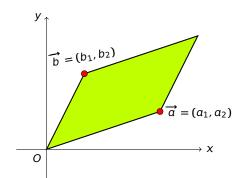
§1.5 行列式的几何意义

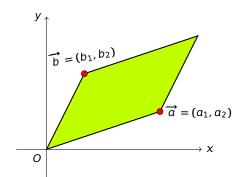
数学系 梁卓滨

2018 - 2019 学年上学期

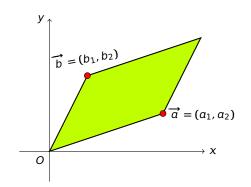




平行四边形的面积等于行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ 的绝对值



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

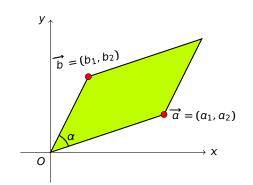


验证:

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



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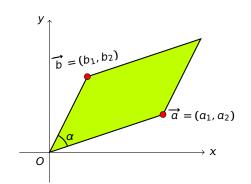
$$|\overrightarrow{a}||\overrightarrow{b}|\sin \alpha = S_{\overrightarrow{a}\overrightarrow{b}}$$







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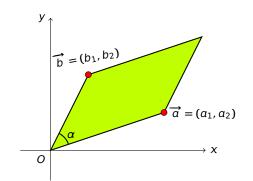


$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 = (a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_2, -b_1)$$

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验证:

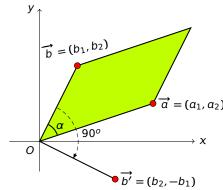
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$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b'} \qquad |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}| \sin \alpha = S_{\overrightarrow{a} \overrightarrow{b}}$$





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



验证:

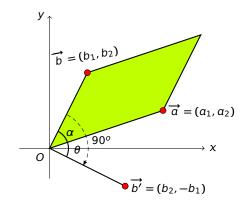
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$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b'} \qquad \qquad |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}| \sin \alpha = S_{\overrightarrow{a} \overrightarrow{b}}$$





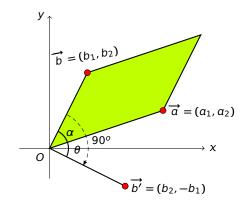
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$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b'} = |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b'}| \cos \theta \qquad |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}| \sin \alpha = S_{\square \overrightarrow{a} \overrightarrow{b}}$$



平行四边形的面积等于行列式
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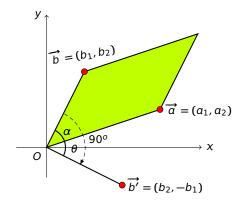


验证:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 = (a_1, a_2) \cdot (b_2, -b_1)$$
$$= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b'} = |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b'}| \cos \theta = \pm |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}| \sin \alpha = S_{\overrightarrow{a} \overrightarrow{b}}$$



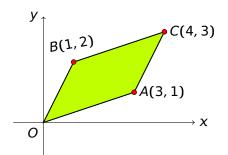
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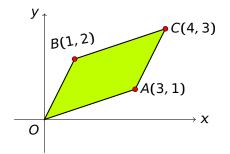


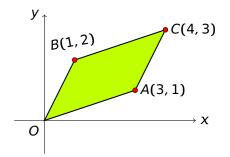
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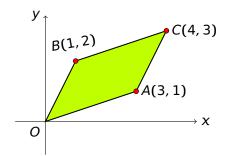








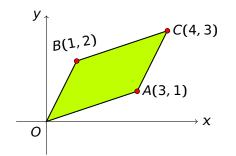
解 平行四边形面积为 2 阶行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$
 的绝对值,即面积为 5。



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





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。

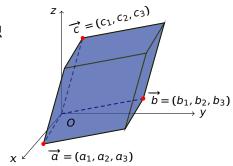
性质 向量
$$\overrightarrow{a} = (a_1, a_2), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2)$$
 不平行的充分必要条件是:

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



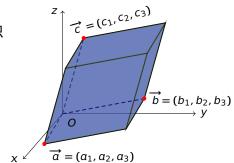
 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 张成平行六面体的体积

=



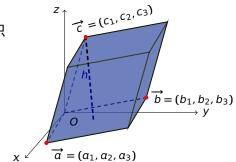
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
, \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 张成平行六面体的体积

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

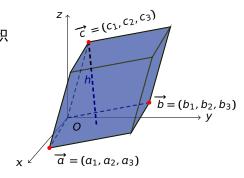


 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 张成平行六面体的体积

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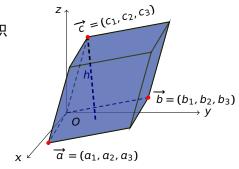
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
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 的绝对值



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

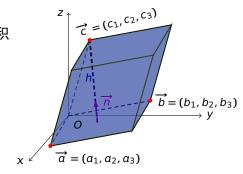


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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
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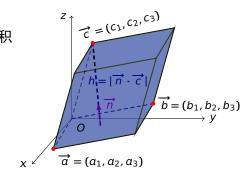
六面体的体积 =
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$$





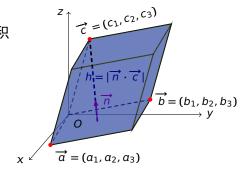
六面体的体积 =
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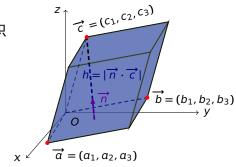
六面体的体积 =
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}\overrightarrow{b}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}|$$





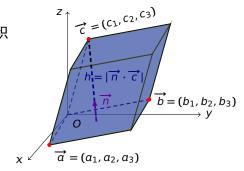
六面体的体积 =
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$$





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



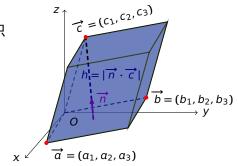


六面体的体积 =
$$S_{\overrightarrow{a}\overrightarrow{b}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}| = ||\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$$

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



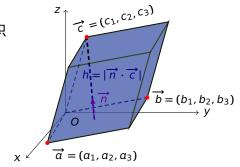
$$\overrightarrow{a}$$
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六面体的体积 =
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= $|(\pm \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$



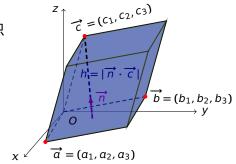


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$$S_{\overrightarrow{aab}} \cdot h = |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}| = ||\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}|$$

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



性质 向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$ 不

共面的充分必要条件是:

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共面的充分必要条件是:

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

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

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

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

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

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

性质 向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$ 不 共面的充分必要条件是:

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 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;

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



性质 向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3), \overrightarrow{c} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$ 不共而的充分必要条件是:

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

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

•
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} > 0$$
,则称有序向量组 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 符合右手规则;

•
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix}$$
 < 0,则称有序向量组 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 符合左手规则;

符合右手规则的 3 个向量, 在空间中的大致位置关系:

