

1. $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \Rightarrow (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 + |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = \vec{a}^2 \vec{b}^2$
 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$
 $\text{则 } |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{\vec{a}^2 \vec{b}^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2} = \sqrt{25 - 16} = 3$

2. 即 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{y}| = 4$ $\vec{y} \times \vec{y} = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - k\vec{b}) = (-k-1)\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

则 $4 = |\vec{y} \times \vec{y}| = |k+1| |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 2|k+1|$, 解得 $k = 1$ 或 -3

3. A, B, C, M 四点共面, 即 $\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AM}$ 三向量共面, 也即张成的平行六面体体积为零.

$\vec{AB} = (1, 1, 1)$ $\vec{AC} = (3, 0, 2)$ $\vec{AM} = (x-1, y-2, z)$

可得 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ x-1 & y-2 & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 即 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ x-3 & y-4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 则 $(y-4) + z(x-3) = 0$
 即 $z(x-3) + y - 4 = 0$

则 $z(x-1) + (y-2) - 3z = 0$, 即 $2x + y - 3z - 4 = 0$

4. 过点 l_1 的平面系: $(3x - y + 5) + \lambda(2x - z - 3) = 0$ 即 $(2\lambda + 3)x - y - z - 3\lambda + 5 = 0$

由过点 A, 可得: $-9 - 13\lambda = 0$, $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$

可得 $\pi_1: 4x - 2y + z + 13 = 0$

过点 l_2 的平面系: $(4x - y - 7) + \mu(5x - z + 10) = 0$

由过点 A, 可得: $-24 - 14\mu = 0$, $\mu = -\frac{12}{7}$

可得 $\pi_2: -32x - 7y + 12z - 169 = 0$

联立, 可得 $\begin{cases} 4x - 2y + z + 13 = 0 \\ -32x - 7y + 12z - 169 = 0 \end{cases}$

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

$\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

$\begin{cases} x = x(z) \\ y = y(z) \\ z = z \end{cases}$ 即 $z = z_0$

$\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} = 0$

5. (a) 证明: 点 A(9, -2, 2), B(0, -7, 2) 分别在直线 l_1, l_2 上.

$\vec{AB} = (-9, -5, 2)$

l_1 方向: $\vec{c}_1 = (4, -3, 1)$, l_2 方向: $\vec{c}_2 = (-2, 9, 2)$

则 $\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2 \cdot \vec{AB} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 9 & 2 \\ -9 & -5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & 1 \\ -10 & 15 & 0 \\ -17 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 245$

(b). 公垂线的单位法向量: $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2}{|\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2|}$

从而由于 AB 在 \vec{n} 上的投影为异面直线间距离, 可得.

$d = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{|\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2 \cdot \vec{AB}|}{|\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2|} = \frac{245}{35} = 7$

由 $\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-15, -10, 30)$, 则 $|\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2| = 5\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 6^2} = 35$, 则 $d = \frac{245}{35} = 7$

(C). 公垂线方向: 已得 $\vec{c} = \vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2 = (-15, -10, 30) = 5(-3, -2, 6)$.

$\vec{c} = \vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-15, -10, 30)$. 方便起见, 取 $\vec{c}_0 = (-3, -2, 6)$

则记 π_1 为 L_1 与公垂线决定的平面.
 π_2 为 L_2 与公垂线决定的平面



\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 为 π_1, π_2 法向量.

则 $\vec{n}_1 = \vec{c}_0 \times \vec{c}_1 = \vec{c}_0 \times (\vec{c}_1 \times \vec{c}_2) = (\vec{c}_0 \times \vec{c}_2) \times \vec{c}_1 = -\vec{c}_1 \vec{c}_2 + \vec{c}_2 \vec{c}_1$

则 $\vec{n}_1 = \vec{c}_0 \times \vec{c}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -3 & -2 & 6 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (16, 27, 17)$

$\vec{n}_2 = \vec{c}_0 \times \vec{c}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -3 & -2 & 6 \\ -2 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-58, -6, -31)$

则 $\pi_1: 16(x-9) + 27(y+2) + 17z = 0$, 即 $16x + 27y + 17z + 198 = 0$.

$\pi_2: -58x - 6(y+7) - 31(z-2) = 0$, 即 $-58x - 6y - 31z + 20 = 0$.

联立得 $\begin{cases} 16x + 27y + 17z + 198 = 0 \\ -58x - 6y - 31z + 20 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

6. 解: 记 $A(-1, 2, 0)$, $\pi: x+2y-z=1$.

则垂线方程 $l: \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z}{-1}$.

联立得 $\begin{cases} x+2y-z=1 \\ \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z}{-1} \end{cases}$

解得 $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{4}{3} \\ y = \frac{4}{3} \\ z = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$ 则投影点 $P(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$.

则 $\vec{AP} = (-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$, 则对称点 $\vec{OB} = \vec{OP} + \vec{AP} = (-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) + (-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = (-\frac{5}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$.

7. 解: 令 $G(x, y, z) = xy + z - e^z - 1$.

则 $\nabla G(x, y, z) = (y, x, 1 - e^z)$, $\nabla G|_{(2,1,0)} = (1, 2, 0)$.

则切平面法向量 $\vec{n} = \nabla G = (1, 2, 0)$.

切平面方程: $(x-2) + 2(y-1) = 0$, 即 $x+2y-4=0$.

8. 令 $x=2t$, 可得

$\begin{cases} x=2t \\ y=-3t \\ z=4t^2 \end{cases}$ 则 $\vec{c} = (\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt}) = (2, -3, 8t)$.

则 $\vec{c}_0 = (\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt})|_{x=2t=1} = (2, -3, 4)$.

切线 $l: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+3}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$, 设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为 l 上一点.

则平面 $z=z_0$ 与直线 l 交点 $\begin{cases} z=z_0 \\ \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+3}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{4} \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{z_0+1}{2} \\ y = -\frac{3}{4}z_0 - \frac{5}{4} \\ z = z_0 \end{cases}$

则存在 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 满足方程 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = \left(\frac{z_0+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}z_0 - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2$

则 z : $x^2 + y^2 - \frac{13}{16}z^2 - \frac{19}{8}z = \frac{29}{16}$

9. 解: 球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + (z+1)^2 = 4$

球心 $A: (0, 0, -1)$, 半径 $r = 2$.

设平面系: ~~$x+y+z-6=0$~~ $x-y+2z-6 + \lambda(x+y) = 0$, 即 $(\lambda+1)x + (\lambda-1)y + 2z - 6 = 0$.

则 ~~A~~ A 到平面 $(\lambda+1)x + (\lambda-1)y + 2z - 6 = 0$ 的距离:

$$d = \frac{|2 \times (-1) - 6|}{\sqrt{(\lambda+1)^2 + (\lambda-1)^2 + 4}} = r = 2, \text{ 解得 } \lambda = \pm\sqrt{5}.$$

则平面为 $(\sqrt{5}+1)x + (\sqrt{5}-1)y + 2z - 6 = 0$ 或 $(-\sqrt{5}+1)x + (-\sqrt{5}-1)y + 2z - 6 = 0$.

10. 解:

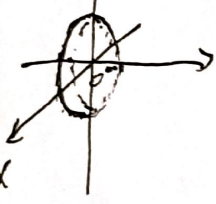
联立: ~~$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$~~
 $x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 4$

$x+z = a$

消去 x , 得: $(a-z)^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 4$, 即 $2z^2 + 4y^2 - 2az = 4 - a^2$.

讨论: a 取何值时, 方程有解? 配方: $2(z - \frac{a}{2})^2 + 4y^2 = 4 - \frac{a^2}{2}$.

方程有解 $\Rightarrow 4 - \frac{a^2}{2} \geq 0$, 即 $|a| \leq 2\sqrt{2}$.



梳理:

一. 向量代数

1. 运算律: 由外积有反交换律, ~~不满足结合律~~.

混合积有轮换对称性. $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \vec{b} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \vec{a}$, Lagrange 恒等式:

2. 几何意义: 外积的几何意义, 混合积的几何意义 (内积的物理意义)

3. 计算: ~~坐标形式~~ ① 坐标形式 ② 模长, 夹角形式.

二. 直线, 平面

1. 直线: ① 点, 方向. ② 两平面相交. ③ 参数方程.

2. 平面: ~~点, 法向量~~ 点法式.

3. 面与面: ① 相交 ② 平行, $d = \frac{|D_1 - D_2|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$ ③ 夹角. ④ ~~平面角~~

4. 线与线: ① 共面. ② 异面, 异面直线间距离, 公垂线. ③ 夹角.

5. 线与面: ① 相交 ② 平行, $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$ ③ 平面角