第二节 向量的乘法运算

习题 7-2

1. 己知
$$a = i + j$$
, $b = i + k$, 求 $a \cdot b$ 、 $\cos(\widehat{a,b})$ 及 $\Pr_{b}a$.

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (1,1,0) \cdot (1,0,1) = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 = 1$$

$$|a| = |b| = \sqrt{2}$$
,

$$\therefore \cos(\widehat{a,b}) = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\Pr_{\boldsymbol{b}} \boldsymbol{a} = |\boldsymbol{a}| \cos(\widehat{\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}}) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

2. 已知|a|=5, |b|=2及 $(\widehat{a,b})=\frac{\pi}{3}$, 求向量r=2a-3b的模.

$$|\mathbf{r}|^2 = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} = (2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}) \cdot (2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b})$$

$$=4|\boldsymbol{a}|^2-12\boldsymbol{a}\cdot\boldsymbol{b}+9|\boldsymbol{b}|^2,$$

而
$$a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cdot \cos(\widehat{a,b}) = 10 \times \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = 5$$
,所以

$$|\mathbf{r}|^2 = 100 - 60 + 36 = 76$$
,

故 $|r| = \sqrt{76}$.

3. 已知
$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = 0$$
, 求证 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}$

$$\because \boldsymbol{a} + \boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{c} = 0 ,$$

所以

$$c = -(a+b),$$

$$b \times c = b \times [-(a+b)] = -(b \times a) - (b \times b) = a \times b,$$

$$c \times a = -(a+b) \times a = -(a \times a) - (b \times a) = a \times b,$$

 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} = 0$,

$$a \times b = b \times c = c \times a$$
.

故

即

法 2 因 $a \times (a+b+c) = a \times 0$,

而 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} = 0$,所以有

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a};\tag{1}$$

同理有 $\mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{0}$, 即 $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = 0$, 从而有

$$\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}; \tag{2}$$

综合(1)、(2)有

$$a \times b = b \times c = c \times a$$
.

4. 已知三点M(1,1,1)、A(2,2,1)和B(2,1,2),求 $\angle AMB$.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{M}} : \overrightarrow{MA} = (2-1,2-1,1-1) = (1,1,0)$$
,

$$\overrightarrow{MB} = (2-1,1-1,2-1) = (1,0,1)$$
,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{MA} \cdot \overrightarrow{MB} = 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 = 1, \quad |\overrightarrow{MA}| = \sqrt{2}, \quad |\overrightarrow{MB}| = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle AMB = \frac{\overrightarrow{MA} \cdot \overrightarrow{MB}}{\left| \overrightarrow{MA} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{MB} \right|} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \angle AMB = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

5. 求与向量 $\mathbf{a} = (5,6,8)$ 及 $\mathbf{b} = (-1,4,1)$ 同时垂直的单位向量.

解 设 $c \perp a$, $c \perp b$, 则由向量积的定义有

$$c = a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 5 & 6 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-26, -13, 26).$$

与c 平行的单位向量为

$$c^{\circ} = \pm \frac{13(-2, -1, 2)}{39} = \pm \frac{1}{3}(-2, -1, 2),$$

即同时垂直于 a, b 的单位向量为: $\pm \frac{1}{3}(-2,-1,2)$.

注意 易犯的错误是, 所求的向量为 $\frac{1}{3}$ (-2,-1,2).

产生错误的原因是,未注意到与 $\frac{1}{3}$ (-2,-1,2)方向相反的向量 $-\frac{1}{3}$ (-2,-1,2)也为所求.

6. 设流体流过平面 S 上面积为 A 的一个区域,液体在这区域上各点处的流速均为常向量 v . 设 n 为垂直于 S 的单位向量(见下图)计算单位时间内经过这区域流向 n 所指一方的液体的质量(已知液体的密度为常数 ρ).

$$\mathbf{R}$$
 $P = \rho A |\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta$
= $\rho A \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}$.

7. 已知a = 2m + 3n, b = 3m - n, 其中m, n是两个互相垂直的单位向量, 求:

(1) $\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b}$; (2) $|\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}|$.

解 (1)
$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (2m + 3n)(3m - n)$$

= $6|\mathbf{m}|^2 - 2m \cdot \mathbf{n} + 9n \cdot \mathbf{m} - 3|\mathbf{n}|^2$,

 $\boxtimes m \perp n$, $\bowtie m \cdot n = 0$, $a \cdot b = 6 - 3 = 3$.

(2)
$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (2\mathbf{m} + 3\mathbf{n}) \times (3\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{n})$$

= $6\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{m} - 2\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{n} + 9\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{m} - 3\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{n}$
= $-11\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{n}$,

故 $|a \times b| = |-11m \times n| = 11|m||n|\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 11.$

8. 设
$$\mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} 与 \mathbf{b}$$
平行,且 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -36$,求 \mathbf{b} .

解 设
$$\boldsymbol{b} = \lambda \boldsymbol{a} = (2\lambda, -\lambda, 2\lambda), \quad (\lambda \neq 0),$$
 则

$$\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} = 4\lambda + \lambda + 4\lambda = -36$$

故 $\lambda = -4$. 从而

$$b = (-8, 4, -8)$$
.

9. 已知 $|a| = 2\sqrt{2}$, |b| = 3, $(\widehat{a}, \widehat{b}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 试求以向量 c = 5a + 2b和 d = a - 3b 为邻边的平行四边形的面积.

解 设S为所求的面积,则

$$S = |(5\boldsymbol{a} + 2\boldsymbol{b}) \times (\boldsymbol{a} - 3\boldsymbol{b})| = 17 |\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}|$$
$$= 17 |\boldsymbol{a}| |\boldsymbol{b}| \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 17 \times 2\sqrt{2} \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 102.$$

注意 易犯的错误是

(1) $S = (5a + 2b) \times (a - 3b) = 17a \times b = 102.$

产生错误的原因是,未搞清楚两向量进行向量积的结果仍是一个向量,而不是数.

(2) $S = |(5a + 2b) \times (a - 3b)| = 13|a \times b| = 78.$

产生错误的原因是,对向量运算的公式理解错误,误以为 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$.

10. 在 xOy 平面上求一个垂直于向量 a = (5, -3, 4) 且与 a 等长的向量 b.

解 设向量**b** = $(b_x, b_y, 0)$,则

$$:: \mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{b}, \qquad :: \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0,$$

 $5b_{x} - 3b_{y} = 0; (1)$

$$|\mathbf{b}|^2 = b_x^2 + b_y^2 = |\mathbf{a}|^2 = 50;$$
 (2)

联立(1)、(2),解之得
$$\begin{cases} b_x = \pm \frac{15}{\sqrt{17}}, \\ b_y = \pm \frac{25}{\sqrt{17}}. \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\boldsymbol{b} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} (15, 25, 0)$$
.

11. 已知四面体 ABCD 的顶点坐标为 A(0,0,0) 、B(0,1,3) 、C(1,0,2) 、D(2,2,0) ,求它的体积.

解 已知四面体的体积等于以向量 \overrightarrow{AB} 、 \overrightarrow{AC} 、 \overrightarrow{AD} 为棱的平行六面体体积的 $\frac{1}{6}$,故

$$V = \frac{1}{6} | [\overrightarrow{AB} \quad \overrightarrow{AC} \quad \overrightarrow{AD}] |$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \times 10 = \frac{5}{3}.$$

12. 证明: A(1,1,1)、B(4,5,6)、C(2,3,3)和D(10,15,17)四点在一个平面上.证 因

$$[\overrightarrow{AB} \quad \overrightarrow{AC} \quad \overrightarrow{AD}] = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 14 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

故 A、B、C、D 四点共面.

13. 试用向量的方法证明: 直径所对的圆周角是直角.

证 如图 7.4, 设 AB 是圆 O 的直径, C 点在圆周上, 要证 $\angle C = 90^{\circ}$, 只需证

$$\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0$$
. \overrightarrow{m}

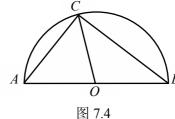
$$\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = (\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{BO} + \overrightarrow{OC})$$

$$= (\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB})$$

$$= (\overrightarrow{AO} + \overrightarrow{OC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{AO}) = \overrightarrow{OC}^2 - \overrightarrow{AO}^2$$

$$= |\overrightarrow{OC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AO}|^2 = 0$$

故 $\overrightarrow{AC} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$, $\angle C = 90^{\circ}$ (直径所对的圆周角是直角).



14. 应用向量证明不等式

$$|a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3| \le \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}$$

其中 a_i , b_i (i=1, 2, 3)为任意实数,并指出等号成立的条件.

证 设**a** =
$$(a_1, a_2, a_3)$$
与**b** = (b_1, b_2, b_3) ,则有

$$a \cdot b = |a| \cdot |b| \cos(\widehat{a,b}), \quad \mathbb{H}\cos(\widehat{a,b}) = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| \cdot |b|},$$

从而

$$\frac{|\boldsymbol{a}\cdot\boldsymbol{b}|}{|\boldsymbol{a}|\cdot|\boldsymbol{b}|} = \left|\cos(\widehat{\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{b}})\right| \le 1,$$

于是有

$$|a\cdot b|\leq |a|\cdot |b|$$
,

故

$$|a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3| \le \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}$$
.

$$(a_i, b_i (i=1, 2, 3)$$
 为任意实数)

等号成立当且仅当 $\left|\cos(\widehat{\pmb{a},\pmb{b}})\right|=1$,即 $\pmb{a}//\pmb{b}$,用分量表达即为 $\frac{a_1}{b_1}=\frac{a_2}{b_2}=\frac{a_3}{b_3}$.