

第3章 空间解析几何与向量运算

3.1 空间直角坐标系与向量

1. 设向量 v 的方向余弦分别满足

(1) $\cos \alpha = 0$ (2) $\cos \beta = 0$ (3) $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = 0$

问这些向量与坐标轴或坐标面的关系如何?

(i) v 垂直于 x 轴, 或平行于 yz 平面.

(ii) v 垂直于 y 轴, 或平行于 xoz 平面.

(iii) v 平行于 z 轴, 或垂直于 xoy 平面.

2. 已知两点 $M_1(4, \sqrt{2}, 1), M_2(3, 0, 2)$, 计算向量 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$ 的模、方向余弦和

方向角, 并求方向与 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$ 一致的单位向量.

由于 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (-1, -\sqrt{2}, 1)$, 有

$$|\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-\sqrt{2})^2 + 1^2} = 2.$$

注意到:

$$\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}^0 = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}|} \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma).$$

有

$$\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}^0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

并且 $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \beta = \frac{3}{4}\pi, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}.$

3.2 向量的乘法

1. 设 $|\alpha| = 3, |\beta| = 2, \angle(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 计算:

(1) $(3\alpha - 2\beta) \cdot (\alpha + 2\beta)$

首先 $\alpha \cdot \beta = \beta \cdot \alpha = |\alpha||\beta|\cos \angle(\alpha, \beta) = -3.$

$$\begin{aligned} (3\alpha - 2\beta) \cdot (\alpha + 2\beta) &= 3\alpha \cdot \alpha + 6\alpha \cdot \beta - 2\beta \cdot \alpha - 4\beta \cdot \beta \\ &= 3|\alpha|^2 + 4\alpha \cdot \beta - 4|\beta|^2 \\ &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

(2) α 在 β 上的投影 $\text{Prj}_{\beta} \alpha$

$$\text{Prj}_{\beta} \alpha = |\alpha| \cos \angle(\alpha, \beta) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

2. 设 $|\alpha| = 3, |\beta| = 2, |\alpha + \beta| = 4$, 求 $|\alpha - \beta|$.

$$|\alpha - \beta|^2 = (\alpha - \beta) \cdot (\alpha - \beta) = |\alpha|^2 - 2\alpha \cdot \beta + |\beta|^2 \quad (1)$$

$$|\alpha + \beta|^2 = (\alpha + \beta) \cdot (\alpha + \beta) = |\alpha|^2 + 2\alpha \cdot \beta + |\beta|^2 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta|^2 + |\alpha + \beta|^2 = 2(|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2) \quad (3)$$

请解释 (3) 的几何意义. (3) $\Rightarrow |\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{10}.$

3. 设 $|\alpha| = 3, |\beta| = 26, |\alpha \times \beta| = 72$, 求 $\alpha \cdot \beta$.

$$|\alpha \times \beta| = |\alpha||\beta| \sin \angle(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow \sin \angle(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \angle(\alpha, \beta) = \pm \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta &= |\alpha||\beta| \cos \angle(\alpha, \beta) \\ &= \pm 30. \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $\alpha = (1, 0, -1)$, $\beta = (2, 1, 0)$, $\gamma = (0, 0, 1)$, 求 $(\alpha \times \beta) \cdot \gamma$.

$$(\alpha \times \beta) \cdot \gamma = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

5. 设 α, β, γ 为单位向量, 且满足 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$, 求 $\alpha \cdot \beta + \beta \cdot \gamma + \gamma \cdot \alpha$ 的值.

由于 α, β, γ 为单位向量, 有 $\alpha \cdot \alpha = \beta \cdot \beta = \gamma \cdot \gamma = 1$.

注意到:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cdot (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\ &= \alpha \cdot \alpha + \beta \cdot \beta + \gamma \cdot \gamma + 2(\alpha \cdot \beta + \beta \cdot \gamma + \gamma \cdot \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta + \beta \cdot \gamma + \gamma \cdot \alpha = -\frac{3}{2}$$

6. 如果 $\alpha \times \beta + \beta \times \gamma + \gamma \times \alpha = 0$, 证明 α, β, γ 共面.

利用我们课上讲的混合积的性质2 (请大家务必要掌握):

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 0 \cdot \gamma = (\alpha \times \beta + \beta \times \gamma + \gamma \times \alpha) \cdot \gamma \\ &= (\alpha \times \beta) \cdot \gamma + (\beta \times \gamma) \cdot \gamma + (\gamma \times \alpha) \cdot \gamma \\ &= (\alpha \times \beta) \cdot \gamma + \beta \cdot (\gamma \times \gamma) + \gamma \cdot (\gamma \times \alpha) \\ &= (\alpha \times \beta) \cdot \gamma + 0 + (\gamma \times \gamma) \cdot \alpha \\ &= (\alpha \times \beta) \cdot \gamma \Rightarrow (\alpha \times \beta) \cdot \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta, \gamma \text{ 共面.} \end{aligned}$$

7. 已知 $M_1(1, -1, 2)$, $M_2(3, 3, 1)$, $M_3(3, 1, 3)$, 求与两向量 $\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}$, $\overrightarrow{M_2M_3}$ 都垂直的单位向量.

$$\vec{n} = \overrightarrow{M_2M_1} \times \overrightarrow{M_2M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}$$

$$|\vec{n}| = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{56} = 2\sqrt{14}$$

$$\therefore \pm \vec{n}^0 = \pm \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}} \right)$$

即为所求.