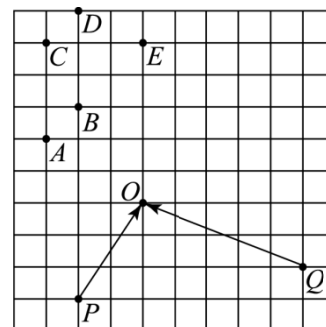


範圍	1-1 向量的基本應用	班級	二年____班	姓名
		座號		

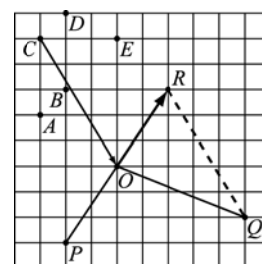
一、單選題 (每題分)

() 1. 如圖，下面哪一選項中的向量與另兩個向量 \vec{PO} 、 \vec{QO} 之和等於零向量？ (1) \vec{AO} (2) \vec{BO} (3) \vec{CO} (4) \vec{DO} (5) \vec{EO} .



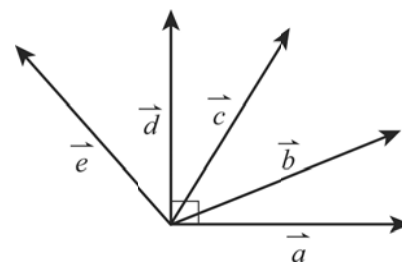
解答 3
解析

由圖 $\vec{PO} + \vec{QO} = \vec{QO} + \vec{OR} = \vec{QR}$,
 $\therefore \vec{CO} + \vec{QR} = \vec{0}$.



() 2. 下圖為五個等長的向量，試問向量 \vec{a} 與下列哪一個向量的內積最大？

(1) \vec{a} (2) \vec{b} (3) \vec{c} (4) \vec{d} (5) \vec{e} .



解答 1

解析 內積 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ 即 \vec{a} 的長度 $|\vec{a}|$ 與 \vec{b} 在 \vec{a} 方向上的投影量之乘積，又 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} 、 \vec{c} 、 \vec{d}

與 \vec{e} 在 \vec{a} 方向上的 5 個投影量中，以 \vec{a} 的投影量最大， $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}$ 最大。故選(1)。

二、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設 $\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ 且 $|\vec{a}| = 4$ ， $|\vec{b}| = 2$ ，若 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} 之夾角為 60° ，則 $|\vec{c}| =$ _____ .

解答 $4\sqrt{3}$

解析 $\because \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ ， $\therefore \vec{c} = -\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$

$$|\vec{c}|^2 = |-\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + 4|\vec{b}|^2 + 4|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos 60^\circ = 16 + 16 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 48,$$

$$\therefore |\vec{c}| = \sqrt{48} = 4\sqrt{3} .$$

2. 已知向量 \vec{a} , \vec{b} 滿足條件: $|\vec{a}|=1$, $|\vec{b}|=2$, $|2\vec{a}-\vec{b}|=|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|$, 求

(1) 設 \vec{a} , \vec{b} 的夾角 θ , 則 $\cos\theta =$ _____; (2) $|\vec{a}+\vec{b}| =$ _____.

解答 (1) $\frac{1}{4}$; (2) $\sqrt{6}$

解析 (1) $|2\vec{a}-\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2 \Rightarrow 4|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 4\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}$
 $\Rightarrow 4+4-4\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 1+4+2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1\cdot 2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(2) |\vec{a}+\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 1+4+2\cdot\frac{1}{2} = 6, \quad \therefore |\vec{a}+\vec{b}| = \sqrt{6}.$$

3. 已知 $|\vec{a}|=4$, $|\vec{b}|=3$, \vec{a} , \vec{b} 的夾角為 60° , 求

(1) $|\vec{a}+t\vec{b}|$ 的最小值為 _____; (2) 此時 $t =$ _____.

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

解析 $|\vec{a}+t\vec{b}|^2 = (\vec{a}+t\vec{b})\cdot(\vec{a}+t\vec{b}) = |\vec{a}|^2 + 2t\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} + t^2|\vec{b}|^2$
 $= 4^2 + 2\cdot 4\cdot 3\cdot \cos 60^\circ \cdot t + 3^2 \cdot t^2 = 9t^2 + 12t + 16 = 9\left(t + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 12$

當 $t = -\frac{2}{3}$ 時, 可得最小值為 $2\sqrt{3}$.

4. 設 $|\vec{a}|=3$, $|\vec{b}|=5$, $|\vec{c}|=7$, 且 $\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}=\vec{0}$, 求: $\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c}$ 之值. _____

解答 $-\frac{65}{2}$

解析 (1) $\because \vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}=\vec{0}$, $\therefore \vec{b}+\vec{c}=-\vec{a}$, $|\vec{b}+\vec{c}|^2 = |-\vec{a}|^2$,

$$|\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} + |\vec{c}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2,$$

$$25 + 2\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} + 49 = 9 \Rightarrow \vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} = -\frac{65}{2}.$$

5. 平面上有三向量 \vec{OA} , \vec{OB} , \vec{OC} , 若 $|\vec{OA}|=1$, $|\vec{OB}|=\sqrt{3}$, $|\vec{OC}|=2$ 且 $\vec{OA}+\vec{OB}+\vec{OC}=\vec{0}$, 則 $\triangle ABC$

的面積為_____。

解答 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析 $\because \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$ ， $\therefore O$ 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心，

$$\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} = -\vec{OC} \Rightarrow |\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}|^2 = |\vec{OC}|^2,$$

$$|\vec{OA}|^2 + |\vec{OB}|^2 + 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = |\vec{OC}|^2 \Rightarrow 1 + 3 + 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 4 \Rightarrow \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{OA} \perp \vec{OB},$$

$$\triangle ABC = 3 \triangle OAB = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

6. 設 $|\vec{a}| = 1$ ， $|\vec{b}| = 2$ ，且 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1$ ，若 $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ 與 $\vec{a} - t\vec{b}$ 互相垂直，則 t 值為_____。

解答 $\frac{2}{5}$

解析 $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - t\vec{b}) = 0$

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 - t + 1 - 4t = 0, \therefore t = \frac{2}{5}.$$

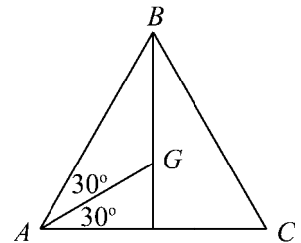
7. 已知正三角形 ABC 每邊長為 5， G 為重心，求下列各式之值：

(1) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} =$ _____；(2) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{GA} =$ _____。

解答 (1) $\frac{25}{2}$ ；(2) $-\frac{25}{2}$

解析 (1) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \frac{25}{2}$ 。

$$(2) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{GA} = -\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AG} = -5 \cdot \left(5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \cos 30^\circ = -\frac{25}{2}.$$



8. $|\vec{u}| = 3$ ， $|\vec{v}| = 4$ ， $|2\vec{u} + \vec{v}| = 2\sqrt{7}$ ，則 \vec{u} ， \vec{v} 之夾角為_____。

解答 120°

解析 $|2\vec{u} + \vec{v}|^2 = 28 \Rightarrow 4|\vec{u}|^2 + |\vec{v}|^2 + 4\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 28$

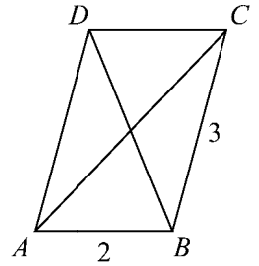
$$\Rightarrow 36 + 16 + 4(3 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos \theta) = 28 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore \theta = 120^\circ.$$

9. 平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, $|\overline{AB}|=2$, $|\overline{AD}|=3$, 則 $\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BD} =$ _____ .

解答 5

解析

$$\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BD} = (\overline{AB} + \overline{BC}) \cdot (\overline{BC} + \overline{CD}) = |\overline{BC}|^2 - |\overline{AB}|^2 = 9 - 4 = 5 .$$



10. 設 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 是平面向量, $|\vec{a}|=3$, $|\vec{b}|=2$, 且 $|\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| = \sqrt{21}$, 則 $|3\vec{a} - \vec{b}| =$ _____ .

解答 $\sqrt{91}$

解析 $|\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = 21 \Rightarrow 9 + 4 \cdot 4 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 21, \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -1,$

$$|3\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = 9 \cdot 9 + 4 - 6(-1) = 91, \therefore |3\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{91} .$$

11. 正六邊形 $ABCDEF$ 中, 令 $\overline{AB} = \vec{a}$, $\overline{AC} = \vec{b}$, 求

(1) $\overline{CD} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$, 則 $(x, y) =$ _____; (2) $\overline{EA} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{b}$, 則 $(s, t) =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $(-2, 1)$; (2) $(3, -2)$

解析

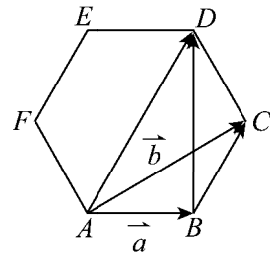
$$(1) \overline{CD} = \overline{AD} - \overline{AC} = 2\overline{BC} - \overline{AC} = 2(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) - \vec{b} = -2\vec{a} + \vec{b},$$

$$\therefore x = -2, y = 1 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (-2, 1) .$$

$$(2) \overline{EA} = -\overline{BD} = -(\overline{AD} - \overline{AB}) = -(2\overline{BC} - \overline{AB}) = -2(\overline{AC} - \overline{AB}) + \overline{AB}$$

$$= 3\overline{AB} - 2\overline{AC} = 3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b},$$

$$\therefore s = 3, t = -2 \Rightarrow (s, t) = (3, -2) .$$



12. 已知 $|\vec{a}|=3$, $|\vec{b}|=4$, 求

(1) 若 \vec{a} , \vec{b} 的夾角為 120° , 則 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} =$ _____; (2) 若 $|2\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 2\sqrt{13}$, 則 $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| =$ _____ .

解答 (1) -6 ; (2) 5

解析 (1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos 120^\circ = -6 .$

$$(2) |2\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = 52 \Rightarrow 4|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 52 \Rightarrow 36 + 16 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 52,$$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0, \therefore |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2} = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2} = 5 .$$

13. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\overline{AB}=2$, $\overline{BC}=4$, $\overline{AC}=3$, 則

(1) $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} =$ _____; (2) $|\overline{AB} + 2\overline{AC}| =$ _____.

解答 (1) $-\frac{3}{2}$; (2) $\sqrt{34}$

解析 (1) $2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos A = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = -\frac{3}{2}$.

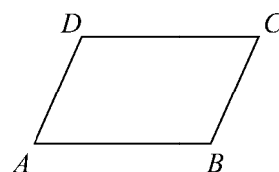
(2) $\sqrt{|\overline{AB} + 2\overline{AC}|^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4 \cdot 9 + 4 \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{4 + 36 - 6} = \sqrt{34}$.

14. 設 $ABCD$ 為一平行四邊形, 求下列各式:

(1) $\overline{AB} + \overline{AD} =$ _____;

(2) $\overline{AC} + \overline{DA} =$ _____;

(3) $(\overline{AC} + \overline{BA}) + \overline{DB} =$ _____.



解答 (1) \overline{AC} ; (2) \overline{AB} ; (3) \overline{AB}

解析 (1) $\overline{AB} + \overline{AD} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} = \overline{AC}$.

(2) $\overline{AC} + \overline{DA} = \overline{AC} + \overline{CB} = \overline{AB}$.

(3) $(\overline{AC} + \overline{BA}) + \overline{DB} = (\overline{AC} + \overline{CD}) + \overline{DB} = \overline{AD} + \overline{DB} = \overline{AB}$.

15. 如右圖 $ABCD$ 為一個平行四邊形, $\overline{CE}:\overline{ED}=1:1$ 且 $\overline{BF}:\overline{FC}=1:3$, 則

(1) $\overline{PE}:\overline{AP} =$ _____;

(2) 求 $\triangle PAD$ 之面積: $\square ABCD$ 之面積 = _____.

解答 (1) $3:8$; (2) $2:11$

解析 (1) 令 $\overline{AD} = 4t$, 延伸 \overline{AE} 和 \overline{BC} 交於 G ,

$\triangle ABG$ 中, $\because \overline{CE} \parallel \overline{AB}$, $\therefore \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\overline{CE}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\overline{CG}}{\overline{BG}} \Rightarrow \overline{CG} = 4t$,

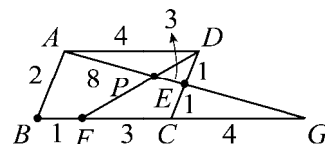
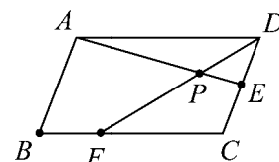
又 $\triangle APD \sim \triangle GPF$

$\Rightarrow \overline{AP}:\overline{PG} = \overline{AD}:\overline{FG} = 4:7 \Rightarrow \overline{AP} = \frac{4}{11}\overline{AG}$,

又 $\overline{AE} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{AG}$, 令 $\overline{AG} = 22s$, $\Rightarrow \overline{AP} = \frac{4}{11} \cdot 22s = 8s$, $\overline{AE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22s = 11s$,

$\therefore \overline{PE}:\overline{AP} = 3:8$.

(2) $\triangle APD = \frac{8}{11} \triangle ADE = \frac{8}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \triangle ACD = \frac{4}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \square ABCD$ 面積 = $\frac{2}{11} \square ABCD$ 面積,



$\therefore \triangle APD$ 面積： $\square ABCD$ 面積 = 2:11 .

16. \vec{a} , \vec{b} 為平面上二向量, $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$, $|\vec{a}|=2$, $|\vec{b}|=1$, 若 $\vec{a}+(t^2+3)\vec{b}$ 與 $\vec{a}+t\vec{b}$ 互相垂直,

則 $t =$ _____ .

解答 -1

解析 $\because [\vec{a}+(t^2+3)\vec{b}] \perp [\vec{a}+t\vec{b}]$,

$$\therefore [\vec{a}+(t^2+3)\vec{b}] \cdot [\vec{a}+t\vec{b}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + t(t^2+3)|\vec{b}|^2 = 0 \quad (\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} , \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0) \Rightarrow 4 + t(t^2+3) \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t^3 + 3t + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (t+1)(t^2 - t + 4) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow t$ 為實數, $\therefore t = -1$.

17. 設 $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| \neq 0$, 若 $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| - |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{2}|\vec{a}|$, 則 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} 之夾角為 _____ .

解答 30°

解析 $\because |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$, \therefore 平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 為菱形, 且 $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$,

如右圖, $\triangle AOD$ 中,

$$|\vec{AO}| = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \theta \Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 2|\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \theta \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$|\vec{DO}| = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \theta \Rightarrow |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 2|\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \theta \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2} \text{ 代入 } |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| - |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{2}|\vec{a}| ,$$

$$\text{得 } 2|\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \theta - 2|\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \theta = \sqrt{2}|\vec{a}| \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} ,$$

$$\sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos \theta - \cos 45^\circ \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin(45^\circ - \theta) = \frac{1}{2} ,$$

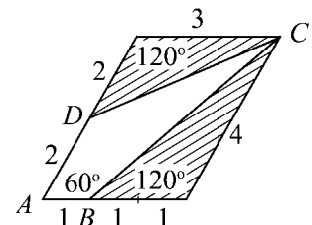
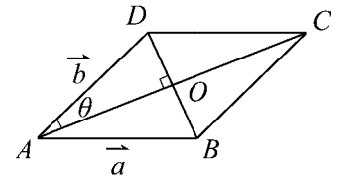
$$\therefore |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| > |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} > 0 ,$$

表示 \vec{a} 、 \vec{b} 之夾角為銳角, $\therefore 45^\circ - \theta = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 15^\circ$, $\therefore \vec{a}$ 、 \vec{b} 之夾角為 30° .

18. 設四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, $|\vec{AB}|=1$, $|\vec{AD}|=2$, \vec{AB} 與 \vec{AD} 之夾角為 60° , $\vec{AC} = 3\vec{AB} + 2\vec{AD}$, 則

(1) $|\vec{AC}| =$ _____ ; (2) 四邊形 $ABCD$ 之面積為 _____ .

解答 (1) $\sqrt{37}$; (2) $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$



解析

$$(1) |\vec{AC}|^2 = |3\vec{AB} + 2\vec{AD}|^2 = 9|\vec{AB}|^2 + 4|\vec{AD}|^2 + 12\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD}$$

$$= 9 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 4 + 12(1 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 60^\circ) = 37, \quad \text{故 } |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{37}.$$

$$(2) ABCD \text{ 面積} = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin 120^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= 6\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

19. 已知 $|\vec{a}| = 2, |\vec{b}| = 3, |\vec{c}| = 4$, 且 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{c} = \vec{0}$, 則 $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{29}{2}$

解析 $|\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{c}|^2 = |\vec{0}|^2, \quad 4 + 9 + 16 + 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) = 0,$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{29}{2}.$$

20. 四邊形 $ABDC$, 若 $2\vec{AB} + 3\vec{AC} = 4\vec{AD}$, 則

(1) $\triangle ABC : \triangle ABD$ 的面積比為 _____ ;

(2) 若 \vec{AD} 與 \vec{BC} 交於一點 O , 且 $\vec{AO} = \alpha\vec{AB} + \beta\vec{AC}$, 數對 $(\alpha, \beta) =$ _____ .

解答 (1) 4:3; (2) $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$

解析 (1) $\vec{AD} = \frac{2}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{AC}$,

$$\text{設 } \vec{AO} = t\vec{AD} = \frac{2t}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{3t}{4}\vec{AC},$$

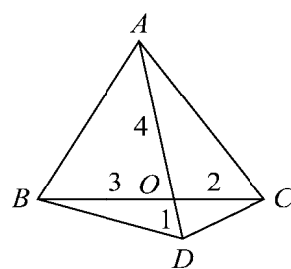
$$\because B, O, C \text{ 共線}, \quad \therefore \frac{2t}{4} + \frac{3t}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\therefore \vec{AO} = \frac{4}{5}\vec{AD} \Rightarrow \vec{AO} : \vec{OD} = 4 : 1,$$

$$\vec{AO} = \frac{2}{5}\vec{AB} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{AC} \Rightarrow \vec{BO} : \vec{OC} = 3 : 2,$$

$$\triangle ABC : \triangle ABD = \left(\frac{5}{3}\triangle ABO\right) : \left(\frac{5}{4}\triangle ABO\right) = \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4} = 4 : 3.$$

$$(2) (\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right).$$



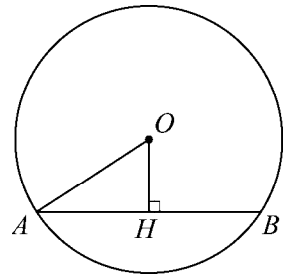
21. 一圓之圓心為 O ， \overline{AB} 為一弦，若 $|\overline{AB}| = 4$ ，則 $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} =$ _____ .

解答 -8

解析

作 $\overline{OH} \perp \overline{AB}$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} &= -\overrightarrow{AO} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} \\ &= -|\overrightarrow{AO}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot \cos \angle OAB = -|\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AO}| \cdot \cos \angle OAB \\ &= -|\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}| = -4 \cdot 2 = -8 . \end{aligned}$$



22. $\triangle ABC$ 中， $|\overline{AB}| = 3$ ， $|\overline{AC}| = 4$ ， $\angle BAC = 120^\circ$ ，求

(1) $|\overline{BC}| =$ _____ ; (2) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} =$ _____ ; (3) $\overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\sqrt{37}$; (2) -6; (3) 22

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 &= |\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 - 2|\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 16 + 9 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 37 \\ \therefore |\overrightarrow{BC}| &= \sqrt{37} , \text{ 即 } |\overline{BC}| = \sqrt{37} . \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -6 .$$

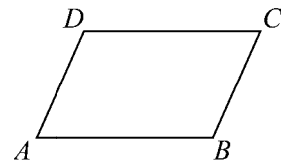
$$(3) \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = \frac{|\overrightarrow{CA}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{CB}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2}{2} = \frac{16 + 37 - 9}{2} = 22 .$$

23. 設平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 中，已知 $|\overline{AB}| = 8$ ， $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = 20$ ，則 $|\overline{BC}|$ 之長為 _____ .

解答 $2\sqrt{21}$

解析

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} &= (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AB}) = (\overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{AB}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AB}) = |\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 , \\ 20 &= |\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 - 64 \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 = 84 , |\overrightarrow{AD}| = 2\sqrt{21} , \text{ 即 } |\overline{BC}| = 2\sqrt{21} . \end{aligned}$$



24. 設 \vec{a} 、 $\vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$ ， $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$ ， $5\left(|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| - |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|\right) = 2|\vec{a}|$ ，若 \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的夾角為 θ ，則 $\cos \theta =$ _____ .

解答 $\pm \frac{7}{25}$

解析 $5\left(\left|\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right|-\left|\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right|\right)=2\left|\vec{a}\right|\Rightarrow$ 平方

$$\therefore 25\left(\left|\vec{a}\right|^2-2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}+\left|\vec{b}\right|^2+\left|\vec{a}\right|^2+2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}+\left|\vec{b}\right|^2-2\left|\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right|\left|\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right|\right)=4\left|\vec{a}\right|^2,$$

$$\text{又}\left|\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right|=\sqrt{\left|\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right|^2}=\sqrt{\left|\vec{a}\right|^2-2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}+\left|\vec{b}\right|^2}=\sqrt{2\left(\left|\vec{a}\right|^2-\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)},$$

$$\text{同理}\left|\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right|=\sqrt{2\left(\left|\vec{a}\right|^2+\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)}\Rightarrow\left|\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right|\left|\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right|=2\sqrt{\left|\vec{a}\right|^4-\left(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)^2},$$

$$\therefore \text{原式}\Rightarrow 25\left(4\left|\vec{a}\right|^2-4\sqrt{\left|\vec{a}\right|^4-\left(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)^2}\right)=4\left|\vec{a}\right|^2\Rightarrow 24\left|\vec{a}\right|^2=25\sqrt{\left|\vec{a}\right|^4-\left(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24^2\left|\vec{a}\right|^4=25^2\left[\left|\vec{a}\right|^4-\left(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)^2\right]\Rightarrow\left(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)^2=\frac{49\left|\vec{a}\right|^4}{25^2}\Rightarrow\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}=\pm\frac{7}{25}\left|\vec{a}\right|^2,$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta=\frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}{\left|\vec{a}\right|\left|\vec{b}\right|}=\frac{\pm\frac{7}{25}\left|\vec{a}\right|^2}{\left|\vec{a}\right|\left|\vec{a}\right|}=\pm\frac{7}{25}.$$