

高雄市明誠中學 高二數學複習測驗				日期：100.12.13	
範 圍	3-1 向量(B)	班級	普二	班	姓 名

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設平面上有三點 A , B , C , 已知 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (4, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (1, -3)$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 之周長=_____.

解答 $5 + \sqrt{17} + \sqrt{10}$

解析 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (4, 1) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{17}$; $\overrightarrow{AC} = (1, -3) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AC}| = \sqrt{10}$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} = (-3, -4) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{BC}| = 5,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 之周長} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| + |\overrightarrow{AC}| + |\overrightarrow{BC}| = 5 + \sqrt{17} + \sqrt{10}.$$

2. 設 $\overrightarrow{a} = (x+y-2, 3x+y-1)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (2x+3y, x-2y+1)$, 若 $\overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{b}$, 則數對 $(x, y) = _____$.

解答 $(10, -6)$

解析 $(x+y-2, 3x+y-1) = (2x+3y, x-2y+1)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y-2=2x+3y \\ 3x+y-1=x-2y+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=10, y=-6, \therefore (x, y)=(10, -6).$$

3. 設 $\overrightarrow{a} = (3, -1)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (x, 3)$, 若 $(2\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \parallel (\overrightarrow{a} - 2\overrightarrow{b})$, 則 $x = _____$.

解答 -9

解析 $\overrightarrow{a} = (3, -1)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (x, 3)$, $2\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b} = 2(3, -1) + (x, 3) = (6+x, 1)$,

$$\overrightarrow{a} - 2\overrightarrow{b} = (3, -1) - 2(x, 3) = (3-2x, -7),$$

$$\because (2\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \parallel (\overrightarrow{a} - 2\overrightarrow{b}), \therefore \frac{6+x}{3-2x} = \frac{1}{-7} \Rightarrow 3-2x = -42-7x \Rightarrow x = -9.$$

4. 設 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (6, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{BC} = (2, -1)$, $\overrightarrow{CD} = (x, y)$, 若 $\overrightarrow{AD} \parallel \overrightarrow{BC}$, 則 $x+2y = _____$.

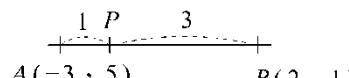
解答 -8

解析 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD} = (6+2+x, 1+(-1)+y) = (8+x, y)$,

$$\overrightarrow{c} = r\overrightarrow{a} + s\overrightarrow{b} \Rightarrow (-4, -7) = r(1, 1) + s(2, 3) = (r+2s, r+3s), \begin{cases} r+2s = -4 \\ r+3s = -7 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ s = -3 \end{cases}.$$

5. 設 $A(-3, 5)$, $B(2, 1)$, 若 P 在直線 AB 上且 $\overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 1:3$, 則 P 的坐標為_____.

解答 $(-\frac{7}{4}, 4)$ 或 $(-\frac{11}{2}, 7)$

解析 (1) 內分時,  $\Rightarrow P(\frac{-9+2}{1+3}, \frac{15+1}{1+3}) = P(-\frac{7}{4}, 4).$

(2) 外分時, 

$$\because \overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 1:3 \Rightarrow \overline{PA} : \overline{AB} = 1:2$$

$$\text{設 } P(x, y) \Rightarrow (-3, 5) = \left(\frac{2x+2}{1+2}, \frac{2y+1}{1+2}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{11}{2}, \\ y = 7 \end{cases} P(-\frac{11}{2}, 7).$$

6. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $A(0, 3)$, $B(-1, -1)$, $C(-2, 4)$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心坐標為_____.

解答 $(-1, 2)$

解析 重心為 $(\frac{0+(-1)+(-2)}{3}, \frac{3+(-1)+4}{3})=(-1, 2)$.

7. 若 \overrightarrow{a} 與 $\overrightarrow{b}=(3, -4)$ 平行且方向相反, $|\overrightarrow{a}|=10$, 則 $\overrightarrow{a}=$ _____.

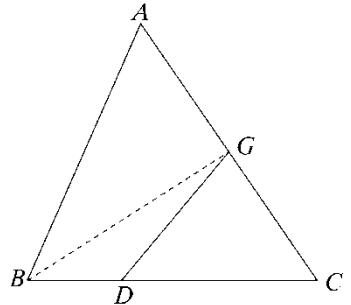
解答 $(-6, 8)$

解析 $\frac{\overrightarrow{a}}{|\overrightarrow{a}|}=-\frac{\overrightarrow{b}}{|\overrightarrow{b}|} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{a}=-\frac{10}{5}(3, -4)=(-6, 8)$.

8. $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 為 \overline{BC} 上一點且 $\overline{CD}=2\overline{BD}$, G 為 \overline{AC} 中點, 若 $\overrightarrow{GD}=r\overrightarrow{AB}+s\overrightarrow{AC}$, $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$, 則數對 $(r, s)=$ _____.

解答 $(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{6})$

解析 $\overrightarrow{GD}=\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{GB}+\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{GC}=\frac{2}{3}(\overrightarrow{GA}+\overrightarrow{AB})+\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC})=\frac{2}{3}(-\overrightarrow{AG}+\overrightarrow{AB})+\frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{AC}$
 $=\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}-\frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC})+\frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{AC}=\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}-\frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{AC}, \therefore (r, s)=(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{6})$.



9. 設四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, $P \in \overline{AB}$ 且 $\overline{AP}:\overline{PB}=2:3$, $Q \in \overline{CD}$ 且 $\overline{CQ}:\overline{QD}=3:2$, 則 $\overrightarrow{PQ}=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\overrightarrow{AD}+\underline{\hspace{2cm}}\overrightarrow{BC}$.

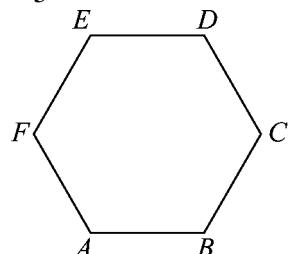
解答 (1) $\frac{3}{5}$; (2) $\frac{2}{5}$

解析 $\overrightarrow{PQ}=\overrightarrow{PA}+\overrightarrow{AD}+\overrightarrow{DQ}=\frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{BA}+\overrightarrow{AD}+\frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{DC}=\frac{2}{5}(\overrightarrow{BC}+\overrightarrow{CA})+\overrightarrow{AD}+\frac{2}{5}(\overrightarrow{DA}+\overrightarrow{AC})=\frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{BC}+\frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{AD}$.

10. 正六邊形 $ABCDEF$, $\overrightarrow{AE}=x\overrightarrow{AB}+y\overrightarrow{AC}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 則序對 $(x, y)=$ _____.

解答 $(-3, 2)$

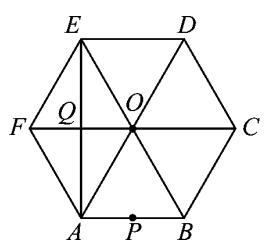
解析 $\because \overrightarrow{AE}=\overrightarrow{AD}+\overrightarrow{DE}=2\overrightarrow{BC}+(-\overrightarrow{AB})=2(\overrightarrow{AC}-\overrightarrow{AB})+(-\overrightarrow{AB})=-3\overrightarrow{AB}+2\overrightarrow{AC}$,
 $\therefore (x, y)=(-3, 2)$.



11. 正六邊形 $ABCDEF$, P 為 \overline{AB} 之中點, 對角線 \overline{AE} 與 \overline{CF} 相交於 Q , 若 $\overrightarrow{PQ}=x\overrightarrow{PC}+y\overrightarrow{PF}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 則數對 $(x, y)=$ _____.

解答 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$

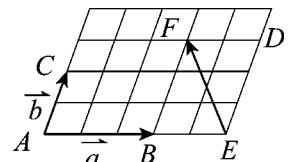
解析 \because 四邊形 $AOEF$ 為一平行四邊形, $\therefore \overrightarrow{FQ}=\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{FO}=\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{FC}$,
即 $\overrightarrow{FQ}:\overrightarrow{QC}=1:3 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ}=\frac{1}{1+3}\overrightarrow{PC}+\frac{3}{1+3}\overrightarrow{PF}=\frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{PC}+\frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{PF}$,
 $\therefore (x, y)=(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$.



12. 右圖為兩組平行線所組成的多個平行四邊形, 各組平行線間距離相等, 令

$\overrightarrow{a}=\overrightarrow{AB}$, $\overrightarrow{b}=\overrightarrow{AC}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 若 $\overrightarrow{EF}=x\overrightarrow{a}+y\overrightarrow{b}$, 則數對 $(x, y)=$ _____.

解答 $(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2})$



解析 ∵ $\overrightarrow{AB} : \overrightarrow{EB} = 3:2$ 且 \overrightarrow{AB} 與 \overrightarrow{EB} 反向, ∴ $\overrightarrow{EB} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a}$,

又 $\overrightarrow{AC} : \overrightarrow{ED} = 2:3$ 且 \overrightarrow{AC} 與 \overrightarrow{ED} 同向, ∴ $\overrightarrow{ED} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{b}$,

故 $\overrightarrow{EF} = \overrightarrow{EB} + \overrightarrow{ED} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{a} + \frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{b} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2})$.

13. 設 \overrightarrow{u} 和 \overrightarrow{v} 不平行, 若 $(3x+y-5)\overrightarrow{u} + (x-y+1)\overrightarrow{v} = \overrightarrow{0}$, 則 $x+y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 3

解析 $(3x+y-5)\overrightarrow{u} + (x-y+1)\overrightarrow{v} = \overrightarrow{0} = 0\overrightarrow{u} + 0\overrightarrow{v}$,

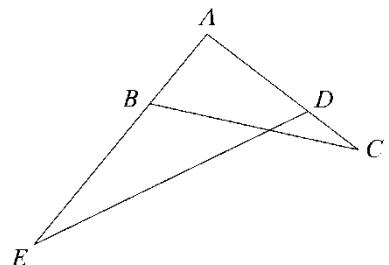
$$\begin{cases} 3x+y-5=0 \\ x-y+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } x+y=3.$$

14. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 是 \overline{AC} 上的一點, $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$, E 是 \overline{AB} 延長線上的一點, $\overrightarrow{AE} = 3\overrightarrow{AB}$, 把 \overrightarrow{DE} 表

成 $r\overrightarrow{AB} + s\overrightarrow{AC}$ 的形式為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $3\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$

解析 $\overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{AE} - \overrightarrow{AD} = 3\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$.

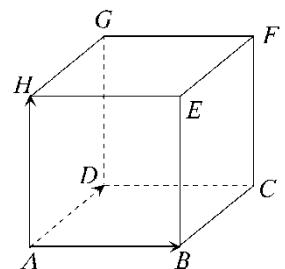


15. 有一正立方體, 其邊長都是 5, 若向量 \overrightarrow{a} 的起點與終點都是此正立方體的頂點, 且 $|\overrightarrow{a}|=5$, 則共有 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 個不相等的向量 \overrightarrow{a} .

解答 6

解析 $\overrightarrow{a} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{BA}, \overrightarrow{AD}, \overrightarrow{DA}, \overrightarrow{AH}, \overrightarrow{HA},$

∴ 共有 6 個不相等的向量 \overrightarrow{a} .



16. 設 G 是三角形 ABC 的重心, 若 $\overrightarrow{GB} = x\overrightarrow{AB} + y\overrightarrow{AC}$, 則數對 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

解析 $\overrightarrow{GB} = \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AG} = \overrightarrow{AB} - (\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}, \therefore (x, y) = (\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$.

17. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 為平面上的一個三角形, P 為平面上一點且 $\overrightarrow{AP} = \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC}$, 其中 t 為一實數, 若 P 落在 $\triangle ABC$ 的內部(含邊界), 則 t 的範圍為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

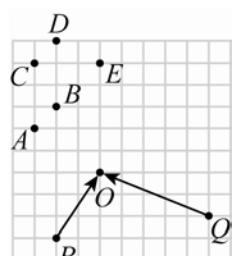
解答 $0 \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}$

解析 內部表示任意 $\overrightarrow{AP} = x\overrightarrow{AB} + y\overrightarrow{AC}$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$ 且 $x+y \leq 1$, $\therefore 0 \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}$.

18. 如圖, 每一小格皆為邊長是 1 的正方形,

(1) 圖中哪一向量與另兩個向量 \overrightarrow{PO} , \overrightarrow{QO} 之和等於零向量? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) 若 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = m\overrightarrow{AB} + n\overrightarrow{BC}$, 其中 m , n 為實數, 則數對 $(m, n) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

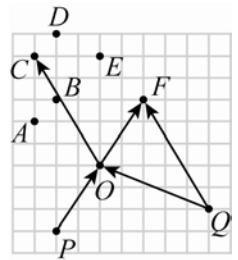


解答 (1) \overrightarrow{CO} ; (2) $(5, -2)$

解析 (1) 如圖： $\overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{QO} = \overrightarrow{OF} + \overrightarrow{QO} = \overrightarrow{QF} = \overrightarrow{OC}$,

$$\text{設 } \overrightarrow{a} + (\overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{QO}) = \overrightarrow{0} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{0},$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{a} = -\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{CO}, \text{ 即所求為 } \overrightarrow{CO}.$$



$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB} = (1, 1), \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = (-1, 2), \quad \overrightarrow{PQ} = (7, 1)$$

$$\text{又 } \overrightarrow{PQ} = m\overrightarrow{AB} + n\overrightarrow{BC} \Rightarrow (7, 1) = m(1, 1) + n(-1, 2) = (m-n, m+2n),$$

$$\begin{cases} m-n=7 \\ m+2n=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=5 \\ n=-2 \end{cases}, \quad (m, n) = (5, -2).$$

19. 設 $\overrightarrow{a} = (2, 0)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (1, 1)$, t 是實數, 則 $|\overrightarrow{a} + t\overrightarrow{b}|$ 的最小值為_____.

解答 $\sqrt{2}$

解析 $\overrightarrow{a} + t\overrightarrow{b} = (2, 0) + t(1, 1) = (2+t, t)$,

$$|\overrightarrow{a} + t\overrightarrow{b}| = |(2+t, t)| = \sqrt{(2+t)^2 + t^2} = \sqrt{2(t+1)^2 + 2},$$

當 $t = -1$ 時, 有最小值為 $\sqrt{2}$.

20. 梯形 $ABCD$ 中, 已知 $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$, $A(1, 3)$, $B(-1, 2)$, $C(2, -2)$, $\overline{AD} = 8$, 則 D 點坐標為_____.

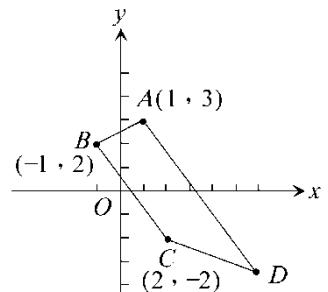
解答 $(\frac{29}{5}, -\frac{17}{5})$

解析 $\overrightarrow{BC} = (3, -4)$, ∵

$$\overrightarrow{AD} \parallel \overrightarrow{BC} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AD} = 8 \times \frac{\overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BC}|} = 8 \times \frac{(3, -4)}{5} = \left(\frac{24}{5}, -\frac{32}{5}\right),$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AD} = (1, 3) + \left(\frac{24}{5}, -\frac{32}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{29}{5}, -\frac{17}{5}\right),$$

$$\therefore D\left(\frac{29}{5}, -\frac{17}{5}\right).$$



21. 若 \overrightarrow{a} 之長度為 6, 與 x 軸正向的夾角為 45° , 則 $\overrightarrow{a} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (以坐標表示)

解答 $(3\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2})$

解析 $\overrightarrow{a} = 6(\cos 45^\circ, \sin 45^\circ) = 6\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = (3\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2})$.

22. 設 $\overrightarrow{OA} = (-3, 4)$, $\overrightarrow{OB} = (12, 5)$, $\angle AOB$ 之角平分線交 \overline{AB} 於 P , 則 $\overrightarrow{OP} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\overrightarrow{OA} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\overrightarrow{OB}$.

解答 (1) $\frac{13}{18}$; (2) $\frac{5}{18}$

解析 $\overrightarrow{OA} = (-3, 4) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{OA}| = 5$; $\overrightarrow{OB} = (12, 5) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{OB}| = 13$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} : \overrightarrow{PB} = |\overrightarrow{OA}| : |\overrightarrow{OB}| = 5 : 13$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{13}{18}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{5}{18}\overrightarrow{OB}.$$