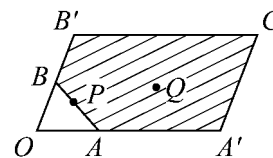


範圍	1-2 向量的基本應用	班級	二年____班	姓名
		座號		

一、選擇題 (每題分)

- () 1.(多選)如圖示, A' 與 B' 分別為射線 \vec{OA} 及 \vec{OB} 上的點, $\vec{OA}' = 3\vec{OA}$, $\vec{OB}' = 2\vec{OB}$, 今作平行四邊形 $OA'CB'$. 已知 P 為線段 \vec{AB} 上的一點, 而 Q 為斜線區域內的一點, 設 $\vec{OP} = x\vec{OA} + y\vec{OB}$,



$\vec{OQ} = r\vec{OA} + s\vec{OB}$, 則下列敘述何者為真?

- (1) $x < 0, y < 0$ (2) $x + y = 1$ (3) $0 \leq r \leq 3$ (4) $1 \leq s \leq 2$ (5) $r + s \leq 1$.

解答 23

解析 $\vec{OP} = x\vec{OA} + y\vec{OB} \Rightarrow x + y = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$,

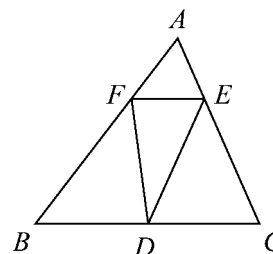
$\vec{OQ} = r\vec{OA} + s\vec{OB}$, 則斜線區域為 $r + s \geq 1$ 且 $0 \leq r \leq 3$ 且 $0 \leq s \leq 2$,

當 $r = \frac{3}{2}, s = 0$, 即 $\vec{OQ} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{OA}$ 落在斜線區域內, 但 $s = 0$, \therefore (4)(5) 不正確

二、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 之三邊上分別取 D, E, F 三點, 使 $\vec{AF} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{FB}$, $\vec{AE} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}$,

且 D 為 \vec{BC} 之中點, 若 G 為 $\triangle DEF$ 之重心且 $\vec{AG} = x\vec{AB} + y\vec{AC}$, 則數對 $(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. 又 $\triangle DEF$ 與 $\triangle ABC$ 面積比值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.



解答 $(\frac{5}{18}, \frac{5}{18})$;

解析

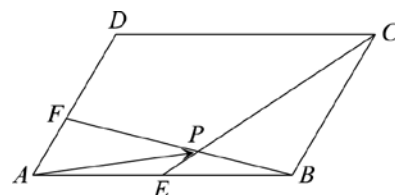
$\because G$ 為 $\triangle DEF$ 之重心,

$$\therefore \vec{AG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AD} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AE} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AF} = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} = \frac{5}{18}\vec{AB} + \frac{5}{18}\vec{AC},$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{18}, y = \frac{5}{18}.$$

2. 平行四邊形 $ABCD$ 中, E 為 \vec{AB} 中點, F 點在 \vec{AD} 上, 且

$\vec{AF} : \vec{FD} = 2 : 3$, 若 \vec{BF} 與 \vec{CE} 交於 P , 如圖



- (1) 若 $\vec{AP} = (1-t)\vec{AE} + t\vec{AC}$, 求實數 t .

(2)求 $\overline{CP} : \overline{PE}$.

解答 (1) $t = \frac{1}{6}$; (2) 5:1

解析

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \overrightarrow{AP} &= (1-t)\overrightarrow{AE} + t\overrightarrow{AC} = (1-t)\left(\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}\right) + t(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}) \\ &= \frac{1-t}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1+t}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{5t}{2}\overrightarrow{AD}, \quad \text{可知: } \frac{1+t}{2} + \frac{5t}{2} = 1, \text{ 即 } t = \frac{1}{6}, \\ \text{所以 } \overrightarrow{AP} &= \frac{5}{6}\overrightarrow{AE} + \frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{AC}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)由(1) $\overline{CP} : \overline{PE} = 5:1$.

3. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\overline{AB} = 3$, $\overline{BC} = 4$, $\overline{AC} = 3$, 則(1) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} =$ _____; (2) $\left| 3\overrightarrow{AB} - 2\overrightarrow{AC} \right| =$ _____.

解答 (1) 1; (2) $\sqrt{105}$

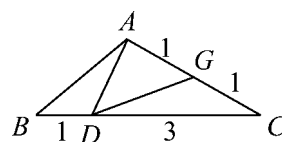
解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{BC}^2}{2} = \frac{3^2 + 3^2 - 4^2}{2} = 1$.

$$(2) \sqrt{\left| 3\overrightarrow{AB} - 2\overrightarrow{AC} \right|^2} = \sqrt{9\left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right|^2 - 12\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + 4\left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right|^2} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 9 - 12 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 9} = \sqrt{105} .$$

4. $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 為 \overline{BC} 上一點且 $\overline{CD} = 3\overline{BD}$, G 為 \overline{AC} 中點, 若 $\overrightarrow{GD} = r\overrightarrow{AB} + s\overrightarrow{AC}$, r, s 為實數, 則數對 $(r, s) =$ _____ .

解答 $\left(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$

解析



$$\overrightarrow{GD} = \overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AG} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AC}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{AB} - \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{AC}, \quad \text{故 } (r, s) = \left(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right) .$$

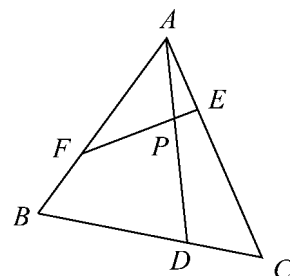
5. 如圖, D, E, F 依次分別為 $\overline{BC}, \overline{CA}, \overline{AB}$ 上的點, $\overline{AF} : \overline{FB} = \overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = \overline{CE} : \overline{EA} = 2:1$, 而 \overline{AD} 與 \overline{EF} 交於 P , 設 $\overrightarrow{AP} = x\overrightarrow{AB} + y\overrightarrow{AC}$, 則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____ .

解答 $\left(\frac{2}{15}, \frac{4}{15}\right)$

解析 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$,

$$\text{設 } \overrightarrow{AP} = t\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{3}t\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}t\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{3}t\left(\frac{3}{2}\overrightarrow{AF}\right) + \frac{2}{3}t\left(3\overrightarrow{AE}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)\overrightarrow{AF} + (2t)\overrightarrow{AE},$$

$$\because F, P, E \text{ 三點共線}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}t + 2t = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{5},$$

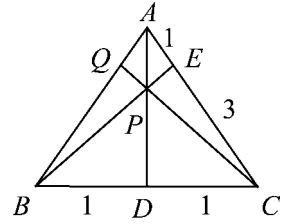


$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AP} = \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}\right) = \frac{2}{15}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{4}{15}\overrightarrow{AC}, \therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{2}{15}, \frac{4}{15}\right).$$

6. $\triangle ABC$ 中, D 為 \overline{BC} 中點, E 在 \overline{AC} 上, 且 $\overline{AE} : \overline{EC} = 1 : 3$, \overline{AD} 交 \overline{BE} 於點 P , \overline{CP} 之延長線與 \overline{AB} 交於 Q 點, 則

(1) 若 $\overrightarrow{CP} = x\overrightarrow{CA} + y\overrightarrow{CB}$, 則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____;

(2) $\overline{CP} : \overline{PQ} =$ _____.



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

解析

$$(1) \overrightarrow{CP} = x\overrightarrow{CA} + y\overrightarrow{CB}, \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{CP} = x\overrightarrow{CA} + y(2\overrightarrow{CD}) \\ \overrightarrow{CP} = x\left(\frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{CE}\right) + y\overrightarrow{CB} \end{cases}$$

$$\because A, P, D \text{ 共線且 } B, P, E \text{ 共線}, \therefore \begin{cases} x + 2y = 1 \\ \frac{4}{3}x + y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right).$$

$$(2) \text{ 設 } \overrightarrow{CQ} = t\overrightarrow{CP} = \frac{3t}{5}\overrightarrow{CA} + \frac{t}{5}\overrightarrow{CB}$$

$$\because A, Q, B \text{ 共線}, \therefore \frac{3t}{5} + \frac{t}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{5}{4}, \text{ 即 } \overrightarrow{CQ} = \frac{5}{4}\overrightarrow{CP}, \text{ 故 } \overline{CP} : \overline{PQ} = 4 : 1.$$

7. 設 G 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心, 求

(1) 若 $\overrightarrow{AG} = x\overrightarrow{AB} + y\overrightarrow{BC}$, 則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____;

(2) 若 $\overrightarrow{AG} = x\overrightarrow{BC} + y\overrightarrow{CA}$, 則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____.

解答 (1) $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$; (2) $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$

解析

$$(1) G \text{ 為 } \triangle ABC \text{ 之重心}, \overrightarrow{AG} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AG} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}) = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}, \therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right).$$

$$(2) \text{ 由(1), } \overrightarrow{AG} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{2}{3}(\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CB}) + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} = -\frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{CA} - \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC} - \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{CA}, \therefore (x, y) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right).$$

8. 直線上三點 A 、 B 、 C ， $A-B-C$ ，若 $3\overline{AB}=2\overline{BC}$ ， O 為任一點，求

(1) 若 $\overrightarrow{OA} = x\overrightarrow{OB} + y\overrightarrow{OC}$ ，則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____；

(2) 若 $\overrightarrow{OB} = h\overrightarrow{OA} + k\overrightarrow{OC}$ ，則數對 $(h, k) =$ _____。

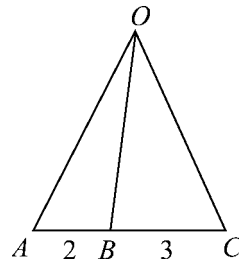
解答 (1) $\left(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$; (2) $\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$

解析

$$\because 3\overline{AB} = 2\overline{BC} \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 由分點公式 } \overrightarrow{OB} = \frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{OC},$$

$$\frac{3}{5}\overrightarrow{OA} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \frac{2}{5}\overrightarrow{OC} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OA} = \frac{5}{3}\overrightarrow{OB} - \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{OC},$$

$$\therefore (1) (x, y) = \left(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right). \quad (2) (h, k) = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right).$$



9. A 、 B 、 C 三點不共線， x 、 y 為實數，若 $(x+1)\overrightarrow{AB} + (3y-6)\overrightarrow{AC} + (2x-y)\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{0}$ ，則數對 $(x, y) =$

解答 (2, 1)

解析

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

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

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

10. 若 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{AB} = 4$ ， $\overline{AC} = 5$ ， $\overline{BC} = 6$ 且 $\angle A$ 的角平分線 \overline{AD} 交 \overline{BC} 於 D 點，則 $|\overrightarrow{AD}| =$ _____。

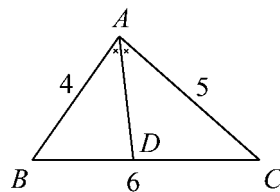
解答 $\frac{10}{3}$

解析

$$\because \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{5}{9}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{4}{9}\overrightarrow{AC},$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 = \left| \frac{5}{9}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{4}{9}\overrightarrow{AC} \right|^2 = \frac{25}{81}|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + \frac{40}{81}\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + \frac{16}{81}|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2$$

$$= \frac{25}{81} \cdot 16 + \frac{40}{81} \left(4 \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{16+25-36}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} \right) + \frac{16}{81} \cdot 25 = \frac{900}{81} = \frac{100}{9}, \therefore |\overrightarrow{AD}| = \frac{10}{3}.$$



11. I 為 $\triangle ABC$ 的內心， $a = 3$ ， $b = 6$ ， $c = 5$ ，若 $\overrightarrow{BI} = x\overrightarrow{BA} + y\overrightarrow{BC}$ ，則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____。

解答 $\left(\frac{3}{14}, \frac{5}{14}\right)$

解析

$$\vec{BI} = \frac{a}{a+b+c} \vec{BA} + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \vec{BC} = \frac{3}{14} \vec{BA} + \frac{5}{14} \vec{BC}, \therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{3}{14}, \frac{5}{14} \right).$$

12. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\overline{AB}=5$, $\overline{AC}=4$, $\overline{BC}=6$, H 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的垂心, 且 \vec{AH} 交 \overline{BC} 於 D , 求:

(1) 若 $\vec{AH} = x\vec{AB} + y\vec{AC}$, $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$, 則數對 $(x, y) = ?$

(2) 若 $\vec{AD} = \ell\vec{AB} + m\vec{AC}$, $\ell, m \in \mathbf{R}$, 則數對 $(\ell, m) = ?$

解答

$$(1) \left(\frac{3}{35}, \frac{1}{7} \right); (2) \left(\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8} \right)$$

解析

$$(1) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}| \cos A = \frac{\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{BC}^2}{2} = \frac{5^2 + 4^2 - 6^2}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$H \text{ 是 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的垂心} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{AH} \cdot \vec{AB} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \\ \vec{AH} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{AH} \cdot \vec{AB} = |\vec{AB}|^2 \cdot x + \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \cdot y \\ \vec{AH} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \cdot x + |\vec{AC}|^2 \cdot y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 25x + \frac{5}{2}y = \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2}x + 16y = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{7}, x = \frac{3}{35} \therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{3}{35}, \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

$$(2) \text{ 設 } \vec{AD} = t\vec{AH} = t \left(\frac{3}{35} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{7} \vec{AC} \right) = \frac{3t}{35} \vec{AB} + \frac{t}{7} \vec{AC}$$

$$\because D, B, C \text{ 三點共線} \therefore \frac{3t}{35} + \frac{t}{7} = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{35}{8}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AD} = \frac{3}{8} \vec{AB} + \frac{5}{8} \vec{AC}, \text{ 即 } (\ell, m) = \left(\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8} \right)$$

13. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 中, G 為重心, 且 $\overline{GA}=1$, $\overline{GB}=\sqrt{2}$, $\overline{GC}=2$,

(1) 求 $|\vec{GA} + \vec{GB} + \vec{GC}|$. (2) 求 $\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB}$.

解答

$$(1) 0; (2) \frac{1}{2}$$

解析

(1) G 為 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心, 得 $\vec{GA} + \vec{GB} + \vec{GC} = \vec{0}$, 得 $|\vec{GA} + \vec{GB} + \vec{GC}| = 0$.

$$(2) \text{ 由 } |\vec{GA} + \vec{GB}|^2 = |-\vec{GC}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{GA}|^2 + 2\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB} + |\vec{GB}|^2 = |\vec{GC}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2\vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB} + 2 = 4 \Rightarrow \vec{GA} \cdot \vec{GB} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

14. 設 I 為 $\triangle ABC$ 之內心，若 $3\overrightarrow{IA}+4\overrightarrow{IB}+5\overrightarrow{IC}=\overrightarrow{0}$ 且 $\triangle ABC$ 周長為 48，求 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積。

解答 96

解析 $\because 3\overrightarrow{IA}+4\overrightarrow{IB}+5\overrightarrow{IC}=\overrightarrow{0} \Rightarrow a:b:c=3:4:5$

又周長為 48 $\therefore a=12, b=16, c=20$ ，故直角 $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16 = 96$