

习题 5.2

$$1. \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (1, -2, -2), -2\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (-2, 4, 4).$$

$$2. \mathbf{a}^0 = \left(\frac{6}{11}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{-6}{11} \right), -\mathbf{a}^0 = \left(-\frac{6}{11}, -\frac{7}{11}, \frac{6}{11} \right).$$

3. A : IV 卦限, B : V 卦限, C : VIII 卦限, D : III 卦限.

4. xOy 平面上的竖坐标为 0, yOz 平面上点的横坐标为 0, zOx 平面上点的横坐标为 0, x 轴上的点纵、竖坐标为 0, y 轴的点横、纵坐标为 0, z 轴的点横、纵坐标为 0.

A : xOy 面, B : yOz 面, C : x 轴, D : y 轴

5. (1) xOy 面: $(a, b, -c)$, yOz 面: $(-a, b, c)$, zOx 面: $(a, -b, c)$;

(2) x 轴: $(a, -b, -c)$, y 轴: $(-a, b, -c)$, z 轴: $(-a, -b, c)$;

(3) $(-a, -b, -c)$.

6. xOy 面: $(x_0, y_0, 0)$, yOz 面: $(0, y_0, z_0)$, zOx 面: $(x_0, 0, z_0)$.

x 轴: $(x_0, 0, 0)$, y 轴: $(0, y_0, 0)$, z 轴: $(0, 0, z_0)$.

7. 过点 P_0 平行于 z 轴的直线横纵坐标与 P_0 相同, 平行于 xOy 面的平面, 竖坐标与 P_0 相同.

$$8. \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, 0, 0 \right), \left(0, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, 0 \right), \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, 0, a \right), \left(0, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, a \right).$$

9. x 轴: $\sqrt{34}$; y 轴: $\sqrt{41}$; z 轴: 5.

$$10. \left(0, -\frac{5}{3}, \frac{38}{9} \right).$$

$$11. \text{证明: } |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = (10-4)^2 + (-1-1)^2 + (6-9)^2 = 49,$$

$$|\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 = (2-10)^2 + (4+1)^2 + (3-6)^2 = 98,$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 = (2-4)^2 + (4-1)^2 + (3-9)^2 = 49,$$

所以 $|\overrightarrow{AB}| = |\overrightarrow{AC}|$, $\triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形.

$$12. |\overrightarrow{M_1M_2}| = 2, \cos\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}, \cos\beta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

13. (1) 在 yOz 面上或平行于 yOz 面; (2) 与 y 轴同向; (3) 平行于 z 轴.

14. 2.

15. $A(-2, 3, 0)$.

16. $\text{Pr } \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{a} = 13, 7\mathbf{j}$ (y 轴上的分量).