

解析几何答案

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1 向量与坐标

1.1 向量的定义、加法和数乘

- 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 $\overrightarrow{PA_1} + \overrightarrow{PA_2} + \cdots + \overrightarrow{PA_n} = -n\overrightarrow{OP} = n\overrightarrow{OP}$.
- (1) $(\mu - v)(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) - (\mu + v)(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = \mu\mathbf{a} - \mu\mathbf{b} - v\mathbf{a} + v\mathbf{b} - \mu\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b} - v\mathbf{a} + v\mathbf{b} = -2v\mathbf{a} + 2v\mathbf{b}$.
(2) $\mathbf{D} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -17, \mathbf{D}_x = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a} & 4 \\ \mathbf{b} & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3\mathbf{a} - 4\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{D}_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \mathbf{a} \\ 3 & \mathbf{b} \end{vmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{3}{17}\mathbf{a} + \frac{4}{17}\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{y} = \frac{D_y}{D} = -\frac{3}{17}\mathbf{b} + \frac{2}{17}\mathbf{a}$.
- (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) 错, 当 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$ 时; (2) 错, 当 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$ 时.
- 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.
- 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 $|\overrightarrow{FE}| = \frac{1}{2}(|\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{DC}|)$.
- 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 μ, γ 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 π 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 $\overrightarrow{BT} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\mathbf{e}_2}\overrightarrow{TC}, \overrightarrow{BT} = \overrightarrow{AT} - \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{TC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AT}$, 因此 $\overrightarrow{AT} - \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_1}{\mathbf{e}_2}(\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AT})$,
得 $\overrightarrow{AT} = \frac{|e_1| + |e_2|}{|e_1| + |e_2|}\mathbf{e}_1$.

1.3 标架与坐标

1. (1)(0, 16, -1). (2)(-11, 9, -2).

2. 分析: 以本书第 25 页推论 1.6.1 作判别式, 以本书第 7 页定理 1.21(4)

$$(1) (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 121 \neq 0, \text{ 故 } \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \text{ 不共面, 无线性组合.}$$

- (2) 同理 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 共面,

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

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} -3 = 6\lambda - 9\mu \\ 6 = 4\lambda + 6\mu \\ 3 = 2\lambda - 3\mu \end{cases}$$

解得 $\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} + \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{b}$.

(3) 同理 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 共面, 但 \mathbf{a} 平行 \mathbf{b} , 且 $\mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{c}$, 故显然无法以线性组合表示 \mathbf{c} .

3. 证明: 设四面体 $A_1A_2A_3A_4$ 中, A_i 所对得面的重心为 G_i ,

欲证 $A_iG_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 相交于一点, 在 A_iG_i 上取一点 P_i 使得 $\overrightarrow{A_iG_i} = 3\overrightarrow{P_iG_i}$,

从而 $\overrightarrow{OP_i} = \frac{\overrightarrow{OA_i} + 3\overrightarrow{OG_i}}{4}$,

设 A_i 坐标为 $(x_i, y_i, z_i) (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 则有

$$G_1 \left(\frac{x_2 + x_3 + x_4}{3}, \frac{y_2 + y_3 + y_4}{3}, \frac{z_2 + z_3 + z_4}{3} \right),$$

$$G_2 \left(\frac{x_1 + x_3 + x_4}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_3 + y_4}{3}, \frac{z_1 + z_3 + z_4}{3} \right),$$

$$G_3 \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_4}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_4}{3}, \frac{z_1 + z_2 + z_4}{3} \right),$$

$$G_4 \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3}, \frac{z_1 + z_2 + z_3}{3} \right),$$

$$\text{所以 } P_1 \left(\frac{x_1 + 3 \frac{x_2 + x_3 + x_4}{3}}{4}, \frac{y_1 + 3 \frac{y_2 + y_3 + y_4}{3}}{4}, \frac{z_1 + 3 \frac{z_2 + z_3 + z_4}{3}}{4} \right),$$

即 $P_1 \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4}{4}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4}{4}, \frac{z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4}{4} \right)$, 同理可得 P_2, P_3, P_4 坐标, 可知 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 为同一点, 故 A_iG_i 交于同一点 P 且点 P 到任一顶点的距离等于此点到对面重心的三倍.

4. 证明: 必要性: 因为 π 上三点 $p_i (x_i, y_i)_{i=1,2,3}$ 共线, 故 $\overrightarrow{p_1p_2}$ 平行于 $\overrightarrow{p_1p_3}$, 即 $\frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{y_3 - y_1}$

$$\text{即 } x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1 - x_1y_3 - x_3y_2 - x_2y_1 = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0. \text{ 充分}$$

$$\text{性: 由 } \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1 - x_1y_3 - x_3y_2 - x_2y_1 = 0$$

整理得

$$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{y_3 - y_1},$$

即 $\overrightarrow{p_1 p_2}$ 平行于 $\overrightarrow{p_1 p_3}$, 所以 π 上三点 $p_i (x_i, y_i)_{i=1,2,3}$ 共线. 综上, π 上

$$\text{三点 } p_i (x_i, y_i)_{i=1,2,3} \text{ 共线当且仅当 } \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

5. 证明: 建立仿射坐标系 $\{\vec{A}, \vec{AB}, \vec{AC}\}$, 由 $\vec{AP} = \lambda \vec{PB} = \lambda (\vec{AB} - \vec{AP})$,

$$\text{得 } \vec{AP} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1} \vec{AB}, \vec{AP} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1}, 0 \right);$$

$$\vec{AR} = \frac{1}{1+v} \vec{AC}, \vec{AR} = \left(0, \frac{1}{1+v} \right);$$

$$\vec{AQ} = \frac{1}{1+\mu} \vec{AB} + \frac{\mu}{1+\mu} \vec{AC}, \vec{AQ} = \left(\frac{1}{1+\mu}, \frac{\mu}{1+\mu} \right);$$

$$\text{由 } P, Q, R \text{ 共线当且仅当 } \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1+\mu} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{1+v} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{1+\mu} & \frac{\mu}{1+\mu} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 得 } \lambda\mu v = -1, \text{ 证}$$

毕.

(注: 事实上, 此即平面几何上的梅涅劳斯定理)

1.4 数量积

$$1. \mathbf{ab} + \mathbf{bc} + \mathbf{ca} = \frac{1}{2} [(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) - (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})] = -13$$

$$2. (3\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b})(2\mathbf{a} - 5\mathbf{b}) = 6|\mathbf{a}|^2 - 0|\mathbf{b}|^2 - 11\mathbf{ab} = 14 - 33\sqrt{3}.$$

3. 由题, 得

$$(\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b})(7\mathbf{a} - 5\mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{a} - 4\mathbf{b})(7\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) = 0$$

$$\text{解得: } \mathbf{ab} = \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{b}|^2 \text{ 且 } |\mathbf{a}| = |\mathbf{b}|, \text{ 知 } \cos \angle(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \frac{\mathbf{ab}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\angle(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

4. (1) 错误: 数量的概念不等同于向量概念;

(2) 正确;

(3) 错误: 向量相等的必要条件是方向相同;

(4) 错误: 左边 = $|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos^2 \theta$, 右边 = $|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|$;

(5) 错误: 向量相等的必要条件是方向相同;

(6) 错误: 左边 $= |\mathbf{c}| \cdot |\mathbf{a}| \cdot \cos \angle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a}) \neq |\mathbf{c}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}| \cdot \cos \angle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{b}) =$ 右边;

5. 证明: 左边 $= (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^2 + (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})^2 = 2\mathbf{a}^2 + 2\mathbf{b}^2 + 2\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b} =$ 右边.

(注: 几何含义为平行四边形两斜边的平方和等于四条边长的平方和)

6. (1) 证明: 由向量乘法交换律得

$$(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}),$$

故 $\mathbf{a}[(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}) \cdot \mathbf{b}] = 0$, 所以两向量垂直.

(注: $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}) \cdot \mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$ 不一定成立.)

(2) 证明: 因为 $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ 不共线, 取该平面任意向量 $\mathbf{c} = \lambda \mathbf{v}_1 + \mu \mathbf{v}_2$, 则

$$(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})(\lambda \mathbf{v}_1 + \mu \mathbf{v}_2) = \lambda(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{v}_1) + \mu(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{b}\mathbf{v}_2) = 0$$

故 $(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \perp \mathbf{c}$, 由 \mathbf{c} 的任意性得 $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$, 所以 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$.

(3) 证明: 假设 $\mathbf{r} \neq \mathbf{0}$, 由题意, 得

$$\mathbf{r}\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{r}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$$

得 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$; 同理可得 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$, 这与 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 不共面矛盾, 故 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{0}$.

1.5 向量积

1. A.

2. A.

3. $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$

$$= (2\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{n}) \times (4\mathbf{m} - 5\mathbf{n})$$

$$= 8(\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{m}) - 10\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{n} - 4\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{m} + 5\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{n}$$

$$= -6\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{n}$$

$$\text{得 } |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = 6|\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{n}| = 3\sqrt{2}.$$

$$4. \text{ 因为 } \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right) = (7, -7, -7).$$

(1) 令 $\mathbf{m} = (7, -7, -7)$, 则

$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{\mathbf{m}}{|\mathbf{m}|} = \left(\frac{7}{7\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{7}{7\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{7}{7\sqrt{3}} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

(2) $\mathbf{c} = \lambda(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = (7\lambda, -7\lambda, -7\lambda)$

$$\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d} = 10$$

$$\text{所以 } \lambda = \frac{5}{28},$$

$$\text{所以 } \mathbf{c} = \left(\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{5}{4} \right).$$

5. 易证.

6. $(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{d}) \times (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c})$

$$= \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) - \mathbf{d} \times (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c})$$

$$= \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{c}$$

$$= \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{c}$$

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

所以 $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{d}$ 与 $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}$ 共线.

1.6 混合积与双重向量积

1. D.

解:

(A.) $|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{c}| \cos \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c} \rangle$ ($|\mathbf{a}| \neq 0$).

(B.) 取 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$ 或 $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$.

(C.) 取 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$.

(D.) 证明: 原式左右两边同乘以向量 \mathbf{c} , 得

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$$

由定理 1.6 与命题 1.6.1 得

$$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) = 0$$

由推论 1.6.1, 命题得证.

2. C.

解: $\mathbf{a}[(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c}] = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{d}) - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}) = 0$, 又 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{0}$, 得证.

(注: 定理 1.6.2 不一定成立, 一位内向量叉乘只有在 \mathbb{R}^3 情况下才成立.)

3. 解: 与例 1.6.1 同理, $V = \frac{59}{6}$.

4. (1) 同理, A, B, C, D 四点共面.

$$(2) V = \frac{1}{6} \left| \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{AB} & \overrightarrow{AC} & \overrightarrow{AD} \end{pmatrix} \right| = \frac{58}{3},$$

$$h_D = \frac{6V}{|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}|} = \frac{6V}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{29}{7}$$

5. $\frac{8}{25}, \frac{5}{2}$

6. (1) 证明: 综合运用命题 1.6.1 可证得.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 证明: 左边} &= (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{a}) \\ &= (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a}) + \cdots \\ &= \cdots \\ &= 2(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) = \text{右边}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 证明: 同 (2) 理, 展开右边即得.

(注: 类比 $(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{d})(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{d})(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{d}) = \mathbf{abc} - \mathbf{abd} - \mathbf{dbc} - \mathbf{adc} + 0(\mathbf{add} + \mathbf{bdd} + \mathbf{cdd} - \mathbf{ddd})$)

(4) 证明: 左边 $= (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}) + \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) + \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) + \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}) = \text{右边}$.

(5) 证明: 设 $\mathbf{d} = \lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b} + \nu\mathbf{c}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}) &= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})[\mathbf{c} \times (\lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b} + \nu\mathbf{c})] \\ &= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})[\mathbf{c} \times (\lambda\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b})] \\ &= \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}(\lambda\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \lambda(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})(\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) + \mu(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})(\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}) \text{ ①} \end{aligned}$$

同理展开其余两式, 得

$$(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{d}) = \mu(\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) + \nu(\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}) \text{ ②}$$

$$(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{d}) = \lambda (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}) + v (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \textcircled{3}$$

① + ② + ③, 整理得

$$\text{左边} = \lambda [(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a})]$$

$$+ \mu [(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})]$$

$$+ v [(\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}) + (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})]$$

$$= \lambda \cdot 0 + \mu \cdot 0 + v \cdot 0$$

$$= 0 = \text{右边.}$$

等式得证.

7. 证明: 显然 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \perp \mathbf{n}$, 则 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 共面. 否则:

若 $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{0}$, 则 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$, 仍成立;

若 $\mathbf{n} \neq \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 中至少有两个向量共线, 则仍成立;

若 $\mathbf{n} \neq \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 互不共线, 则 \mathbf{n} 为 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 所确定的平面的法向量,
 $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{c} \neq 0$, 这与题设相悖.

故成立.