

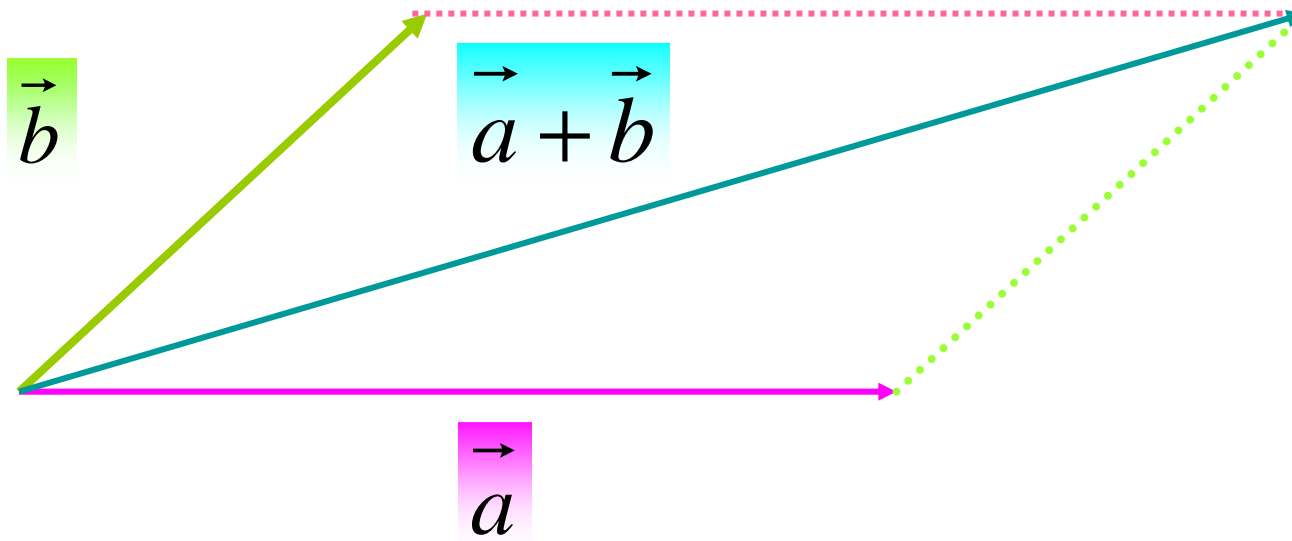
4-2 向量基本運算

向量加法

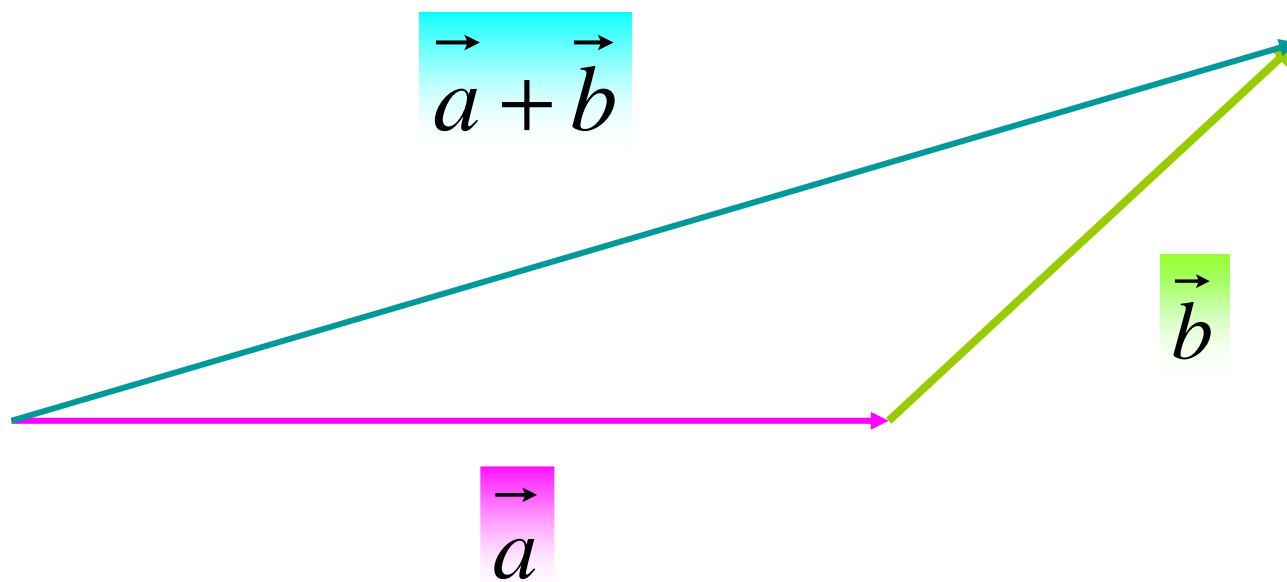
已知向量 \vec{a} 與向量 \vec{b}



平行四邊形法則

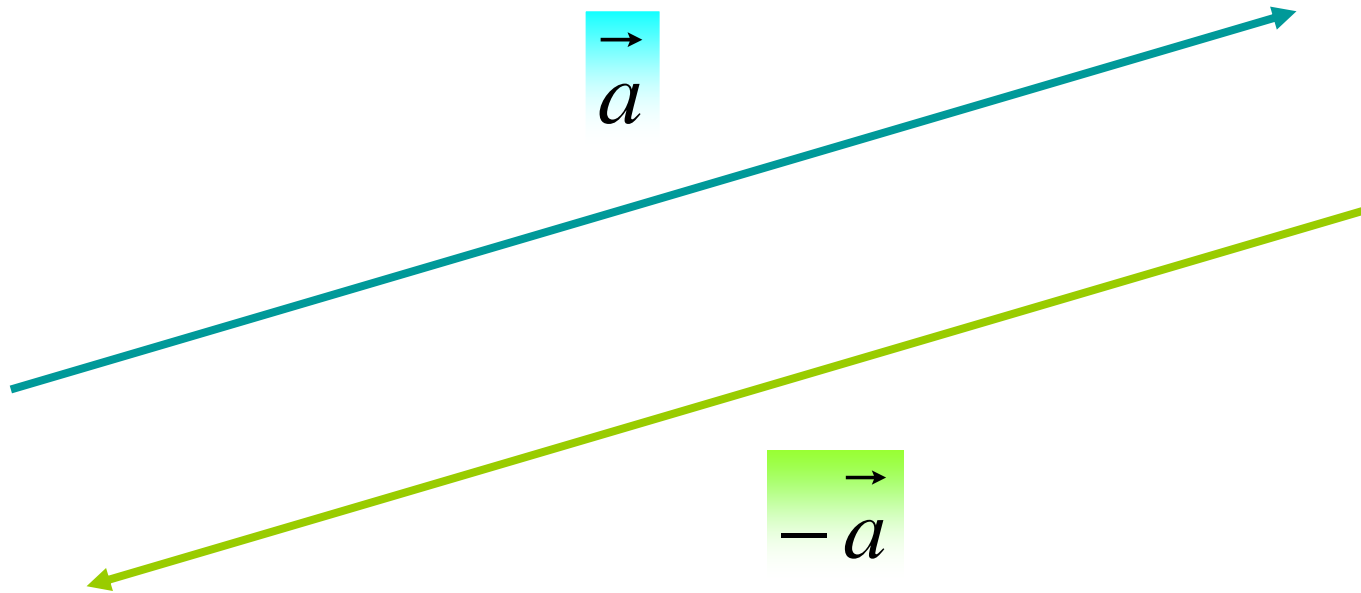


三角形法則



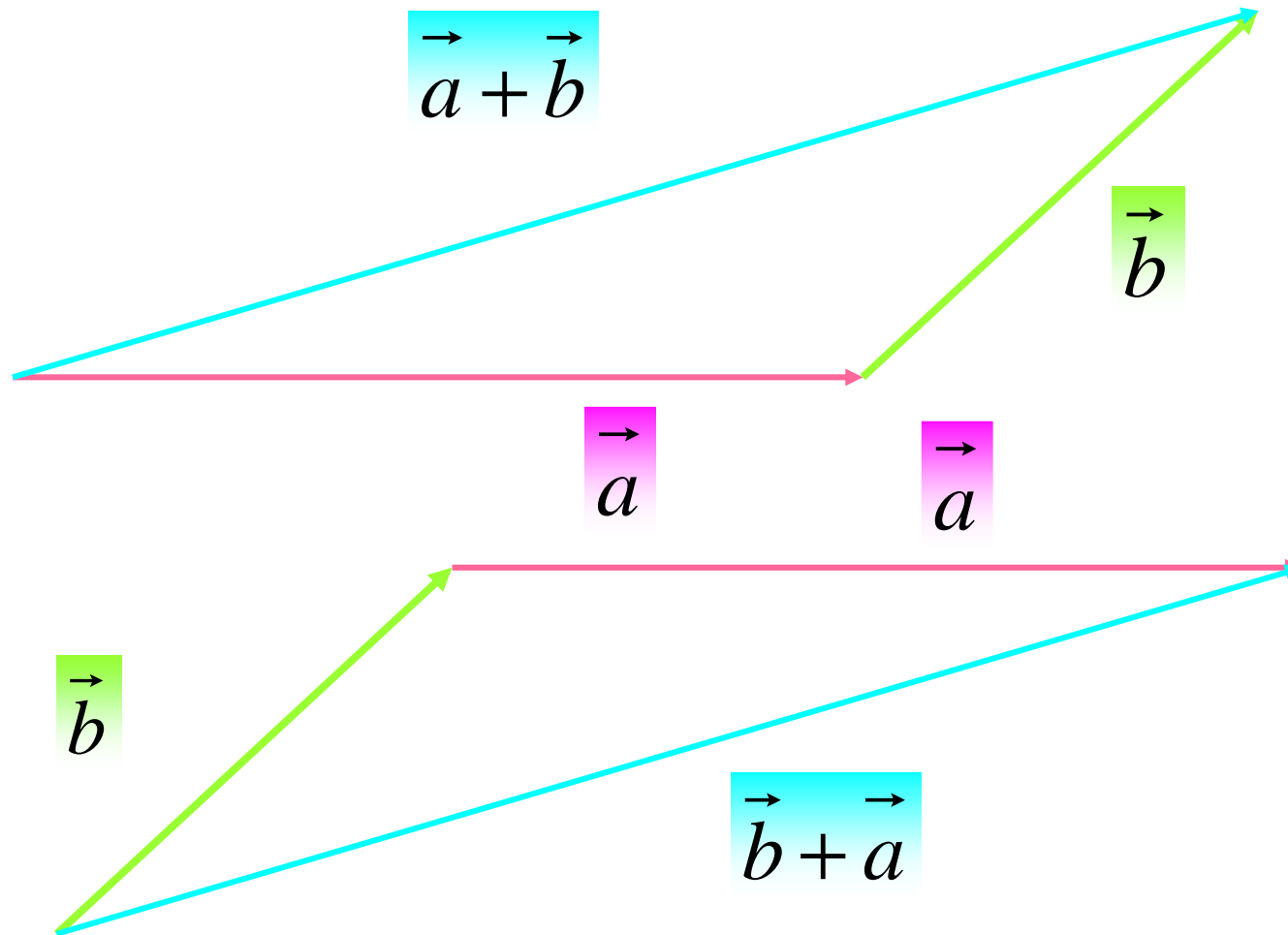
反向量

與向量 \vec{a} 長度相同、方向相反的向量稱為 \vec{a} 的反向量，記作 $-\vec{a}$



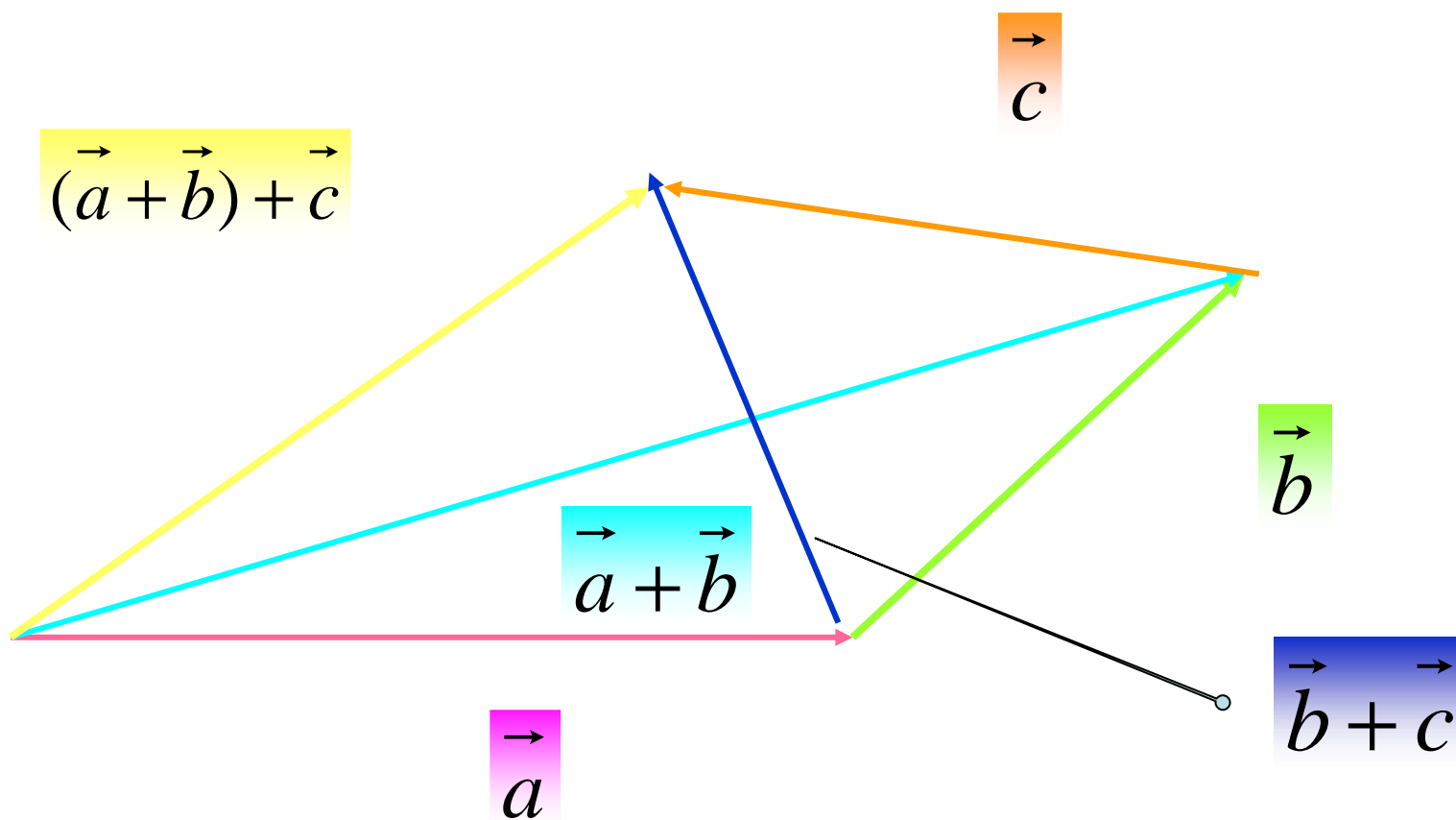
向量加法的運算規律 (1)

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a} \quad (\text{交換律})$$



向量加法的運算規律 (2)

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \quad \text{結合律}$$



向量加法的運算規律 (3)與(4)

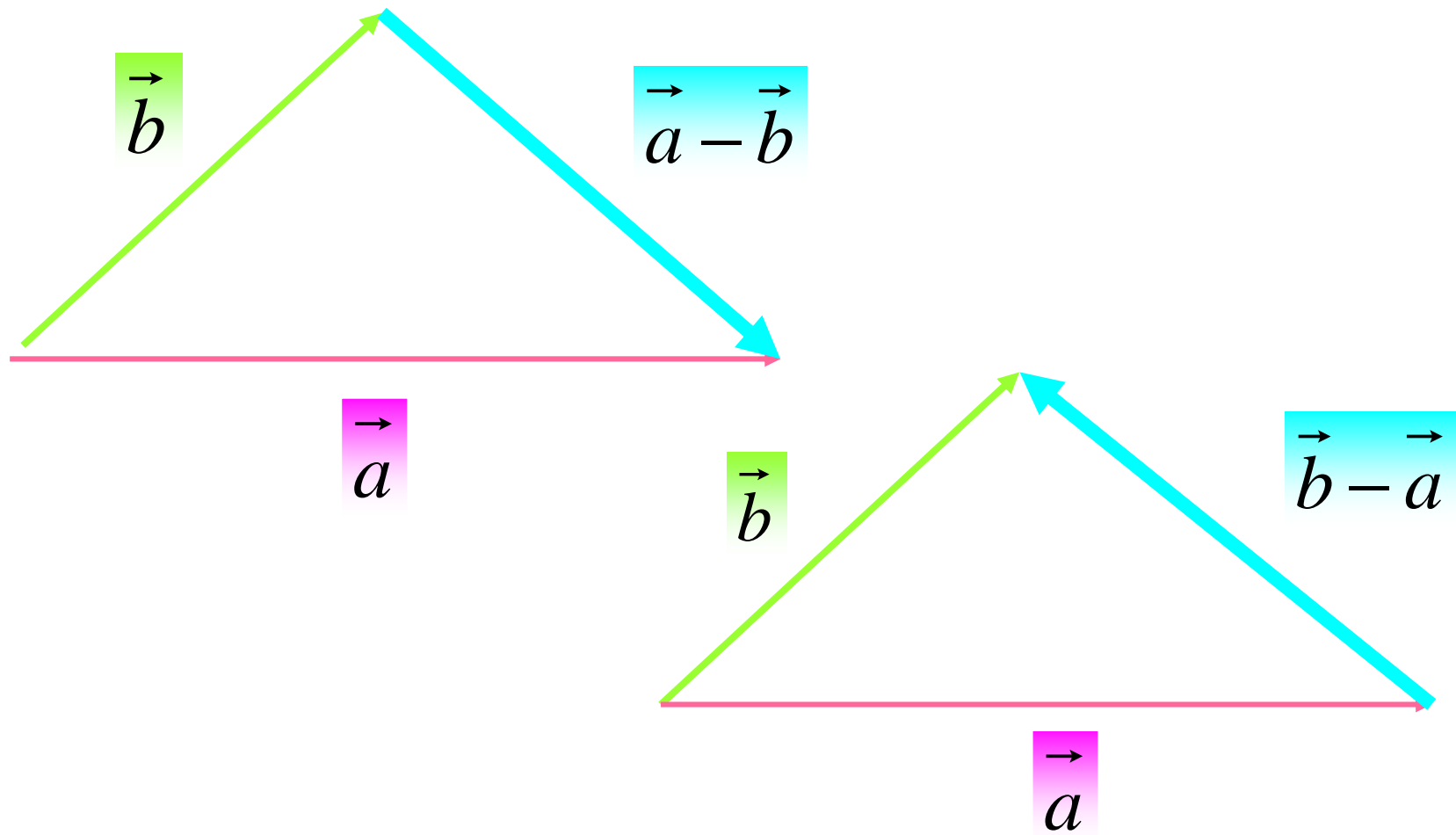
(3)

$$\vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}$$

(4)

$$\vec{a} + (-\vec{a}) = \vec{0}$$

向量減法



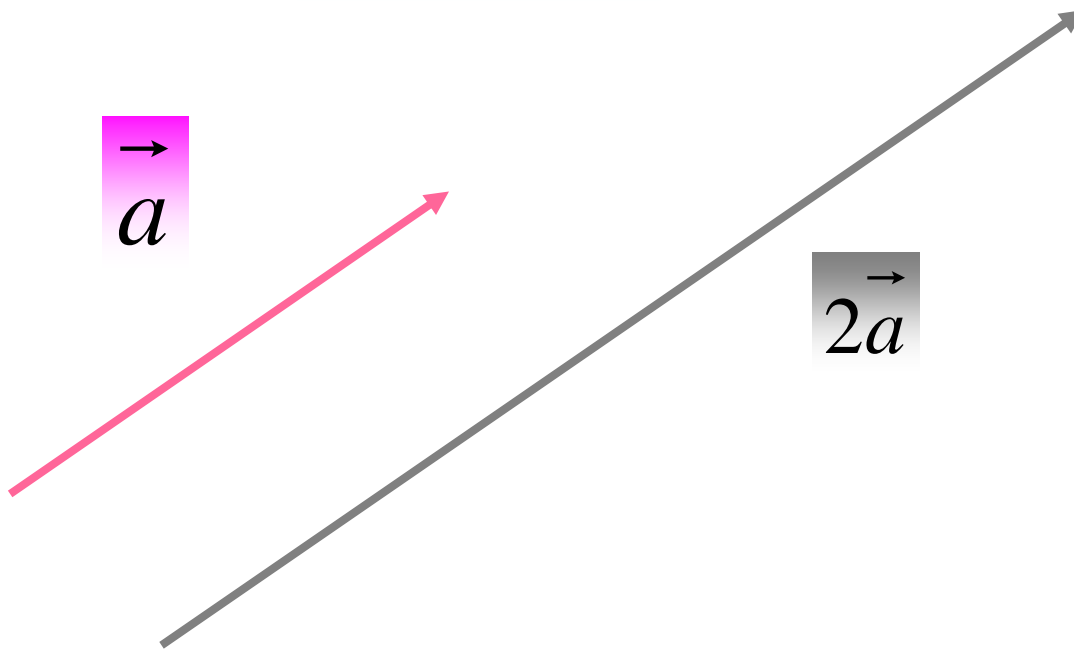
數乘向量

k 爲一實數

當 $k > 0$ ，向量 $k\vec{a}$ 代表與 \vec{a} 同方向且

例如

$$\|k\vec{a}\| = k\|\vec{a}\|$$

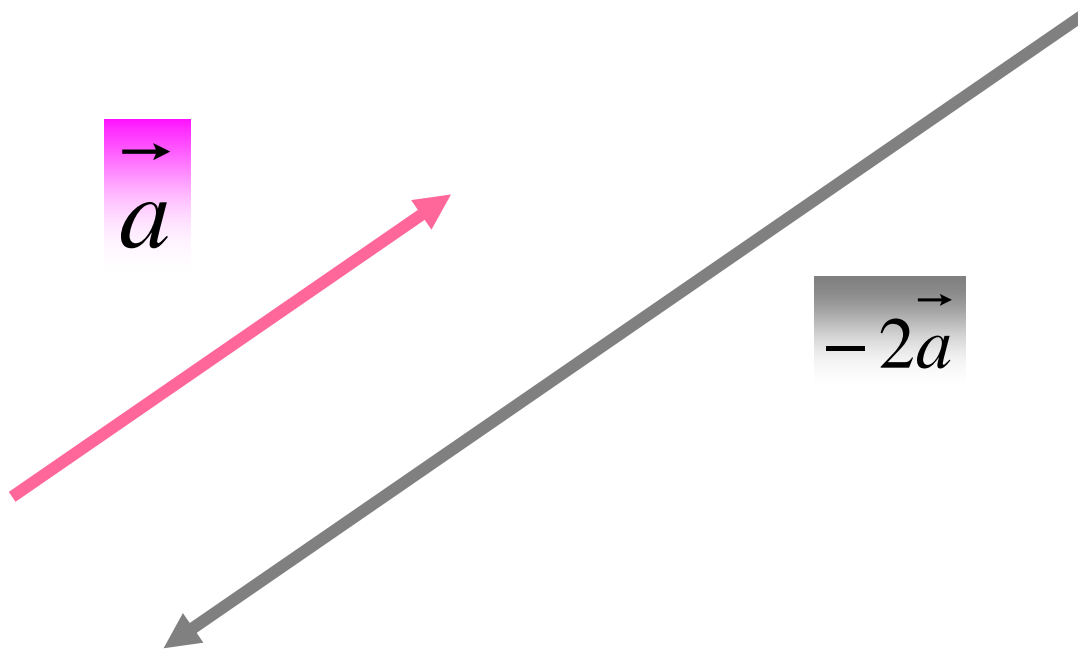


數乘向量

當 $k < 0$ ，向量 $k\vec{a}$ 代表與 \vec{a} 反方向且

例如

$$\|k\vec{a}\| = |k|\|\vec{a}\|$$



數乘向量之運算規律

(1) $k(m\vec{a}) = (km)\vec{a} = k(m\vec{a})$

(2) $k(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = k\vec{a} + k\vec{b}$

(3) $(k + m)\vec{a} = k\vec{a} + m\vec{a}$

在直角座標系中

若

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle$$

$$\vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle$$

則

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \langle a_x + b_x, a_y + b_y, a_z + b_z \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \langle a_x - b_x, a_y - b_y, a_z - b_z \rangle$$

$$k\vec{a} = \langle ka_x, ka_y, ka_z \rangle$$

向量內積

在力學中

一質點在力 \vec{F} 作用下經過位移

\vec{a}

則力 \vec{F} 對質點所做的功 W 為

$$W = \|\vec{F}\| \|\vec{a}\| \cos \langle \vec{F}, \vec{a} \rangle$$

其中 $\langle \vec{F}, \vec{a} \rangle$ 代表向量 \vec{F} 與 \vec{a} 小於 π 之夾角

內積的定義 1

\vec{a}

與

\vec{b}

的內積是一個實數，其值為

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle \\ &= \|\vec{a}\| \operatorname{pro}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b} \\ &= \|\vec{b}\| \operatorname{pro}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a}\end{aligned}$$

其中

$\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$

代表向量

\vec{a}

與

\vec{b}

小於 π 之夾角

內積的定義 2

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 也稱爲 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的點積，又稱純量積

若 $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$ 或 $\vec{b} = \vec{0}$ 則 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

向量內積之運算規律

(1)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

(交換律)

(2)

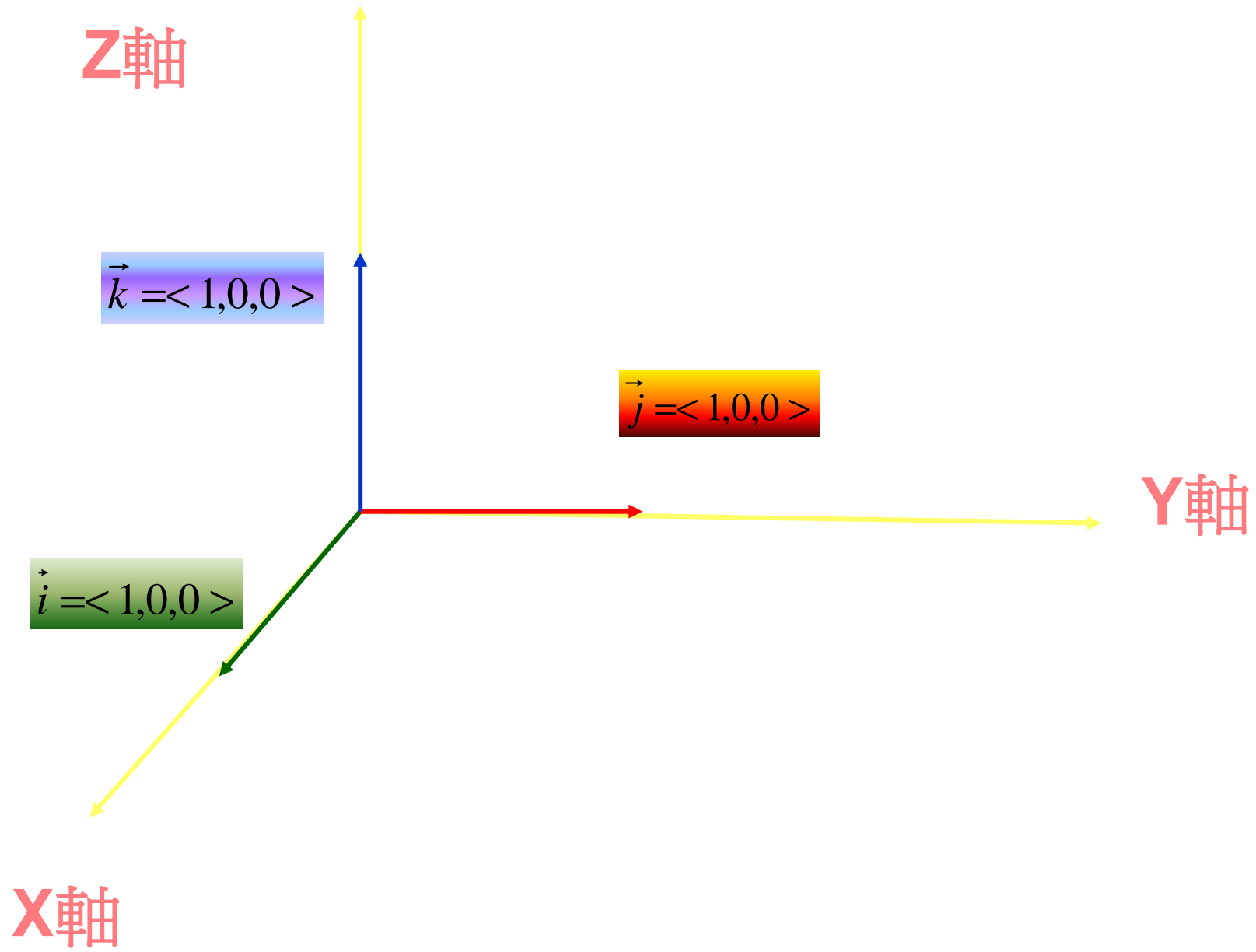
$$(k\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = k(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

(結合律)

(3)

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

(分配律)



$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \|\vec{i}\| \|\vec{i}\| \cos \langle \vec{i}, \vec{i} \rangle$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times \cos 0^\circ$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times 1$$

$$= 1$$

∴

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = 1$$

同理

$$\vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = 1$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$

$$\|\vec{i}\| = \|\vec{j}\| = \|\vec{k}\| = 1$$

$$\langle \vec{i}, \vec{i} \rangle = \langle \vec{j}, \vec{j} \rangle = \langle \vec{k}, \vec{k} \rangle = 0^\circ$$

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \|\vec{i}\| \|\vec{j}\| \cos \langle \vec{i}, \vec{j} \rangle$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times \cos 90^\circ$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times 0$$

$$= 0$$

∴

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

同理

$$\vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 1$$

$$\|\vec{i}\| = \|\vec{j}\| = \|\vec{k}\| = 1$$

$$\langle \vec{i}, \vec{j} \rangle = \langle \vec{j}, \vec{k} \rangle = \langle \vec{k}, \vec{i} \rangle = 90^\circ$$

$$\cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = 1$$

$$\vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = 1$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

$$\vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0$$

設

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle \quad \vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle$$

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

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

$$= a_x b_x \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} + a_x b_y \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} + a_x b_z \vec{i} \cdot \vec{k}$$

$$+ a_y b_x \vec{j} \cdot \vec{i} + a_y b_y \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} + a_x b_z \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k}$$

$$+ a_z b_x \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} + a_z b_y \vec{k} \cdot \vec{j} + a_z b_z \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}$$

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

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = 1$$

$$\vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = 1$$

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$$

$$\vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$$

設

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle \quad \vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle$$

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

練習

$$\vec{a} = \langle -1, 3, 2 \rangle \quad \vec{b} = \langle 5, -1, 1 \rangle$$

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

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (-1) \times 5 + 3 \times (-1) + 2 \times 1 = -6$$

練習

$$\vec{a} = \langle 1, -3, 0 \rangle \quad \vec{b} = \langle 2, -1, 10 \rangle$$

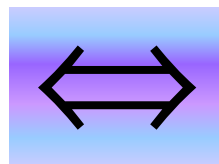
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2 \times 1 + (-3) \times (-1) + 0 \times 10 = 5$$

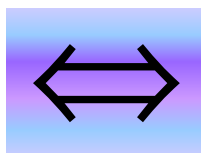
設

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle \neq \vec{0} \quad \vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$



$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$



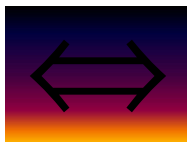
$$a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0$$

證明於下一頁

設

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

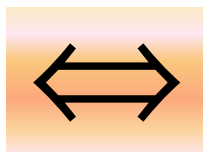
$$\cos 90^\circ = 0$$



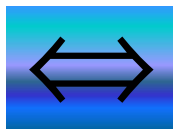
$$\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$$



$$\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$$



$$\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 90^\circ$$



$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

設

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle \neq \vec{0} \quad \vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|}$$

$$\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

設

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle \neq \vec{0} \quad \vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle \neq \vec{0}$$

$\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1$ 爲 \vec{a} 的方向角

$\alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2$ 爲 \vec{b} 的方向角

$$a_x = \|\vec{a}\| \cos \alpha_1$$

$$a_y = \|\vec{a}\| \cos \beta_1$$

$$a_z = \|\vec{a}\| \cos \gamma_1$$

$$b_x = \|\vec{b}\| \cos \alpha_2$$

$$b_y = \|\vec{b}\| \cos \beta_2$$

$$b_z = \|\vec{b}\| \cos \gamma_2$$

$$\cancel{\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle}$$

$$a_x = \|\vec{a}\| \cos \alpha_1 \quad a_y = \|\vec{a}\| \cos \beta_1 \quad a_z = \|\vec{a}\| \cos \gamma_1$$

$$b_x = \|\vec{b}\| \cos \alpha_2 \quad b_y = \|\vec{b}\| \cos \beta_2 \quad b_z = \|\vec{b}\| \cos \gamma_2$$

$$= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

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

$$= \|\vec{a}\| \cos \alpha_1 \|\vec{b}\| \cos \alpha_2 + \|\vec{a}\| \cos \beta_1 \|\vec{b}\| \cos \beta_2 + \|\vec{a}\| \cos \gamma_1 \|\vec{b}\| \cos \gamma_2$$

$$= \cancel{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} (\cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 + \cos \beta_1 \cos \beta_2 + \cos \gamma_1 \cos \gamma_2)$$

則 $\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 + \cos \beta_1 \cos \beta_2 + \cos \gamma_1 \cos \gamma_2$

設

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle \neq \vec{0} \quad \vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

$$\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 + \cos \beta_1 \cos \beta_2 + \cos \gamma_1 \cos \gamma_2$$

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\cos 180^\circ = -1$$

公式複習

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$\cos 0^\circ =$$

$$\cos 180^\circ =$$

測驗

$$\cos 30^\circ =$$

$$\cos 150^\circ =$$

$$\cos 45^\circ =$$

$$\cos 135^\circ =$$

$$\cos 60^\circ =$$

$$\cos 120^\circ =$$

$$\cos 90^\circ =$$

$$\cos 0^\circ =$$

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\cos 180^\circ = -1$$

公式複習

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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$$\cos 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 90^\circ = 0$$

例題4-4

已知三點 $A(2,1,3), B(3,2,3), C(3,1,4)$

求 \vec{AB} 與 \vec{AC} 之夾角 φ

$A(2,1,3), B(3,2,3), C(3,1,4)$

例題4-4 之解答

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{\|\vec{AB}\| \|\vec{AC}\|}$$

$$= \frac{\langle 1,1,0 \rangle \cdot \langle 1,0,1 \rangle}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

則 $\varphi = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

例題4-5

已知 $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} - 9\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$

求 \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上投影

請以數學符號表示

$\text{prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a}$

$$\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} - 9\vec{j} + 7\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 4\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$$

例題4-5 之解答

$$\text{prj}_{\vec{b}} \vec{a} = \frac{\|\vec{a}\| \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle}{\|\vec{a}\|}$$

$$= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|}$$

$$= \frac{\langle 3, -9, 7 \rangle \cdot \langle 4, -2, 4 \rangle}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (-9)^2 + (7)^2}}$$

則

$$= \frac{12 + 18 + 28}{6} = \frac{29}{3}$$

例題4- 6

已知 $\vec{a} = \langle -2, 1, 2 \rangle, \vec{b} = \langle 2, 0, -1 \rangle$

求 $\vec{c} = 3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$ 的長度

$$\vec{a} = \langle -2, 1, 2 \rangle, \vec{b} = \langle 4, -2, 4 \rangle$$

例題4-6 之解答

$$\|\vec{c}\| = \|3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}\|$$

$$= \|\langle -6, 3, 6 \rangle - \langle 4, 0, -2 \rangle\|$$

$$= \|\langle \quad, \quad, \quad \rangle\|$$

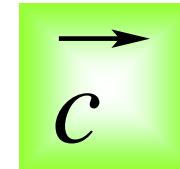
$$= \sqrt{(\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{173}}}$$

例題4-7

已知 $\vec{a} = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle, \vec{b} = \langle 2, 0, 1 \rangle, \vec{c} = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$

試選擇 k 使得 $k\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ 與



互相垂直

$$\vec{a} = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle, \vec{b} = \langle 2, 0, 1 \rangle, \vec{c} = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$$

例題4-7 之解答

$$(k\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \perp \vec{c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (k\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle \quad, \quad, \quad \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2k + 4}{\quad} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = \frac{-2}{\quad}$$

例題4- 8

設

$$\vec{a} = \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle, \vec{b} = \langle 0, -1, 1 \rangle$$

試求 $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ 與 \vec{a} 的夾角 φ

$$\vec{a} = \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle, \vec{b} = \langle 0, -1, 1 \rangle$$

例題4-8 之解答

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a}}{\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| \|\vec{a}\|}$$

$$= \frac{\langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (1)^2 + (0)^2} \sqrt{(1)^2 + (1)^2 + (0)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

則 $\varphi = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3}$

向量外積

兩向量 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的外積是一個向量

它滿足下列三個條件

(1) 它的大小:

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$$

(2) 它的方向: 垂直於 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所決定的平面

即 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{a}$

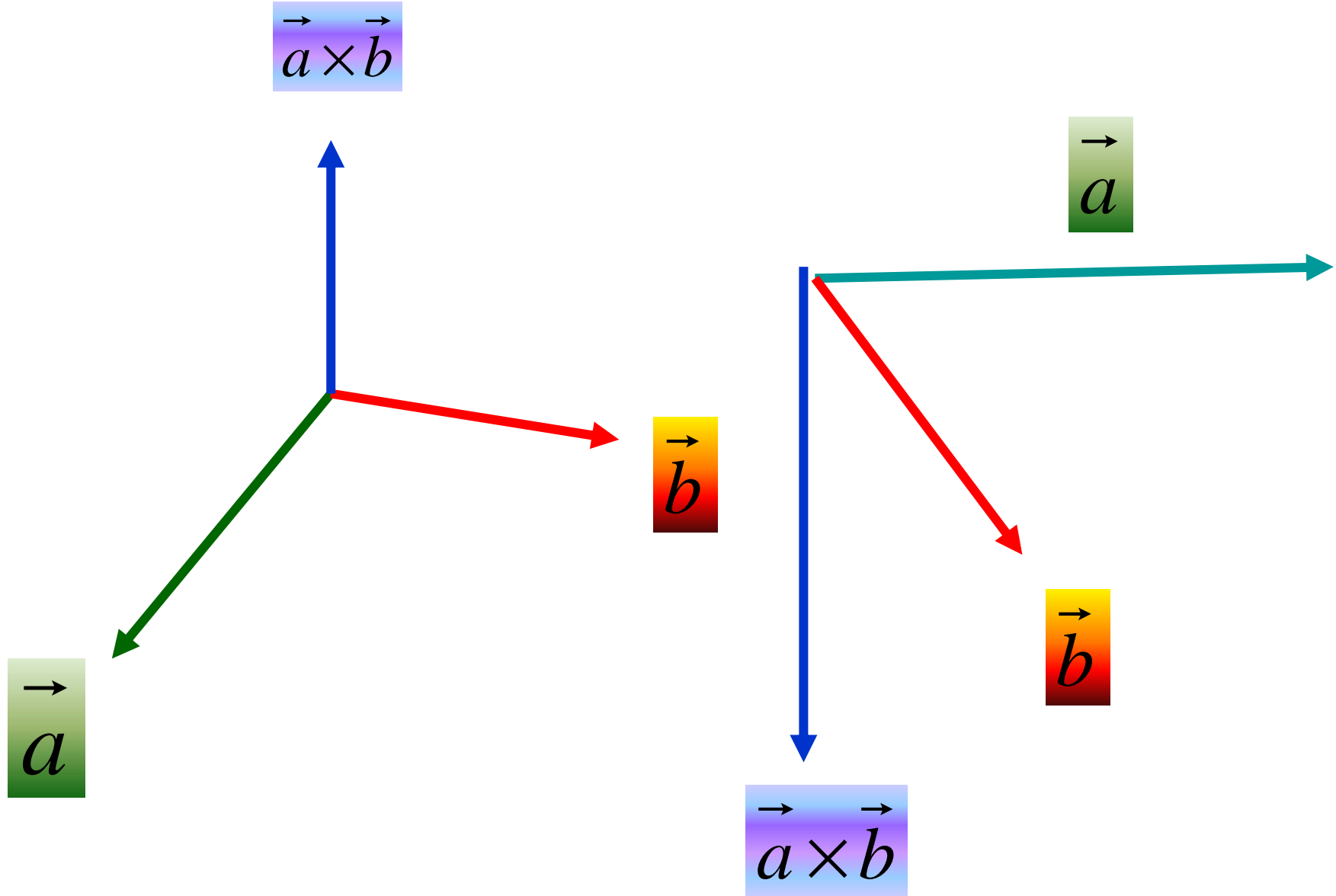
且

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{b}$$

(3)

$$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

構成右手系



測驗

兩向量 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的外積是一個向量

它滿足下列三個條件

(1) 它的大小: $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$

(2) 它的方向: 垂直於 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所決定的 平面

即 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{a}$ 且 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{b}$

(3) $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ 構成 右手系

$$= \frac{\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle \cdot \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle}{\sqrt{(\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2} \sqrt{(\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2}} \frac{1}{2} \quad (3,1,4)$$

兩向量 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的外積是一個向量

它滿足下列三個條件

(1) 它的大小:

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$$

(2) 它的方向: 垂直於 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所決定的平面

即 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{a}$ 且 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \perp \vec{b}$

(3) $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ 構成右手系

$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

證明: $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$

$$\iff \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0^\circ \quad \text{或} \quad \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 180^\circ$$

$$\iff \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$$

$$\iff |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$$

$$\iff \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

向量外積之運算規律

(1)

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

(反交換律)

(2)

$$(k\vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = k(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a} \times (k\vec{b}) = k(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

(結合律)

(3)

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

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

(分配律)

$$|\vec{i} \times \vec{i}| = \|\vec{i}\| \|\vec{i}\| \sin \langle \vec{i}, \vec{i} \rangle$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times \sin 0^\circ$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times 0$$

$$= 0$$

∴

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{0}$$

同理

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$\|\vec{i}\| = \|\vec{j}\| = \|\vec{k}\| = 1$$

$$\langle \vec{i}, \vec{i} \rangle = \langle \vec{j}, \vec{j} \rangle = \langle \vec{k}, \vec{k} \rangle = 0^\circ$$

$$\sin 0^\circ = 0$$

$$|\vec{i} \times \vec{j}| = \|\vec{i}\| \|\vec{j}\| \sin \langle \vec{i}, \vec{j} \rangle$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times \sin 90^\circ$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times 1$$

$$= 1$$

∴

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}$$

同理

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$$

$$\|\vec{i}\| = \|\vec{j}\| = \|\vec{k}\| = 1$$

$$\langle \vec{i}, \vec{j} \rangle = \langle \vec{j}, \vec{k} \rangle = \langle \vec{k}, \vec{i} \rangle = 90^\circ$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$$

設

$$\vec{a} = \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle \quad \vec{b} = \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle$$

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

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}) \times (b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k})$$

$$= a_x b_x \vec{i} \times \vec{i} + a_x b_y \vec{i} \times \vec{j} + a_x b_z \vec{i} \times \vec{k}$$

$$+ a_y b_x \vec{j} \times \vec{i} + a_y b_y \vec{j} \times \vec{j} + a_y b_z \vec{j} \times \vec{k}$$

$$+ a_z b_x \vec{k} \times \vec{i} + a_z b_y \vec{k} \times \vec{j} + a_z b_z \vec{k} \times \vec{k}$$

$$= a_x b_y \vec{k} - a_x b_z \vec{j}$$

$$- a_y b_x \vec{k} + a_y b_z \vec{i}$$

$$+ a_z b_x \vec{j} - a_z b_y \vec{i}$$

$$= (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k}$$

利用三階行列式記號

上式可改寫為

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{i}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix} \vec{j}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

$$= (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} - (a_x b_z - a_z b_x) \vec{j} + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

證明: $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$

$$\implies \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle = k \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle$$

$$\implies a_y b_z - a_z b_y = k b_y b_z - k b_z b_y = 0$$

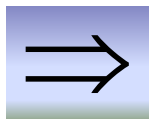
$$a_x b_z - a_z b_x = k b_x b_z - k b_z b_x = 0$$

$$a_x b_y - a_y b_x = k b_x b_y - k b_x b_y = 0$$

$$\implies \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{a} // \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

證明: $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$



假設

則

$$a_x = \frac{a_x}{b_x} b_x$$

$$a_y b_z - a_z b_y = 0$$

$$b_x \neq 0$$

$$a_y = \frac{a_x}{b_x} b_y$$

$$a_x b_z - a_z b_x = 0$$

$$a_x b_y - a_y b_x = 0$$

$$a_z =$$

$$\frac{a_x}{b_x}$$

$$b_z$$

$$\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

證明: $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$ 假設 $b_x \neq 0$

$$\implies a_x = \frac{a_x}{b_x} b_x \quad a_y = \frac{a_x}{b_x} b_y \quad b_z - a_z = \frac{a_x}{b_x} b_z$$

$$\implies \langle a_x, a_y, a_z \rangle = \frac{a_x}{b_x} \langle b_x, b_y, b_z \rangle$$

$$\implies \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$$

例題4-9

已知 $\vec{a} = \langle 2, -3, 1 \rangle$

$\vec{b} = \langle -1, 1, -2 \rangle$

試求與

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

同方向之單位向量

例題4-9之解答

已知 $\vec{a} = \langle 2, -3, 1 \rangle$ $\vec{b} = \langle -1, 1, -2 \rangle$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

例題4-9之解答

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

例題4-9之解答

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

$$= [(-3)(-2) - 1 \times 1] \vec{i} - [2 \times (-2) - (-1) \times 1] \vec{j} + [2 \times 1 - (-3) \times (-1)] \vec{k}$$

$$= 5\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}$$

例題4-10

已知

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

其中

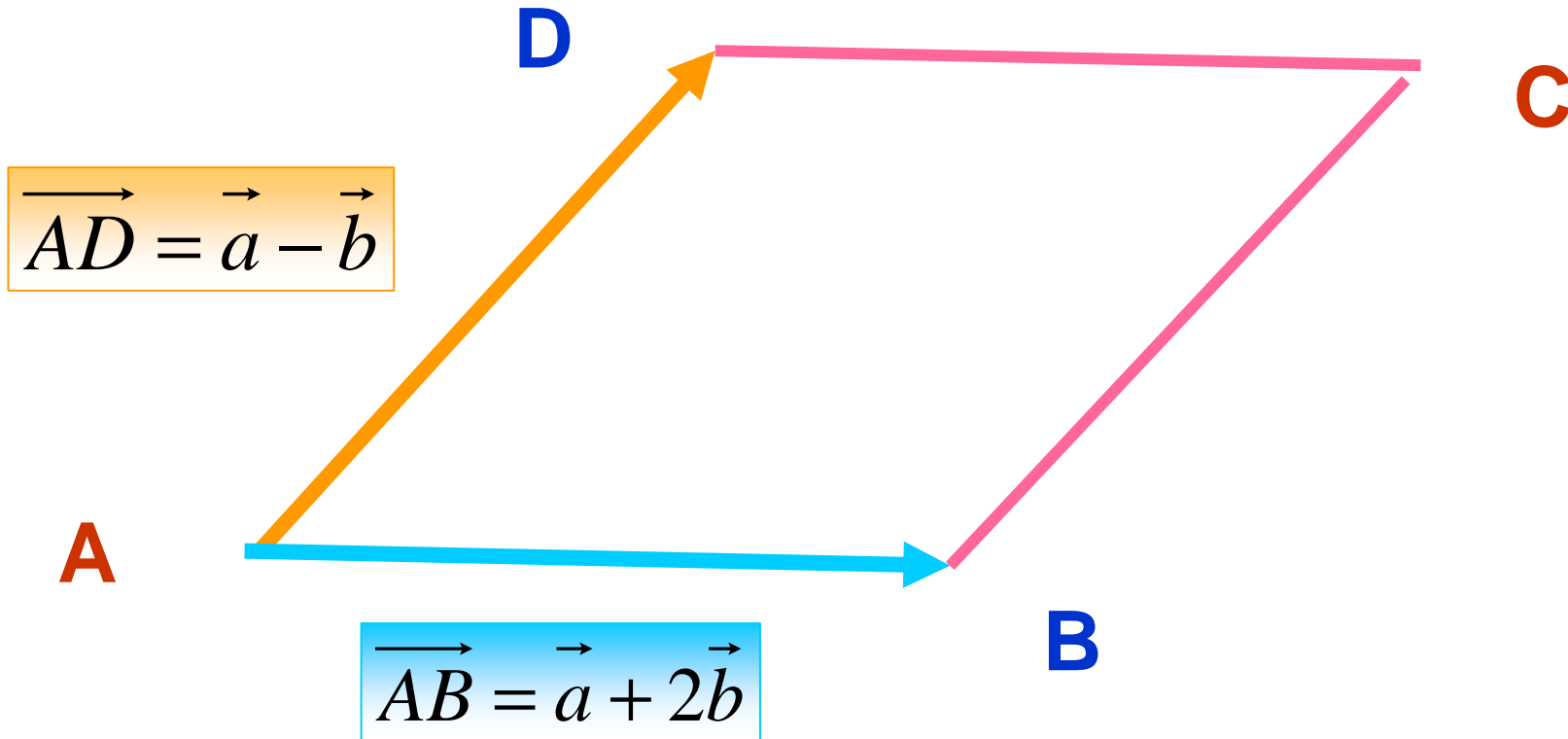
$$\|\vec{a}\| = 4$$

$$\|\vec{b}\| = 3$$

$$\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

求平行四邊形**ABCD**的面積

例題4-10 之解答



平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 的面積

$$= \left\| \vec{AB} \times \vec{AD} \right\|$$

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{AD} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$$

例題4-10 之解答

平行四邊形**ABCD**的面積

$$= \left\| \vec{AB} \times \vec{AD} \right\|$$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}$$

$$= (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b})$$

$$= \vec{a} \times \vec{a} - \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + 2\vec{b} \times \vec{a} - 2\vec{b} \times \vec{b}$$

$$= \vec{0} + \vec{b} \times \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} \times \vec{a} + \vec{0}$$

$$= 3\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

例題4-10 之解答

平行四邊形**ABCD**的面積 $= \left\| \vec{AB} \times \vec{AD} \right\|$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD} = 3\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\left\| \vec{AB} \times \vec{AD} \right\| = 3 \left\| \vec{b} \times \vec{a} \right\|$$

$$= 3 \times \left\| \vec{a} \right\| \left\| \vec{b} \right\| \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| = 4, \|\vec{b}\| = 3, \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

解答

平行四邊形**ABCD**的面積

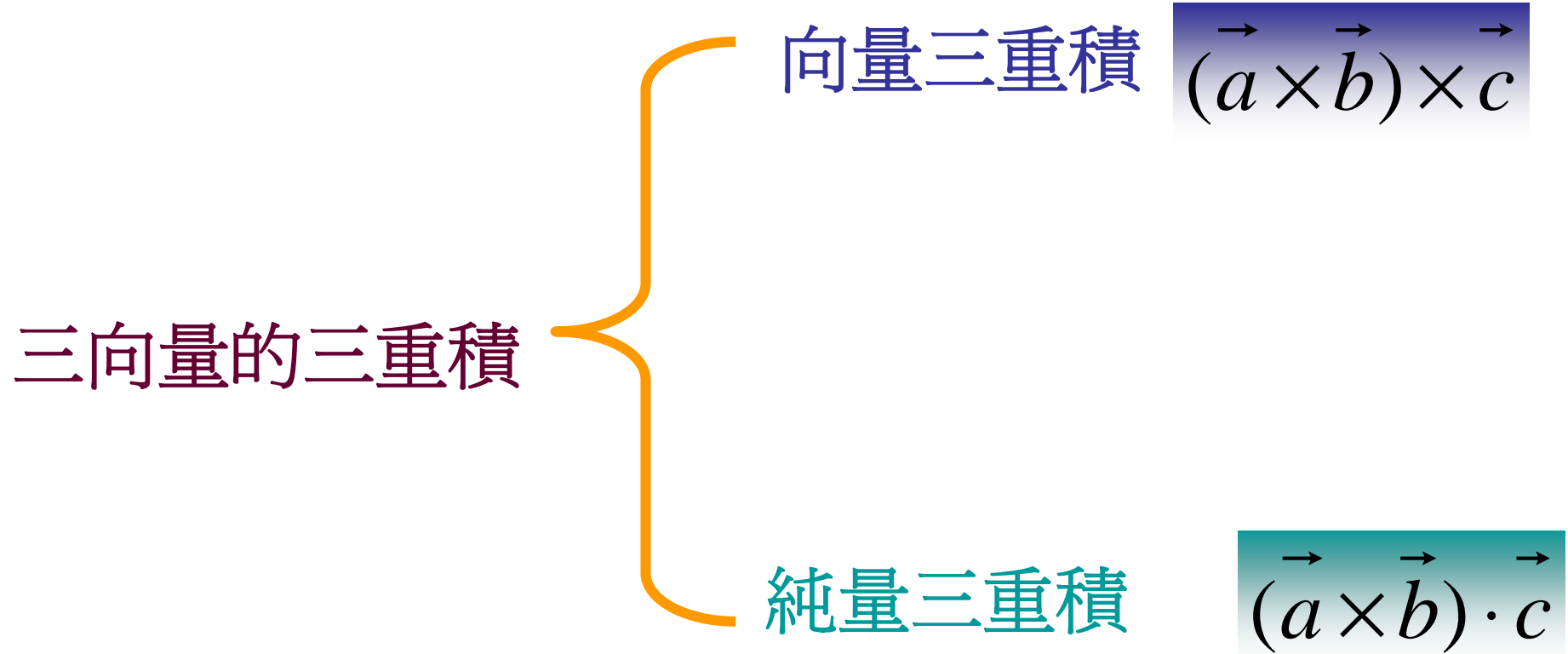
$$= \|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}\|$$

$$= 3 \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$$

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 4 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= 36 \times \frac{1}{2} = 18$$

純量三重積



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

$$:= (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

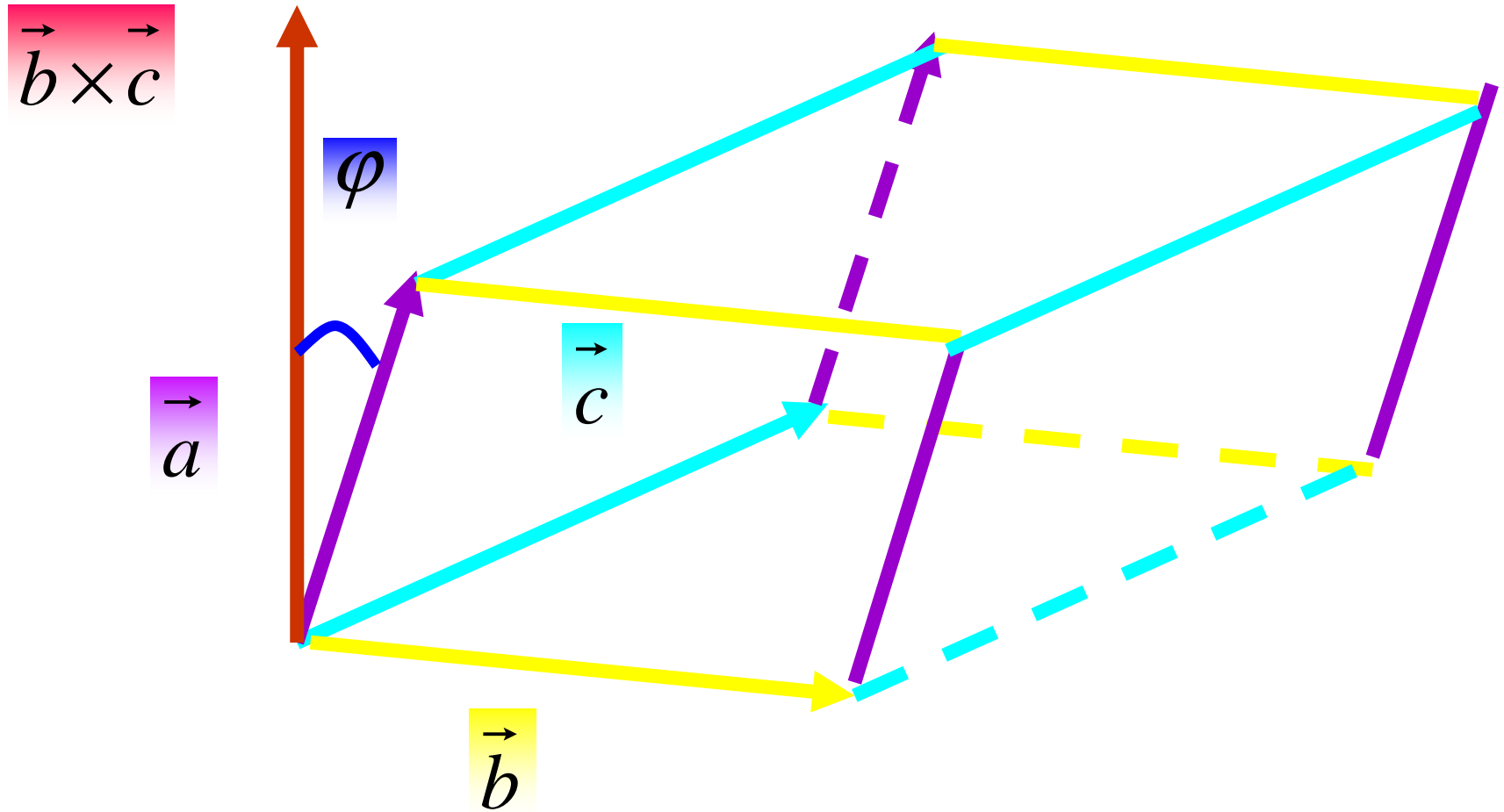
$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}) = (\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = -(\vec{b}, \vec{a}, \vec{c})$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = -(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{b})$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = -(\vec{c}, \vec{b}, \vec{a})$$

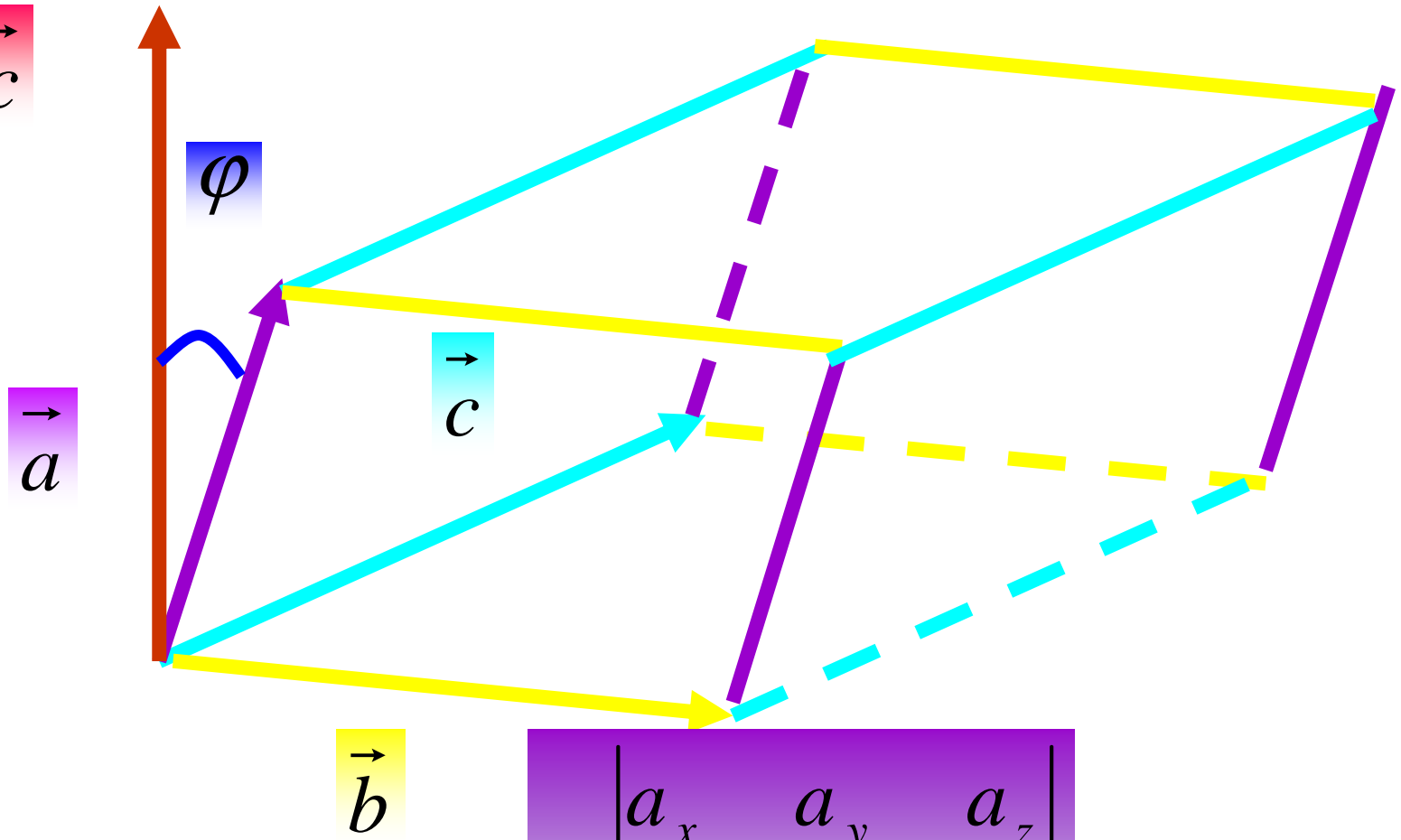
$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix}$$



六面體體積 $V = \text{高} \times \text{底面積} =$

$$\|\vec{a}\| \cos \varphi \|\vec{b} \times \vec{c}\| = \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b} \times \vec{c}\| \cos \varphi = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$



六面體體積 $V = |(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})| = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix}$ 的絕對值

例題4-11

求以 $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{k}$$

爲三稜的平行六面體之體積

例題4-11之解答

$$\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{j} + 7\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

平行六面體之體積=2

