

## 第二周作业 周二 3月10日

### 习题 8.1:

4. (1) 不成立。  $\vec{a} = (2, -1)$   $\vec{b} = (1, -2)$   $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

(2) 不成立。  $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$   $\vec{b} \neq \vec{c}$  仍有  $\vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

(3) 不成立。  $\vec{a} = (1, 0, 0)$   $\vec{b} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0)$   $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (0, 0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

(4) 不成立  $\vec{a} = (1, 1, 0)$   $\vec{b} = (1, 2, 0)$   $\vec{c} = (1, 3, 0)$   $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})\vec{c} = (3, 9, 0) \neq \vec{a}(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) = (7, 7, 0)$

(5) 不成立  $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 \cos^2 \theta(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \leq |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2$

(6) 不成立  $\vec{a} = (1, 0, 2)$   $\vec{b} = (0, 1, 2)$   $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = (0, 0, 0)$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{b} \times \vec{b} = (-4, -4, 2) \neq (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

7. 证明: 对任意一点 O 有  $\vec{AM} = \vec{OM} - \vec{OA}$   $\vec{MB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OM}$

因为  $\vec{AM} = \vec{MB}$  即  $\vec{OM} - \vec{OA} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OM}$

则有  $\vec{OM} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB})$

9. 解: 因为  $(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \perp (7\vec{a} - 5\vec{b})$   $(\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) \perp (7\vec{a} - 2\vec{b})$

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

$$7\vec{a}^2 + 16\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 15\vec{b}^2 = 0 \quad 7\vec{a}^2 - 30\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 8\vec{b}^2 = 0$$

得  $\vec{a}^2 = 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$   $\vec{b}^2 = 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{即 } \vec{a} \text{ 与 } \vec{b} \text{ 夹角为 } \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$11(2) \quad |(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \times (3\vec{a} - \vec{b})|^2 = |-\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + 9\vec{b} \times \vec{a}|^2 = |10\vec{b} \times \vec{a}|^2 \\ = 100 |\vec{b}|^2 |\vec{a}|^2 \sin^2 \theta(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 100 \times 1 \times 4 \times \frac{3}{4} = 300$$

12. 证明:  $\because \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0 \quad \therefore \vec{c} = -\vec{a} - \vec{b}$

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

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

$$\text{即 } \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

13. 证明:  $\because \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$

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

$$\because \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ 不共线} \quad \therefore \vec{b} = -\vec{a} + \lambda \vec{c} \quad \lambda \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{同理 } \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (-\vec{c}) \quad \because \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \text{ 不共线,}$$

$$\therefore \vec{b} = -\vec{c} + \lambda_2 \vec{a} \quad \lambda_2 \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1 \quad \text{即 } \vec{b} = -\vec{c} - \vec{a}$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$$

23. 解  $\vec{e}_6 = \frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{4+1+4} = 3 \quad \text{则 } \vec{e}_6 = (\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_6 = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{10}{3} = 6$$

26. 解:  $\vec{AB} = (3, 6, 3)$   $\vec{AC} = (1, 3, -2)$   $\vec{AD} = (2, 2, 2)$

$$V = \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}) \cdot \vec{AD}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} |-21, 9, 3) \cdot (2, 2, 2)| = 3$$

即四面体体积为 3

28. 解:  $\vec{AB} = (-1, -1, 6)$   $\vec{AC} = (-2, 0, 2)$   $\vec{AD} = (1, -1, 4)$

$$\text{令 } \vec{a} = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = (-2, -10, -2)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{AD} = -2 + 10 - 8 = 0$$

则  $\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}$  共面

即 A, B, C, D 在同一个平面上

31 设 P 点坐标  $(0, y, z)$

$$|PA|^2 = |PB|^2 \text{ 得 } 9 + (1-y)^2 + (2-z)^2 = 16 + (2+y)^2 + (2+z)^2$$

$$|PA|^2 = |PC|^2 \text{ 得 } 9 + (1-y)^2 + (2-z)^2 = (5-y)^2 + (1-z)^2$$

联立上式解得:  $y = 1$   $z = -2$

即 P 点坐标为  $(0, 1, -2)$

第二周作业 周四 3月12日.

习题 8.2

5. 解: 设所求平面方程为  $a(x-3)+b(y+1)+c(z-1)=0$

则所求平面法向量为  $\vec{n}_0 = (a, b, c)$

由题  $\vec{n}_1 = (2, 0, -1)$   $\vec{n}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{n}_0 \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0 \\ \vec{n}_0 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } a=1 \quad \text{则 } b=0 \quad c=2$$

得平面方程为  $(x-3)+2(z-1)=0$

$$\text{即 } x+2z-5=0$$

9(2) 解: 不妨令  $\pi_1$  平面为  $2x-y+2z+9=0$   $P_1$  点  $(0, 9, 0) \in \pi_1$

令  $\pi_2$  平面为  $4x-2y+4z-21=0$   $P_2$  点  $(3, \frac{3}{2}, 3) \in \pi_2$

$\pi_1, \pi_2$  公共的法向量  $\vec{n}_0 = (2, -1, 2)$

$$\vec{P_1P_2} = (3, -\frac{15}{2}, 3)$$

$$d = \frac{|\vec{P_1P_2} \cdot \vec{n}_0|}{|\vec{n}_0|} = \frac{|6 + \frac{15}{2} + 6|}{\sqrt{4+1+4}} = \frac{13}{2} \quad \text{即两平面的距离为 } \frac{13}{2}$$

12. 解: 设  $P$  为平分线上一点,  $P(x, y, z)$

$P$  到两平面距离相等得

$$\frac{|2x-y+z-7|}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{|x+y+2z-11|}{\sqrt{6}}$$

得  $x-2y-z+4=0$  或  $x+z-6=0$

14(4) 解. 设所求平面方程为  $\frac{x}{\alpha} + \frac{y}{\beta} + \frac{z}{1} = 1$

其法向量  $\vec{n}_0 = (\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}, 1)$  令  $\vec{n}_1 = (0, 0, 1)$

由题意  $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\vec{n}_0 \cdot \vec{n}_1}{|\vec{n}_0| |\vec{n}_1|}$

即  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{\alpha^2}+\frac{1}{\beta^2}}}$  得  $\beta = \frac{3\sqrt{26}}{26}$  或  $\beta = -\frac{3\sqrt{26}}{26}$

即所求平面方程为  $x + \sqrt{26}y + 3z - 3 = 0$

或  $x - \sqrt{26}y + 3z - 3 = 0$

15(3) 解.  $\because$  所求直线与  $z$  轴垂直且相交, 且过  $(2, -3, 4)$

则所求直线过  $(0, 0, 4)$  方向向量  $\vec{v} = (2, -3, 0)$

$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{v} \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{r}_0 = (0, 0, 4) \quad \vec{v} = (2, -3, 0)$

$\vec{r} = (0, 0, 4) + t(2, -3, 0) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$

20 (2). 解: 令  $l_1: \begin{cases} 4x+y-3z+24=0 \\ z-5=0 \end{cases}$   $l_2: \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ x+2=0 \end{cases}$

$P_1(-2, -1, 5) \in l_1$   $P_2(-2, -1, 0) \in l_2$

设  $l_1$  的方向向量为  $\vec{v}_1$   $l_2$  的方向向量为  $\vec{v}_2$

$$\vec{v}_1 = (4, 1, -3) \times (0, 0, 1) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} = (1, -4, 0)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (1, 1, 0) \times (1, 0, 0) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} - \vec{k} = (0, 0, -1)$$

$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = (1, -4, 0) \cdot (0, 0, -1) = 0$  则  $\vec{v}_1 \perp \vec{v}_2$  即  $l_1 \perp l_2$

$l_1: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 + t_1 \vec{v}_1 = (-2 + t_1, -1 - 4t_1, 5) \quad t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$l_2: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 + t_2 \vec{v}_2 = (-2, -1, -t_2) \quad t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

则当  $t_1=0$   $t_2=-5$  时  $l_1 \cap l_2 = (-2, -1, 5)$

综上所述两直线垂直相交, 交点为  $(-2, -1, 5)$

$$23.(2) \quad \text{令 } L_1 \begin{cases} x+y-z-1=0 \\ 2x+y-z-2=0 \end{cases} \quad L_2 \begin{cases} x+2y-z-2=0 \\ x+2y+2z+4=0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_1(1, 1, 1) \in L_1 \quad P_2(0, 0, -2) \in L_2$$

设  $L_1$  方向向量为  $\vec{v}_1$   $L_2$  方向向量为  $\vec{v}_2$

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, -1) \times (2, 1, -1) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k} = (0, -1, -1)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (1, 2, -1) \times (1, 2, 2) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} = (6, -3, 0)$$

显然不存在  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  使得  $\vec{v}_1 = \lambda \vec{v}_2$ , 则  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  异面, 即  $L_1$  与  $L_2$  异面

$$\text{令 } \vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3\vec{i} - 6\vec{j} + 6\vec{k} = (-3, -6, 6)$$

$$\vec{P_1P_2} = (-1, -1, -3) \quad d = \frac{|\vec{P_1P_2} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{|3+6-18|}{\sqrt{9+36+36}} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$$

综上所述  $L_1, L_2$  为异面直线, 两直线距离为 1.

26. 解.  $l: \begin{cases} 5x - 11z + 7 = 0 \\ 5y + 7z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$  过  $P_1(-8, 5, -3)$  设方向向量为  $\vec{v}$

$$\vec{v} = (5, 0, -11) \times (0, 5, 7) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 5 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 55\vec{i} - 35\vec{j} + 25\vec{k} = (55, -35, 25)$$

设平面  $\pi_1: a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1 = 0$   $\pi_2: a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 = 0$

$$P_2(4, -3, 1) \in \pi_1 \quad \vec{n}_1 = (a_1, b_1, c_1) \quad \vec{n}_2 = (a_2, b_2, c_2)$$

$$\because l \subset \pi_1 \quad \text{则} \quad \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad P_1(-8, 5, -3) \in \pi_1$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a_1 - 3b_1 + c_1 + d_1 = 0 \\ -8a_1 + 5b_1 - 3c_1 + d_1 = 0 \\ 55a_1 - 35b_1 + 25c_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{令 } a_1 = 1 \text{ 可得 } b_1 = \frac{4}{3} \quad c_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad d_1 = \frac{1}{3} \\ &\text{则 } \pi_1: 3x + 4y - z + 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because \pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \quad \therefore \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \quad \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad P_1 \in \pi_2$$

$$\begin{cases} -8a_2 + 5b_2 - 3c_2 + d_2 = 0 \\ 55a_2 - 35b_2 + 25c_2 = 0 \\ 3a_2 + 4b_2 - c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{令 } a_2 = 1 \text{ 得 } b_2 = -2 \quad c_2 = -5 \quad d_2 = 3 \\ &\text{则 } \pi_2: x - 2y - 5z + 3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$



30. 解.  $l: \begin{cases} x+y-z-1=0 \\ x-y+z+1=0 \end{cases}$  过  $P_1(0,1,0)$  设方向向量为  $\vec{v}_1$

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, -1) \times (1, -1, 1) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k} = (0, -2, -2)$$

平面  $\pi_0: x+y+z=0$  法向量  $\vec{n}_0 = (1, 1, 1)$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{n}_0 \cdot \vec{v}_1}{|\vec{n}_0| |\vec{v}_1|} = \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad |\sin\theta| = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

设所求直线方向向量  $\vec{v}_2 = (a, b, c)$

$$\vec{n}_0 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = a+b+c=0 \quad ① \quad |\sin\theta| = \frac{|\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1|}{|\vec{v}_2| |\vec{v}_1|} \quad ②$$

联立①、②令  $a=1$  得  $b=-\frac{1}{2}$   $c=-\frac{1}{2}$  即  $\vec{v}_2 = (1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

$$l \cap \pi_0 = P_2(0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \quad \vec{r}_2 = (0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

则所求直线  $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 + t\vec{v}_2$  其中  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{即 } \vec{r} = (0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) + t(1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

31 解. 设所求平面为  $\pi_1: ax+by+cz+d=0$  法向量  $\vec{n}_1=(a,b,c)$

$$\pi_0: 5x-y+3z-2=0 \quad \vec{n}_0=(5,-1,3)$$

$P_1(1,3,0)$   $P_2(0,-2,0)$   $P_1, P_2$  为  $\pi_0$  与平面  $Oxy$  交线上的两点

由题意  $P_1, P_2$  在  $\pi_1$  内

$$\pi_1 \perp \pi_0. \quad \text{则 } \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_0 = 5a - b + 3c = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 5a - b + 3c = 0 \\ a + 3b + d = 0 \\ -2b + d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } a=1 \quad \text{得 } b = -\frac{1}{5} \quad c = -\frac{2b}{15} \quad d = -\frac{2}{5}$$

则所求平面为  $15x - 3y - 26z - 6 = 0$