#### 第8章 a:向量的基本概念

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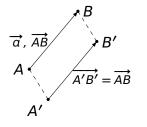


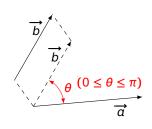
#### 提要

- 向量的基本概念
  - 向量的线性运算
  - 向量的长度
  - 向量间的夹角
  - 向量的投影
- 向量的坐标表示、计算
  - 计算向量的线性运算、长度、夹角、投影
- 向量的数量积
- 向量的向量积



- 具有长度(大小)及方向的物理量: 如力、速度等等
- 能够转化成什么数学量,从而进行运算推演?





- 向量的定义:"箭头"。向量的表示: $\overrightarrow{AB}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{a}$
- 注 向量与位置无关:通过平移能够重合的"箭头",视为同一向量。
- 零向量:  $\overrightarrow{0}$  。 单位向量  $\overrightarrow{a}$  :  $|\overrightarrow{a}| = 1$  。
- 向量的夹角  $\theta$ :  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \iff \overrightarrow{a} \perp \overrightarrow{b}$   $\theta = 0 \iff \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$  同向  $\theta = \pi \iff \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$  反向  $\theta = \pi \iff \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$  反向

# 向量的线性运算:加法、数乘

加法: 
$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a}$$

数乘: 
$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a} \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{R})$$

λ a 的方向:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \ge 0, \quad \lambda \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a} \\ \lambda < 0, \quad \lambda \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b$$

• 
$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a}$$
 的长度:  $|\lambda \overrightarrow{a}| = |\lambda| \cdot |\overrightarrow{a}|$ 

运算律 设为 
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  为向量,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则

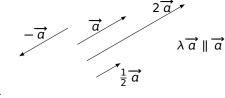
$$\bullet \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{a};$$

$$(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) + \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} + (\overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c});$$

• 
$$\lambda(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \lambda \overrightarrow{a} + \lambda \overrightarrow{b}$$
;

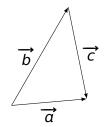
• 
$$\mu(\lambda \overrightarrow{a}) = (\mu \lambda) \overrightarrow{a}$$
;

• 
$$1 \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a}$$
;  $0 \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{0}$ .



例 如图,用另外两向量表示第三个向量:

• 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c}$$
  
•  $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{c}$   
•  $\overrightarrow{c} = -\overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{a}$ 



例 验证对任何三点  $\overrightarrow{A}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{B}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{C}$ , 总成立  $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}$ .  $\overrightarrow{BA} = -\overrightarrow{AB}$ 

$$\overrightarrow{AB}$$
  $\overrightarrow{BA}$   $\overrightarrow{BC}$ 

ΑĊ

例 如图, 设 C 是线段  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  的二等分点, 试 用  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  表示  $\overrightarrow{OC}$ 

$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
 $O$ 
 $\overrightarrow{b}$ 
 $B$ 

解

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

例 如图, 设 C, D 是线段  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  的三等分点, 试用  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  表示  $\overrightarrow{OC}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OD}$ 

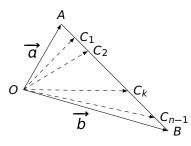
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
 $\overrightarrow{b}$ 
 $\overrightarrow{b}$ 

解

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{2}{3}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{b}$$

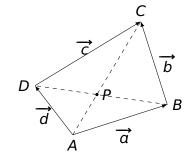
如图,设  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $C_{n-1}$  是线段  $\overline{AB}$  的 n 等分点,试用  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  表示其中任意 等分点  $C_k$ 



解

$$\overrightarrow{OC_k} = \frac{n-k}{n} \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{k}{n} \overrightarrow{b}$$

例 如图,设该四边形对角线互相平分,证明该四边形为平行四边形。



证明 往证:  $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{c}$ 。这是:

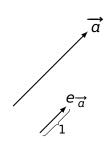
$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{AP} + \overrightarrow{PB} = \overrightarrow{PC} + \overrightarrow{DP} = \overrightarrow{c}$$
.

## 方向向量

性质 设  $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$ , 定义

$$e_{\overrightarrow{a}} := \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \overrightarrow{a}.$$

则  $e_{\overrightarrow{a}}$  是与  $\overrightarrow{a}$  同向的单位向量。



#### 证明

- 因为  $\frac{1}{|\vec{\alpha}|} > 0$ ,所以  $e_{\vec{\alpha}}$  与  $\vec{\alpha}$  同向。
- $|e_{\overrightarrow{a}}| = \left| \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \overrightarrow{a} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \right| \cdot |\overrightarrow{a}| = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \cdot |\overrightarrow{a}| = 1$ .

注  $e_{\overrightarrow{a}}$  也称为  $\overrightarrow{a}$  的单位化向量, 或方向向量。

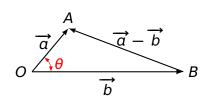


#### 平行向量

性质 设有两向量 
$$\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$$
 及  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,则 
$$\overrightarrow{a} \parallel \overrightarrow{b} \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \text{存在} \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \ \text{使得} \overrightarrow{b} = \lambda \overrightarrow{a}$$

#### 向量夹角

性质 设 
$$\theta$$
 是向量  $\overrightarrow{a}$  和  $\overrightarrow{b}$  夹角,则 
$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{a}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{b}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}|^2}{2|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}|}$$



证明 这是由三角形的余弦定理:

$$|BA|^2 = |OA|^2 + |OB|^2 - 2|OA| \cdot |OB| \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{b}|^2 - 2|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$$



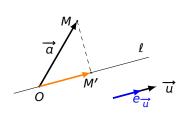
#### 向量的投影

如图,存在唯一的数 $\lambda$ ,使得:

$$\overrightarrow{OM'} = \lambda e_{\overrightarrow{u}}$$

该  $\lambda$  称为  $\overrightarrow{a}$  在  $\overrightarrow{u}$  方向上的投影, 记为:

$$\lambda = \operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{u}} \overrightarrow{a}$$



性质 设  $\theta$  为  $\overrightarrow{a}$  和  $\overrightarrow{u}$  的夹角. 则成立

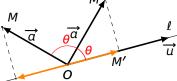
$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{u}}\overrightarrow{\alpha} = |\overrightarrow{\alpha}|\cos\theta, \qquad \overrightarrow{OM'} = \left(|\overrightarrow{\alpha}|\cos\theta\right)e_{\overrightarrow{u}}.$$

证明 只需证  $\overrightarrow{OM'}$  和  $(|\overrightarrow{a}|\cos\theta)e_{\overrightarrow{u}}$ 方向相同,长度也相同。分情况:

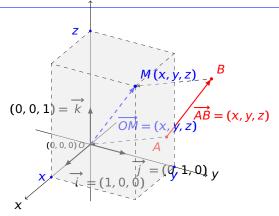
• 
$$\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

• 
$$\theta \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$$





#### 点、向量的坐标表示



- 点 M ←→ 三元数组 (x, y, z): 以 (x, y, z) 作为点 M 的坐标
- $\overrightarrow{AB} \overset{\mathbb{P}^{8}}{\longleftrightarrow} \overrightarrow{OM}$ : 以 (x, y, z) 作为向量  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  的坐标

注 三元数组 (x, y, z) 同时作为点 M 和向量  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  的坐标



性质 向量  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  的坐标为 (x, y, z) 当且仅当  $\overrightarrow{AB} = x\overrightarrow{i} + y\overrightarrow{j} + z\overrightarrow{k}$ 。即

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z) \iff \overrightarrow{AB} = x\overrightarrow{i} + y\overrightarrow{j} + z\overrightarrow{k}$$

注 以后直接写: 
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z) = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$$

#### 证明

• 必要性

必要性
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad AB = (x, y, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$$

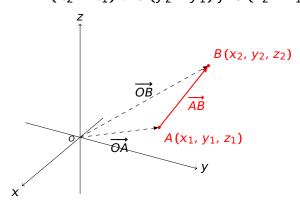
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$

• 充分性: 略



例 设有两点  $A = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $B = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ ,则  $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \left(x_2 \overrightarrow{i} + y_2 \overrightarrow{j} + z_2 \overrightarrow{k}\right) - \left(x_1 \overrightarrow{i} + y_1 \overrightarrow{j} + z_1 \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$
$$= \left(x_2 - x_1\right) \overrightarrow{i} + \left(y_2 - y_1\right) \overrightarrow{j} + \left(z_2 - z_1\right) \overrightarrow{k}$$



#### 利用坐标值,可以方便地计算:

- 向量的线性运算
- 向量的长度
- 向量间的夹角
- 向量的投影

# 利用坐标值计算向量的线性运算

性质 设向量 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
 和  $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$ ,设  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ,则 
$$\overrightarrow{a} \pm \overrightarrow{b} = (a_x \pm b_x, a_y \pm b_y, a_z \pm b_z)$$

 $\lambda \overrightarrow{a} = (\lambda a_x, \lambda a_y, \lambda a_z)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = (a_x, a_y, a_z) + (b_x, b_y, b_z)$$

$$= (a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}) + (b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k})$$

$$= (a_x + b_x) \overrightarrow{i} + (a_y + b_y) \overrightarrow{j} + (a_z + b_z) \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$= (a_x + b_x, a_y + b_y, a_z + b_z)$$

 $\lambda \overrightarrow{a} = \lambda(a_x, a_y, a_z) = \lambda(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k})$ 

例 设向量 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (7, -1, 10), \overrightarrow{b} = (2, 1, 2), \$$
向量  $\overrightarrow{x}$  满足  $\overrightarrow{a} = 2\overrightarrow{b} - 3\overrightarrow{x}$ 。求  $\overrightarrow{x}$ 

解

$$\overrightarrow{x} = \frac{1}{3} (2\overrightarrow{b} - \overrightarrow{a}) = \frac{1}{3} [(4, 2, 4) - (7, -1, 10)]$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} (-3, 3, -6) = (-1, 1, -2)$$



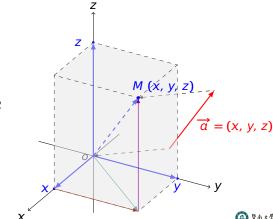
## 利用坐标值计算向量的长度

性质 向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (x, y, z)$  的长度是

$$|\overrightarrow{a}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

证明 如图, 平移  $\overrightarrow{a}$  得  $\overrightarrow{OM}$ , 则

$$|\overrightarrow{a}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{OM}|^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$



性质 设点  $A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ ,则  $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$ 

证明 这是

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

例 设点 
$$A(4,0,5)$$
 和  $B(7,1,3)$ ,求  $|\overrightarrow{AB}|$  及  $e_{\overrightarrow{AB}}$ 。

解

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (7 - 4, 1 - 0, 3 - 5) = (3, 1, -2)$$
$$|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{14}$$

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#### 利用坐标值计算向量的夹角

性质 设  $\theta$  为向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$  和  $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$  的夹角,则

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}|}.$$

<mark>证明</mark> 由三角形余弦定理,成立

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{a}|^{2} + |\vec{b}|^{2} - |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^{2}}{2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

$$= \frac{(a_{x}^{2} + a_{y}^{2} + a_{z}^{2}) + (b_{x}^{2} + b_{y}^{2} + b_{z}^{2}) - \left[ (a_{x} - b_{x})^{2} + (a_{y} - b_{y})^{2} + (a_{z} - b_{z})^{2} \right]}{2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

$$= \frac{a_{x}b_{x} + a_{y}b_{y} + a_{z}b_{z}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

例 设有三点 M(1, 1, 1), A(2, 2, 1), B(2, 1, 2), 计算角  $\theta = \angle AMB$ 。

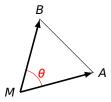


#### 利用坐标值计算向量的夹角

性质 设  $\theta$  为向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$  和  $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$  的夹角,则

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a_X b_X + a_Y b_Y + a_Z b_Z}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}|}.$$

例 设有三点 M(1, 1, 1), A(2, 2, 1), B(2, 1, 2), 计算角  $\theta = \angle AMB$ 。



解

$$\overrightarrow{MA} = (1, 1, 0), \qquad \overrightarrow{MB} = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}}$$

# 利用坐标值计算向量的投影

性质 设向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$  和  $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$ , 则  $\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}}\overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_{x}b_{x} + a_{y}b_{y} + a_{z}b_{z}}{\overrightarrow{b}_{1}}.$ 

证明 这是

$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot \cos \theta = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot \frac{a_{x}b_{x} + a_{y}b_{y} + a_{z}b_{z}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{a_{x}b_{x} + a_{y}b_{y} + a_{z}b_{z}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|}$$

例 设 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (1, -3, 2), \overrightarrow{b} = (-2, 0, 3),$$
 计算投影  $\Pr_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$  。

解

$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{1 \cdot (-2) + (-3) \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 0^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}}.$$



#### 向量的数量积

定义 设向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$  和  $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$ , 定义  $\overrightarrow{a}$  和  $\overrightarrow{b}$  数量积为:

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

注 求夹角、投影的公式可以改写为

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}|}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z \qquad \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} \qquad \Rightarrow a_z b_z \qquad \Rightarrow a_z$$

$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}}\overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_{x}b_{x} + a_{y}b_{y} + a_{z}b_{z}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot e_{\overrightarrow{b}}$$

性质  $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$  , 特别地  $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2, \qquad \overrightarrow{a} \perp \overrightarrow{b} \iff \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 0$ 



例 设空间中三个点 
$$C(1, -1, 2)$$
,  $A(3, 3, 1)$ ,  $B(3, 1, 3)$ 。令  $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB}$ ,  $\theta = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b})$ 。求  $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\Pr_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$ 。

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1), \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (2, 2, 1)$$

2. 
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 1 = 11$$

3. 
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{11}{3\sqrt{21}}, \text{ fix } \theta = \arccos \frac{11}{3\sqrt{21}} \approx 36.9^{\circ}$$

4. 
$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{11}{3}$$



# 数量积的运算律

交換律 
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$
  
分配律  $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$   
结合律  $(\lambda \overrightarrow{a}) \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot (\lambda \overrightarrow{b}) = \lambda (\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b})$   
证明 设  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_x, c_y, c_z),$ 则

证明 设 
$$\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \ b = (b_x, b_y, b_z), \ c = (c_x, c_y, c_z),$$
则
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = b_x a_x + b_y a_y + b_z a_z = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = (a_x + b_x, a_y + b_y, a_z + b_z) \cdot (c_x, c_y, c_z)$$

$$= (a_x + b_x)c_x + (a_y + b_y)c_y + (a_z + b_z)c_z$$

 $= a_x c_x + a_y c_y + a_z c_z + b_x c_x + b_y c_y + b_z c_z$ 

$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$$



例 已知  $|\overrightarrow{a}| = 2$ ,  $|\overrightarrow{b}| = 4$ , 若  $\overrightarrow{a} + \lambda \overrightarrow{b}$  与  $\overrightarrow{a} - \lambda \overrightarrow{b}$  互相垂直,则

$$\lambda =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_ $\circ$ 

解

$$0 = (\overrightarrow{a} + \lambda \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{a} - \lambda \overrightarrow{b})$$

$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{a} \cdot (-\lambda \overrightarrow{b}) + (\lambda \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{a} + (\lambda \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot (-\lambda \overrightarrow{b})$$

$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} - \lambda \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} + \lambda \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} - \lambda^{2} \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$$

$$= |\overrightarrow{a}|^{2} - \lambda^{2} |\overrightarrow{b}|^{2}$$

所以

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{|\overrightarrow{a}|^2}{|\overrightarrow{b}|^2} = \frac{2^2}{4^2} = \frac{1}{4} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}.$$



#### 方向角

定义 向量 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
 的三个方向角:

$$\alpha$$
:  $\overrightarrow{a}$  与  $x$  轴正向的夹角,即  $\alpha = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{i})$ 

$$\beta$$
:  $\overrightarrow{a}$  与  $y$  轴正向的夹角,即  $\beta = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{j})$   $\gamma$ :  $\overrightarrow{a}$  与  $z$  轴正向的夹角,即  $\gamma = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{k})$ 

# 方向角的计算 $\cos \alpha = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{i}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{i}|} = \frac{a_x}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}, \qquad \cos \beta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{j}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{j}|} = \frac{a_y}{|\overrightarrow{a}|},$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{k}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{k}|} = \frac{a_z}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}.$$

可见

 $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{\alpha}|} (a_x, a_y, a_z) = e_{\overrightarrow{\alpha}}$ 



#### 二阶行列式

• 定义 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$
,称为 二阶行列式

• 
$$| 9 | \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 = -7, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

• 反称性

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

• 几何意义 平面向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y)$  所张成平行四边  $|a_x, a_y|$ 

形面积为的 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix}$$
 绝对值。  $\overrightarrow{a} = (-1, 2)$   $\overrightarrow{b} = (3, 1)^{\times}$ 

#### 三阶行列式

三阶行列式 定义为

画所行列式 定义为 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$
例 计算 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \cdot (-5) - 3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 5 = -25$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 16 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -9 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 1 \cdot (-12) + 1 \cdot 16 + 1 \cdot (-6) = -2$$

 $34/45 \triangleleft \triangleright \triangle \nabla$ 

# 三阶行列式的几何意义

$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积
$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \\ b_{x} & b_{y} & b_{z} \\ c_{x} & c_{y} & c_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$
 的绝对值
$$x \qquad \overrightarrow{a} = (a_{x}, a_{y}, a_{z})$$

性质 向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_x, c_y, c_z)$  不 共面的充分必要条件是:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$



#### 右手规则

定义 假设 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_x, c_y, c_z)$$
 不共面,若

• 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \\ b_{x} & b_{y} & b_{z} \\ c_{x} & c_{y} & c_{z} \end{vmatrix} > 0$$
,则称有序向量组  $\overrightarrow{a}$ , $\overrightarrow{b}$ , $\overrightarrow{c}$  符合右手规则;
•  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \\ b_{x} & b_{y} & b_{z} \\ c_{x} & c_{y} & c_{z} \end{vmatrix} < 0$ ,则称有序向量组  $\overrightarrow{a}$ , $\overrightarrow{b}$ , $\overrightarrow{c}$  符合左手规则;

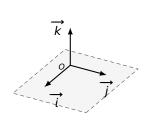


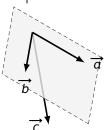
#### 例

1. 
$$\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0), \overrightarrow{j} = (0, 1, 0), \overrightarrow{k} = (0, 0, 1)$$
符合右手规则;

2. 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (1, 1, 1), \overrightarrow{b} = (2, 3, 4), \overrightarrow{c} = (4, 9, 16)$$
符合右手规则;

解 这是因为
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $= 1 > 0$ , $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$  $= 2 > 0$ 





注 若  $\overrightarrow{a}$  ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  符合右手规则,则张开的右手手指可做如下指向:

食指  $\rightarrow \overrightarrow{a}$ ; 中指  $\rightarrow \overrightarrow{b}$ ; 拇指  $\rightarrow \overrightarrow{c}$ 

性质 假设  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  符合右手规则,则有序向量组  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  及  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $-\overrightarrow{c}$  符合左手规则

证明 
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  符合右手规则  $\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} > 0$ , 所以

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$
 < 0  $\Rightarrow$   $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  符合左手规则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ -c_x & -c_y & -c_z \end{vmatrix} < 0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}, -\overrightarrow{c} \quad \text{符合左手规则}$$

注 假设  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  不共面,则任意交换两个向量的次序,或者对任一个向量添加负号,新的有序向量组"手性"相反。

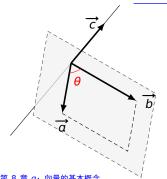


#### 向量积

定义 设有向量  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ , 现按如下方式定义第三个向量  $\overrightarrow{c}$ :

方向  $\overrightarrow{c}$  与  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  均垂直, 且  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  满足右手规则 长度  $|\overrightarrow{c}| = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \sin \theta$ , 其中  $\theta = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b})$ 

称  $\overrightarrow{c}$  为  $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$  的向量积, 记作  $\overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$ .



注 1

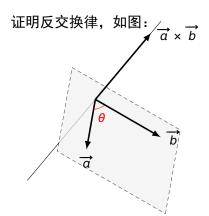
$$|\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| = \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$$
 张成平行四边形面积

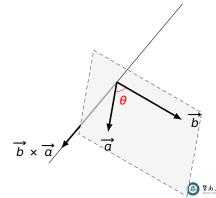
注 2

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{0} \iff \overrightarrow{a} \parallel \overrightarrow{b}$$
  
特别地, $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{0}$ 

## 向量积的运算律

反交换  $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a}$ 分配律  $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \times \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c}$ 结合律  $(\lambda \overrightarrow{a}) \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{a} \times (\lambda \overrightarrow{b}) = \lambda (\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b})$ 





性质 对于 
$$\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
,  $\overrightarrow{j} = (0, 1, 0)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{k} = (0, 0, 1)$ , 成立 
$$(\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k}, \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k} = \overrightarrow{i}, \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j},$$

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k} = \overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i} = -\overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j} = -\overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

证明 以为  $\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k}$  例证明:

$$|\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}| = |\overrightarrow{i}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{j}| \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 = |\overrightarrow{k}|$$

$$|\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}, \overrightarrow{k}| \text{ beaf} \overrightarrow{i} \text{ an } \overrightarrow{j} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} \parallel \overrightarrow{k}$$
  $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \pm \overrightarrow{k}$ 



性质 设  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$ 则  $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$ 

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_{x} \overrightarrow{i} + a_{y} \overrightarrow{j} + a_{z} \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_{x} \overrightarrow{i} + b_{y} \overrightarrow{j} + b_{z} \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

$$= a_{x} b_{x} (\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{i}) + a_{x} b_{y} (\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_{x} b_{z} (\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i}) + a_{y} b_{y} (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_{y} b_{z} (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_{y} b_{z} (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_{y} b_{z} (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j})$$

$$a_{z}b_{x}(\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i}) + a_{z}b_{y}(\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j} \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_{z}b_{z}(\overrightarrow{k})$$

$$= (a_{y}b_{z} - a_{z}b_{y})\overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{i} + (a_{z}b_{x} - a_{x}b_{z})\overrightarrow{j} \overrightarrow{j} + (a_{x}b_{y} - a_{y}b_{x})$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{i}}{\vec{a}} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

例 (1) 设  $\overrightarrow{a} = (2, 1, -1), \overrightarrow{b} = (1, -1, 2),$  计算  $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$ 

$$\mathbf{m} (1) \qquad \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(1) 
$$a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
  
=  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$ 

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & | & i & -1 & 1 & 2 & | & j & +1 & 1 & -1 \\ = \overrightarrow{i} - 5 \overrightarrow{j} - 3 \overrightarrow{k} = (1, -5, -3)$$

$$= \overrightarrow{i} - 5\overrightarrow{j} - 3\overrightarrow{k} = (1, -5, -3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{j} \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $= 3\vec{i} - 5\vec{i} + 7\vec{k} = (3, -5, 7)$ 

$$= (1-3)^{2} - 3k = (1, -3, -3)$$

$$(2) \quad \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2) \qquad \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & J & K \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(2) 
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & J & K \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 3 & -2 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | & 1 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | & 1 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | & 1 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | & 1 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | \rightarrow & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | & 1 & | &$$

 $= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$ 

例 设空间中三个点 C(1,-1,2), A(3,3,1), B(3,1,3)。令  $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA}$ .  $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB}$ .  $\overrightarrow{x} \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$  及三角形  $\triangle ABC$  面积.

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1),$$

$$\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (2, 2, 1).$$

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right| \overrightarrow{i} - \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right| \overrightarrow{j} + \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array} \right| \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$= 6\overrightarrow{i} - 4\overrightarrow{j} - 4\overrightarrow{k} = (6, -4, -4)$$

ΔΑΒC面积 = 
$$\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{6^2 + (-4)^2 + (-4)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{68} = \sqrt{17}$$

例 设  $\ell$  是过点 B(-1, 2, -1) 的直线,

且与  $\overrightarrow{u} = (1, 1, 1)$  平行。 求点 A(2,3,1) 到直线  $\ell$  的距离 d。

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = (3, 1, 2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{u} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= = \left( \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|, - \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|, \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| \right) = (-1, -1, 2)$$

$$d = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA}, \overrightarrow{u}$$
 张成平行四边形面积 
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{u}|}{|\overrightarrow{u}|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2}$$



