

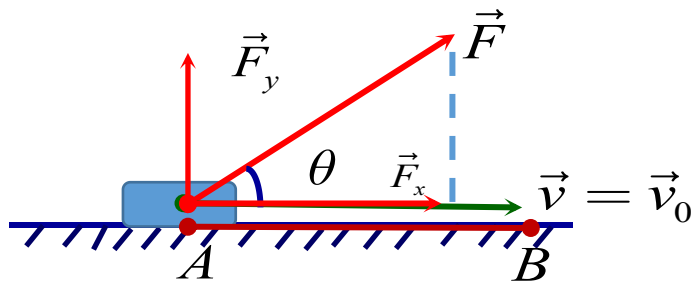


1. 数量积（内积、点积）

例：常力沿直线做功

$$W = \|\vec{F}_x\| \cdot \|\vec{AB}\| = \|\vec{F}\| \cdot \|\vec{AB}\| \cos \theta,$$

其中 $\vec{AB} = \vec{v}_0 t$.



定义1（数量积）

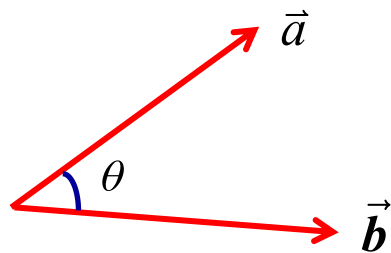
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \cos \theta = \|\vec{a}\| (\vec{b})_{\vec{a}} = \|\vec{b}\| (\vec{a})_{\vec{b}}$$

性质：(1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$

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

$$(3) (k\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = k(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$(4) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = \|\vec{a}\|^2 \geq 0 \text{ 且 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$





数量积的坐标表示

$$\text{设 } \vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}, \quad \vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}) \cdot (b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k})$$

$$\because \vec{i} \perp \vec{j} \perp \vec{k}, \quad \therefore \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0,$$

$$\because \|\vec{i}\| = \|\vec{j}\| = \|\vec{k}\| = 1,$$

$$\therefore \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1.$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

数量积的坐标表达式





2. 数量积的应用

(1) 求向量的模 $\|\vec{a}\| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}} = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}$

(2) 求非零向量间的夹角

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \iff a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0$$

(3) 求射影

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \|\vec{b}\| (\vec{a})_{\vec{b}} = \|\vec{a}\| (\vec{b})_{\vec{a}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{a})_{\vec{b}} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{b}\|}, \quad (\vec{b})_{\vec{a}} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\|}$$