第8章α:向量的基本概念

数学系 梁卓滨

2018-2019 学年 II





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



We are here now...

♦ 向量的基本概念

♣ 向量的坐标表示

♥ 向量的数量积

♠ 向量的向量积

● 向量: "箭头", 具有长度(大小)及方向。

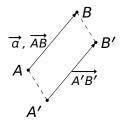


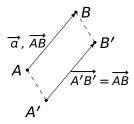


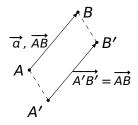




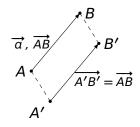




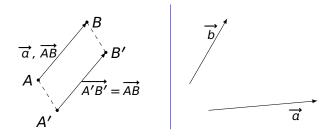




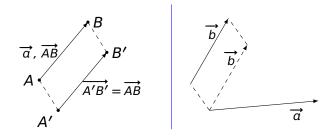
● 注 向量与位置无关:通过平移能够重合的"箭头",视为同一向量。



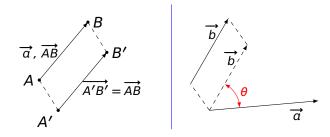
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- 零向量: $\overrightarrow{0}$ 。 单位向量 \overrightarrow{a} : $|\overrightarrow{a}| = 1$ 。



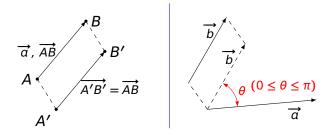
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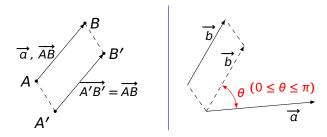
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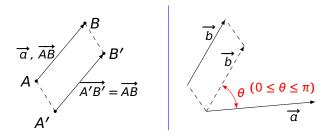
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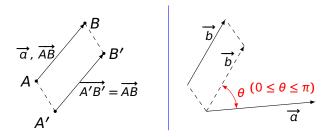
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- 向量的夹角 θ : $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\theta = 0$$

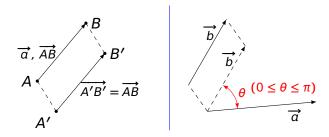
$$\theta = \pi$$



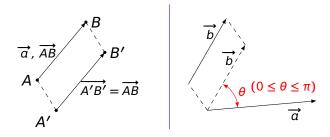
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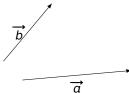
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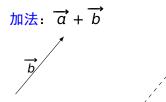


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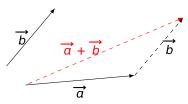
加法:
$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}$$

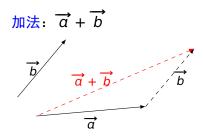
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加法:
$$\vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

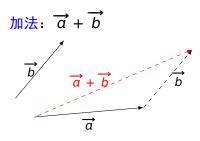




数乘: $\lambda \overrightarrow{a} \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{R})$

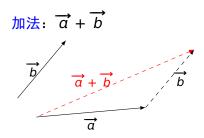
λ a 的方向:

λ a 的长度:



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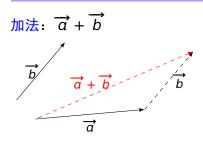
λ a 的方向:



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λ a 的方向:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \ge 0, \\ \lambda < 0, \end{cases}$$

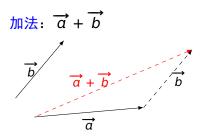


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λ a 的方向:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \ge 0, \quad \lambda \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a} & \overrightarrow{a} & \overrightarrow{a} \end{cases}$$

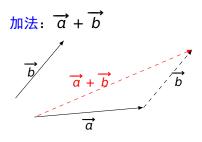
$$\lambda < 0,$$



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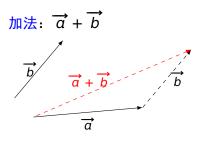


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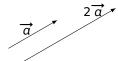




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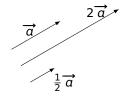
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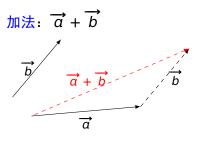
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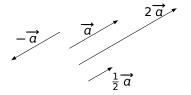


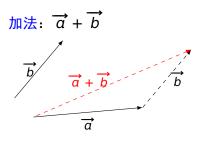


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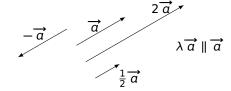


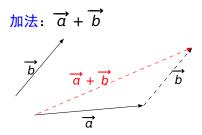


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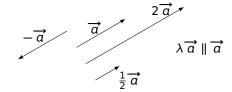


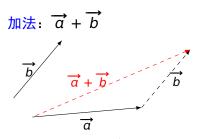
运算律 设为 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 为向量, λ , $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, 则

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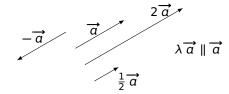
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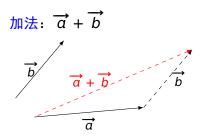
$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{a};$$

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

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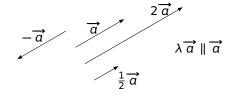
$$\bullet \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{a};$$

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

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

λ a 的方向:

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



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

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

$$\overrightarrow{a}$$

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

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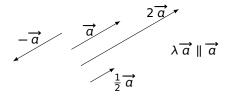
$$\bullet \ (\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) + \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} + (\overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c});$$

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

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

λ a 的方向:

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



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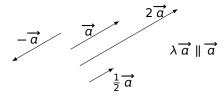
•
$$\lambda(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \lambda \overrightarrow{a} + \lambda \overrightarrow{b}$$
;

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

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

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

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

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$$\lambda(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \lambda \overrightarrow{a} + \lambda \overrightarrow{b}$$
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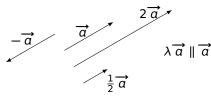
•
$$1 \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{a}$$
; $0 \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{0}$.

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

λ a 的方向:

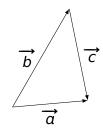
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•
$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a}$$
 的长度: $|\lambda \overrightarrow{a}| = |\lambda| \cdot |\overrightarrow{a}|$

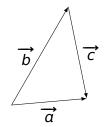




- $\overrightarrow{a} =$ $\overrightarrow{b} =$ $\overrightarrow{c} =$

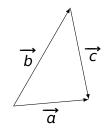


$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c}$$
 $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{c}$
 $\overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{c}$



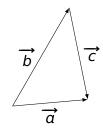
$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c}$$

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



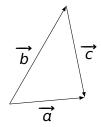
•
$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c}$$

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



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

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



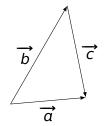
例 2 验证对任何三点 A, B, C, 总成立

$$\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}, \qquad \overrightarrow{BA} = -\overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = -\overrightarrow{AB}$$

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

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



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$$\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}, \qquad \overrightarrow{BA} = -\overrightarrow{AB}$$

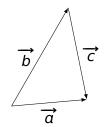
В

A •



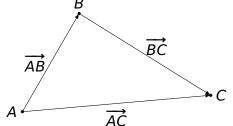
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$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c}$$

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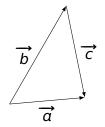
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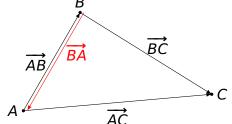
•
$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{c}$$

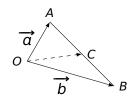
• $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{c}$
• $\overrightarrow{c} = -\overrightarrow{b} + \overrightarrow{a}$

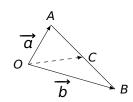


例 2 验证对任何三点 A, B, C, 总成立

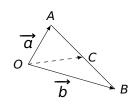
$$\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}, \qquad \overrightarrow{BA} = -\overrightarrow{AB}$$



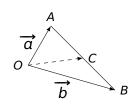




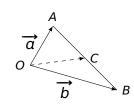
$$\overrightarrow{OC} =$$



$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC}$$

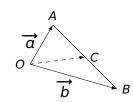


$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{AC}$$



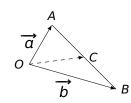
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$$



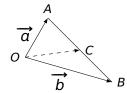


$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b})$$

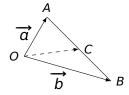
$$\frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a}+\overrightarrow{b})$$



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

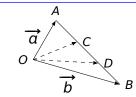


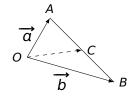
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$



解

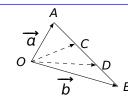
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$





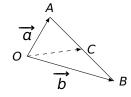
解

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



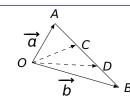
$$\overrightarrow{OC} =$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} =$$



解

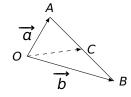
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$



$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} =$$

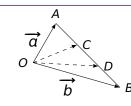




解

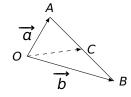
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

例 4 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}



$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{AC}$$

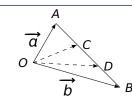
$$\overrightarrow{OD} =$$



解

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

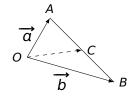
例 4 如图, 设 C, D 是线段 \overline{AB} 的三等分点, 试用 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 表示 \overrightarrow{OC} , \overrightarrow{OD}



解

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}$$

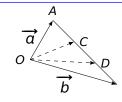
 $\overrightarrow{OD} =$



解

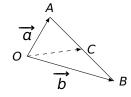
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

 $M \stackrel{\cdot}{A}$ 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}



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

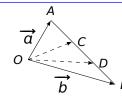
$$\overrightarrow{OD} =$$



解

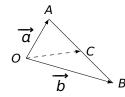
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$

 $M \stackrel{\cdot}{A}$ 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}



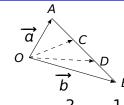
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b})$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} =$$



解

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

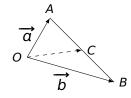


$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} =$$



 $M \stackrel{\circ}{ }$ 如图,设 $C \stackrel{\circ}{ }$ 是线段 \overline{AB} 的二等分点,试用 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 表示 \overrightarrow{OC}



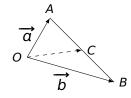
解

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD}$$



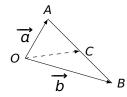
解

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{AD}$$



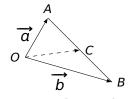
解

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}$$



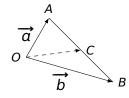
解

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

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

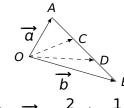
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{b}$$

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



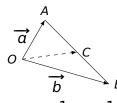
解

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



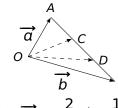
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{b}$$

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



解

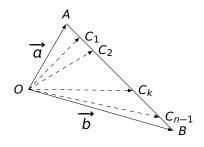
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$$



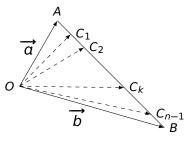
$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}(-\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{b}$$

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

 \overline{M} 5 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

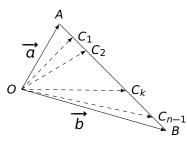


例 5 如图,设 C_1 , C_2 , \cdots , C_{n-1} 是线段 \overline{AB} 的 n 等分点,试用 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 表示其中任意等分点 C_k



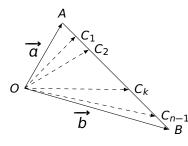
$$\overrightarrow{OC_k} =$$

 \overline{AB} 的 n 等分点,试用 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 表示其中任意等分点 C_k



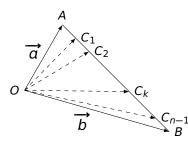
$$\overrightarrow{OC_k} = \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}$$

 \overline{AB} 的 n 等分点,试用 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 表示其中任意等分点 C_k



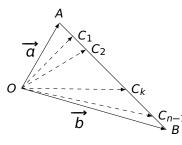
$$\overrightarrow{OC_k} = - \overrightarrow{n} \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{n} \overrightarrow{b}$$

例 5 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

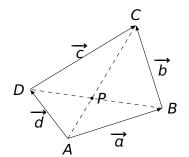


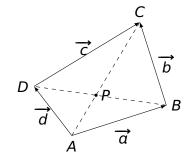
$$\overrightarrow{OC_k} = \frac{n-k}{n}\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{n}\overrightarrow{b}$$

例 5 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



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



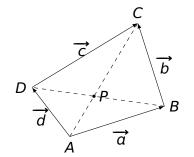


证明往证: $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{c}$.



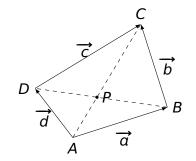
D \overrightarrow{d} \overrightarrow{a} B

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



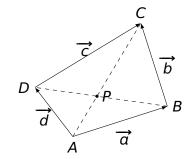
证明 往证:
$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{c}$$
。这是:

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{AP} + \overrightarrow{PB} = \overrightarrow{PC} + \overrightarrow{PC}$$



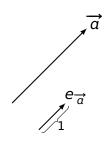
证明 往证: $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{c}$ 。这是:

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

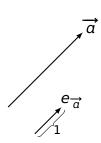


证明 往证: $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{c}$ 。这是:

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



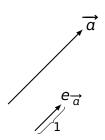
$$e_{\overrightarrow{a}}:=\frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}\overrightarrow{a}.$$



性质设 $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$,则

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

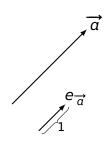
是与 \overrightarrow{a} 同向的单位向量。



性质设 $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$,则

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

是与 \overrightarrow{a} 同向的单位向量。



证明

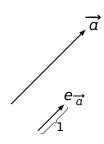
• 因为 $\frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} > 0$,所以 $e_{\vec{a}}$ 与 \vec{a} 同向。



性质设 $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$,则

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

是与 \overrightarrow{a} 同向的单位向量。



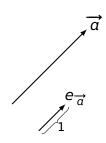
- 因为 $\frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} > 0$,所以 $e_{\vec{a}}$ 与 \vec{a} 同向。
- $|e_{\overrightarrow{a}}| =$



性质设 $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$,则

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

是与 \overrightarrow{a} 同向的单位向量。



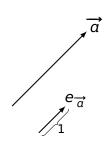
- 因为 $\frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} > 0$,所以 $e_{\vec{a}}$ 与 \vec{a} 同向。
- $|e_{\overrightarrow{a}}| = \left| \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \overrightarrow{a} \right| =$



性质设 $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$,则

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

是与 \overrightarrow{a} 同向的单位向量。



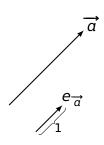
- 因为 $\frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} > 0$,所以 $e_{\vec{a}}$ 与 \vec{a} 同向。
- $|e_{\overrightarrow{a}}| = \left|\frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}\overrightarrow{a}\right| = \left|\frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}\right| \cdot |\overrightarrow{a}| =$



性质设 $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$,则

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

是与 \overrightarrow{a} 同向的单位向量。



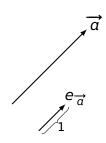
- 因为 $\frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} > 0$,所以 $e_{\vec{a}}$ 与 \vec{a} 同向。
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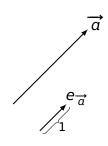
- 因为 $\frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} > 0$,所以 $e_{\vec{a}}$ 与 \vec{a} 同向。
- $|e_{\overrightarrow{a}}| = \left| \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \overrightarrow{a} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \right| \cdot |\overrightarrow{a}| = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|} \cdot |\overrightarrow{a}| = 1$.



性质设 $\overrightarrow{a} \neq 0$,则

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是与 \overrightarrow{a} 同向的单位向量。



证明

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

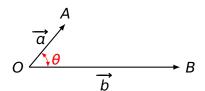
注 $e_{\overrightarrow{a}}$ 也称为 \overrightarrow{a} 的单位化向量, 或方向向量。



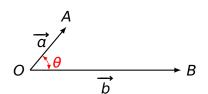
平行向量

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

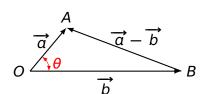
性质设 θ 是向量 \overrightarrow{a} 和 \overrightarrow{b} 夹角,则 $\cos \theta$



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

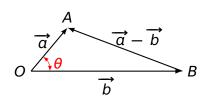


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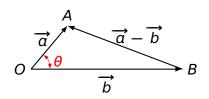


证明 这是由平面几何中三角形的余弦定理:

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



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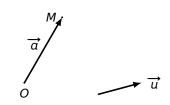


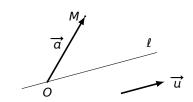
证明 这是由平面几何中三角形的余弦定理:

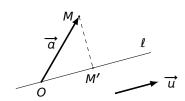
$$|BA|^2 = |OA|^2 + |OB|^2 - 2|OA| \cdot |OB| \cdot \cos \theta$$

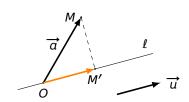
$$\Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{b}|^2 - 2|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$$

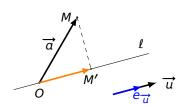






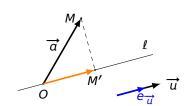






如图,存在唯一的数 λ ,使得:

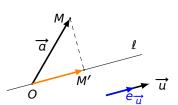
$$\overrightarrow{OM'} = \lambda e_{\overrightarrow{u}}$$



如图,存在唯一的数 λ ,使得:

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

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

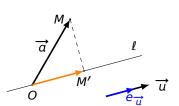


如图,存在唯一的数 λ ,使得:

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

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

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

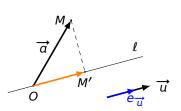


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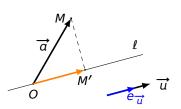
性质设
$$\theta$$
 为 \overrightarrow{a} 和 \overrightarrow{u} 的夹角,则成立
$$\Pr_{\overrightarrow{u}} \overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cos \theta,$$

如图,存在唯一的数 λ ,使得:

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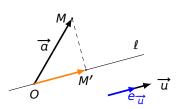
$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{u}}\overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}|\cos\theta, \qquad \overrightarrow{OM'} = (|\overrightarrow{a}|\cos\theta)e_{\overrightarrow{u}}.$$

如图,存在唯一的数 λ ,使得:

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

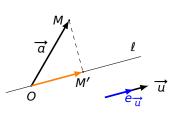
证明只需证 $\overrightarrow{OM'}$ 和 $(|\overrightarrow{a}|\cos\theta)e_{\overrightarrow{u}}$ 既同向,也同长度。

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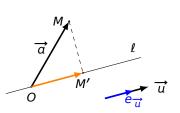
- $\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\theta \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$

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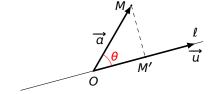
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$$Pri_{\overrightarrow{n}}\overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cos \theta,$$

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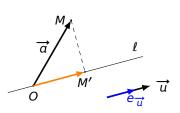


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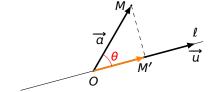
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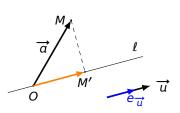


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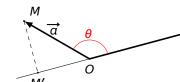


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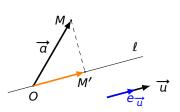


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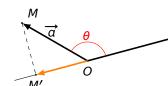


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We are here now...

◆ 向量的基本概念

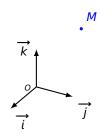
♣ 向量的坐标表示

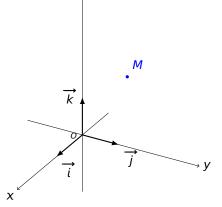
♥ 向量的数量积

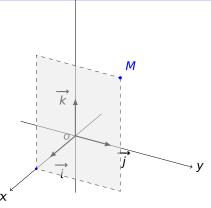
♠ 向量的向量积

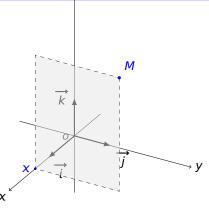
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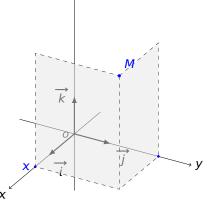


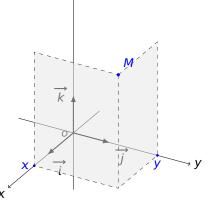


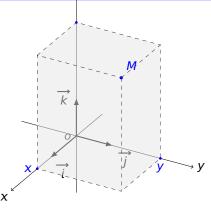


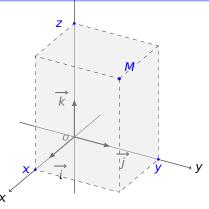


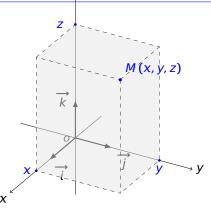


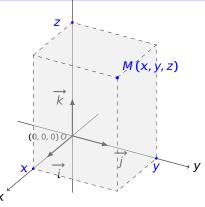






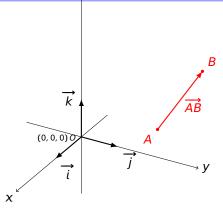




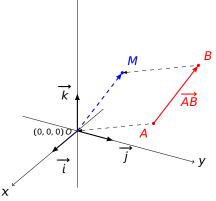


• 点 M ←→ 三元数组 (x, y, z): 以 (x, y, z) 作为点 M 的坐标

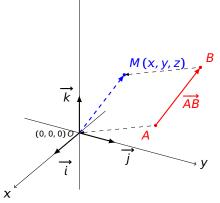
● 整局大學



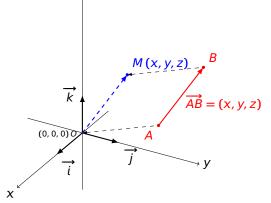
- 点 M ←→ 三元数组 (x, y, z): 以 (x, y, z) 作为点 M 的坐标
- \overrightarrow{AB}



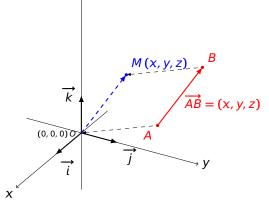
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- $\overrightarrow{AB} \overset{\text{平移}}{\longleftrightarrow} \overrightarrow{OM}$



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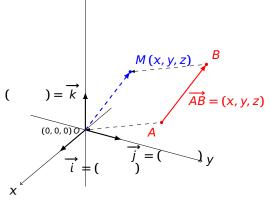


- 点 M ←→ 三元数组 (x, y, z): 以 (x, y, z) 作为点 M 的坐标
- $\overrightarrow{AB} \overset{\text{平8}}{\longleftrightarrow} \overrightarrow{OM}$: 以 (x, y, z) 作为向量 \overrightarrow{AB} 的坐标



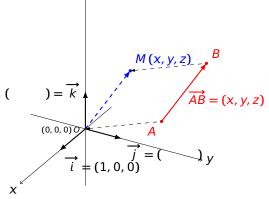
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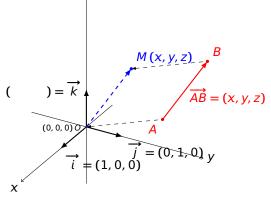
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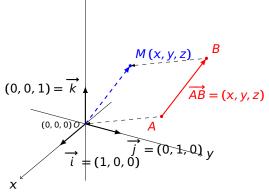
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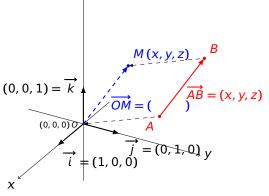
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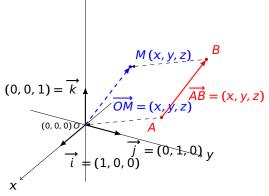
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- 点 M ←→ 三元数组 (x, y, z): 以 (x, y, z) 作为点 M 的坐标
- $\overrightarrow{AB} \overset{\mathbb{P}^{8}}{\longleftrightarrow} \overrightarrow{OM}$: 以 (x, y, z) 作为向量 \overrightarrow{AB} 的坐标



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

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

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

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

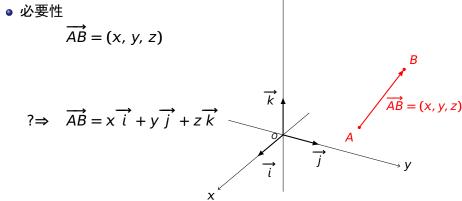
● 必要性

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

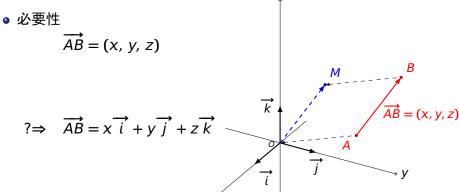
?\Rightarrow
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$$



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● 必要性
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$
⇒ 点M坐标为(x, y, z)
$$? \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{i}$$

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

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

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

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

证明

● 必要性 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$ ⇒ 点M坐标为(x, y, z) $\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$ $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$

X

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

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

证明

• 必要性

必要性

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

⇒ 点M坐标为(x, y, z)
?⇒ $\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$

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$$AD = (x, y, z) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad AD = x \ (+ y \) + z$$

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

 \Rightarrow 点 M 坐标为 (x, y, z)
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = x\overrightarrow{i} + y\overrightarrow{j} + z\overrightarrow{k}$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$

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

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

证明

● 必要性

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$
 $\Rightarrow \quad A\overrightarrow{B} = (x, y, z)$
 $\Rightarrow \quad A\overrightarrow{B} = (x, y, z)$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$

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

$$AB = (x, y, z) \iff AB = x (+ y) + z$$

・ 必要性
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$
⇒ 点M坐标为(x, y, z)
$$? \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$$

$$x \overrightarrow{i}$$

$$\overrightarrow{i}$$

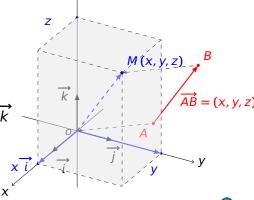
$$y$$

$$y$$

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

$$AD = (X, y, Z) \leftrightarrow AD = X \cup \{y\} \cup \{Z\}$$

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



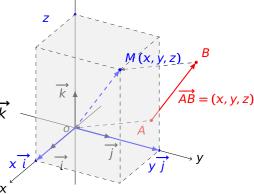
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$$AD = (x, y, z) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad AD = x \ (+ y \) + z$$

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

点M坐标为 (x, y, z)

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



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

$$AD = (x, y, z) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad AD = x \ (x, y, z)$$

证明

● 必要性

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

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● 必要性
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = ($$

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

点M坐标为 (x, y, z)



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

• 必要性

必要性
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$
⇒ 点M坐标为(x, y, z)
⇒ $\overrightarrow{OM} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$
?⇒ $\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$

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

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

● 必要性
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$
⇒ 点 M 坐标为 (x, y, z)
⇒ $\overrightarrow{OM} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$
?⇒ $\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$

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

$$AD = (\lambda, y, z) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad AD = \lambda \ (+ y) + z$$

证明

● 必要性

接性

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

⇒ 点M坐标为 (x, y, z)
⇒ $\overrightarrow{OM} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$
⇒ $\overrightarrow{AB} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$

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

● 必要性

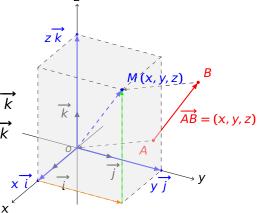
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x, y, z)$$

点M坐标为 (x, y, z)

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

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

• 充分性: 略



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

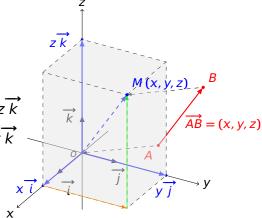
• 必要性

⇒ 点
$$M$$
坐标为 (x, y, z)
⇒ $\overrightarrow{OM} = x \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{j} + z \overrightarrow{k}$

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

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

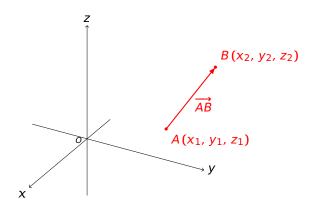
● 充分性: 略



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

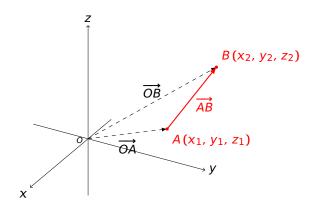
例设有两点 $A = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 和 $B = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,则 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$

证明 这是
$$\overrightarrow{AB} =$$



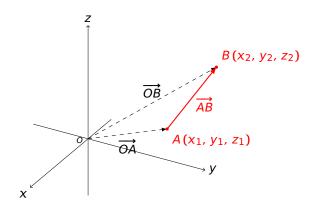
例设有两点 $A = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 和 $B = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,则 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1, z_2 - z_1)$

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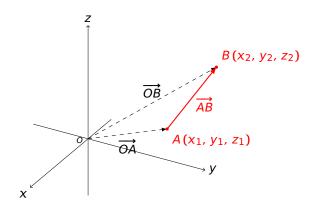
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证明 这是
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA}$$



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

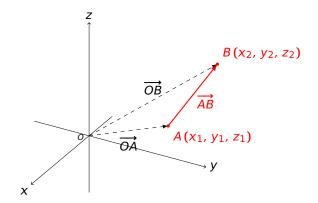
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = (x_2 \overrightarrow{i} + y_2 \overrightarrow{j} + z_2 \overrightarrow{k}) - ($$



例 设有两点 $A = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 和 $B = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$,则

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

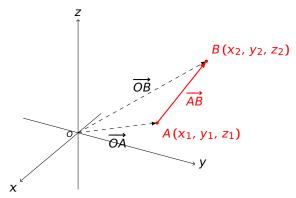
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \left(x_2 \overrightarrow{i} + y_2 \overrightarrow{j} + z_2 \overrightarrow{k}\right) - \left(x_1 \overrightarrow{i} + y_1 \overrightarrow{j} + z_1 \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$



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

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

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

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

证明 这是
$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} =$$

$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a} =$$

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

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

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

$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a} =$$

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

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

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

$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a} =$$



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

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

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

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

$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a} =$$



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

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

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

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

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

$$\lambda \overrightarrow{a} =$$



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

性质 设向量
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
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证明 这是
$$\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = (a_x, a_y, a_z) + (b_x, b_y, b_z)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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}

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解

$$\overrightarrow{x} = \frac{1}{3}(2\overrightarrow{b} - \overrightarrow{a})$$

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



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$$\overrightarrow{a} = (7, -1, 10), \overrightarrow{b} = (2, 1, 2), \$$
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$$\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)$$

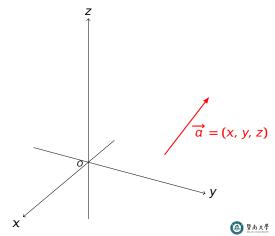
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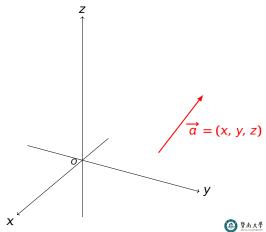
性质 向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (x, y, z)$ 的长度是

$$|\overrightarrow{a}| =$$



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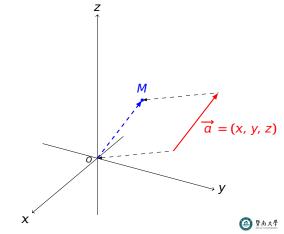
$$|\overrightarrow{a}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$



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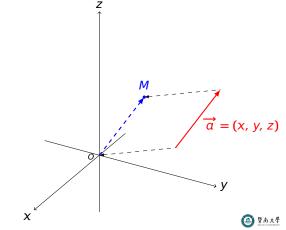
证明 如图, 平移 a 得 OM,



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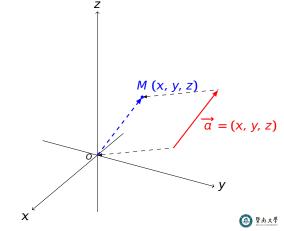
$$|\overrightarrow{a}|^2 = \left| \overrightarrow{OM} \right|^2$$



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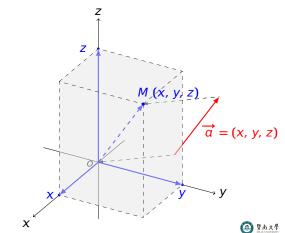
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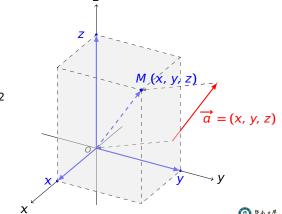
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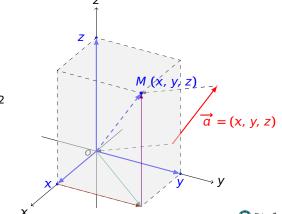
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例 设点 A(4,0,5) 和 B(7,1,3),求 $|\overrightarrow{AB}|$ 及 $e_{\overrightarrow{AB}}$ 。

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



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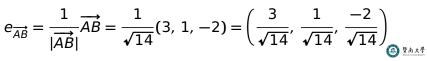
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性质设
$$\theta$$
 为向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$ 和 $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$ 的夹角,则

$$\cos \theta =$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{() + () - []}{2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

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$$= \frac{(a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2) + (\qquad) - [\qquad \qquad]}{2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$



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$$= \frac{(a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2) + (b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2) - \begin{bmatrix} \\ 2|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \end{bmatrix}}$$

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$$= \frac{(a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2) + (b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2) - \left[(a_x - b_x)^2 + (a_y - b_y)^2 + (a_z - b_z)^2 \right]}{2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$



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证明 由三角形余弦定理,成立

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

$$= \frac{(a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2) + (b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2) - \left[(a_x - b_x)^2 + (a_y - b_y)^2 + (a_z - b_z)^2 \right]}{2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

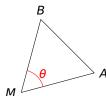
$$= \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

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



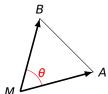
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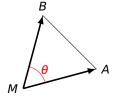
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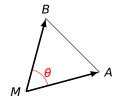
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$$\overrightarrow{MA} = ($$
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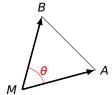


$$\overrightarrow{MA} = (1, 1, 0), \qquad \overrightarrow{MB} = ($$

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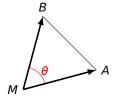


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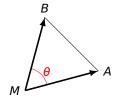
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$$\overrightarrow{MA} = (1, 1, 0), \qquad \overrightarrow{MB} = (1, 0, 1)$$

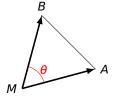
 $1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 cos $\theta = -$

性质 设 θ 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 $\theta = \angle AMB$ 。



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

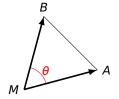
$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2}}.$$



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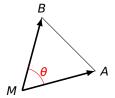
$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}}$$



性质 设 θ 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 $\theta = \angle AMB$ 。



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

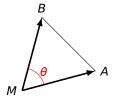
$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$



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

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

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

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

性质 设向量
$$\overrightarrow{a}=(a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
 和 $\overrightarrow{b}=(b_x, b_y, b_z)$,则
$$\Pr_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}=$$

性质 设向量
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
 和 $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$,则
$$Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\overrightarrow{b}|}.$$

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$$Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}}\overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot \cos \theta$$

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$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
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例 设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (1, -3, 2), \overrightarrow{b} = (-2, 0, 3),$$
 计算投影 $Pri_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$.

性质 设向量
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
 和 $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$,则
$$Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\overrightarrow{b}|}.$$

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 $\Pr[\overrightarrow{b}\overrightarrow{a}]$ 。

$$Prj \overrightarrow{\alpha} =$$

性质设向量
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
 和 $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$,则
$$Prj \overrightarrow{b} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\overrightarrow{b}|}.$$

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

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$$\overrightarrow{a} = (1, -3, 2), \overrightarrow{b} = (-2, 0, 3),$$
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$$Prj \rightarrow \overrightarrow{\alpha} = \frac{1 \cdot (-2) + (-3) \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3}$$



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$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
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例 设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (1, -3, 2), \overrightarrow{b} = (-2, 0, 3),$$
 计算投影 $Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$.

$$Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{1 \cdot (-2) + (-3) \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 0^2 + 3^2}}$$



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

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

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



We are here now...

◆ 向量的基本概念

♣ 向量的坐标表示

♥ 向量的数量积

♠ 向量的向量积

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

$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_X b_X + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\overrightarrow{b}|}$$

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

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

$$\text{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_X b_X + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{|\overrightarrow{b}|}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

性质
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$$



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性质
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$$
,特别地 $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} =$



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性质
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$$
,特别地

$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2$$



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

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

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

$$\operatorname{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}}\overrightarrow{a} = \frac{a_{X}b_{X} + a_{Y}b_{Y} + a_{Z}b_{Z}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot e_{\overrightarrow{b}}$$

性质 $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$,特别地

$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 0$$

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:

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性质
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \cos \theta$$
,特别地

$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{a} = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2$$
, $\overrightarrow{a} \perp \overrightarrow{b} \iff \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 0$



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 $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$, θ , $\text{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$ 。

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 $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$, θ , $\text{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$ 。

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA}, \ \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB}, \ \theta = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}), \ \overrightarrow{x} \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}, \ \theta, \ \text{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}.$$

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

- $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} =$
- 3. $\cos \theta =$
- 4. $Prj \overrightarrow{a} =$

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 $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$, θ , $\text{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$ 。

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

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

3.
$$\cos \theta =$$

4.
$$Prj \overrightarrow{a} =$$

例 设空间中三个点
$$C(1, -1, 2)$$
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$$\mathbf{H} \stackrel{\mathbf{1}}{\cdot} \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1), \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (2, 2, 1)$$

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$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}|}$$

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例 设空间中三个点
$$C(1, -1, 2)$$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1), \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (2, 2, 1)$$

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

3.
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{11}{3\sqrt{21}}$$

4.
$$Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}}\overrightarrow{a} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|}$$

例 设空间中三个点
$$C(1, -1, 2)$$
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$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}} \stackrel{\mathbf{1}}{\cdot} \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1), \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (2, 2, 1)$$

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

3.
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{11}{3\sqrt{21}}$$

4.
$$Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}}\overrightarrow{a} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{11}{3}$$

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 $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}$, θ , $\text{Prj}_{\overrightarrow{b}} \overrightarrow{a}$ 。

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

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

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.
$$Prj_{\overrightarrow{b}}\overrightarrow{a} = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{11}{3}$$



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

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

交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

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

交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

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

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

交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

分配律 $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$
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证明 设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = b_x a_x + b_y a_y + b_z a_z = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

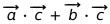
交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

分配律 $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = b_x a_x + b_y a_y + b_z a_z = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

$$(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$$





交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

分配律 $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$
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$$(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$$

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

$$(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$$

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



交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

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

$$a_{x}c_{x} + a_{y}c_{y} + a_{z}c_{z} + b_{x}c_{x} + b_{y}c_{y} + b_{z}c_{z}$$

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



交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

分配律 $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$
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证明设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_x, c_y, c_z),$$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = b_x a_x + b_y a_y + b_z a_z = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

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

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

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



交換律
$$\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

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

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

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



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

$$\lambda = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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

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

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

$$\lambda = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\lambda=$

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

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

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

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

所以

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

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 $\lambda=$

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

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

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

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

所以

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{|\vec{\alpha}|^2}{|\vec{b}|^2} = \frac{2^2}{4^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

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

所以

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

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

α:

β:

 γ :

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

 α : $\overrightarrow{\alpha}$ 与 x 轴正向的夹角,

β:

 γ :

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

 α : \overrightarrow{a} 与 x 轴正向的夹角,

β: \overrightarrow{a} 与 y 轴正向的夹角,

γ:

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

 α : \overrightarrow{a} 与 x 轴正向的夹角,

β: \overrightarrow{a} 与 y 轴正向的夹角,

 γ : \overrightarrow{a} 与 z 轴正向的夹角,

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

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

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

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

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

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方向角的计算

$$\cos \alpha =$$

$$\cos \beta =$$

$$\cos \gamma =$$

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 $\beta = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{j})$

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

方向角的计算
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{i}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{i}|}$$
 $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{i}|}$

$$\cos \gamma =$$



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

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

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

方向角的计算

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{i}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{i}|}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{j}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{j}|}$$

$$\cos \gamma =$$



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

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

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

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

方向角的计算

角的计算
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{i}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{i}|}$$

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

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{j}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{j}|}$$

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

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: \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 $\beta = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{j})$

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

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

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

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

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$$\beta$$
: \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 $\gamma = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{k})$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{i}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{i}|} = \frac{a_x}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}, \qquad \cos \beta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{j}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{j}|} = \frac{a_y}{|\overrightarrow{a}|},$$

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



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

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

方向角的计算

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{i}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{i}|} = \frac{a_x}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}, \qquad \cos \beta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{j}}{|\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{j}|} = \frac{a_y}{|\overrightarrow{a}|},$$

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



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

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

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: \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

$$e_{\overrightarrow{a}} = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}(a_x, a_y, a_z)$$



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 $\gamma = \angle(\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{k})$

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

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

可见

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



We are here now...

◆ 向量的基本概念

♣ 向量的坐标表示

♥ 向量的数量积

♠ 向量的向量积

二阶行列式

• 定义
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} =$$

, 称为 二阶行列式

• 定义
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$
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$$| -1 \quad 2 | = (-1) \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3$$

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

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$
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$$| 9 | \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 = -7, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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• 反称性
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} \end{vmatrix}$$
 , $\begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix}$

• 定义
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$
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- 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
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- 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 形面积为的 $\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix}$ 绝对值。

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

 $\vec{a} = (-1, 2)$
 $\vec{b} = (3, 1)$



$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} - a_{12} + a_{13}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} -a_{12} \\ -a_{12} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -9 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

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例 计算
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} +2 \\ -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= 1 \cdot + 1 \cdot + 1 \cdot$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= 1 \cdot (-12) + 1 \cdot 16 + 1 \cdot$$





$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= 1 \cdot (-12) + 1 \cdot 16 + 1 \cdot (-6)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= 1 \cdot (-12) + 1 \cdot 16 + 1 \cdot (-6) = -2$$



三阶行列式 定义为

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

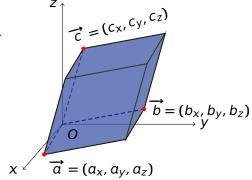
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 16 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-12) + 1 \cdot 16 + 1 \cdot (-6) = -2$$

<mark>性质 交换行列式的两行、或两列,行列式的值变号</mark>。

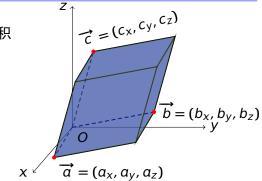


 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 张成平行六面体的体积



$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
, \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



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

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:

$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
, \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
$$x = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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



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;
• $\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} < 0$,



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;



- 1. $\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0), \overrightarrow{j} = (0, 1, 0), \overrightarrow{k} = (0, 0, 1)$ 符合 手规则;
- 2. $\overrightarrow{a} = (1, 1, 1), \overrightarrow{b} = (2, 3, 4), \overrightarrow{c} = (4, 9, 16)$ 符合 手规则;

- 1. $\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0), \overrightarrow{j} = (0, 1, 0), \overrightarrow{k} = (0, 0, 1)$ 符合 手规则;
- 2. $\overrightarrow{a} = (1, 1, 1), \overrightarrow{b} = (2, 3, 4), \overrightarrow{c} = (4, 9, 16)$ 符合 手规则;

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

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;

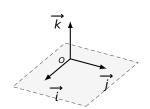
解这是因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= 2 > 0$

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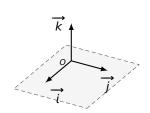
解 这是因为
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0, \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 2 > 0$$

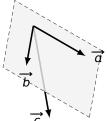


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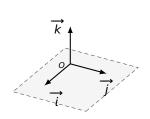
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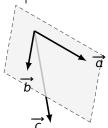




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注 若 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 符合右手规则,则张开的右手手指可做如下指向:

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

 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{c} , \overrightarrow{b} 及 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , $-\overrightarrow{c}$ 符合左手规则

 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{c} , \overrightarrow{b} \overrightarrow{D} \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

 \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

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

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

 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{c} , \overrightarrow{b} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , $-\overrightarrow{c}$ 符合左手规则

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \\ b_{x} & b_{y} & b_{z} \\ -c_{x} & -c_{y} & -c_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
, \overrightarrow{c} , \overrightarrow{b} 及 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , $-\overrightarrow{c}$ 符合左手规则

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

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

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 符合左手规则

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

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, \overrightarrow{c} , \overrightarrow{b} 及 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , $-\overrightarrow{c}$ 符合左手规则

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 $< 0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}, -\overrightarrow{c}$ 符合左手规则

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} , \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , $-\overrightarrow{c}$ 符合左手规则

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



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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。



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

长度

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方向 长度



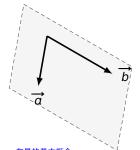
定义 设有向量 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , 现按如下方式定义第三个向量 \overrightarrow{c} :

方向 \overrightarrow{c} 与 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 均垂直, 长度



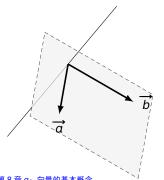
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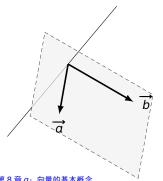
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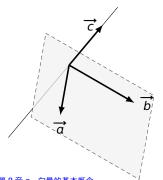
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方向 \overrightarrow{c} 与 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 均垂直, 且 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 满足右手规则 长度



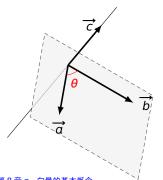
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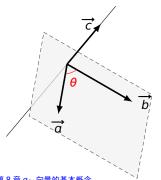
方向 \overrightarrow{c} 与 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 均垂直,且 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 满足右手规则 长度 $|\overrightarrow{c}| = |\overrightarrow{a}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{b}| \cdot \sin \theta$, 其中 $\theta = \angle (\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b})$



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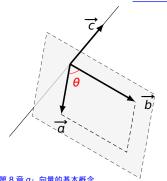
称 \overrightarrow{c} 为 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 的向量积, 记作 $\overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$ 。



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 $\theta = \angle (\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b})$

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注1

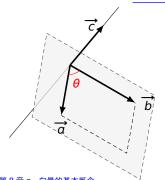
 $|\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| = \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$ 张成平行四边形面积



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} :

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注 1

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

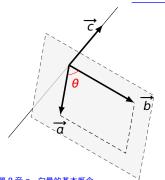
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{0} \Leftrightarrow$$



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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

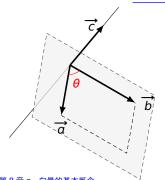
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{0} \iff \overrightarrow{a} \parallel \overrightarrow{b}$$



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注 1

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

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

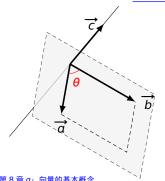
特别地, $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{a} =$



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} :

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注1

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 张成平行四边形面积

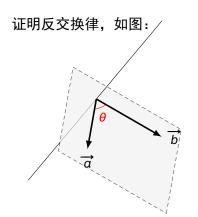
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{0} \iff \overrightarrow{a} \parallel \overrightarrow{b}$$

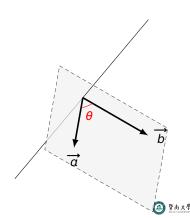
特别地, $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{0}$



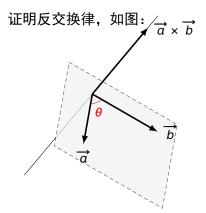
反交换 $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a}$

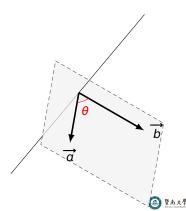
反交换 $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a}$



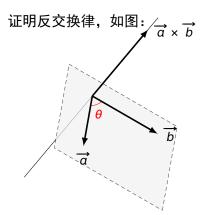


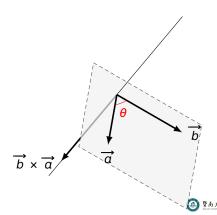
反交换
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a}$$





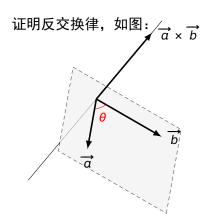
反交换
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a}$$

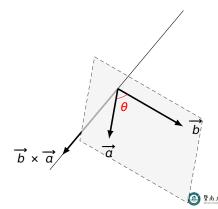




反交换
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a}$$

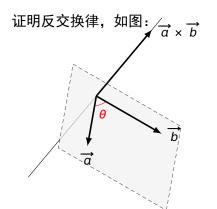
分配律 $(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \times \overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{c} + \overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c}$

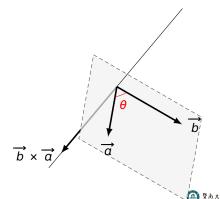




反交换
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a}$$

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

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

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

性质 对于
$$\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
, $\overrightarrow{j} = (0, 1, 0)$, $\overrightarrow{k} = (0, 0, 1)$, 成立
$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k} = \overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i} = -\overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j} = -\overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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

$$|\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}| =$$

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

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

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

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

性质对于
$$\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
, $\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)$, $\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$, 成立
$$\begin{cases} \vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}, & \vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}, \\ \vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{j} = -\vec{i}, & \vec{i} \times \vec{k} = -\vec{j}, \\ \vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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

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



性质对于
$$\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
, $\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)$, $\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$, 成立
$$\begin{cases} \vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}, & \vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}, \\ \vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{j} = -\vec{i}, & \vec{i} \times \vec{k} = -\vec{j}, \\ \vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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} 均垂直于 \overrightarrow{i} 和 \overrightarrow{j} ⇒

性质对于
$$\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
, $\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)$, $\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$, 成立
$$\begin{cases} \vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}, & \vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}, \\ \vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{j} = -\vec{i}, & \vec{i} \times \vec{k} = -\vec{j}, \\ \vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}, \overrightarrow{k}$$
 均垂直于 \overrightarrow{i} 和 \overrightarrow{j} \Rightarrow $\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} \parallel \overrightarrow{k}$

性质 对于
$$\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
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$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k} = \overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i} = -\overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j} = -\overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}, \overrightarrow{k} \text{ by } = \overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{i} + \overrightarrow{j} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} + \overrightarrow{k}$$

性质 对于
$$\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
, $\overrightarrow{j} = (0, 1, 0)$, $\overrightarrow{k} = (0, 0, 1)$, 成立
$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k} = \overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i} = -\overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j} = -\overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}, \overrightarrow{k} \text{ by } = \overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{n} \overrightarrow{j} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} \parallel \overrightarrow{k}$$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \pm \overrightarrow{k}$



性质 对于
$$\overrightarrow{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
, $\overrightarrow{j} = (0, 1, 0)$, $\overrightarrow{k} = (0, 0, 1)$, 成立
$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k} = \overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i} = -\overrightarrow{k}, & \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j} = -\overrightarrow{i}, & \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{k} = -\overrightarrow{j}, \\ \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{i} = \overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j}, \overrightarrow{k} \text{ by and } \overrightarrow{j} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} \parallel \overrightarrow{k}$$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{i} \times \overrightarrow{j} = \pm \overrightarrow{k}$

<u>i, j, i×j</u>符合右手规则



性质对于
$$\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0)$$
, $\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)$, $\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$, 成立
$$\begin{cases} \vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}, & \vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}, \\ \vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}, & \vec{k} \times \vec{j} = -\vec{i}, & \vec{i} \times \vec{k} = -\vec{j}, \\ \vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{i},\overrightarrow{j},\overrightarrow{i}\times\overrightarrow{j}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}\overrightarrow{\text{?f}}$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

证明

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k} \right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k} \right)$$

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

证明

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

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

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

性质设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$
则
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

$$= () \overrightarrow{i} + () \overrightarrow{j} + () \overrightarrow{k}$$

性质设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$
则
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

$$= () \overrightarrow{i} + () \overrightarrow{j} + () \overrightarrow{k}$$

性质设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$
则
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

$$= (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \overrightarrow{i} + (y_z + y_z + y_z$$

性质设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$
则
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

$$= (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \overrightarrow{i} + (y_z + y_z + y_z$$

性质设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

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

性质设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$
则
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

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

性质设
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$
则
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_{y}b_{z} - a_{z}b_{y}, a_{z}b_{x} - a_{x}b_{z}, a_{x}b_{y} - a_{y}b_{x})$$

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

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

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

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

$$= (a_{x}b_{x} + a_{y}b_{y}) + (a_{x}b_{x} + a_{z}b_{z}) + (a_{x}b_{x} + a_{z}b_{z}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left| \overrightarrow{i} - \left| \overrightarrow{j} + \right| \right| \overrightarrow{k}$$



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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_{y}b_{z} - a_{z}b_{y}, a_{z}b_{x} - a_{x}b_{z}, a_{x}b_{y} - a_{y}b_{x})$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix} \qquad |\overrightarrow{k}|$$



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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_V b_Z - a_Z b_V, a_Z b_X - a_X b_Z, a_X b_V - a_V b_X)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \left(a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}\right) \times \left(b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k}\right)$$

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

$$a_y b_x (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i}) + a_y b_y (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_y b_z (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k}) +$$

$$a_z b_x (\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i}) + a_z b_y (\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_z b_z (\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{k})$$

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

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



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

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$
证明
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (a_x \overrightarrow{i} + a_y \overrightarrow{j} + a_z \overrightarrow{k}) \times (b_x \overrightarrow{i} + b_y \overrightarrow{j} + b_z \overrightarrow{k})$$

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

$$a_y b_x (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{i}) + a_y b_y (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_y b_z (\overrightarrow{j} \times \overrightarrow{k}) +$$

$$a_z b_x (\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{i}) + a_z b_y (\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{j}) + a_z b_z (\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{k})$$

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

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

注公式

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

给出如何计算垂直向量的方法。



注公式

$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

给出如何计算垂直向量的方法。

- 1. 已知两个向量,如何求与之垂直的向量。
 - 2. 已知一个平面,如何求与之垂直的向量。



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

$$= \overrightarrow{i} - 5 \overrightarrow{i} - 3 \overrightarrow{k}$$



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

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

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

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



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

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (),$$

$$\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (),$$

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

$$\Delta ABC$$
面积 =

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

$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (),$$

$$\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (),$$

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

$$\triangle ABC$$
 面积 = $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (),$$

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

$$\triangle ABC$$
 面积 = $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$

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

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

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

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

$$\triangle ABC$$
 面积 = $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$

例 2 设空间中三个点
$$C(1, -1, 2)$$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1),$$

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

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

$$\triangle ABC$$
 面积 = $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$

例 2 设空间中三个点
$$C(1, -1, 2)$$
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$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1),$$

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

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

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

$$\triangle ABC$$
 面积 = $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$



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

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

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

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

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

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

 $\triangle ABC$ 面积 = $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA}$$
, $\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB}$ 。求 $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$ 及三角形 $\triangle ABC$ 面积。 $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{CA} = (2, 4, -1)$.

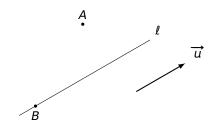
$$\overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{CB} = (2, 2, 1),$$

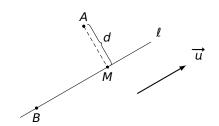
$$\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

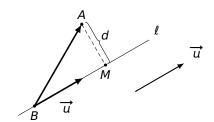
$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{k}$$

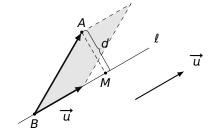
$$= 6\overrightarrow{i} - 4\overrightarrow{j} - 4\overrightarrow{k} = (6, -4, -4)$$

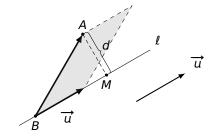
ΔΑΒC面积 =
$$\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{6^2 + (-4)^2 + (-4)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{68} = \sqrt{17}$$





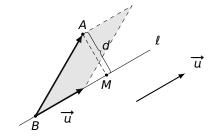






$$d = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA}, \overrightarrow{u}$$
 张成平行四边形面积
$$|\overrightarrow{u}|$$





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



例 3 设 ℓ 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 ℓ 的距离 d。

$$\overrightarrow{u}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} =$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{u} =$$

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



例 3 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 ℓ 的距离 d 。

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{u} =$$

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



例 3 设 ℓ 是过点 B(-1, 2, -1) 的直线, 且与 $\overrightarrow{u} = (1, 1, 1)$ 平行。

 $\vec{x} = (1, 1, 1) + 1$ 。 $\vec{x} = (1, 3, 1)$ 到直线 ℓ 的距离 d。

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{u}$$

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



例 3 设 ℓ 是过点 B(-1, 2, -1) 的直线,

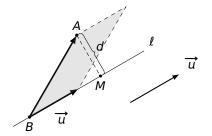
且与 $\overrightarrow{u} = (1, 1, 1)$ 平行。 求点 A(2, 3, 1) 到直线 ℓ 的距离 d。

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

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

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

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



例 3 设 ℓ 是过点 B(-1, 2, -1) 的直线,且与 $\overrightarrow{u} = (1, 1, 1)$ 平行。

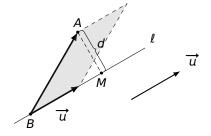
求点 A(2, 3, 1) 到直线 ℓ 的距离 d。

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

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

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

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



例 3 设 ℓ 是过点 B(-1, 2, -1) 的直线,且与 $\overrightarrow{u} = (1, 1, 1)$ 平行。

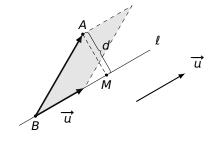
求点 A(2, 3, 1) 到直线 ℓ 的距离 d。

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

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

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

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



例 3 设 ℓ 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 ℓ 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
$$= \frac{|\overrightarrow{BA} \times \overrightarrow{u}|}{|\overrightarrow{u}|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2}$$



a m X 3