

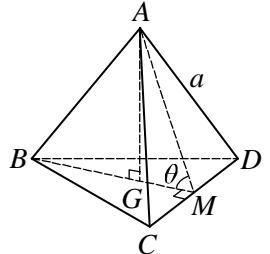
範圍	空間向量、內、外積	班級	二年____班	姓
		座號		名

壹、填充題：每題十分

1. 設 $ABCD$ 為正四面體（各面均為正 \triangle ），其稜長 a ，設 M 為 \overline{CD} 中點， $\angle AMB = \theta$ ，則(1)其高 $\overline{AG} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(2)體積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

(3)全表面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。(4) $\cos\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解答 (1) $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a$;(2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^3$;(3) $\sqrt{3}a^2$;(4) $\frac{1}{3}$



解析 (1) ∵ 條長為 a ，底面 $\triangle BCD$ 的中線 \overline{BM} 長為 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$ ， G 為重心，

$$\therefore \overline{BG} = \frac{2}{3}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \quad \triangle ABG \text{ 中}, \quad \overline{AG}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BG}^2 = a^2 - \frac{1}{3}a^2 = \frac{2}{3}a^2 \Rightarrow \overline{AG} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a.$$

$$(2) \text{體積} = \frac{1}{3}(\text{底面積}) \cdot \text{高} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^3.$$

$$(3) \text{全表面積} = 4(\triangle BCD) = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 = \sqrt{3}a^2.$$

$$(4) \triangle AGM \text{ 中}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{\overline{GM}}{\overline{AM}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

2. 如下圖，設 $ABCD-EFGH$ 是一個邊長為 2 的正六面體，則

(1)四面體 $AEDB$ 的體積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

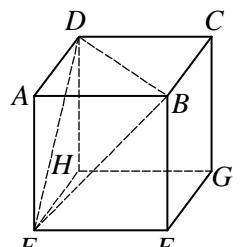
(2)四面體 $AEDB$ 的兩歪斜稜 \overline{AE} ， \overline{DB} 的距離為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解答 (1) $\frac{4}{3}$;(2) $\sqrt{2}$

解析 (1) 所求 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\triangle ABD \text{ 面積}) \cdot \text{高} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2) \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3}.$

(2) 作 $\overline{AH} \perp \overline{BD}$ ，又 $\overline{AH} \perp \overline{AE}$ ，則 \overline{AH} 為所求，

$$\triangle ABD \text{ 的面積} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{BD} \cdot \overline{AH} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \overline{AH} \Rightarrow \overline{AH} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}.$$



3. 如圖所示，一長方體 $ABCD - PQRS$ ，已知 $\overline{AP} = 8$, $\overline{AB} = 6$, $\overline{AD} = 10$ ，今從頂點 P 處切下一塊，

得新頂點為 Q' , R' , S' . 已知 P , Q' , R' , S' 共平面，且 $\overline{BQ'} = 5$,
 $\overline{DS'} = 4$. (1) $\overline{CR'} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) 四邊形 $PQ'R'S'$ 的面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答

(1) 1; (2) $6\sqrt{141}$

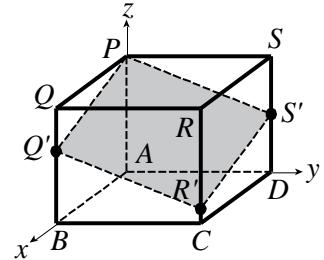
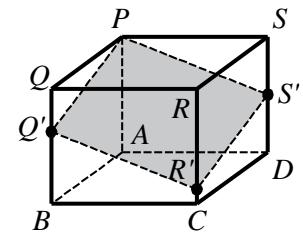
解析 建立一坐標系，如圖所示。

(1) 令 $A(0,0,0)$, $B(6,0,0)$, $C(6,10,0)$, $D(0,10,0)$, $P(0,0,8)$, $Q(6,0,8)$,
 $R(6,10,8)$, $S(0,10,8)$, $Q'(6,0,5)$, $R'(6,10,k)$, $S'(0,10,4)$,

得 $\overrightarrow{PQ'} = (6,0,-3)$, $\overrightarrow{PR'} = (6,10,k-8)$, $\overrightarrow{PS'} = (0,10,-4)$ 共平面，

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & -3 \\ 6 & 10 & k-8 \\ 0 & 10 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix} - (k-8) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix} + (-4) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow 60k = 60$, 得 $k = 1$, 即 $R'(6,10,1)$, 故 $\overline{CR'} = 1$.



(2) ∵ $\overrightarrow{PQ'} = (6,0,-3)$ 且 $\overrightarrow{SR'} = (6,0,-3)$, 四邊形 $PQ'R'S'$ 為平行四邊形，

$$\text{其面積為 } |\overrightarrow{PQ'} \times \overrightarrow{PS'}| = \sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 10 & -4 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 6 \\ -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix}^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 24^2 + 60^2} = 6\sqrt{141}.$$

4. $A(4,0,2)$, $B(3,3,2)$, $C(3,0,4)$, 求(1) $\triangle ABC$ 的面積 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) A 到直線 BC 的距離 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答

(1) $\frac{7}{2}$; (2) $\frac{7\sqrt{13}}{13}$

解析

$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-1,3,0)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1,0,2)$, $\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = (6,2,3)$,

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1) \triangle ABC \text{ 的面積} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{7}{2}.$$

(2) A 到直線 BC 的距離即為 $\triangle ABC$ 中以 \overline{BC} 為底的高，

$$\text{由 } \overline{BC} = \sqrt{(3-3)^2 + (3-0)^2 + (2-4)^2} = \sqrt{13}, \quad \text{所求} = \frac{2\triangle ABC}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}|}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{7\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$

5. 已知 $\overrightarrow{a} = (1,0,1)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (1,-1,0)$, 若 $\overrightarrow{n} \perp \overrightarrow{a}$ 且 $\overrightarrow{n} \perp \overrightarrow{b}$, $|\overrightarrow{n}| = \sqrt{3}$, 求 $\overrightarrow{n} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答

(1,1,-1) 或 (-1,-1,1)

解析

\overrightarrow{n} 為 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 之公垂向量, $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (1,1,-1)$, 令 $\overrightarrow{n} = t(1,1,-1) = (t,t,-t)$,

$$|\overrightarrow{n}| = \sqrt{t^2 + t^2 + t^2} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow t = \pm 1, \therefore \overrightarrow{n} = (1,1,-1) \text{ 或 } (-1,-1,1).$$

6. 設 $A(-1,1,0)$, $B(1,3,1)$, $C(4,5,3)$, $D(-5,5,-2)$ 為空間中相異四點，試問：

(1) 由向量 \overrightarrow{AB} 、 \overrightarrow{AC} 、 \overrightarrow{AD} 所展開的平行六面體之體積為_____.

(2) D 點到平面 ABC 的距離為_____.

解答 (1)8;(2) $\frac{8}{3}$

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, 2, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (5, 4, 3)$, $\overrightarrow{AD} = (-4, 4, -2)$, 所求 = $\left| \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \\ -4 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right| = 8$.

(2) \overrightarrow{AB} 與 \overrightarrow{AC} 展平行四邊形面積 = $\sqrt{|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})^2} = 3$, 則 D 到平面 ABC 距離 $\frac{8}{3}$.

7. 空間中三向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (1, 1, 2)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (2, 0, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{c} = (-1, 3, -1)$, 求由三向量 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} , \overrightarrow{c} 所張出之平行六面體的體積為_____.

解答 10

解析 $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (1, 3, -2)$, 體積 = $|(\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{c}| = |(1, 3, -2) \cdot (-1, 3, -1)| = 10$.

10. 若空間中四點 $A(1, 1, 1)$, $B(1, 2, t)$, $C(3, 4, 5)$, $D(4, 5, t)$ 共平面，則 $t =$ _____.

解答 5

解析 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (0, 1, t-1)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (2, 3, 4)$, $\overrightarrow{AD} = (3, 4, t-1)$ 共平面，

表示由 \overrightarrow{AB} , \overrightarrow{AC} , \overrightarrow{AD} 所張出之平行六面體的體積為 0,

$$\therefore |(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}| = |(7-3t, 2t-2, -2) \cdot (3, 4, t-1)| = |21-9t+8t-8-2t+2| = 0 \Rightarrow t = 5.$$

11. 已知 $xyz \neq 0$, 且 $(2x-y+3z)^2 + (3x-y+z)^2 = 0$, 則 $\frac{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}{x^3+y^3+z^3} =$ _____.

解答 $\frac{27}{44}$

解析 $(2x-y+3z)^2 + (3x-y+z)^2 = 0$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2x-y+3z=0 \\ 3x-y+z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x:y:z = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2:7:1,$$

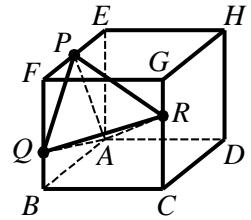
$$\text{令 } x=2t, y=7t, z=t, t \neq 0, \text{ 所求} = \frac{9t \times 8t \times 3t}{8t^3 + 343t^3 + t^3} = \frac{27}{44}.$$

12 下圖為邊長 6 的正立方體 $ABCD-EFGH$, P, Q, R 分別在 \overline{EF} , \overline{BF} , \overline{CG} 上, 且 $\overline{EP} : \overline{PF} = 1 : 2$,

1, $\overline{BQ} : \overline{QF} = 1 : 2$, $\overline{CR} : \overline{RG} = 2 : 1$, 則四面體 $APQR$ 的體積為_____.

解答 30

解析 建立坐標系 $\Rightarrow A(0,0,0), B(6,0,0), D(0,6,0), E(0,0,6)$,
依題意, $\therefore P(3,0,6), Q(6,0,2), R(6,6,4)$,



作 $\overrightarrow{AP} = (3,0,6)$, $\overrightarrow{AQ} = (6,0,2)$, $\overrightarrow{AR} = (6,6,4)$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} \times \overrightarrow{AQ} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 30, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{四面體 } APQR \text{ 的體積} = \frac{1}{6} |(\overrightarrow{AP} \times \overrightarrow{AQ}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AR}| = \frac{1}{6} |(0, 30, 0) \cdot (6, 6, 4)| = 30.$$

13. 在空間坐標中有兩向量 $\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$ 滿足 $\overrightarrow{b} = (0, 3, 4)$, $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (3, -4, -5)$, 且 $|\overrightarrow{a}| = 2\sqrt{2}$, 則 $\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$ 的夾角 θ 為_____.

解答 30° 或 150°

解析 $\because \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (3, -4, -5)$, $\therefore |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 + (-5)^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$ 且 $\overrightarrow{b} = (0, 3, 4) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{b}| = 5$

由外積公式可知 $|\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| = |\overrightarrow{a}| |\overrightarrow{b}| \sin \theta \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \times 5 \times \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ θ 為 30° 或 150°

14. 已知 $\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}, \overrightarrow{c}$ 為三空間向量, 若 $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = (1, 2, -2)$, $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{c} = (2, 3, 1)$, 試求 :

$$(1) \overrightarrow{a} \times (\overrightarrow{b} - 2\overrightarrow{c}) = \text{_____} \cdot (2)(2\overrightarrow{c} + 3\overrightarrow{b}) \times \overrightarrow{a} = \text{_____} \cdot (3)(\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \times (\overrightarrow{c} \times \overrightarrow{a}) = \text{_____}.$$

(4)若 $|\overrightarrow{a}| = |\overrightarrow{b}| = \sqrt{3}$, 則 \overrightarrow{a} 與 \overrightarrow{b} 之夾角為____度 .

解答 (1) $(-3, -4, -4)$ (2) $(-7, -12, 4)$ (3) $(-8, 5, 1)$ (4) 90°

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{a} \times (\overrightarrow{b} - 2\overrightarrow{c}) = \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} - 2\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{c} = (1, 2, -2) - 2(2, 3, 1) = (-3, -4, -4)$

$$(2)(2\overrightarrow{c} + 3\overrightarrow{b}) \times \overrightarrow{a} = 2\overrightarrow{c} \times \overrightarrow{a} + 3\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{a} = -2\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{c} - 3\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = -2(2, 3, 1) - 3(1, 2, -2) \\ = (-7, -12, 4)$$

$$(3)(\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \times (\overrightarrow{c} \times \overrightarrow{a}) = (1, 2, -2) \times (-2, -3, -1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-8, 5, 1)$$

(4)令夾角為 θ $\because |\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}| = |\overrightarrow{a}| \times |\overrightarrow{b}| \times \sin \theta$

$$\therefore \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1, \therefore \theta = 90^\circ$$

15. 若 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (3, 4, 5)$, $\vec{c} = (2, -1, 3)$, 則 $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 17

解析 因為三重積具有循環性質故 $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = (3, 4, 5) \cdot (2, -1, 3) = 17$

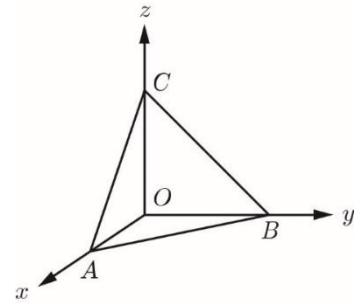
16. 若三線段 OA, OB, OC 兩兩互相垂直，而 $\overline{OA} = 4$, $\overline{OB} = 6$, $\overline{OC} = 6$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $6\sqrt{17}$

解析 取 $A(4, 0, 0), B(0, 6, 0), C(0, 0, 6)$ $\vec{AB} = (-4, 6, 0)$, $\vec{AC} = (-4, 0, 6)$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 6 & -4 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (36, 24, 24)$$

$$\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{36^2 + 24^2 + 24^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12\sqrt{9+4+4} = 6\sqrt{17}$$



17. 設 $\vec{a} = (4, -1, 3)$, $\vec{b} = (-2, 1, -2)$, $\vec{c} = (x, y, z)$, 若 $\vec{c} \perp \vec{a}$ 且 $\vec{c} \perp \vec{b}$, 則 $\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{3xy - 2yz + xz} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $-\frac{9}{16}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, 2, 2)$$

$$\vec{c} \parallel \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{c} = (x, y, z) = (-k, 2k, 2k), k \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{3xy - 2yz + xz} = \frac{k^2 + 4k^2 + 4k^2}{-6k^2 - 8k^2 - 2k^2} = -\frac{9}{16}$$

18. 積空間中一點 $P(4, -3, 2)$ 在 x 軸、 y 軸、 z 軸之正射影分別為 Q, R, S , 則：

(1) $\triangle QRS$ 之面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\triangle QRS$ 在 xy 平面之正射影所得之三角形面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\sqrt{61}$ (2) 6

解析 (1) $Q(4, 0, 0), R(0, -3, 0), S(0, 0, 2)$, $\therefore \vec{QR} = (-4, -3, 0), \vec{QS} = (-4, 0, 2)$

$$\vec{QR} \times \vec{QS} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-6, 8, -12)$$

$$\triangle QRS = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{QR} \times \vec{QS}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{36 + 64 + 144} = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 36} = \sqrt{61}$$

$$(2) \text{所求即直角角形 } \triangle OQR = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$$

19. 設 $|\vec{a}| = 5$, $|\vec{b}| = 4$, 若 $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 10$, 則 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\pm 10\sqrt{3}$

解析 $\because |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta = 20 \sin \theta = 10$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ \text{ 或 } 150^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 或 } -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 故 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = 10\sqrt{3} \text{ 或 } -10\sqrt{3}$$

20. 設兩向量 $\vec{a} = (1, 2, 2)$ 與 \vec{b} ，

(1) 若 $|\vec{b}| = 6$ 且 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$ ，則 $\vec{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2) 若 $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{b}|^2$ ，則 $\vec{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

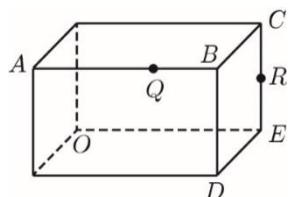
解答 (1) $(2, 4, 4)$ 或 $(-2, -4, -4)$ (2) $\vec{0}$

解析 (1) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0}$ ，且 $\vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$ ($\because |\vec{b}| = 6$)，則 $\vec{b} // \vec{a}$

設 $\vec{b} = t \vec{a}$ ， $|\vec{b}| = 6 \quad \therefore |t \vec{a}| = |t| \times 3 = 6 \Rightarrow t = \pm 2$ ，所以 $\vec{b} = (2, 4, 4)$ 或 $(-2, -4, -4)$

(2) $\because (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \perp \vec{b}$ ， $\therefore (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ ，故 $|\vec{b}|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{b} = \vec{0}$

21. 下圖為一長方體，其中 $\overline{AB} = 3, \overline{BC} = 1, \overline{BD} = 2$ ，且 $\overline{AQ} = \frac{2}{3}\overline{AB}, \overline{RE} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{CE}$ ，則 $\triangle OQR$ 的面積為 _____.



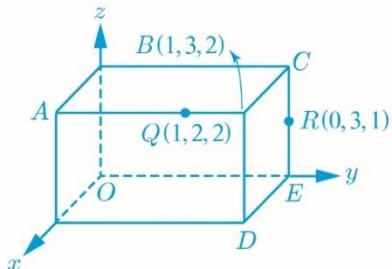
解答 $\frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$

解析 將長方體坐標化，如下圖

$$B(1, 3, 2), Q(1, 2, 2), R(0, 3, 1) \quad \text{則 } \overrightarrow{OQ} = (1, 2, 2), \overrightarrow{OR} = (0, 3, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OQ} \times \overrightarrow{OR} = (-4, -1, 3)$$

$$\therefore \triangle OQR = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{OQ} \times \overrightarrow{OR}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-1)^2 + 3^2} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$$



22. 由三直線 $L_1 : 2x + y = 4, L_2 : x + 2y = 14, L_3 : 2x - y = 8$ 圍成一個三角形，則此三角形的面積為 _____.

解答 30

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 4 \\ x + 2y = 14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(-2, 8)$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 14 \\ 2x - y = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 6 \\ y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B(6, 4)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 8 \\ 2x + y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C(3, -2)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 8 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} |-8 + 24 - 12 - 12 - 4 - 48| = 30$$

23. 若 $A(1,3,k), B(4,1,2), C(0,3,5), D(3,1,4)$ 四點共平面，則 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 3

解析 $\overrightarrow{BA} = (-3, 2, k-2), \overrightarrow{BC} = (-4, 2, 3), \overrightarrow{BD} = (-1, 0, 2)$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{BD} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right) = (4, 5, 2)$$

$$\because A, B, C, D \text{ 四點共平面} \quad \therefore (\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{BD}) \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} = -12 + 10 + 2k - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 3$$

24. 若 $A(3,1,2), B(11,1,-6), C(9,7,2)$ ，則

(1) $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) 點 C 到直線 AB 的距離為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $24\sqrt{3}$ (2) $3\sqrt{6}$

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (8, 0, -8), \overrightarrow{AC} = (6, 6, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -8 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \right) = (48, -48, 48)$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 的面積為 } \frac{1}{2} \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{48^2 + (-48)^2 + 48^2} = 24\sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令點 } C \text{ 到直線 } AB \text{ 的距離為 } h \quad \text{ 則 } \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{AB} \cdot h = 24\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8\sqrt{2} \cdot h = 24\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow h = 3\sqrt{6}$$

25. 空間坐標中，已知 $\overrightarrow{OA} = (-2, 2, 3), \overrightarrow{OB} = (1, 0, -2)$ ，若 $\overrightarrow{OP} = x\overrightarrow{OA} + y\overrightarrow{OB}$ ，其中

$-1 \leq x \leq 2, -2 \leq y \leq 1$ ，則 P 點所形成的圖形之面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $9\sqrt{21}$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right) = (-4, -1, -2)$$

P 點所形成之圖形面積 = (3×3) \times ($\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}$ 所張成之平行四邊形面積)

$$= 9 \mid \overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB} \mid = 9\sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-2)^2} = 9\sqrt{21}$$

26. 空間中兩向量 $\overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{b}$ ，其長度分別為 $|\overrightarrow{a}| = 3, |\overrightarrow{b}| = 2$ ， \overrightarrow{a} 與 \overrightarrow{b} 的夾角為 60° ，則 $\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}$ 與

$\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}$ 所張成的平行四邊形的面積為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $6\sqrt{3}$

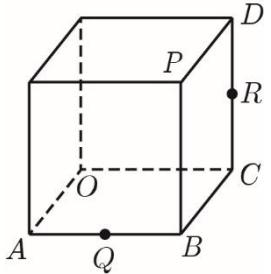
$$\text{解析 } |\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2 + 2\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} + |\overrightarrow{b}|^2 = 3^2 + 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times \cos 60^\circ + 2^2 = 19$$

$$|\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2 - 2\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} + |\overrightarrow{b}|^2 = 3^2 - 2 \times 3 \times 2 \times \cos 60^\circ + 2^2 = 7$$

$$\text{所求面積} = \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}|^2 |\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b}|^2 - [(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{b})]^2} = \sqrt{19 \times 7 - (3^2 - 2^2)^2} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

27. 下圖是一個邊長為 2 的正立方體， Q, R 分別為 \overline{AB} 與 \overline{CD} 的中點，則 $\triangle OQR$ 的面積為_____.

解答 $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$



解析 將正立方體坐標化，如右圖

$$A(2,0,0), B(2,2,0), C(0,2,0), D(0,2,2), Q(2,1,0), R(0,2,1), P(2,2,2)$$

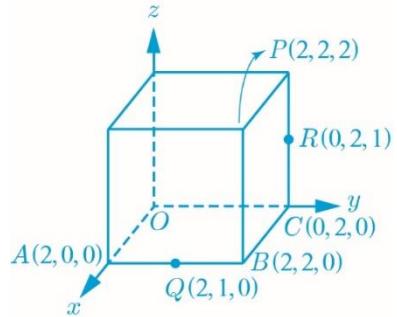
$$\text{則 } \overrightarrow{OQ} = (2, 1, 0), \overrightarrow{OR} = (0, 2, 1), \overrightarrow{OQ} \times \overrightarrow{OR} = (1, -2, 4)$$

$$\therefore \triangle OQR = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{OQ} \times \overrightarrow{OR}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 4^2} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

28. 已知空間中兩向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (2, -3, 6)$ 與 \overrightarrow{b} ，試求：

$$(1) \text{若 } |\overrightarrow{b}| = 21 \text{ 且 } \overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{0} \text{，則 } \overrightarrow{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(2) \text{若 } \overrightarrow{b} = (3, k, 1) \text{ 且 } (\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} \text{，則 } k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$



解答 (1) $\overrightarrow{b} = (6, -9, 18)$ 或 $(-6, 9, -18)$; (2) $k = 4$

解析 (1) 設 $\overrightarrow{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ ，因為 $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b} = \overrightarrow{0}$ 且 $|\overrightarrow{b}| = 21 \neq 0$ ，所以 $\overrightarrow{b} // \overrightarrow{a}$

$$\text{設 } \overrightarrow{b} = t \overrightarrow{a} \text{，得 } b_1 = 2t, b_2 = -3t, b_3 = 6t$$

$$\text{代入 } |\overrightarrow{b}| = 21 \text{ 得 } \sqrt{(2t)^2 + (-3t)^2 + (6t)^2} = 21, t = \pm 3. \overrightarrow{b} = (6, -9, 18) \text{ 或 } (-6, 9, -18)$$

(2) 因為 $\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}$ 垂直 \overrightarrow{b} ，所以 $(\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 0$ ，得 $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 0$ 即 $6 - 3k + 6 = 0$ ，故 $k = 4$

29. 若 t, a, b 為實數，空間中四點 $O(0,0,0), A(2,1,2), B(t+1,2t,a), C(2t-2,b,-2t-6)$ ，若

$\overrightarrow{AB} // \overrightarrow{OC}$ ，則：

(1) 試以 t 表 a, b . (2) 試求 $\triangle OAB$ 面積的最小值.

解答 (1) $a = -t - 1, b = 4t - 2$ (2) $\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{5}$

解析 (1) $\because \overrightarrow{AB} // \overrightarrow{OC}$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} = k \overrightarrow{OC}, k \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow (t-1, 2t-1, a-2) = k(2t-2, b, -2t-6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t-1}{2t-2} = \frac{2t-1}{b} = \frac{a-2}{-2t-6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}b = 2t-1 \Rightarrow b = 4t-2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(-2t-6) = a-2 \Rightarrow a = -t-1$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{OA} = (2, 1, 2), \overrightarrow{OB} = (t+1, 2t, -t-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB} &= \left(\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2t & -t-1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -t-1 & t+1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ t+1 & 2t \end{vmatrix} \right) = (-t-1-4t, 2t+2+2t+2, 4t-t-1) \\ &= (-5t-1, 4t+4, 3t-1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\triangle OAB &= \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OB}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-5t-1)^2 + (4t+4)^2 + (3t-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{50t^2 + 36t + 18} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{50(t+\frac{9}{25})^2 + \frac{288}{25}} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{5}\end{aligned}$$

31. 已知平面上三點 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3)$ ，且 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積為 2，又

$A'(2x_1-3y_1, 4y_1-5x_1), B'(2x_2-3y_2, 4y_2-5x_2), C'(2x_3-3y_3, 4y_3-5x_3)$ ，試求 $\triangle A'B'C'$ 的面積.

解答 14

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解析 } &\because \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \\ &\therefore \triangle A'B'C' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2x_1-3y_1 & 4y_1-5x_1 & 1 \\ 2x_2-3y_2 & 4y_2-5x_2 & 1 \\ 2x_3-3y_3 & 4y_3-5x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2x_1 & 4y_1-5x_1 & 1 \\ 2x_2 & 4y_2-5x_2 & 1 \\ 2x_3 & 4y_3-5x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -3y_1 & 4y_1-5x_1 & 1 \\ -3y_2 & 4y_2-5x_2 & 1 \\ -3y_3 & 4y_3-5x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2x_1 & 4y_1 & 1 \\ 2x_2 & 4y_2 & 1 \\ 2x_3 & 4y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -3y_1 & -5x_1 & 1 \\ -3y_2 & -5x_2 & 1 \\ -3y_3 & -5x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |8 \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-15) \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |(-7) \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}| = 14\end{aligned}$$