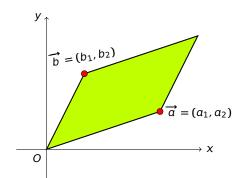
## §1.5 行列式的几何意义

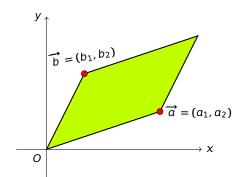
数学系 梁卓滨

2018 - 2019 学年上学期

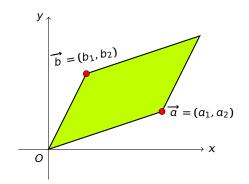




平行四边形的面积等于行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$  的绝对值



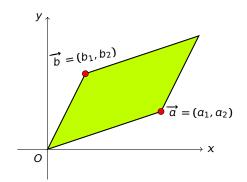
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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$$

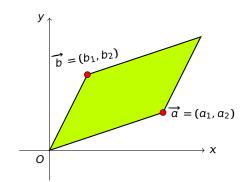


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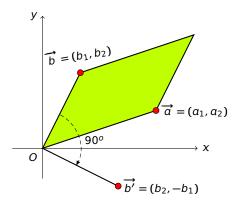
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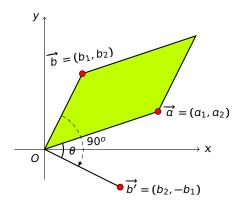


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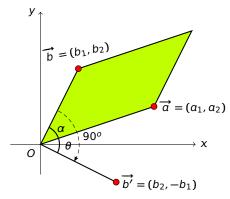
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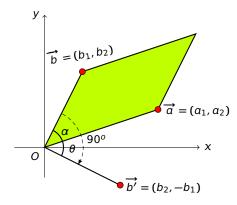
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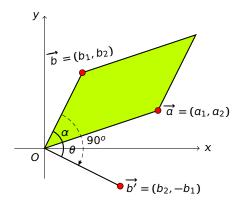


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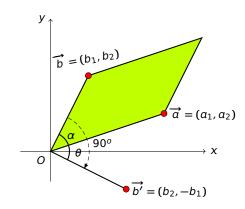
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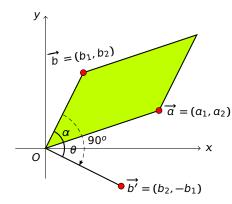
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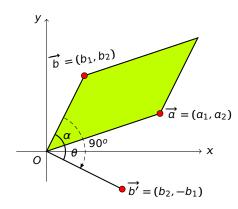
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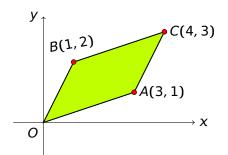


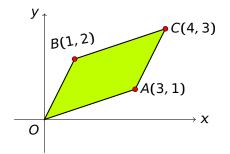
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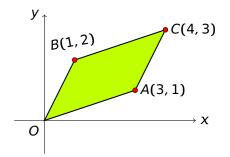


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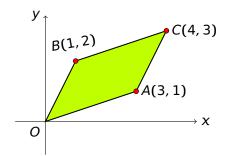








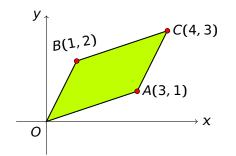
解 平行四边形面积为 2 阶行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$
 的绝对值,即面积为 5。



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性质 向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_1, a_2), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2)$  不平行的充分必要条件是:





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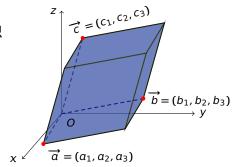
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$$\left|\begin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{array}\right| \neq 0$$



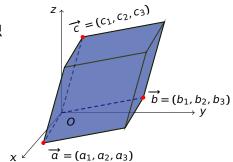
 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积

=



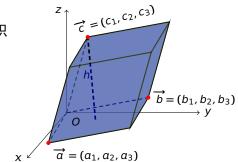
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$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
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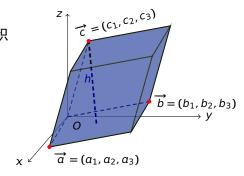


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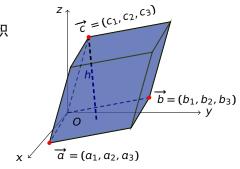
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六面体的体积 = 
$$S_{\square \overrightarrow{d} \overrightarrow{h}} \cdot h$$



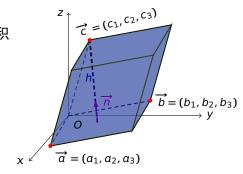
 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$  的绝对值



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$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$$



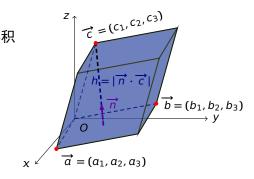
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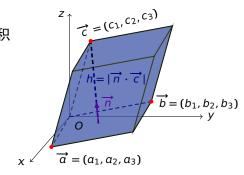
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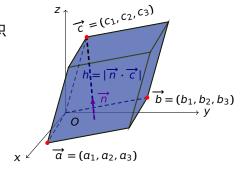
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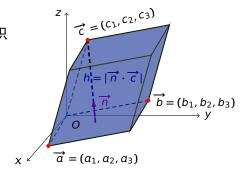
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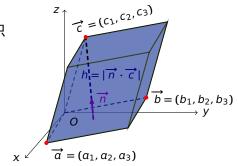
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 $+ \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$ 



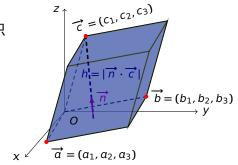
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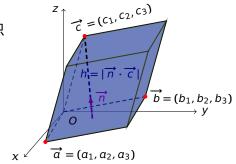
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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

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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

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \\ b_{x} & b_{y} & b_{z} \\ c_{x} & c_{y} & c_{z} \end{vmatrix} > 0,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \\ b_{x} & b_{y} & b_{z} \\ c_{x} & c_{y} & c_{z} \end{vmatrix} < 0,$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

定义 假设 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_x, c_y, c_z)$$
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• 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} > 0$$
,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;

### 符合右手规则的 3 个向量, 在空间中的大致位置关系:

