$$

(3) 因为 $\vec{u}(t) \pm \vec{v}(t) = (u_1(t) \pm v_1(t), u_2(t) \pm v_2(t), \dots, u_n(t) \pm v_n(t))$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t) \pm \vec{v}(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} (u_1(t) \pm v_1(t), u_2(t) \pm v_2(t), \dots, u_n(t) \pm v_n(t)) \\ &= \left((u_1(t) \pm v_1(t))', (u_2(t) \pm v_2(t))', \dots, (u_n(t) \pm v_n(t))' \right) \\ &= (u_1'(t) \pm v_1'(t), u_2'(t) \pm v_2'(t), \dots, u_n'(t) \pm v_n'(t)) \\ &= (u_1'(t), u_2'(t), \dots, u_n'(t)) \pm (v_1'(t), v_2'(t), \dots, v_n'(t)) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \vec{u}(t) \pm \frac{d}{dt} \vec{v}(t). \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设 $\varphi(t)$ 是可导的数量值函数, 则 $\varphi(t)\vec{u}(t) = (\varphi(t)u_1(t), \varphi(t)u_2(t), \dots, \varphi(t)u_n(t))$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} [\varphi(t)\vec{u}(t)] &= \left((\varphi(t)u_1(t))', (\varphi(t)u_2(t))', \dots, (\varphi(t)u_n(t))' \right) \\ &= (\varphi(t)'u_1(t) + \varphi(t)u_1'(t), \varphi(t)'u_2(t) + \varphi(t)u_2'(t), \dots, \varphi(t)'u_n(t) + \varphi(t)u_n'(t)) \\ &= (\varphi(t)'u_1(t), \varphi(t)'u_2(t), \dots, \varphi(t)'u_n(t)) + (\varphi(t)u_1'(t), \varphi(t)u_2'(t), \dots, \varphi(t)u_n'(t)) \\ &= \varphi(t)'(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_n(t)) + \varphi(t)(u_1'(t), u_2'(t), \dots, u_n'(t)) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} [\varphi(t)] \vec{u}(t) + \varphi(t) \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

(5) 因为 $\vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = (u_1(t)v_1(t), u_2(t)v_2(t), \dots, u_n(t)v_n(t))$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)] \\
&= \left((u_1(t)v_1(t))', (u_2(t)v_2(t))', \dots, (u_n(t)v_n(t))' \right) \\
&= \left(u_1'(t)v_1(t) + u_1(t)v_1'(t), u_2'(t)v_2(t) + u_2(t)v_2'(t), \dots, u_n'(t)v_n(t) + u_n(t)v_n'(t) \right) \\
&= \left(u_1'(t)v_1(t), u_2'(t)v_2(t), \dots, u_n'(t)v_n(t) \right) + \left(u_1(t)v_1'(t), u_2(t)v_2'(t), \dots, u_n(t)v_n'(t) \right) \\
&= \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t)] \cdot \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{v}(t)].
\end{aligned}$$

(6) 因为只有三维向量才能定义向量积, 且

$$\vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}(t) = (u_2(t)v_3(t) - u_3(t)v_2(t), u_3(t)v_1(t) - u_1(t)v_3(t), u_1(t)v_2(t) - u_2(t)v_1(t)),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t) \times \vec{v}(t)] \\
&= \left((u_2(t)v_3(t) - u_3(t)v_2(t))', (u_3(t)v_1(t) - u_1(t)v_3(t))', (u_1(t)v_2(t) - u_2(t)v_1(t))' \right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} u_2'(t)v_3(t) + u_2(t)v_3'(t) - u_3'(t)v_2(t) - u_3(t)v_2'(t), \\ u_3'(t)v_1(t) + u_3(t)v_1'(t) - u_1'(t)v_3(t) - u_1(t)v_3'(t), \\ u_1'(t)v_2(t) + u_1(t)v_2'(t) - u_2'(t)v_1(t) - u_2(t)v_1'(t) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \left(u_2'(t)v_3(t) - u_3'(t)v_2(t), u_3'(t)v_1(t) - u_1'(t)v_3(t), u_1'(t)v_2(t) - u_2'(t)v_1(t) \right) \\
&\quad + \left(u_2(t)v_3'(t) - u_3(t)v_2'(t), u_3(t)v_1'(t) - u_1(t)v_3'(t), u_1(t)v_2'(t) - u_2(t)v_1'(t) \right) \\
&= \left(u_1'(t), u_2'(t), u_3'(t) \right) \times (v_1(t), v_2(t), v_3(t)) + (u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t)) \times (v_1'(t), v_2'(t), v_3'(t)) \\
&= \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{u}(t)] \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{u}(t) \times \frac{d}{dt} [\vec{v}(t)].
\end{aligned}$$

(7) 因为 $\vec{u}[\varphi(t)] = (u_1(\varphi(t)), u_2(\varphi(t)), \dots, u_n(\varphi(t)))$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \vec{u}[\varphi(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} (u_1(\varphi(t)), u_2(\varphi(t)), \dots, u_n(\varphi(t))) \\
&= \left(u_1'(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t), u_2'(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t), \dots, u_n'(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) \right) \\
&= \varphi'(t) \left(u_1'(\varphi(t)), u_2'(\varphi(t)), \dots, u_n'(\varphi(t)) \right) \\
&= \varphi'(t) \left[\frac{d}{dw} \vec{u}(w) \right]_{w=\varphi(t)}.
\end{aligned}$$