

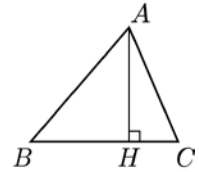
高雄市明誠中學 高三數學平時測驗 日期：100.12.15				
範圍	第 8 回平面向量	班級	三年 班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題(每題 10 分)

1、 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\vec{AB} = \vec{a}$, $\vec{AC} = \vec{b}$, AH 垂直 BC 於 H , 若 $\vec{AH} = \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b}$ 且 $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{3}$, $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2}$,

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1$, 則 $\alpha = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$



解析: $\because \vec{AH} \perp \vec{BC}$, $\vec{AH} \cdot (\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}) = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -\alpha |\vec{a}|^2 + (\alpha - \beta) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \beta |\vec{b}|^2 = 0$$

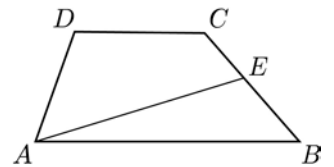
$$\Rightarrow -3\alpha + \alpha - \beta + 2\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 2\alpha \dots\dots \textcircled{1},$$

又 $\vec{AH} = \alpha \vec{AB} + \beta \vec{AC}$ 且 B, H, C 共線, $\therefore \alpha + \beta = 1 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$,

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ 得 $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \beta = \frac{2}{3}$.

2、梯形 $ABCD$ 中, $\vec{AB} = 2\vec{DC}$, E 在 \vec{BC} 上且 $2\vec{BE} = 3\vec{CE}$, 若 $\vec{AE} = x\vec{AB} + y\vec{AD}$, 則 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: $(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{5})$



解析: $\because \vec{BE} : \vec{CE} = 3 : 2$,

$$\therefore \vec{AE} = \frac{2}{5}\vec{AB} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{AC} = \frac{2}{5}\vec{AB} + \frac{3}{5}(\vec{AD} + \vec{DC})$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}\vec{AB} + \frac{3}{5}(\vec{AD} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}) = \frac{7}{10}\vec{AB} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{AD}$$

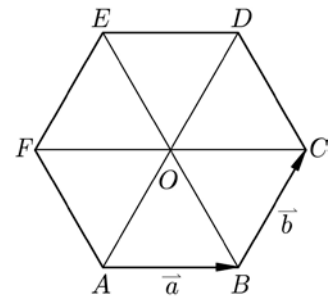
$$\therefore (x, y) = (\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{5}).$$

3、邊長為 1 的正六邊形 $ABCDEF$ 中, $\vec{AB} = \vec{a}$, $\vec{BC} = \vec{b}$

(1) 若 $\vec{BE} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$, 則 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) 若 $\vec{AE} = \alpha\vec{a} + \beta\vec{b}$, 則 $(\alpha, \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(3) $\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{BE} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.



答案: (1) $(-2, 2)$ (2) $(-1, 2)$ (3) 3

解析: 如圖, $\vec{AB} = \vec{a}$, $\vec{BC} = \vec{b} = \vec{AO}$, 則 $\vec{BO} = \vec{AO} - \vec{AB} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$.

$$(1) \vec{BE} = 2\vec{BO} = 2(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = -2\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}, \therefore (x, y) = (-2, 2).$$

$$(2) \vec{AE} = \vec{AF} + \vec{FE} = \vec{BO} + \vec{BC} = \vec{b} - \vec{a} + \vec{b} = -\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}, \therefore (\alpha, \beta) = (-1, 2).$$

$$(3) \because \vec{a} \text{ 與 } \vec{b} \text{ 之夾角爲 } 60^\circ, \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos 60^\circ = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AE} \cdot \vec{BE} = (-\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \cdot (-2\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) = 2|\vec{a}|^2 - 6\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4|\vec{b}|^2 = 2 - 3 + 4 = 3.$$

4、已知平面上一點 P 及 $\triangle ABC$, 若滿足 $\vec{PA} \cdot \vec{PB} = \vec{PB} \cdot \vec{PC} = \vec{PC} \cdot \vec{PA}$, 則 P 點是 $\triangle ABC$ 之_____心.

答案: 垂

解析: $\because \vec{PA} \cdot \vec{PB} = \vec{PB} \cdot \vec{PC}, \therefore \vec{PB} \cdot (\vec{PA} - \vec{PC}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{PB} \cdot \vec{CA} = 0, \therefore \vec{PB} \perp \vec{CA} \dots \dots \textcircled{1},$

又 $\vec{PB} \cdot \vec{PC} = \vec{PC} \cdot \vec{PA} \Rightarrow \vec{PC} \cdot (\vec{PB} - \vec{PA}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{PC} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0, \therefore \vec{PC} \perp \vec{AB} \dots \dots \textcircled{2},$

$\vec{PA} \cdot \vec{PB} = \vec{PC} \cdot \vec{PA} \Rightarrow \vec{PA} \cdot (\vec{PB} - \vec{PC}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{PA} \cdot \vec{CB} = 0, \therefore \vec{PA} \perp \vec{CB} \dots \dots \textcircled{3},$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{3}$ 知 P 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之垂心.

5、 $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 在 \overline{AB} 上, E 在 \overline{AC} 上, 且 $\overline{AD} : \overline{DB} = 3 : 2, \overline{AE} : \overline{EC} = 2 : 5, \overline{CD}$ 交 \overline{BE} 於 F , 若

$$\vec{AF} = \alpha \vec{AB} + \beta \vec{AC}, \text{ 則 } (\alpha, \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

答案: $(\frac{15}{29}, \frac{4}{29})$

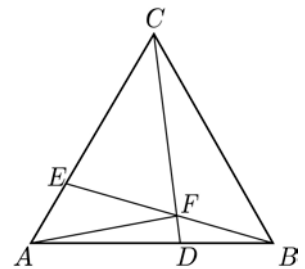
解析: $\vec{AF} = \alpha \vec{AB} + \beta \vec{AC} = \alpha \vec{AB} + \frac{7}{2} \beta \vec{AE},$

$\because E, F, B$ 共線, $\therefore \alpha + \frac{7}{2} \beta = 1 \dots \dots \textcircled{1},$

又 $\vec{AF} = \alpha \vec{AB} + \beta \vec{AC} = \frac{5}{3} \alpha \vec{AD} + \beta \vec{AC},$

$\because D, F, C$ 共線, $\therefore \frac{5}{3} \alpha + \beta = 1 \dots \dots \textcircled{2},$

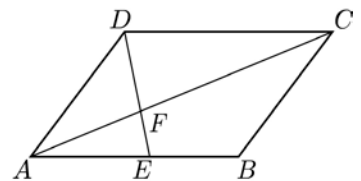
由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ 得 $\alpha = \frac{15}{29}, \beta = \frac{4}{29}.$



6、平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, E 在 \overline{AB} 上且 $3\overline{AE} = 4\overline{BE}, \overline{DE}$ 交 \overline{AC} 於 F , 若 $\vec{AF} = x \vec{AB} + y \vec{AD}$, 則 $(x, y) =$

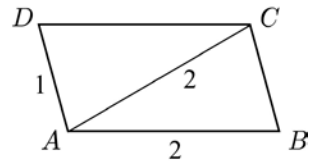
答案: $(\frac{4}{11}, \frac{4}{11})$

解析: $3\overline{AE} = 4\overline{BE}$ 且 $\triangle DFC \sim \triangle EFA \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{CD}}{\overline{AE}} = \frac{7}{4}$



如圖, $\vec{AF} = \frac{7}{11} \vec{AE} + \frac{4}{11} \vec{AD} = \frac{7}{11} (\frac{4}{7} \vec{AB}) + \frac{4}{11} \vec{AD} = \frac{4}{11} \vec{AB} + \frac{4}{11} \vec{AD}$

7、平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, $\overline{AB} = 2, \overline{AD} = 1, \overline{AC} = 2$, 則此平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 之面積 = _____.

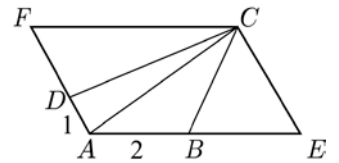


答案: $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$

解析: $\because \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AC} \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 \Rightarrow 4 + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} + 1 = 4, \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = -\frac{1}{2},$

$$\Rightarrow \square ABCD \text{ 之面積} = \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 |\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD})^2} = \sqrt{4 \times 1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}.$$

8、四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, $\angle A = 120^\circ, \overline{AB} = 2, \overline{AD} = 1$, 且 $\overrightarrow{AC} = 2\overrightarrow{AB} + 3\overrightarrow{AD}$, 則(1) \overline{AC} 長 = _____. (2) 四邊形 $ABCD$ 之面積 = _____.



答案: (1) $\sqrt{13}$ (2) $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析: $\because \overrightarrow{AC} = 2\overrightarrow{AB} + 3\overrightarrow{AD}$, 如圖, 則 $\square AECF$ 為一平行四邊形.

$$(1) \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AD}| \cos 120^\circ = 2 \times 1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1,$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 = |2\overrightarrow{AB} + 3\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 = 4|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + 12\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} + 9|\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 = 16 - 12 + 9 = 13, \therefore \overline{AC} = \sqrt{13}.$$

$$(2) \because \square AECF \text{ 之面積} = 2\overline{AB} \times 3\overline{AD} \times \sin 120^\circ = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{四邊形 } ABCD \text{ 之面積} &= \square AECF \text{ 面積} - \triangle BCE \text{ 面積} - \triangle DCF \text{ 面積} \\ &= 6\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 \times \sin 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 6\sqrt{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

9、 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\overline{OA} = 1, \overline{OB} = \sqrt{2}, \overline{OC} = 3$, 若 $3\overrightarrow{OA} + 2\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} = \vec{0}$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積 = _____.

答案: $\sqrt{14}$

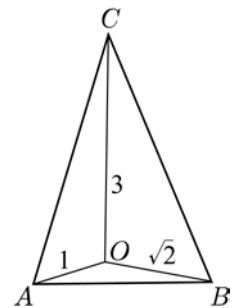
解析: $\because |3\overrightarrow{OA} + 2\overrightarrow{OB}|^2 = |-\overrightarrow{OC}|^2,$

$$\therefore 9|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2 + 12\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + 4|\overrightarrow{OB}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{OC}|^2 \Rightarrow 9 + 12\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + 8 = 9 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = -\frac{2}{3},$$

$$\therefore \triangle OAB \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2 |\overrightarrow{OB}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 \times 2 - \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{6},$$

$$\text{同理, } |2\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC}|^2 = |-3\overrightarrow{OA}|^2 \Rightarrow 8 + 4\overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} + 9 = 9 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = -2,$$

$$\therefore \triangle OBC \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 \times 9 - 4} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2},$$



$$|3\vec{OA} + \vec{OC}|^2 = |-2\vec{OB}|^2 \Rightarrow 9 + 6\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OC} + 9 = 8 \Rightarrow \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OC} = -\frac{5}{3},$$

$$\therefore \triangle OCA \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9 \times 1 - \frac{25}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \triangle OAB \text{ 面積} + \triangle OBC \text{ 面積} + \triangle OCA \text{ 面積} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} = \sqrt{14}.$$

10、設 G 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心， $\overline{GA} = 4, \overline{GB} = 5, \overline{GC} = 6$ ，則

(1) $\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\triangle ABC$ 之面積 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

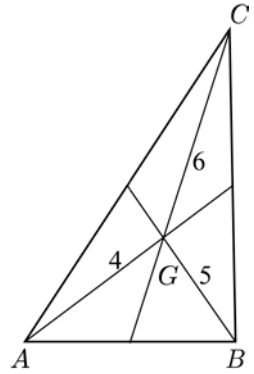
答案：(1) $-\frac{5}{2}$ (2) $\frac{45\sqrt{7}}{4}$

解析：(1) $\because G$ 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心， $\therefore \vec{GA} + \vec{GB} + \vec{GC} = \vec{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{GA} + \vec{GB} = -\vec{GC} \Rightarrow |\vec{GA} + \vec{GB}|^2 = |-\vec{GC}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 + 2\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB} + 25 = 36 \Rightarrow \vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB} = -\frac{5}{2}.$$

$$(2) \triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = 3 \triangle GAB \text{ 面積} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{GA}|^2 |\vec{GB}|^2 - (\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB})^2} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{16 \times 25 - \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{45\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$



11、過 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心 G 的一直線與 $\overline{AB}, \overline{BC}$ 邊分別交於 P, Q ，且

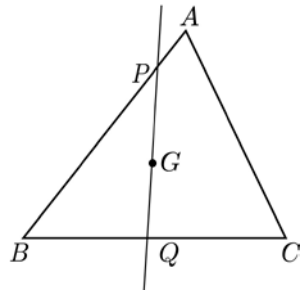
$$\overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 1 : 5, \text{ 則 } \overline{BQ} : \overline{QC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

答案：5 : 4

解析：設 $\vec{BC} = t \vec{BQ}$ ， $\because G$ 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心，

$$\therefore \vec{BG} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{BA} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{BC} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \vec{BP} + \frac{t}{3} \vec{BQ} = \frac{2}{5} \vec{BP} + \frac{t}{3} \vec{BQ},$$

$$\text{又 } P, G, Q \text{ 共線，} \therefore \frac{2}{5} + \frac{t}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{9}{5}, \vec{BC} = \frac{9}{5} \vec{BQ} \Rightarrow \vec{BQ} = \frac{5}{9} \vec{BC}, \text{ 故 } \overline{BQ} : \overline{QC} = 5 : 4.$$



12、設 $\triangle ABC$ 內部一點 P 滿足 $3\vec{AB} + 2\vec{AC} = 7\vec{PB} + 9\vec{PC}$ ，若直線 AP 交 \overline{BC} 於

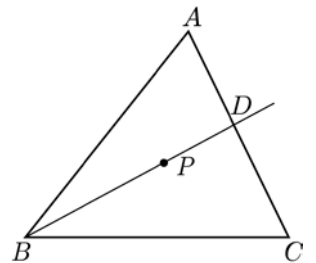
$$D, \vec{AD} = x\vec{AB} + y\vec{AC}, \text{ 則 } (x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

答案： $(\frac{4}{11}, \frac{7}{11})$

解析： $3\vec{AB} + 2\vec{AC} = 7\vec{PB} + 9\vec{PC} = 7(\vec{AB} - \vec{AP}) + 9(\vec{AC} - \vec{AP})$

$$\Rightarrow 16\vec{AP} = 4\vec{AB} + 7\vec{AC} \Rightarrow \vec{AP} = \frac{1}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{7}{16}\vec{AC},$$

$$\text{設 } \vec{AD} = k\vec{AP} \Rightarrow \vec{AD} = \frac{k}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{7k}{16}\vec{AC},$$



又 B, D, C 共線, $\therefore \frac{k}{4} + \frac{7k}{16} = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{16}{11}$, $\vec{AD} = \frac{4}{11}\vec{AB} + \frac{7}{11}\vec{AC}$, $x = \frac{4}{11}, y = \frac{7}{11}$.

13、設 A, B, C 為不共線三點, 點 P 滿足 $\vec{AP} = x\vec{AB} + y\vec{AC}$, 已知 $|\vec{AB}| = 2, |\vec{AC}| = 1, \angle BAC = 60^\circ$.

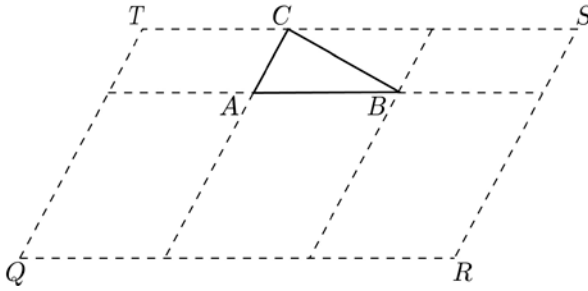
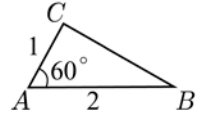
若滿足 (1) $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ 且 $x + y = 1$ 時, 則 P 之軌跡長度 = _____.

(2) $-1 \leq x \leq 2, -3 \leq y \leq 1$, 則所有 P 點所在之區域面積 = _____.

答案: (1) $\sqrt{3}$ (2) $12\sqrt{3}$

解析: (1) 令 P 之軌跡為 \vec{BC} , $|\vec{BC}|^2 = 2^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cos 60^\circ = 3 \Rightarrow |\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{3}$.

(2) P 之軌跡圖形如下圖平行四邊形 $QRST$.



面積 = $24 \triangle ABC$ 面積 = $24 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 \times \sin 60^\circ = 12\sqrt{3}$.

14、設 $\triangle OAB$ 是邊長為 2 的正三角形, 在 \vec{AB} 上有三點 P, Q, R 使 $|\vec{AP}| = |\vec{PQ}| = |\vec{QR}| = |\vec{RB}|$, 則 $\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OR} =$ _____。

答案: $\frac{11}{4}$

解析: $\because |\vec{AP}| = |\vec{PQ}| = |\vec{QR}| = |\vec{RB}| \Rightarrow \vec{OP} = \frac{3}{4}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{OB}$, $\vec{OR} = \frac{1}{4}\vec{OA} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{OB}$,

又 $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 2 \therefore \vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OR} = \frac{3}{16}|\vec{OA}|^2 + \frac{3}{16}|\vec{OB}|^2 + \frac{10}{16}\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = \frac{11}{4}$

15、設 $\vec{a} = (1, 1), \vec{b} = (2, 6), t$ 為實數, 則 $|t\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$ 之最小值 = _____, 此時 $t =$ _____.

答案: $2\sqrt{2}, -4$

解析: $|t\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |t(1, 1) + (2, 6)| = |(t+2, t+6)|$

$$= \sqrt{(t+2)^2 + (t+6)^2} = \sqrt{2t^2 + 16t + 40} = \sqrt{2(t+4)^2 + 8} \geq 2\sqrt{2},$$

\therefore 當 $t = -4$ 時, 有最小值 $2\sqrt{2}$.

16、設 $\vec{a} = (-4, 3), \vec{b} = (2, -1)$, 若 $(\vec{a} + r\vec{b}) \perp ((1+r)\vec{a} - 2r\vec{b})$, 則 $r =$ _____.

答案: 0 或 -3

解析: $\because \vec{a}$ 不平行於 \vec{b} , $\frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{r}{-2r} \Rightarrow -2r = r + r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 + 3r = 0 \Rightarrow r(r+3) = 0, \therefore r = 0$ 或 -3 .

17、 $\triangle ABC$ 中，已知 $\vec{AB} = (3, 4)$, $\vec{BC} = (5, -12)$ ，則 $\triangle ABC$ 之周長 = _____。

答案： $18 + 8\sqrt{2}$

解析： $|\vec{AB}| = 5$, $|\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{25 + 144} = 13$,

又 $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = (8, -8)$, $\therefore |\vec{AC}| = 8\sqrt{2}$, \therefore 周長 $= 5 + 13 + 8\sqrt{2} = 18 + 8\sqrt{2}$ 。

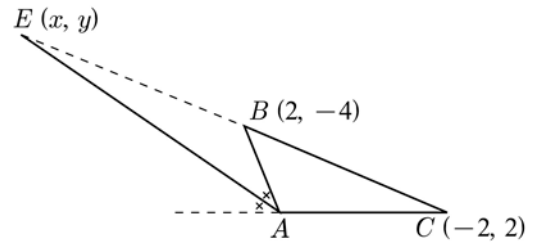
18、設 $A(2, -1)$, $B(2, -4)$, $C(-2, 2)$ 為 $\triangle ABC$ 三頂點，若 $\angle A$ 之外角平分線交直線 BC 於 E ，則 E 點坐標為 _____。

答案：(8, -13)

解析： $|\vec{AB}| = 3$, $|\vec{AC}| = 5$,

設 $E(x, y)$, $\therefore \frac{|\vec{BE}|}{|\vec{CE}|} = \frac{|\vec{AB}|}{|\vec{AC}|} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\therefore \frac{|\vec{EB}|}{|\vec{BC}|} = \frac{3}{2}$,

$\therefore (2, -4) = (\frac{2x-6}{5}, \frac{2y+6}{5})$, 故 $E(x, y) = (8, -13)$ 。



19、已知 $A(2, 1)$, $B(3, 2)$, $C(-1+t, 1+t)$, t 為實數，則 $\triangle ABC$ 之最小周長 = _____，此時 C 點坐標為 _____。

答案： $\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{5}$, (1, 3)

解析： \therefore 點 $C(-1+t, 1+t)$ 在直線 $L: x - y + 2 = 0$ 上移動，

A, B 在 L 之同側，過 A 作與 L 垂直的直線 $L': x + y - 3 = 0$,

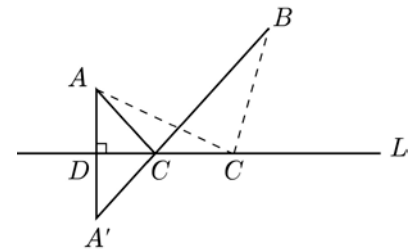
$\therefore L$ 與 L' 交於 $D(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$ ，則 A 對 L 之對稱點 $A'(-1, 4)$,

故直線 $A'B$ 方程式為 $x + 2y - 7 = 0$,

$C(-1+t, 1+t)$ 代入 $x + 2y - 7 = 0$ 得 $t = 2$, $\therefore C(1, 3)$,

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 之周長 $= \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} = \sqrt{2} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA}' \geq \sqrt{2} + \vec{BA}' = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{5}$,

即當 C 在 (1, 3) 處有最小周長 $\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{5}$ 。



20、設 $A(2, 3)$, $B(-2, 5)$ 兩點，若 $P(x, y)$ 在線段 AB 上移動。

(1) 則 $2x + 3y - 4$ 之最大值 = _____。(2) 若點 $C(-6, 2)$ 則 \vec{PC} 之最小值 = _____。

答案：(1) 9 (2) 5

解析：(1) $\therefore \vec{AB} = (-4, 2)$, $\therefore \vec{AB}: \begin{cases} x = 2 - 4t \\ y = 3 + 2t \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$,

則 $2x + 3y - 4 = 2(2 - 4t) + 3(3 + 2t) - 4 = -2t + 9$,

又 $0 \leq t \leq 1$, \therefore 當 $t = 0$ 時, $2x + 3y - 4 = 9$ 為最大。

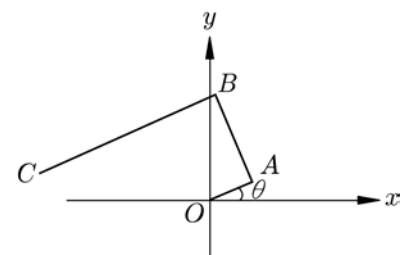
(2) $\therefore P(2 - 4t, 3 + 2t), 0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$\therefore \vec{PC} = \sqrt{(8 - 4t)^2 + (1 + 2t)^2} = \sqrt{20t^2 - 60t + 65} = \sqrt{20(t - \frac{3}{2})^2 + 20}$,

\therefore 當 $t = 1$ 時, $\vec{PC} = 5$ 為最小。

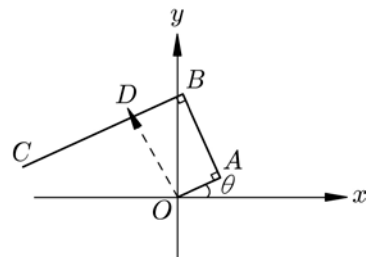
21、如圖，坐標平面上， $\vec{OA} = a$, $\vec{AB} = 2a$, $\vec{BC} = 4a$, \vec{OA} 與 x 軸夾角為 θ

$0 < \theta < 90^\circ$, $\angle OAB = \angle ABC = 90^\circ$, 則



- (1) $\vec{AB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (以 a 及 θ 表示).
 (2) 若 C 點落在 x 軸上, 則 $\tan \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
 (3) 若 C 點坐標為 $(-13, 0)$, 則 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: (1) $(-2a \sin \theta, 2a \cos \theta)$ (2) $\frac{2}{3}$ (3) $\sqrt{13}$



解析: (1) 作向量 $\vec{OD} = \vec{AB}$, 則 $\angle xOD = 90^\circ + \theta$,

$$\text{又 } \overline{OD} = \overline{AB} = 2a,$$

$$\therefore D(2a \cos(90^\circ + \theta), 2a \sin(90^\circ + \theta)) = (-2a \sin \theta, 2a \cos \theta),$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} = \vec{OD} = (-2a \sin \theta, 2a \cos \theta).$$

$$(2) \because \vec{OA} = (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta), \text{ 又 } \overline{OA} \parallel \overline{BC} \Rightarrow \vec{BC} = -4\vec{OA} = (-4a \cos \theta, -4a \sin \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OC} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta) + (-2a \sin \theta, 2a \cos \theta) + (-4a \cos \theta, -4a \sin \theta) \\ = (-2a \sin \theta - 3a \cos \theta, 2a \cos \theta - 3a \sin \theta),$$

$$\text{若 } C \text{ 在 } x \text{ 軸上, 則 } 2a \cos \theta - 3a \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow 2a \cos \theta = 3a \sin \theta, \therefore \tan \theta = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } C(-13, 0), \text{ 則 } \vec{OC} = (-13, 0),$$

$$\therefore -2a \sin \theta - 3a \cos \theta = -13, \quad \because \tan \theta = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}},$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{-4a}{\sqrt{13}} - \frac{9a}{\sqrt{13}} = -13 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{13}.$$

22、已知 $A(2, -2), B(-2, 1)$, 若 $\square ABCD$ 為正方形, 且 A, B, C, D 四點依逆時針排列, 則

- (1) C 點坐標為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) D 點坐標為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: (1) $(-5, -3)$ (2) $(-1, -6)$

解析: $\vec{AB} = (-4, 3), \therefore \vec{BC} = \pm(3, 4), \because$ 逆時針, \therefore 取 $\vec{BC} = (-3, -4)$.

$$(1) O \text{ 為原點, } \therefore \vec{OC} = \vec{OB} + \vec{BC} = (-2, 1) + (-3, -4) = (-5, -3) \Rightarrow C(-5, -3).$$

$$(2) \vec{OD} = \vec{OC} + \vec{CD} = \vec{OC} + (-\vec{AB}) = (-5, -3) + (4, -3) = (-1, -6), \therefore D(-1, -6).$$

23、設 $|\vec{a}| = 4, |\vec{b}| = 2\sqrt{3}, |\vec{c}| = 2$ 且 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, 則 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 之夾角 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: 150°

解析: $\because |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |-\vec{c}|^2, \therefore 16 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 12 = 4 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -12,$

$$\text{設 } \vec{a} \text{ 與 } \vec{b} \text{ 夾角 } \theta, \text{ 則 } \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-12}{4 \times 2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \therefore \theta = 150^\circ.$$

24、設 $\vec{AB} = (5, 0)$, $\vec{CD} = (-3, -4)$ 且 $\vec{BC} // \vec{DA}$, $\vec{AC} \perp \vec{BD}$, 則 $\vec{BC} =$ _____.

答案 : $(-3, 6)$ 或 $(1, -2)$

解析 : 設 $\vec{BC} = (x, y)$, 則 $\vec{AD} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} = (5, 0) + (x, y) + (-3, -4) = (x+2, y-4)$,

$$\because \vec{BC} // \vec{DA}, \therefore \frac{x}{x+2} = \frac{y}{y-4} \Rightarrow xy - 4x = xy + 2y \Rightarrow y = -2x \dots \textcircled{1},$$

$$\text{又 } \vec{AC} \perp \vec{BD}, \therefore (\vec{AB} + \vec{BC}) \cdot (\vec{BC} + \vec{CD}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+5, y) \cdot (x-3, y-4) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 15 = 0 \dots \textcircled{2},$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } x^2 + 4x^2 + 2x + 8x - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) = 0,$$

$$\therefore x = -3 \text{ 或 } 1, y = 6 \text{ 或 } -2, \therefore \vec{BC} = (-3, 6) \text{ 或 } (1, -2).$$

25、設 $\vec{v} = (\sqrt{3}, -1)$, 則與 \vec{v} 夾角為 60° 的單位向量為 _____.

答案 : $(0, -1)$ 或 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

解析 : 設此單位向量 $\vec{u} = (x, y) \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \dots \textcircled{1}$,

$$\because \vec{u} \text{ 與 } \vec{v} \text{ 夾角為 } 60^\circ, \therefore \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos 60^\circ \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}x - y = 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \dots \textcircled{2},$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{2} y = \sqrt{3}x - 1 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得 } x^2 + (\sqrt{3}x - 1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x(2x - \sqrt{3}) = 0,$$

$$\therefore x = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, y = -1 \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \vec{u} = (0, -1) \text{ 或 } (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}).$$

26、點 $A(2, 3)$ 在直線 $L: 3x - 4y - 19 = 0$ 上之(1)正射影點為 _____。(2)對稱點為 _____.

答案 : (1) $(5, -1)$ (2) $(8, -5)$

解析 : $\because L$ 過點 $(5, -1)$, 法向量 $(3, -4)$, 取方向向量 $(4, 3)$,

$$\therefore L: \begin{cases} x = 5 + 4t \\ y = -1 + 3t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 設正射影點 } B(5 + 4t, -1 + 3t),$$

$$\text{得 } \vec{AB} = (3 + 4t, 3t - 4) \perp (4, 3), \therefore 12 + 16t + 9t - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0, \text{ 故正射影點為 } (5, -1),$$

$$\text{設對稱點 } A'(a, b), \text{ 則 } (\frac{a+2}{2}, \frac{b+3}{2}) = (5, -1), \therefore \text{對稱點 } (a, b) = (8, -5).$$

27、設 $\vec{a} = (-2, 1)$, $\vec{b} = (3, 4)$, 則 \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上之(1)投影量為 _____。(2)正射影長 = _____.

(3)投影(正射影)為 _____.

答案 : (1) $-\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{2}{5}$ (3) $(\frac{-6}{25}, \frac{-8}{25})$

解析 : 設 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 之夾角為 θ , 則

$$(1) \vec{a} \text{ 在 } \vec{b} \text{ 上之投影量爲 } |a| \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-6+4}{5} = \frac{-2}{5}.$$

$$(2) \vec{a} \text{ 在 } \vec{b} \text{ 上之正射影長} = |a| |\cos \theta| = \frac{2}{5}.$$

$$(3) \vec{a} \text{ 在 } \vec{b} \text{ 上之投影爲 } \left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2} \right) \vec{b} = \frac{-6+4}{25} (3, 4) = \left(\frac{-6}{25}, \frac{-8}{25} \right).$$

28、二直線 $L_1: \begin{cases} x = -1 + 2t \\ y = 5 + t \end{cases}$, t 爲實數與 $L_2: \begin{cases} x = 2 - t \\ y = t \end{cases}$, t 爲實數, 之夾角爲 θ , 則 $\cos \theta$ 爲_____.

答案: $\pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

解析: 在 L_1, L_2 上各取方向向量 $\vec{v}_1 = (2, 1), \vec{v}_2 = (-1, 1)$,

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \pm \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2|} = \pm \frac{-2+1}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}.$$

29、過點 $A(1, 2)$ 且與直線 $L: \sqrt{3}x - y + 1 = 0$ 夾角爲 30° 的直線方程式爲_____.

答案: $x - \sqrt{3}y - 1 + 2\sqrt{3} = 0$ 或 $x = 1$

解析: 設所求直線斜率爲 m , 則 $y - 2 = m(x - 1) \Rightarrow mx - y - m + 2 = 0$,

$$\therefore \cos 30^\circ = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}m + 1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{m^2 + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow 3m^2 + 2\sqrt{3}m + 1 = 3(m^2 + 1) \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\text{故直線爲 } y - 2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x - 1) \Rightarrow x - \sqrt{3}y - 1 + 2\sqrt{3} = 0,$$

另一條直線斜率不存在, \therefore 所求爲 $x = 1$.

30、二直線 $L_1: 2x - y + 3 = 0$ 與 $L_2: x - 2y + 4 = 0$ 之交角的平分線方程式爲_____.

答案: $x + y - 1 = 0$ 或 $3x - 3y + 7 = 0$

解析: 設角平分線上任一點 $P(x, y)$, $\therefore d(P, L_1) = d(P, L_2)$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{2x - y + 3}{\sqrt{5}} \right| = \left| \frac{x - 2y + 4}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \Rightarrow 2x - y + 3 = \pm(x - 2y + 4), \text{ 即 } x + y - 1 = 0 \text{ 或 } 3x - 3y + 7 = 0.$$

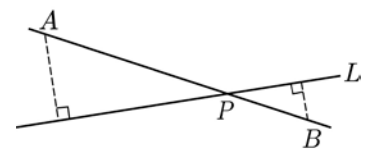
31、已知 $A(2, -1), B(-1, 2)$ 兩點, 若直線 $L: 3x - 4y + 5 = 0$ 交 \overline{AB} 於 P ,

則 $\overline{AP} : \overline{BP} =$ _____.

答案: $5 : 2$

解析: 如圖, $\therefore \overline{AP} : \overline{BP} = d(A, L) : d(B, L)$

$$= \left| \frac{6 + 4 + 5}{5} \right| : \left| \frac{-3 - 8 + 5}{5} \right| = 3 : \frac{6}{5} = 5 : 2.$$



32、設直線 L 過點 $P(1, -2)$ 且與直線 $L_1: 3x + 4y - 7 = 0, L_2: 3x + 4y + 8 = 0$ 分別交於 A, B 兩點, 若

$\overline{AB} = 3\sqrt{2}$, 則 L 之方程式為_____.

答案 : $x - 7y - 15 = 0$ 或 $7x + y - 5 = 0$

解析 : L_1 與 L_2 之距離 = $|\frac{-7-8}{5}| = 3$,

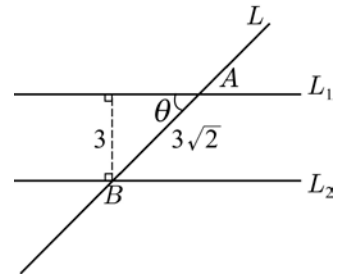
如圖, 設 L_1 與 L 之銳夾角為 θ , 則 $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$.

設 L 之斜率為 $m \Rightarrow L: y + 2 = m(x - 1)$, 即 $mx - y - m - 2 = 0$,

$$\therefore \cos 45^\circ = \pm \frac{3m - 4}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1} \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 2(9m^2 - 24m + 16) = 25(m^2 + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 7m^2 + 48m - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow (7m - 1)(m + 7) = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{7} \text{ 或 } -7,$$

$\therefore L: y + 2 = \frac{1}{7}(x - 1)$ 或 $y + 2 = -7(x - 1)$, 即 $x - 7y - 15 = 0$ 或 $7x + y - 5 = 0$.



33、設 x, y 為實數, $\vec{a} = (x, -3)$, $\vec{b} = (2, y)$, 若 $x^2 + y^2 = 13$, 則 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 之最大值為_____.

答案 : 13

解析 : $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2x - 3y$,

$$\text{又 } (2x - 3y)^2 \leq (x^2 + y^2)[2^2 + (-3)^2] \Rightarrow (2x - 3y)^2 \leq 13^2 \Rightarrow -13 \leq 2x - 3y \leq 13,$$

$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 之最大值為 13.