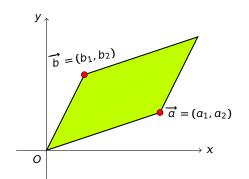
### §1.6 行列式的几何意义

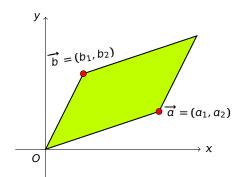
数学系 梁卓滨

2017 - 2018 学年 I

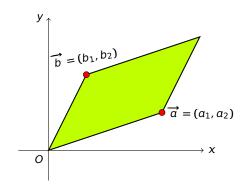




平行四边形的面积等于行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$  的绝对值



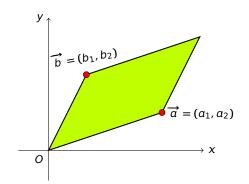
平行四边形的面积等于行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 的绝对值



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



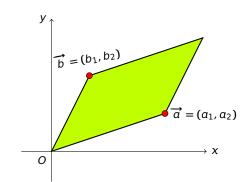
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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 = (a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_2, -b_1)$$



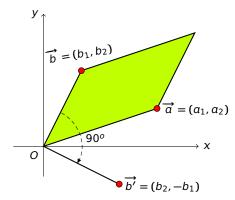
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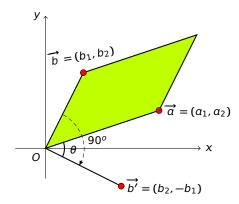
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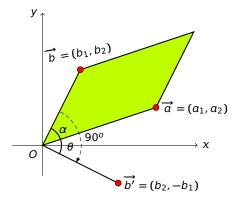
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$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b'} = |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b'}| \cos \theta$$



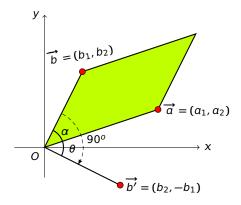
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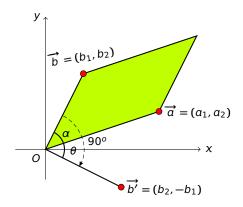
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$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b'} = |\overrightarrow{a}||\overrightarrow{b'}| \cos \theta = \sin \alpha$$



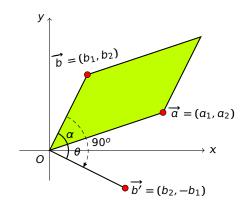
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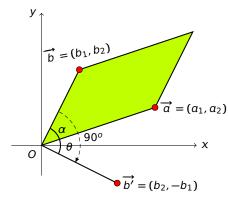
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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$
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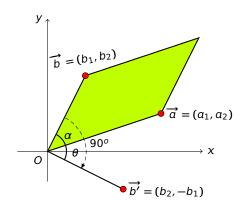


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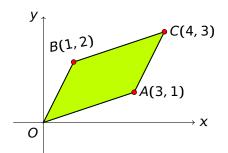
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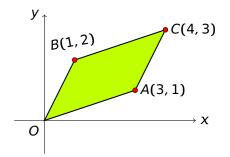
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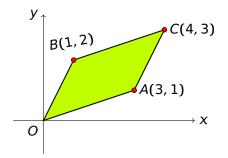
### 练习 求如下平行四边形的面积



练习求如下平行四边形的面积

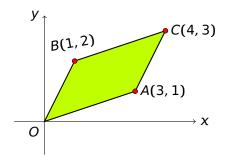


练习求如下平行四边形的面积



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

练习 求如下平行四边形的面积

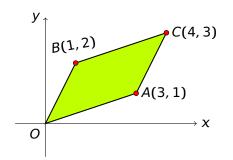


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性质 向量  $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_1, a_2), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2)$  不平行的充分必要条件是:



练习 求如下平行四边形的面积



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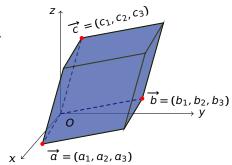
性质 向量 
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_1, a_2), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2)$$
 不平行的充分必要条件是:

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



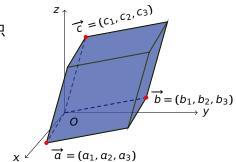
 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积

=



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

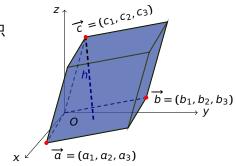
$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
的绝对值





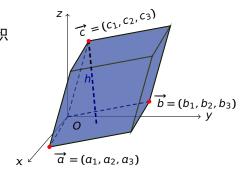
 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积

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





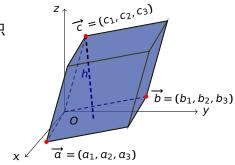
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 的绝对值



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



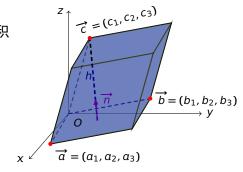
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 的绝对值



六面体的体积 = 
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$$



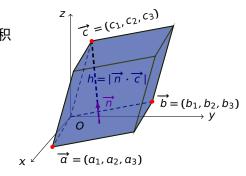
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 的绝对值



六面体的体积 = 
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}\overrightarrow{b}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$$



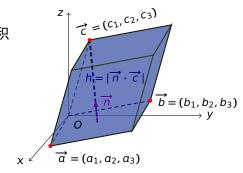
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
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六面体的体积 = 
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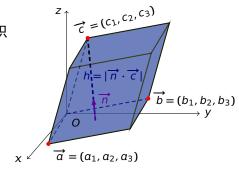
 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$  的绝对值



六面体的体积 = 
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$$



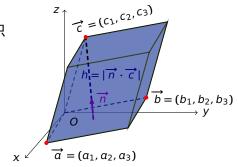
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 的绝对值



六面体的体积 = 
$$S_{\overrightarrow{nah}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}| = ||\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$$



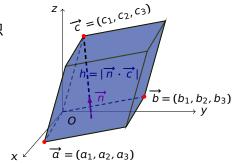
 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积  $= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$  的绝对值



六面体的体积 = 
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}\overrightarrow{b}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}| = ||\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$$
  
 $+ \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$ 



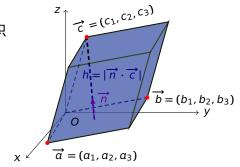
 $\overrightarrow{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{c}$  张成平行六面体的体积  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$  的绝对值



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=  $|(\pm \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$ 

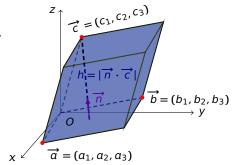


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=  $|(\pm \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}| = |(\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$   
=  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$  的绝对值

共面的充分必要条件是:

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

共面的充分必要条件是:

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

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

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

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

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



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

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