



同濟大學
TONGJI UNIVERSITY
SHANGHAI
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

向量代数

- ① 大小、方向.
- ② 夹角、方向角、向量积.
- ③ 数量积 \rightarrow 夹角、投影.
- 向量积 \rightarrow 垂直方向.
- 混合积 \rightarrow 平行六面体、判断共面.

二重外积公式.

$$(a \times b) \times c = (a \cdot c)b - (b \cdot c)a.$$

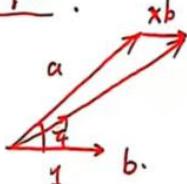
拉格朗日恒等式.

$$(a \times b) \cdot (c \times d) = (a \cdot c)(b \cdot d) - (a \cdot d)(b \cdot c).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例1. } Ans &= [a \times b + b \times b + a \times c + b \times c] \cdot (c + a). \\ &= (a \times b) \cdot c + (b \times c) \cdot a \\ &= 2(a \times b) \cdot c = 4. \end{aligned}$$

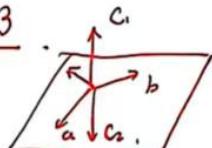
例2.

速率



$$\begin{aligned} Ans &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|(a+xb)| - |a|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(|a+xb| - |a|)(|a+xb| + |a|)}{x(|a+xb| + |a|)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a+xb|^2 - |a|^2}{x \cdot 2|a|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+xb) \cdot (a+xb) - |a|^2}{2|a|x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a|^2 + 2x a \cdot b + x^2 |b|^2 - |a|^2}{2|a|x} = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a|} = |b| \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

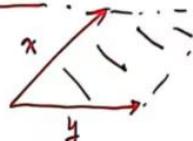
例3



$$\begin{aligned} C_{n+1} &= (C_n \times a) \times b. \Rightarrow (C_n \perp b), (a \perp a, C_2 \perp b), \\ &= (C_n \cdot b) a - (a \cdot b) C_n. \\ &= -(a \cdot b) C_n. \quad C_{n+1} \parallel C_n. \end{aligned}$$

$$|C_{n+1}| = |(a \cdot b)| \cdot |C_n| = |a \cdot b|^{n-1} \cdot |C_1| = 2^{n-1} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 2^n \sqrt{3}.$$

例4



$$S = |x \times y| = 4.$$

$$k = -1 \text{ or } 3.$$

曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 0$.

曲线 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

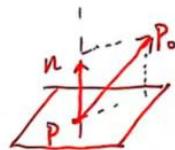
平面. 方程 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{点法式. ①点, ②法向量} \\ \text{-般式 } Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \rightarrow \vec{n} \\ \text{截距式. } \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1. \end{array} \right.$

平面与平面关系. { 平行.

$$\text{夹角 } (\leq 90^\circ), \cos\theta = |\cos \langle \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 \rangle|.$$

平面与点关系. { 在平面上.

不在平面上. \rightarrow 距离.

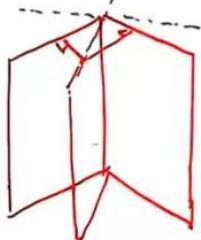


$$P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PP_0} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

例 5.



(x, y, z) 满足.

$$\left| \frac{x+2y+3z+1}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2+3^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{2x+3y+4z-4}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2+3^2}} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{两个 } x+y-2z-5=0 \text{ 及 } 3x+5y+4z-3=0.$$

直线

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{两平面相交.}$$

$$\text{一般方程 } A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0.$$

点向式(对称式)方程. ①点. ②方向

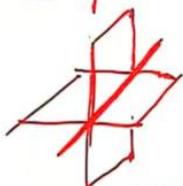
$$\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{p}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x_0 + mt \\ y = y_0 + nt \\ z = z_0 + pt \end{array} \right.$$

(参数化 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{array} \right.$ 曲线 \rightarrow 一个参数)
曲面 \rightarrow 两个参数)

方程间转化.

一般 \rightarrow 点向.



$$\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 \rightarrow \vec{s}.$$

$$\text{代入 } x=0, \text{ 解 } y_0, z_0.$$

点向 \rightarrow 一般. 化简两个等号.

例 6. $\vec{n}_1 = (1, -1, 1), \vec{n}_2 = (2, 1, 1).$

$$\text{代入 } x=1. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -y+z=0 \\ y+z=2 \end{array} \right. \text{ 点}(1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2i + j + 3k = (-2, 1, 3). \Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{3}. \quad (\text{参数})$$



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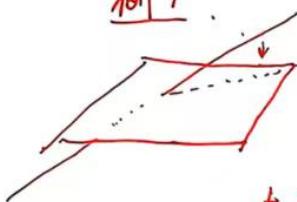
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直线与平面关系

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{在平面上或平行于平面} \\ \text{相交} \end{array} \right.$
 来角 $\sin\varphi = |\cos(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s})|$
 求交点 \rightarrow 参数表示
 投影直线 \rightarrow 平面束

例 7



★ 表示直线可以由两个平面

含 l 的平面 $2x - 4y - z + \lambda(3x - y - 2z - 9) = 0$
 $(2+3\lambda)x + (-4-\lambda)y + (-1-2\lambda)z - 9\lambda = 0$

与 n 垂直 $4(2+3\lambda) - (-4-\lambda) + (-1-2\lambda) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x - y + z + 9 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

直线与直线关系

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{相交} \rightarrow \text{求交点} \rightarrow \text{参数表示} \quad (\text{检验两直线是否相交}) \\ \text{不相交} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{平行} \quad \text{距离} \quad \overrightarrow{l_1}, \overrightarrow{P_1}, \overrightarrow{s_1} \\ \text{异面} \quad \text{夹角} \quad \overrightarrow{l_1}, \overrightarrow{P_1}, \overrightarrow{s_1}, \overrightarrow{l_2}, \overrightarrow{P_2}, \overrightarrow{s_2} \end{array} \right.$

$d = \frac{|(\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2) \cdot \vec{P_1 P_2}|}{|\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2|}$

$\cos\varphi = \frac{|(\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2)|}{|\vec{s}_1||\vec{s}_2|}$

垂直 \rightarrow 公垂线方程

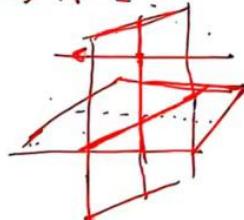
点向 ① 方向 $\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2$

② 点 P_1^1, P_2^1 (参数表示) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{P_1 P_2} \cdot \vec{s}_1 = 0 \\ \vec{P_1 P_2} \cdot \vec{s}_2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \text{求出 } P_1^1, P_2^1$

例 8 $\cdot l_1$ 上的点. $\begin{cases} x = 1+u \\ y = -1+2u \\ z = 1+\lambda u \end{cases}$ $\cdot l_2$ 上的点. $\begin{cases} x = -1+t \\ y = -1+t \\ z = t \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} 1+u = -1+t \\ -1+2u = -1+t \\ 1+\lambda u = t \end{cases}$$

线性方程组有唯一解. $\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$



例 9 过 L_2 . $z - 5x + 6 + k(z - 4y - 3) = 0$.

$$\vec{s}_1 = (4, 1, -1) \text{ 与 } L_2 \perp. 4(-5) + 1(-4k) + 1 \cdot (1+k) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow k = -\frac{19}{3}$$

过 L_3 . $y - 2x + 4 + \ell(z - 3y - 5) = 0$.
与 $L_1 \perp$. $4(-2) + 1(1-3\ell) + 2 - \ell = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \ell = -\frac{7}{2}$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 15x - 76y - 16z - 75 = 0 \\ 4x - 23y + 7z - 27 = 0 \end{cases}$$

例 10 (1). $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 3t-1 \\ z = 4t+2 \end{cases}$ 入 $\begin{cases} t - 3(3t-1) + 4t+2 = 0 \\ 2t - 4(3t-1) + 4t+2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 无解 \Rightarrow 不相交.

> 平面.

$$\vec{s}_1 = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2i + j + 2k = (1, 1, 2) \Rightarrow \text{不平行.}$$

(2). $y = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x+2=0 \\ 2x+2+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_1 = (-1, 0, 1), B: (0, -1, 2), \overrightarrow{P_1B} = (1, -1, 1)$.
 $\vec{s}_1 = (1, 1, 2), \vec{s}_2 = (1, 3, 4)$.

$$d = \frac{|(\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2) \cdot \overrightarrow{P_1B}|}{|\vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2|}, \quad \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2i - 2j + 2k.$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

(3). 过 l_1 的平面束. $x - 3y + z + \lambda(2x - 4y + z + 1) = 0$.

平行于 l_2 . $1 \cdot (1+2\lambda) + 3(-3-4\lambda) + 4(1+\lambda) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{2}{3}$, 代入得. $x + y - z + 2 = 0$.