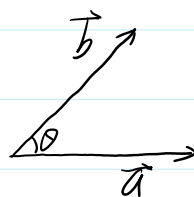


## 向量的内积 (点积, 数量积)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \quad \theta = (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \in [0, \pi]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \\ (a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}) \cdot & \\ (b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}) & \end{aligned}$$

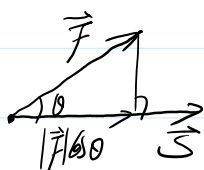
$$= (a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z)$$

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

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

$$= (\lambda a_x, \lambda a_y, \lambda a_z)$$

引入: 1) 功 (力沿直线位移作功) 用于第I型曲线积分

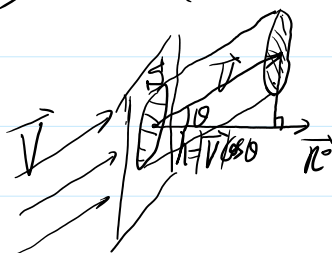


$$\boxed{W = |\vec{F}| |\vec{s}| \cos \theta \quad \theta = (\vec{F}, \vec{s})}$$

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$$

2) 流量 (通量)

用于第II型曲线积分



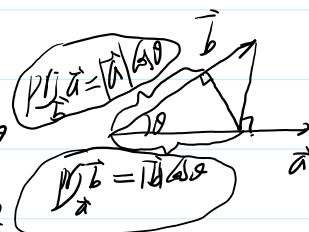
$$\boxed{H = |\vec{V}| \cos \theta = |\vec{V}| |\vec{n}| \cos \theta \quad \theta = (\vec{V}, \vec{n})}$$

$$= |\vec{V}| |\vec{n}| \cos \theta$$

$$H = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} \quad \text{定义 } |\vec{n}| = 1 \text{ 有向面积}$$

$$= \vec{V} \cdot \vec{s}$$

内积性质 1)  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = |\vec{a}| \text{prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a}$ , 即  $\text{prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a} = |\vec{a}| \cos \theta$   
 $= |\vec{b}| |\vec{a}| \cos \theta = |\vec{b}| \text{prj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b}$  即  $\text{prj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b} = |\vec{b}| \cos \theta$



$$2) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$3) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0$$

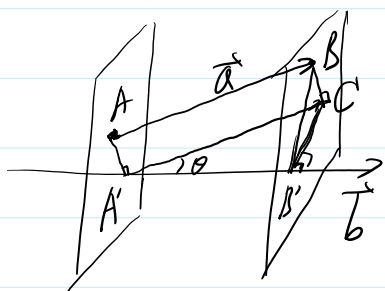
$$\text{prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a} = |\vec{a}| \cos \theta$$

$$= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

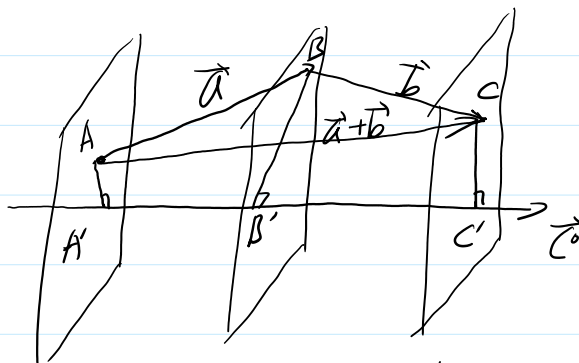
$$4) \text{运算律} \begin{cases} (1) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} \\ (2) (\lambda \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \lambda \vec{b} \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}) \\ (3) (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \end{cases}$$

证明: 只需证  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$

只需证  $\text{prj}_{\vec{c}} (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \text{prj}_{\vec{c}} \vec{a} + \text{prj}_{\vec{c}} \vec{b}$  (射影定理)



$$AB' = |AB| \cos \theta = |a| \cos \theta = \text{proj}_b a$$



$$A'C' = AB' + B'C' \text{ 即 } \text{proj}_c (a+b) = \text{proj}_c a + \text{proj}_c b$$

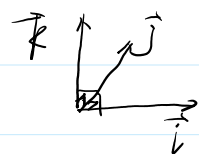
5) 内积的坐标  $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_1 \vec{i} + a_2 \vec{j} + a_3 \vec{k}) \cdot (b_1 \vec{i} + b_2 \vec{j} + b_3 \vec{k})$$

$$= a_1 b_1 \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} + a_2 b_2 \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} + a_3 b_3 \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}$$

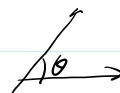
$$+ \underbrace{(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1) \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j}}_0 + \underbrace{(a_2 b_3 + a_3 b_2) \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k}}_0 + \underbrace{(a_3 b_1 + a_1 b_3) \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i}}_0$$

$$= a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$



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

6) 向量的夹角



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}}$$

$$\theta \in [0, \pi]$$

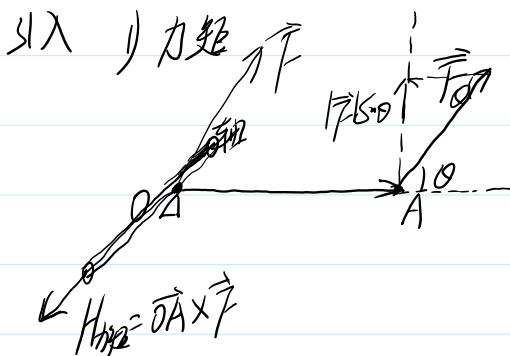
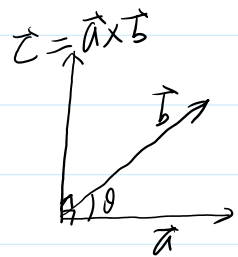
例  $|\vec{a}|=2$ ,  $|\vec{b}|=1$   $\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{1}{2}$  求  $\vec{m} = 2\vec{a} + \vec{b}$  与  $\vec{n} = \vec{a} - 4\vec{b}$  的夹角

$$\cos(\vec{m}, \vec{n}) = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{m}| |\vec{n}|} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} &= (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - 4\vec{b}) \\ &= 2|\vec{a}|^2 - 8\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} - 4|\vec{b}|^2 = \dots \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \\ |\vec{m}|^2 &= \vec{m} \cdot \vec{m} = (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 4|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \end{aligned} \right.$$

1. 向量积

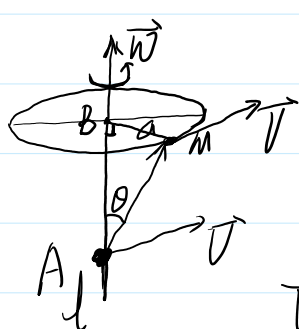
向量的外积 (叉积, 向量积 (数量积))

定义  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}$   $\begin{cases} 1) |\vec{c}| = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \quad \theta = (\vec{a}, \vec{b}) \\ 2) \vec{c} \perp \vec{a} \text{ 且 } \vec{c} \perp \vec{b}, \text{ 右手系} \end{cases}$



$\vec{H} = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}$   $\begin{cases} |\vec{H}| = |\vec{OA}| |\vec{F}| \sin \theta \quad \theta = (\vec{OA}, \vec{F}) \\ \vec{H} \perp \vec{OA}, \vec{H} \perp \vec{F}, \text{ 右手系} \end{cases}$   
即  $\boxed{\vec{H} = \vec{OA} \times \vec{F}}$

2) 线速度  $\vec{V}$   $M$  点绕其轴  $l$  旋转 (转轴  $l$  与  $OM$  垂直), 已知点  $M$  角速度为  $\vec{\omega}$



半径为  $a$ , 求  $M$  点线速度 (在图)

$V$  点  $A \in l$ , 则有

$\vec{V} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{AM}$   $\begin{cases} |\vec{V}| = |\vec{\omega}| a = |\vec{\omega}| |\vec{AM}| \sin \theta \\ \vec{V} \perp \vec{\omega}, \vec{V} \perp \vec{AM} \text{ 右手系} \end{cases}$

$\boxed{\vec{V} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{AM}}$

性质 1)  $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$  或  $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$

2)  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \lambda \vec{b}$

3)  $\begin{cases} 1) \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a} \\ 2) \vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{b}) = \lambda \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \\ 3) (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c} \end{cases}$

$$| \text{b) } (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$