

..... 簡 答 .....

- 一、1. (3) 2. (4) 3. (2) 二、1. (2)(3)(4)(5) 2. (1)(2)(4)(5) 三、1. -66 2.  $(-1, \frac{1}{2})$   
 3.  $\frac{26}{9}$  4.  $\frac{39}{5}$  5. (5, 11) 四、1. (1)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (2)  $\frac{3}{2}$  2. 最小值為  $7\sqrt{2}$ ,  $t=3$

..... 解 析 .....

一、單一選擇題

1.  $L_1$ 之法向量為  $\vec{n}_1 = (\sqrt{3}, 1)$ ,  $L_2$ 之法向量為  $\vec{n}_2 = (1, \sqrt{3})$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 故選(3).}$$

【對應課本 P.181】

2. 由柯西不等式  $[x^2 + (2y)^2](3^2 + 1^2) \geq (3x + 2y)^2$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times 10 \geq (3x + 2y)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{30} \leq 3x + 2y \leq \sqrt{30},$$

故最大值為  $\sqrt{30}$ ,

故選(4).

【對應課本 P.178】

3.  $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{AB} = -\vec{AO} \cdot \vec{AB} = -|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AO}| \cos \angle OAM$   
 $= -|\vec{AB}| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB}|^2 = -18$ , 故選(2).



【對應課本 P.169】

二、多重選擇題

1. (1)  $\times$ ,  $\vec{AB} = 5\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}$ .  
 (2)  $\circ$ .

(3)  $\circ$ ,  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(4)  $\circ$ ,  $|\vec{AB}|^2 = 25|\vec{a}|^2 + 30\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 9|\vec{b}|^2 = 25 + 30 \times \frac{1}{2} + 9 = 49 \Rightarrow |\vec{AB}| = 7$ .

(5)  $\circ$ ,  $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} = (5\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) \cdot (3\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 15|\vec{a}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 3|\vec{b}|^2 = 14$ .

故選(2)(3)(4)(5).

【對應課本 P.156, P.169】

2.  $\vec{AE} = \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AD}$ , 令  $\vec{AF} = t\vec{AE} = t\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}t\vec{AD}$ .

由  $D, F, B$  共線  $\Rightarrow t + \frac{1}{3}t = 1$ ,  $t = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AF} = \frac{3}{4}\vec{AE} = \frac{3}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{AD} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}, y = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 且}$$

$$\vec{DF} : \vec{FB} = \frac{3}{4} : \frac{1}{4} = 3 : 1, \text{ 故選(1)(2)(4)(5).}$$

【對應課本

### 三、填充題

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13} + 4 & 2\sqrt{13} \\ \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13} - 4 & \sqrt{2} - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} + 4 & 2\sqrt{13} \\ 2\sqrt{13} & \sqrt{2} - 4 \end{vmatrix} = (\sqrt{2} + 4)(\sqrt{2} - 4) - (2\sqrt{13})^2$$

$$= (-14) - 52 = -66.$$

【對應課本

$$2. \text{ 由 } \vec{OC} \perp \vec{OB} \Rightarrow \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0, \text{ 可設 } \vec{OC} = (2t, -t),$$

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} = (2t - 1, -t - 2)$$

$$\text{由 } \vec{BC} \parallel \vec{OA} \Rightarrow \frac{2t - 1}{4} = \frac{-t - 2}{3} \Rightarrow 6t - 3 = -4t - 8$$

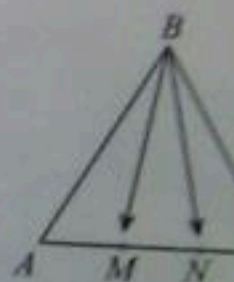
$$\Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } \vec{OC} = (-1, \frac{1}{2}).$$

【對應課本

$$3. \text{ 由分點公式知 } \vec{BM} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{BA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{BC}, \vec{BN} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{BA} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{BM} \cdot \vec{BN} = \frac{2}{9}|\vec{BA}|^2 + \frac{5}{9}\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} + \frac{2}{9}|\vec{BC}|^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \times 4 + \frac{5}{9} \times 2 \times 2 \times \cos 60^\circ + \frac{2}{9} \times 4 = \frac{26}{9}.$$



【對應課本

$$4. \text{ 設 } P(1+3t, 4-4t) \text{ 爲 } L \text{ 上任意點}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AP} = \sqrt{(3t+3)^2 + (-4t+9)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25t^2 - 54t + 90} = \sqrt{25(t - \frac{27}{25})^2 + \frac{1521}{25}} \geq \frac{39}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{取 } t = \frac{27}{25} \text{ 時, } \overline{AP} = \frac{39}{5} \text{ 即爲所求.}$$

〈另解〉將  $L$  化成一般式得  $4x + 3y - 16 = 0$

$$\text{則 } d(A, L) = \frac{|4(-2) + 3(-5) - 16|}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{|-39|}{5} = \frac{39}{5}.$$

【對應課本 P.162, P.

$$5. \text{ 設 } C(x, y), \vec{AB} = (3, 4), |\vec{AB}| = 5,$$

$$\text{又 } \vec{CD} = 10 \text{ 且 } \vec{AB} \parallel \vec{CD}$$

$$\vec{DC} = \frac{10}{5}\vec{AB} = 2\vec{AB} \Rightarrow (x+1, y-3) = 2(3, 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5, y = 11, \text{ 故 } C(5, 11).$$

【對應課本 P.1

#### 四、計算題

1. (1)  $\vec{AB} = (1, 2)$ ,  $\vec{AC} = (2, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{2+2}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(2) \triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2.  $t\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} = (t+4, -t+10)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |t\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 &= \sqrt{(t+4)^2 + (-t+10)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2t^2 - 12t + 116} = \sqrt{2(t-3)^2 + 98} \geq \sqrt{98} = 7\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

故  $t\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$  長度的最小值為  $7\sqrt{2}$ ，此時  $t=3$ 。

