

# 解析几何答案

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## 目录

### 1 向量与坐标

#### 1.1 向量的定义、加法和数乘

1. 证明:  $\overrightarrow{PA_1} + \overrightarrow{PA_2} + \cdots + \overrightarrow{PA_n} = (\overrightarrow{OA_1} - \overrightarrow{OP_1}) + (\overrightarrow{OA_2} - \overrightarrow{OP_2}) + \cdots + (\overrightarrow{OA_n} - \overrightarrow{OP_n}) = \overrightarrow{OA_1} + \overrightarrow{OA_2} + \cdots + \overrightarrow{OA_n} - n\overrightarrow{OP}$ , 又  $\overrightarrow{OA_1} + \overrightarrow{OA_2} + \cdots + \overrightarrow{OA_n} = \mathbf{0}$ , 故  $\overrightarrow{PA_1} + \overrightarrow{PA_2} + \cdots + \overrightarrow{PA_n} = -n\overrightarrow{OP} = n\overrightarrow{OP}$ .
2. (a)  $(\mu - \nu)(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) - (\mu + \nu)(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = \mu\mathbf{a} - \mu\mathbf{b} - \nu\mathbf{a} + \nu\mathbf{b} - \mu\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b} - \nu\mathbf{a} + \nu\mathbf{b} = -2\nu\mathbf{a} + 2\nu\mathbf{b}$ .  
(b)  $\mathbf{D} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -17, \mathbf{D}_x = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a} & 4 \\ \mathbf{b} & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3\mathbf{a} - 4\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{D}_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \mathbf{a} \\ 3 & \mathbf{b} \end{vmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{3}{17}\mathbf{a} + \frac{4}{17}\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{y} = \frac{D_y}{D} = -\frac{3}{17}\mathbf{b} + \frac{2}{17}\mathbf{a}$ .
3. (1) $\mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}$ , (2) $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$  同向, (3) $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$  反向, 且  $|\mathbf{a}| \geq |\mathbf{b}|$  (4) $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$  反向, (5) $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$  同向, 且  $|\mathbf{a}| \geq |\mathbf{b}|$ .
4. 证明: 若  $\lambda + \mu < 0, -\lambda < 0$ , 由情形 1, 得  $[(\lambda + \mu) + (-\lambda)]\mathbf{a} = (\lambda + \mu)\mathbf{a} + (-\lambda)\mathbf{a}$ , 即  $\mu\mathbf{a} = (\lambda + \mu)\mathbf{a} - \lambda\mathbf{a}$ , 从而  $(\lambda + \mu)\mathbf{a} = \lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{a}$  得证.

#### 1.2 向量的线性相关性

1. (1) 错, 当  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$  时; (2) 错, 当  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$  时.

2. 设  $\lambda \mathbf{c} + \mu \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\lambda(2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) + \mu(3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $(2\lambda + 3\mu)\mathbf{a} + (-\lambda - 2\mu)\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$ .

由于  $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$  不共线, 所以  $\begin{cases} 2\lambda + 3\mu = 0, \\ \lambda + 2\mu = 0. \end{cases}$  又  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$ , 所以  $\lambda = \mu = 0$ , 即  $\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}$  线性无关.

3. 证明:  $\overrightarrow{AB} // \overrightarrow{CD}$ ,  $E, F$  分别为梯形腰  $BC, AD$  上的中点, 连接  $EF$  交  $AC$  于点  $H$ , 则  $H$  为  $AC$  的中点,  $\overrightarrow{FH} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{DC}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{HE} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{FE} = \overrightarrow{FH} + \overrightarrow{HE} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{DC} + \overrightarrow{AB})$ , 因为  $\overrightarrow{AB} // \overrightarrow{CD}$ , 而  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  与  $\overrightarrow{CD}$  方向一致, 所以  $|\overrightarrow{FE}| = \frac{1}{2}(|\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{DC}|)$ .

4. 设  $\mathbf{a} = \lambda \mathbf{b} + \mu \mathbf{c}$ , 则

$$\mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{e}_1 + 3\mathbf{e}_2 + 2\mathbf{e}_3 = 2\lambda\mathbf{e}_1 - 6\lambda\mathbf{e}_2 + 2\lambda\mathbf{e}_3 - 3\mu\mathbf{e}_1 + 12\mu\mathbf{e}_2 + 11\mu\mathbf{e}_3,$$

即

$$(-1 - 4\lambda + 3\mu)\mathbf{e}_1 + (3 + 6\lambda - 12\mu)\mathbf{e}_2 + (2 - 2\lambda - 11\mu)\mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{0},$$

又  $\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$  线性相关, 有

$$\begin{cases} -1 - 4\lambda + 3\mu = 0 \\ 3 + 6\lambda - 12\mu = 0 \\ 2 - 2\lambda - 11\mu = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{10}, \mu = \frac{1}{5}$ , 所以  $\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{10}\mathbf{b} + \frac{1}{5}\mathbf{c}$ .

5. C.

6. 设  $\overrightarrow{RD} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AD}, \overrightarrow{RE} = \mu \overrightarrow{BE}$ , 则

$$\overrightarrow{RD} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\mu \overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{RE} = \overrightarrow{RD} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{CA} = \mu \overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{1}{3}\mu \overrightarrow{CA},$$

故

$$\overrightarrow{RD} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\mu - \frac{1}{3}\right)\overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{1}{3}(1 - \mu)\overrightarrow{AB} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\lambda \overrightarrow{BC},$$

推得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}\mu - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}\lambda, \\ \frac{1}{3}(1 - \mu) = \lambda \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{1}{7} \\ \mu = \frac{4}{7} \end{cases}$$

所以  $RD = \frac{1}{7}AD, RE = \frac{4}{7}BE$ .

7. 由题得

$$\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PC} + \overrightarrow{OP} = (\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC}) + 3\overrightarrow{OP},$$

又  $\overrightarrow{CP} = 2\overrightarrow{PG} = \overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB}$ , 所以  $\overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC} = \mathbf{0}$ , 则  $\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}$  得证.

$$8. \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OD} = 4\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{PB} + \overrightarrow{PC} + \overrightarrow{PD} = 4\overrightarrow{OP} + 2\overrightarrow{PH} + 2\overrightarrow{PG} = 4\overrightarrow{OP}$$

9. " $\Rightarrow$ " 因为  $A, B, C$  三点共线, 所以存在不全为 0 的实数  $k, l$  满足  $k\overrightarrow{AB} + l\overrightarrow{AC} = \mathbf{0}$ , 即  $k(\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}) + l(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA}) = \mathbf{0}$ , 化简得  $-(k+l)\overrightarrow{OA} + k\overrightarrow{OB} + l\overrightarrow{OC} = \mathbf{0}$ , 分别取  $\lambda = -(k+l), \mu = k, \gamma = l$ , 得证.

" $\Leftarrow$ " 因为  $\lambda = -(\mu + \gamma)$ , 设  $\lambda \neq 0$ , 则  $\mu, \gamma$  不全为 0,  $-(\mu + \gamma)\overrightarrow{OA} + \mu\overrightarrow{OB} + \gamma\overrightarrow{OC} = \mathbf{0}$ , 化简得  $\mu(\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}) + \gamma(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA}) = \mathbf{0}$ , 即  $\mu\overrightarrow{AB} + \gamma\overrightarrow{AC} = \mathbf{0}$ , 故  $A, B, C$  三点共线.

10. " $\Rightarrow$ " 因为  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  四点共面, 所以  $\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}, \overrightarrow{P_1P_3}, \overrightarrow{P_1P_4}$  线性相关, 存在不全为 0 的  $m, n, p$  使得  $m\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} + n\overrightarrow{P_1P_3} + p\overrightarrow{P_1P_4} = \mathbf{0}$ , 即

$$m(\overrightarrow{OP_2} - \overrightarrow{OP_1}) + n(\overrightarrow{OP_3} - \overrightarrow{OP_1}) + p(\overrightarrow{OP_4} - \overrightarrow{OP_1}) = \mathbf{0},$$

即

$$-(m+n+p)\mathbf{n} + m\mathbf{r}_2 + n\mathbf{r}_3 + p\mathbf{r}_4 = \mathbf{0},$$

令  $m+n+p = \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = m, \lambda_3 = n, \lambda_4 = p$ , 得证.

" $\Leftarrow$ " 设  $\lambda_1 \neq 0$ , 则  $\lambda_1 = -(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4)$ , 所以  $\lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$  不全为 0,

$$-(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4)\mathbf{r}_1 + \lambda_2\mathbf{r}_2 + \lambda_3\mathbf{r}_3 + \lambda_4\mathbf{r}_4 = \mathbf{0},$$

因此  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  四点共面.

11.  $A, B, C$  三点不共线  $\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$  不共线  $\Leftrightarrow$  点  $P$  在  $\pi$  上  $\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} = \mu\overrightarrow{AB} + \gamma\overrightarrow{AC}$  ( $\mu, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ )  $\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \mu(\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}) + \gamma(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA}) \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OP} = (1 - \mu - \gamma)\overrightarrow{OA} + \mu\overrightarrow{OB} + \gamma\overrightarrow{OC}$ , 取  $\gamma = 1 - \mu - \gamma$ , 得证.

12. (1)  $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{e}_2, \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{e}_2$

(2) 由角平分线的性质得  $\frac{|\overrightarrow{BT}|}{|\overrightarrow{TC}|} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\mathbf{e}_2}$ , 又  $\overrightarrow{BT}$  与  $\overrightarrow{TC}$  同向, 则  $\overrightarrow{BT} =$

$$\frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\mathbf{e}_2} \overrightarrow{TC}, \overrightarrow{BT} = \overrightarrow{AT} - \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{TC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AT}, \text{因此 } \overrightarrow{AT} - \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\mathbf{e}_2} (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AT}),$$
$$\text{得 } \overrightarrow{AT} = \frac{|e_1| + |e_2|}{|e_1| + |e_2|} \mathbf{e}_1.$$

### 1.3 标架与坐标