

範圍	1-2.3.4 空間向量(B)	班級	二年__班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

25. 設  $\vec{a} = (-4, 2, 1)$ ，若  $\vec{b}$  與  $\vec{a}$  反方向，且  $|\vec{b}| = 1$ ，則  $\vec{b} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

答案： $(\frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{21}})$

解析： $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{16+4+1} = \sqrt{21}$ ， $\therefore \frac{\vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|} = (\frac{-4}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}})$ ，所求 =  $(\frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{21}})$

26.  $\vec{a} = (2, 3, -1)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (6, x, y)$ ,  $\vec{c} = (z, 1, 1)$ ，若  $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$ ，且  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}$ ，則  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_， $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_， $z =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

答案：9, -3, -1

解析： $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{x} = \frac{-1}{y} \Rightarrow x = 9, y = -3$

$\vec{a} \perp \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 2z + 3 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = -1$   
 $\therefore x = 9, y = -3, z = -1$

27. 已知半徑為  $r$  的球體體積為  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ ，則邊長為 2 之正立方體，其內切球與外接球所形成之球殼間之體積為\_\_\_\_\_.

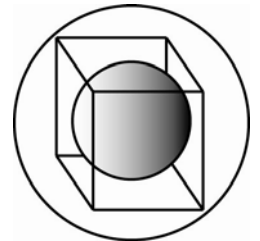
答案： $\frac{4\pi}{3}(3\sqrt{3}-1)$

解析：設內切球之半徑為  $r$ ，外接球之半徑為  $R$

$$2r = 2 \Rightarrow r = 1$$

$$2R = \sqrt{4+4+4} = 2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{3}$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^3 - \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot 1^3 = \frac{4\pi}{3}(3\sqrt{3}-1)$$

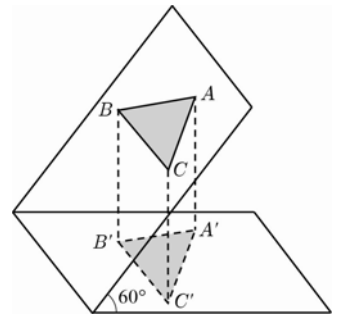


28. 平面  $E$  上有一  $\triangle ABC$ ，若其三邊長為 4、5、7，又  $E$  與水平面之夾角為  $60^\circ$ ，則此三角形在水平面上之正射影面積為\_\_\_\_\_.

答案： $2\sqrt{6}$

解析： $S = \frac{1}{2}(4+5+7) = 8$ ， $\triangle ABC = \sqrt{8 \times 4 \times 3 \times 1} = 4\sqrt{6}$

$$\therefore \triangle A'B'C' = \triangle ABC \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2\sqrt{6}$$



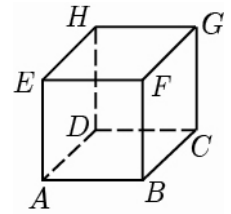
29. 設  $\vec{a} = (1, 2, 1)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (-2, 1, 2)$ ，求  $\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$  及  $2\vec{a} - \vec{b}$  之夾角為\_\_\_\_\_.

答案： $90^\circ$

解析： $\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} = (-3, 4, 5)$        $2\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (4, 3, 0)$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{0}{\sqrt{50} \cdot \sqrt{25}} = 0 \quad \therefore \theta = 90^\circ$$

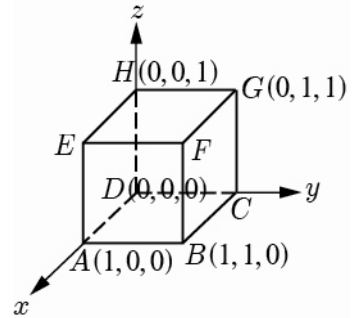
30. 右圖為一正方體，若兩對角線  $\vec{AG}$ 、 $\vec{BH}$  所夾之夾角為  $\theta$ ，求  $\cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .



答案： $\frac{1}{3}$

解析：先坐標化  $D(0,0,0)$   $A(1,0,0)$   $C(0,1,0)$   $H(0,0,1)$  則  $\vec{AG} = (-1,1,1)$

$$\vec{BH} = (-1,-1,1), \cos \theta = \frac{1-1+1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$



31. 設  $x, y, z$  皆為正數， $x+y+z=1$ ，則  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{z}$  之最小值為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

答案：25

解析： $[(\sqrt{x})^2 + (\sqrt{y})^2 + (\sqrt{z})^2] \cdot [(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 + (\frac{2}{\sqrt{y}})^2 + (\frac{2}{\sqrt{z}})^2] \geq (1+2+2)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{z} \geq 25$

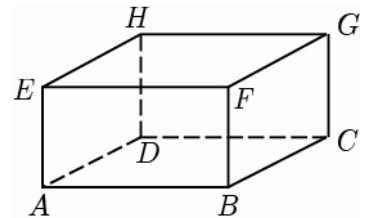
32. 如圖長方體  $ABCD-EFGH$ ，若  $\overline{AB}=1, \overline{AD}=2, \overline{AE}=3$ ，則  $\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{EC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

答案：5

解析：坐標化  $D(0,0,0)$ ，則  $A(2,0,0), C(0,1,0), H(0,0,3), E(2,0,3)$

$$\therefore \vec{AC} = (-2,1,0), \vec{EC} = (-2,1,-3)$$

$$\therefore \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{EC} = 4+1+0=5$$

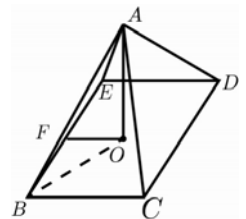


33. 四角錐  $A-BCDE$  中，若底面為一正方形，側面均為等腰三角形，若正方形邊長為 4，四角錐高為 3，且側面與底面所夾銳角為  $\theta$ ，則  $\cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

答案： $\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$

解析：坐標化正方形之正中心  $(0,0,0)$ ， $F(0,-2,0)$ ， $A(0,0,3)$

$$\therefore \vec{FA} = (0,2,3), \vec{FO} = (0,2,0), \cos \theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4+9}\sqrt{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$



34.  $A(2,1,2), B(4,0,3), C(1,2,0)$ ，求：

(1)  $\vec{AB}$  在  $\vec{AC}$  上之正射影為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ . (2)  $\vec{AB}$  在  $\vec{AC}$  上之正射影長為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(3)  $B$  點在  $\vec{AC}$  上垂足之坐標為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

答案：(1)  $(\frac{5}{6}, \frac{-5}{6}, \frac{5}{3})$  (2)  $\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{6}$  (3)  $(\frac{17}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{11}{3})$

解析： $\vec{AB} = (2,-1,1)$ ， $\vec{AC} = (-1,1,-2)$

$$(1) \frac{(2,-1,1) \cdot (-1,1,-2)}{(-1,1,-2) \cdot (-1,1,-2)} = \frac{-2-1-2}{6} (-1,1,-2) = (\frac{5}{6}, \frac{-5}{6}, \frac{5}{3})$$

$$(2) \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b}|} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$(3) (x-2, y-1, z-2) = (\frac{5}{6}, \frac{-5}{6}, \frac{5}{3}) \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\frac{17}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{11}{3})$$

35.  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $2x+2y+z+5=0$ , 則:  $(x-1)^2+(y+2)^2+(z-3)^2$  之最小值為\_\_\_\_\_.

答案: 4

解析:  $[(x-1)^2+(y+2)^2+(z-3)^2][2^2+2^2+1^2] \geq [2(x-1)+2(y+2)+(z-3)]^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 9[(x-1)^2+(y+2)^2+(z-3)^2] \geq (2x+2y+z-1)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow (x-1)^2+(y+2)^2+(z-3)^2 \geq \frac{1}{9}(-5-1)^2 = 4 \quad \therefore$  最小值為 4

36. 若  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 則  $\frac{x+2y+3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}}$  之最大值為\_\_\_\_\_ ; 最小值為\_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $\sqrt{14}, -\sqrt{14}$

解析:  $\because (x^2+y^2+1)(1^2+2^2+3^2) \geq (x+2y+3)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{(x+2y+3)^2}{x^2+y^2+1} \leq 14 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{14} \leq \frac{x+2y+3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}} \leq \sqrt{14}$   
 $\therefore$  最大值為  $\sqrt{14}$ , 最小值為  $-\sqrt{14}$

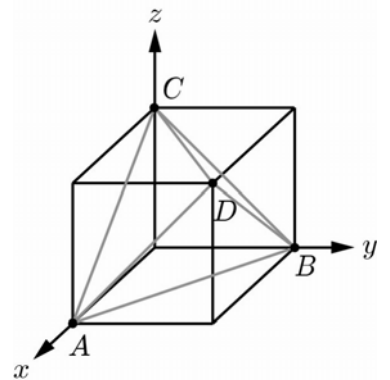
37. 正四面體  $ABCD$  之中心為  $Q$ , 則:  $\cos \angle AQB =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $-\frac{1}{3}$

解析: 如圖, 取  $A(2,0,0), B(0,2,0), C(0,0,2), D(2,2,2) \Rightarrow Q(1,1,1)$

$$\therefore \vec{QA} = (1, -1, -1), \vec{QB} = (-1, 1, -1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{QA} \cdot \vec{QB} = |\vec{QA}| |\vec{QB}| \cos \theta, \therefore -1 = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$$



38. 空間中三點  $A(6,3,4), B(3,3,0), C(4,1,3)$ , 若  $\overline{AH}$  垂直  $\overline{BC}$  於  $H$  點, 則垂足  $H$  點的坐標為\_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $(\frac{57}{14}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{45}{14})$

解析:  $\vec{BA} = (3,0,4); \vec{BC} = (1,-2,3)$

$$\text{正射影} = \frac{3+12}{14}(1,-2,3) = (\frac{15}{14}, -\frac{15}{7}, \frac{45}{14}) = (x-3, y-3, z) \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\frac{57}{14}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{45}{14})$$

39. 若  $5x+6y+2z=24$ , 求  $(x-1)^2+(y-4)^2+(z-3)^2$  之最小值=\_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $\frac{121}{65}$

解析:  $[(x-1)^2+(y-4)^2+(z-3)^2][5^2+6^2+2^2] \geq (5x-5+6y-24+2z-6)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow [(x-1)^2+(y-4)^2+(z-3)^2] \geq \frac{121}{65}$

40. 設  $a, b, c$  均為正數, 則  $(a+b+c)(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b} + \frac{9}{c})$  的最小值為\_\_\_\_\_.

答案: 36

解析:  $[(\sqrt{a})^2+(\sqrt{b})^2+(\sqrt{c})^2][(\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}})^2+(\sqrt{\frac{4}{b}})^2+(\sqrt{\frac{9}{c}})^2] \geq (1+2+3)^2$   
 $\therefore \min = 36$

41. 設  $x, y, z$  為實數, 且  $4x^2+y^2+z^2=36$ , 則  $2x-2y+3z$  的最大值為\_\_\_\_\_.

答案：  $6\sqrt{14}$

解析：由柯西不等式得：

$$[(2x)^2 + y^2 + z^2][1 + (-2)^2 + 3^2] \geq (2x - 2y + 3z)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 \cdot 14 \geq (2x - 2y + 3z)^2 \Rightarrow -6\sqrt{14} \leq 2x - 2y + 3z \leq 6\sqrt{14}, \text{ 即得最大值 } 6\sqrt{14}$$

42. 如圖為長方體  $ABCD-EFGH$ ，若  $\overline{AB} = \overline{AE} = 1$ ， $\overline{AD} = 2$ ，則  $\cos \angle BAC =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

答案：  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

解析：將長方體坐標化如下圖：

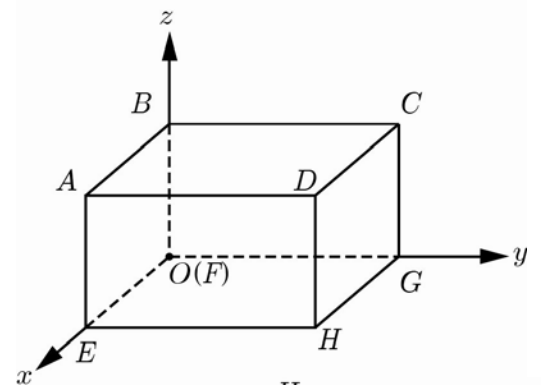
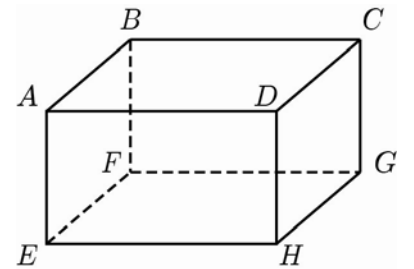
可得坐標：

$$A(1, 0, 1), B(0, 0, 1), C(0, 2, 1), D(1, 2, 1), E(1, 0, 0),$$

$$F(0, 0, 0), G(0, 2, 0), H(1, 2, 0)$$

$$\text{得 } \overline{AB} = (-1, 0, 0), \overline{AC} = (-1, 2, 0)$$

$$\text{得 } \cos \angle BAC = \frac{\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}}{|\overline{AB}| |\overline{AC}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$



43. 如圖一正方體  $ABCD-EFGH$ ，被一平面截成一四邊形  $PQRS$ ，若  $Q, S$  為稜之中點， $\overline{EP} : \overline{PA} = 2 : 1$ ，則  $\cos \angle QPS =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

答案：  $\frac{1}{37}$

解析：坐標化  $D(0,0,0), A(6,0,0)$ ，則  $P(6,0,2), Q(0,0,3), S(6,6,3)$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{PQ} = (-6, 0, 1), \overline{PS} = (0, 6, 1)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{0 + 0 + 1}{\sqrt{36 + 1} \sqrt{36 + 1}} = \frac{1}{37}$$

44. 若  $x - 2y + 3z = 14$ ，則： $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x - 4y + 6z$  之最小值為 \_\_\_\_\_；  
此時數對  $(x, y, z) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

答案： 42，(1, -2, 3)

解析： $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x - 4y + 6z = (x^2 + 2x + 1) + (y^2 - 4y + 4) + (z^2 + 6z + 9) - 14$   
 $= [(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+3)^2] - 14$

$$\because [(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+3)^2][1^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2] \geq [x+1 - 2y + 4 + 3z + 9]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 14[(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+3)^2] \geq (x - 2y + 3z + 14)^2$$

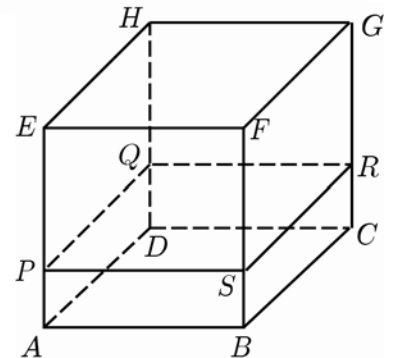
$$\Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+3)^2 \geq \frac{1}{14}(14+14)^2 = \frac{28^2}{14} = 56$$

$$\Rightarrow [(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+3)^2] - 14 \geq 56 - 14 = 42$$

$\therefore$  最小值為 42

$$\text{此時，設 } \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z+3}{3} = t \Rightarrow x = t-1, y = 2-2t, z = 3t-3$$

$$\text{又 } x - 2y + 3z = t - 1 - 4 + 4t + 9t - 9 = 14 \Rightarrow 14t = 28 \Rightarrow t = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1, y = -2, z = 3$$



45. 若  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, 2a + 3b + 6c = 196$ ,  $(2a + 3b + 6c)^2 = (2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$ , 若

$\vec{v} = (a - 3, b - 5, c - 7)$ , 則:  $|\vec{v}| =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $11\sqrt{3}$

解析: 由柯西不等式知:  $(2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \geq (2a + 3b + 6c)^2$

等號成立時,  $\frac{a}{2} = \frac{b}{3} = \frac{c}{6}$

設  $a = 2t, b = 3t, c = 6t$

又  $2a + 3b + 6c = 4t + 9t + 36t = 49t = 196 \Rightarrow t = 4$

$\therefore a = 8, b = 12, c = 24 \Rightarrow \vec{v} = (5, 7, 17)$

$\therefore |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{25 + 49 + 289} = \sqrt{363} = 11\sqrt{3}$

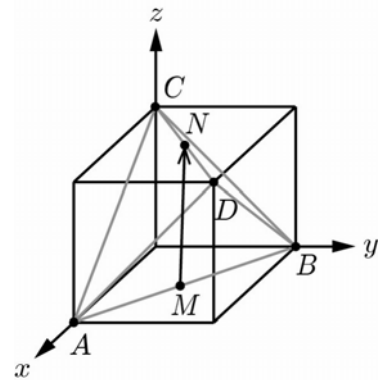
46. 正四面體  $ABCD$  中,  $M, N$  分別為  $\overline{AB}, \overline{CD}$  的中點, 則  $\vec{AD}$  與  $\vec{MN}$  的夾角為 \_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $45^\circ$

解析: 如圖, 取  $A(2, 0, 0), B(0, 2, 0), C(0, 0, 2), D(2, 2, 2)$

$\therefore M(1, 1, 0), N(1, 1, 2) \Rightarrow \vec{AD} = (0, 2, 2), \vec{MN} = (0, 0, 2)$

$\vec{AD} \cdot \vec{MN} = |\vec{AD}| |\vec{MN}| \cos \theta \Rightarrow 4 = \sqrt{4+4} \cdot 2 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$



47. 平面  $E: 2x - y + 2z + 4 = 0$ ,  $F: yz$  平面, 則平面  $E, F$  夾角的正弦值為 \_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

解析:  $\vec{n}_1 = (2, -1, 2)$        $\vec{n}_2 = (1, 0, 0)$        $\cos \theta = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{3 \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{3}$        $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

48. 若  $\begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{vmatrix} = 6$ , 則  $\begin{vmatrix} 2a & -6b & 2c \\ d & -3e & f \\ g & -3h & i \end{vmatrix} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $-36$

解析:  $\begin{vmatrix} 2a & -6b & 2c \\ d & -3e & f \\ g & -3h & i \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & -3b & c \\ d & -3e & f \\ g & -3h & i \end{vmatrix} = -6 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = -6 \begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{vmatrix} = -6 \times 6 = -36$