

# 第八章

## 空间解析几何与向量代数

§ 1 向量及其线性运算

§ 2 数量积 向量积 混合积

§ 3 平面及其方程

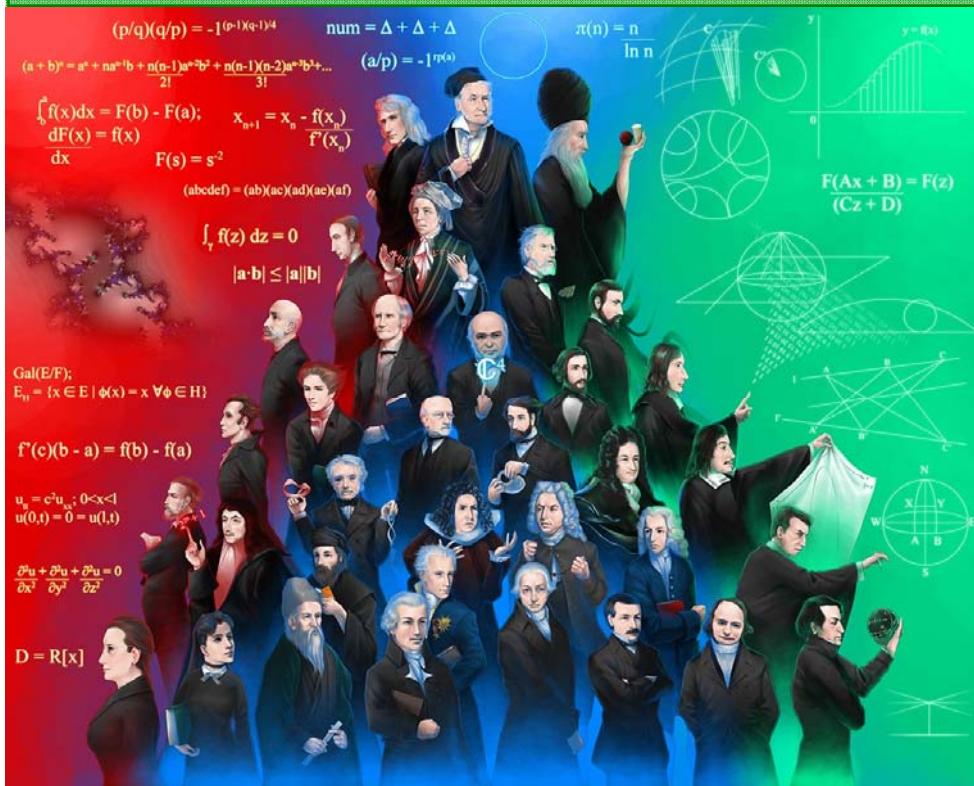
§ 4 空间直线及其方程

§ 5 曲面及其方程

§ 6 空间曲线及其方程

# 第二节

## 数量积 向量积 混合积



### 内容

### 一、数量积

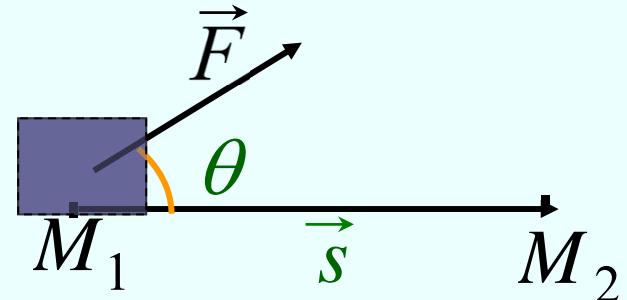
### 二、向量积

### 三、混合积

## 一、数量积 (点积或内积)

**引例.** 设一物体在常力  $\vec{F}$  作用下, 沿与力夹角为  $\theta$  的直线从点  $M_1$  移动到点  $M_2$ , 以  $\vec{s}$  表示位移, 则力  $\vec{F}$  所做的功为

$$W = |\vec{F}| |\vec{s}| \cos \theta$$



**启示** 两向量作这样的运算, 结果是一个数量.

**1. 定义** 设向量  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  的夹角为  $\theta$ , 称

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

为  $\vec{a}$  与  $\vec{b}$  的数量积 (点积或内积)

## 一、数量积 (点积或内积)

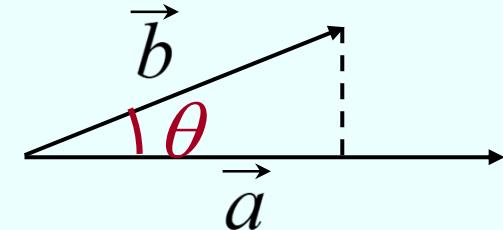
当 $\vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$ 时,  $\vec{b}$ 在 $\vec{a}$ 上的投影为

$$|\vec{b}| \cos \theta \text{ 记作 } \text{Prj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b}$$

故  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \text{Prj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b}$

同理, 当 $\vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$ 时,

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{b}| \text{Prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a}$$



两向量的数量积等于其中一个向量的模和另一个向量在这向量的方向上的投影的乘积。

1. 定义 设向量  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  的夹角为  $\theta$ , 称

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\hat{\vec{a}}, \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}| \text{Prj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b} = |\vec{b}| \text{Prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a}$$

为 $\vec{a}$ 与 $\vec{b}$ 的数量积 (点积) .

## 2. 性质

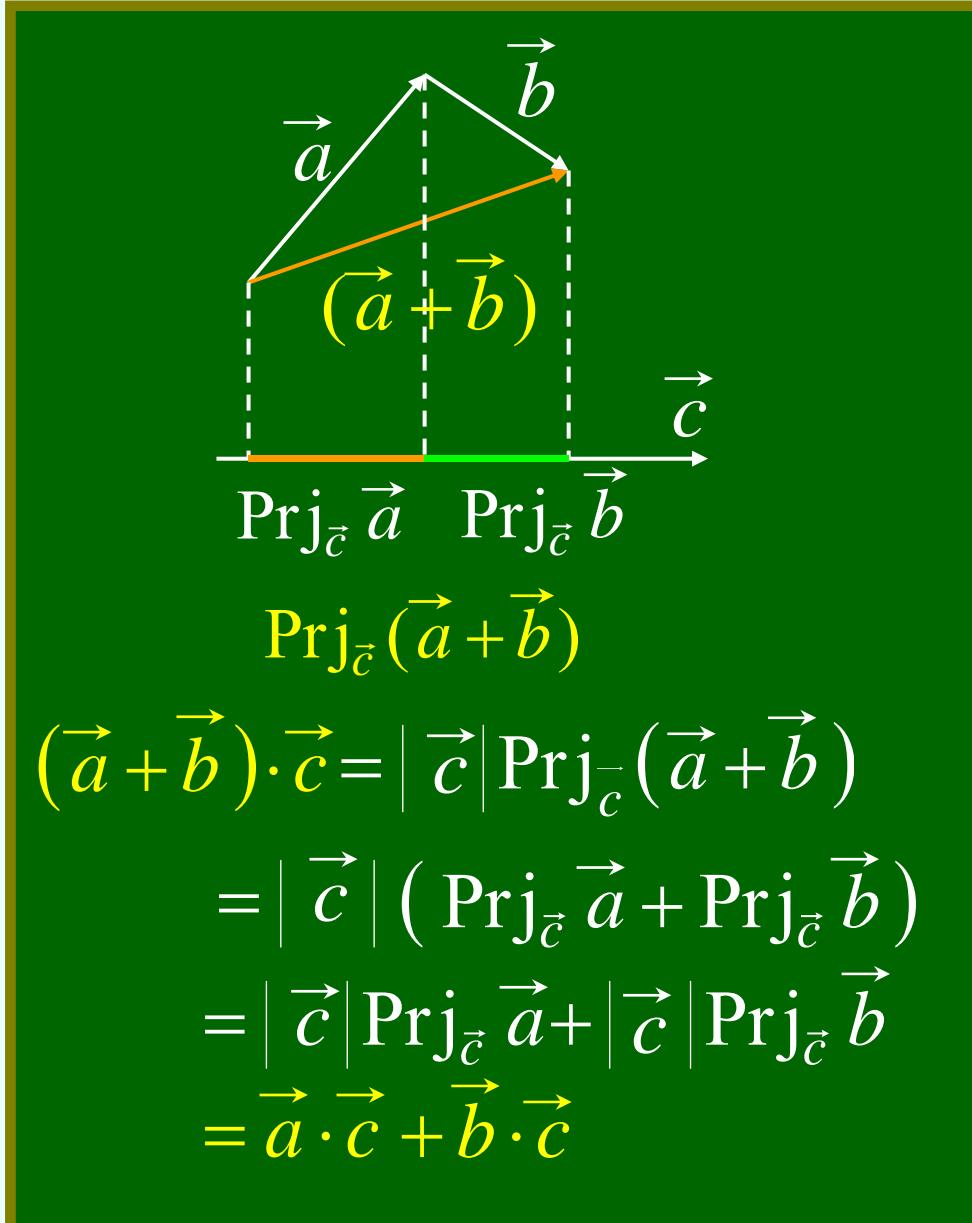
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\lambda \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \quad \lambda \text{数}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$



## 2. 性质

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\lambda \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \quad \lambda \text{数}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z),$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$

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

$$\vec{a} \neq \vec{0}, \vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\widehat{(\vec{a}, \vec{b})} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

零向量与任何向量正交

## 2. 性质

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\lambda \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \quad \lambda \text{数}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

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$$\textcircled{6} \quad \vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z),$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$

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

设  $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$ ,  
 $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$ ,  
则  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}) \cdot (b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k})$

$\downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} &= \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1, \\ \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} &= \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z \\ &= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0$$

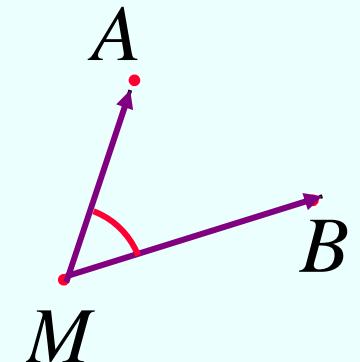
$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a_x}{b_x} = \frac{a_y}{b_y} = \frac{a_z}{b_z}$$

**例1.** 已知三点  $M(1,1,1)$ ,  $A(2,2,1)$ ,  $B(2,1,2)$ , 求  $\angle AMB$ .

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

$$\text{则 } \cos \angle AMB = \frac{\overrightarrow{MA} \cdot \overrightarrow{MB}}{|\overrightarrow{MA}| |\overrightarrow{MB}|} = \frac{1+0+0}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

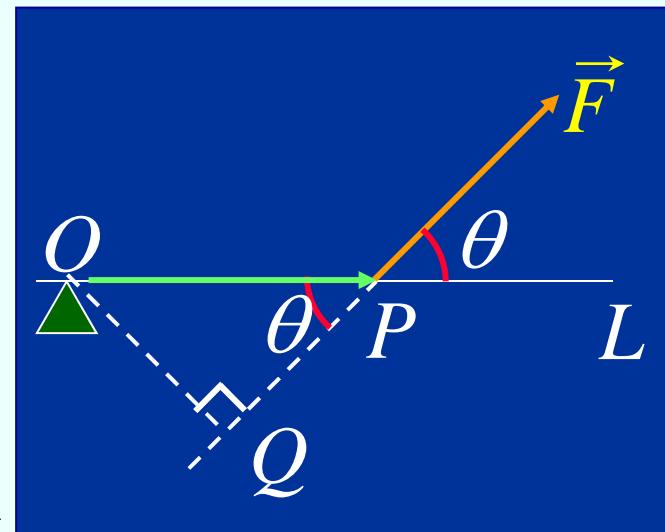
$$\text{故 } \angle AMB = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



## 二、两向量的向量积(叉积或外积)

引例. 设  $O$  为杠杆  $L$  的支点, 有一个与杠杆夹角为  $\theta$  的力  $\vec{F}$  作用在杠杆的  $P$  点上, 则力  $\vec{F}$  作用在杠杆上的力矩是一个向量  $\vec{M}$ :

$$|\vec{M}| = |OQ| |\vec{F}| = |\overrightarrow{OP}| |\vec{F}| \sin \theta$$



力矩大小等于作用力乘以支点到力的垂直距离;

力矩方向与它所造成的旋转运动的旋转轴同向

## 二、两向量的向量积(叉积或外积)

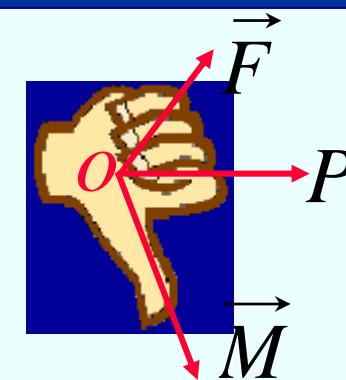
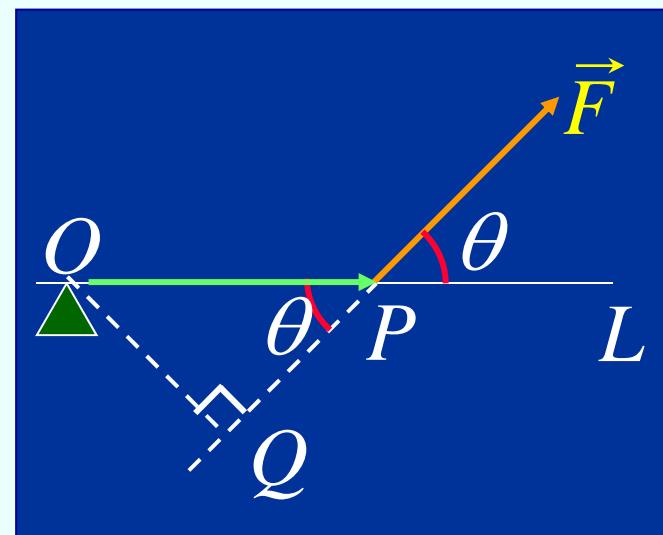
引例. 设  $O$  为杠杆  $L$  的支点, 有一个与杠杆夹角为  $\theta$  的力  $\vec{F}$  作用在杠杆的  $P$  点上, 则力  $\vec{F}$  作用在杠杆上的力矩是一个向量  $\vec{M}$ :

$$|\vec{M}| = |OQ| |\vec{F}| = |\overrightarrow{OP}| |\vec{F}| \sin \theta$$

它的方向垂直于  $\overrightarrow{OP}$  与  $\vec{F}$  所决定的平面, 指向是按**右手规则**

从  $\overrightarrow{OP}$  以不超过  $\pi$  的角转向  $\vec{F}$  握拳时大拇指的指向就是  $\vec{M}$  的指向

**力矩方向**与它所造成的旋转运动的旋转轴同向



## 二、两向量的向量积(叉积或外积)

1. 定义 对于任意两个向量 $\vec{a}$ 和 $\vec{b}$ , 定义新向量 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$   
称为 $\vec{a}$ 和 $\vec{b}$ 的向量积(叉积或外积)

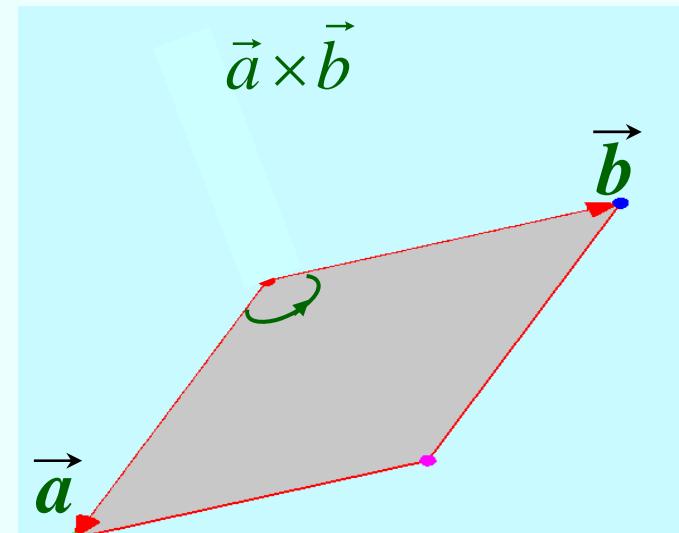
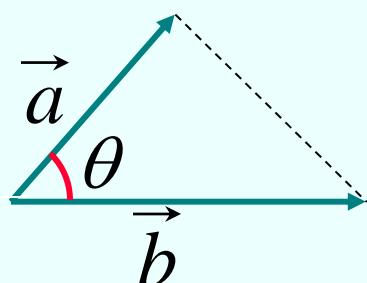
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \text{ 模 } |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \sin(\hat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}) \\ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \text{ 方向 同时垂直于 } \vec{a} \text{ 和 } \vec{b} \text{ 所确定的平面} \\ \quad \text{按右手从 } \vec{a} \text{ 握向 } \vec{b}, \text{ 拇指所指方向} \end{array} \right.$$

以 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ 为边的平行四边形面积

引例中的力矩  $\vec{M} = \overrightarrow{OP} \times \vec{F}$

思考: 右图三角形面积

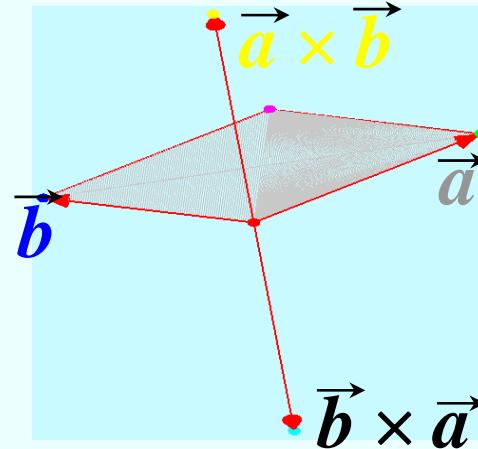
$$S = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$



## 2. 性质

- ①  $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$
- ②  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$
- ③  $(\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b}) = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$
- ④  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$
- ⑤  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$
- ⑥  $\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z),$   
 $\vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$   
则  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = ?$

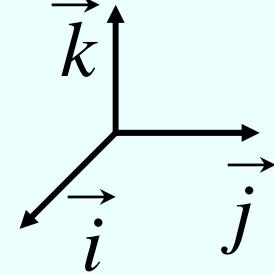
$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin(\hat{\vec{a}, \vec{b}})$$



证明: 当  $\vec{a} \neq \vec{0}, \vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$  时,  
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = 0,$   
即  $\theta = 0$  或  $\pi$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$

设  $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= (\underline{a_x \vec{i}} + \underline{a_y \vec{j}} + \underline{a_z \vec{k}}) \times (b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}) \\
&= \cancel{a_x b_x (\vec{i} \times \vec{i})} + \underline{a_x b_y (\vec{i} \times \vec{j})} + \underline{\cancel{a_x b_z (\vec{i} \times \vec{k})}} \\
&\quad + \underline{a_y b_x (\vec{j} \times \vec{i})} + \cancel{a_y b_y (\vec{j} \times \vec{j})} + \underline{a_y b_z (\vec{j} \times \vec{k})} \\
&\quad + \underline{\cancel{a_z b_x (\vec{k} \times \vec{i})}} + \underline{a_z b_y (\vec{k} \times \vec{j})} + \cancel{a_z b_z (\vec{k} \times \vec{k})} \\
&= (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} \\
&\quad + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k} \quad \text{怎么记}
\end{aligned}$$



设  $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$ , 则

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

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

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

$$+ (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k}$$

设  $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} \\
&= \left( \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}, -\begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \right) \\
&= (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} \\
&\quad + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k}
\end{aligned}$$

## 2. 性质

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b}) = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$$

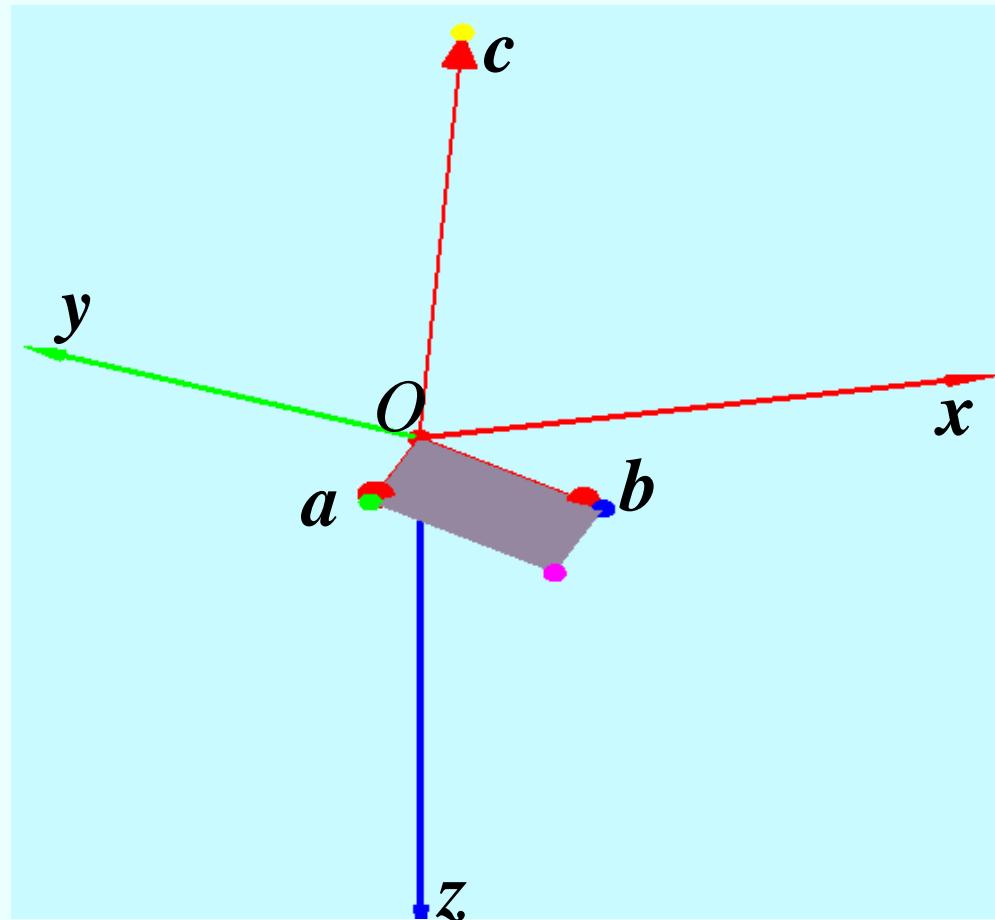
$$\textcircled{6} \quad \vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z), \quad \vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z),$$

则  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \textcolor{blue}{a}_x & \textcolor{blue}{a}_y & \textcolor{blue}{a}_z \\ \textcolor{blue}{b}_x & \textcolor{blue}{b}_y & \textcolor{blue}{b}_z \end{vmatrix} = \left( \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \right)$

例1 求一个与向量  $\vec{a} = (1, 2, 1)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (2, 1, 1)$  都垂直的向量.

解 令

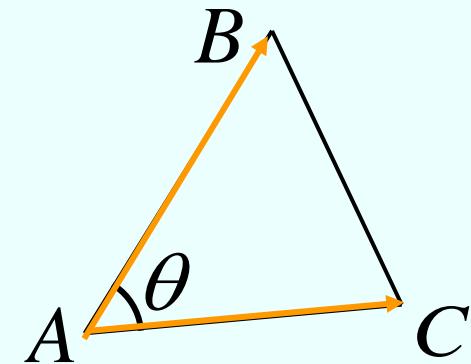
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{c} &= \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k} \\ &= \vec{i} + \vec{j} - 3\vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$



**例2.** 已知三点  $A(1,2,3), B(3,4,5), C(2,4,7)$ , 求三角形  $ABC$  的面积 .

**解:** 如图所示,

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\triangle ABC} &= \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}| \sin \theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \textcolor{violet}{i} & \textcolor{violet}{j} & \textcolor{violet}{k} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} |(4, -6, 2)| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4^2 + (-6)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{14}
 \end{aligned}$$



**例3** 已知  $|\vec{a}| = 3$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = 26$ ,  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 26\sqrt{5}$  则  $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = ?$

解  $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \Rightarrow \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\sin(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

所以  $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 52$

### 三、向量的混合积

1. 定义 已知三向量  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ , 称数量

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \text{ 记作 } [\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}]$$

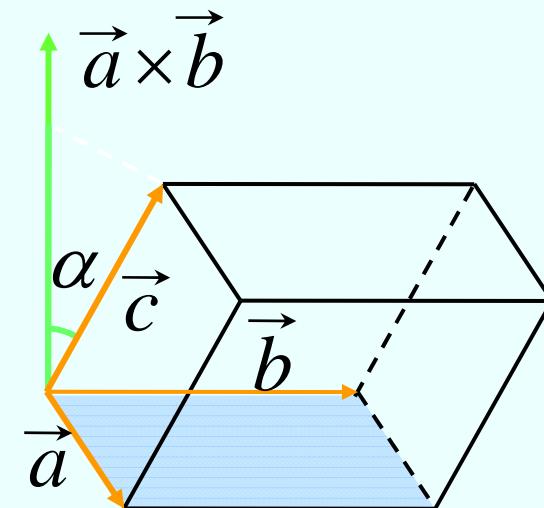
为  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  的混合积.

$$|(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}| = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \parallel \vec{c} \parallel \frac{\cos(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \vec{c})}{\text{底面积}} |$$

几何意义

以  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  为棱作平行六面体

$|\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}|$  为平行六面体体积 怎么算?



## 2. 混合积的坐标表示

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

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = \left( \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$[\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}] = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} c_x - \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix} c_y + \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} c_z$$

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

### 3. 性质

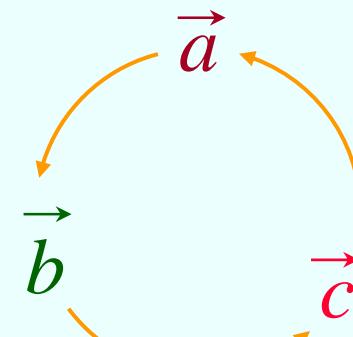
(1) 三个非零向量  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  共面的充要条件是

$$[\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}] = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(2) 轮换性

$$[\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}] = [\vec{b} \ \vec{c} \ \vec{a}] = [\vec{c} \ \vec{a} \ \vec{b}]$$

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



(利用行列式运算性质)