

範 圍	1-3 向量的坐標表示	班級	二年____班	姓 名	
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一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

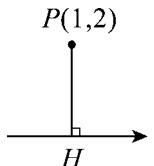
1. 設點 $P(1, 2)$, 直線 L : $\begin{cases} x = 3 + 4t \\ y = -2 - 3t \end{cases}$, t 為實數, 則

(1) 距離為_____ ; (2) 垂足坐標為_____ .

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

解析 設 $H(3+4t, -2-3t)$, $\overrightarrow{PH} = (2+4t, -4-3t)$, L 之方向向量 $\vec{d} = (4, -3)$,

$$\overrightarrow{PH} \cdot \vec{d} = 0 \Rightarrow 8+16t+12+9t=0 \Rightarrow t=-\frac{4}{5},$$



$$\therefore H\left(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right), \quad \overline{PH} = \sqrt{\left(1+\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \left(2-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} = 2.$$

2. 已知 $A(-1, 2)$, $B(2, -2)$, $C(5, 10)$, 求

(1) 若 \overrightarrow{AB} 與 \overrightarrow{AC} 的夾角為 θ , 則 $\cos\theta =$ _____;

(2) 若 $\overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC}$ 與 \overrightarrow{AB} 垂直, 則 t 值為_____;

(3) $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A$ 的平分線 \overline{AE} 交 \overline{BC} 於 E 點, 則 $\overrightarrow{AE} = r\overrightarrow{AB} + s\overrightarrow{AC}$, 則數對 $(r, s) =$ _____;

(4) 若點 P 不在 \overline{AB} 上, 但在 \overline{AB} 的延長線上, 且 $\overline{AP} : \overline{BP} = 1 : 3$, 則 P 點坐標為_____;

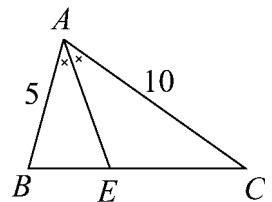
(5) \overrightarrow{AB} 在 x 軸上的正射影為_____;

(6) 若 $\begin{cases} x = -7 + at \\ y = b + 8t \end{cases}$, t 為實數, 是 \overleftrightarrow{AB} 的參數式, 則數對 $(a, b) =$ _____;

(7) 設 F 是 \overline{AB} 上的一點, 則 \overline{CF} 的最小值為_____.

解答 (1) $-\frac{7}{25}$; (2) $\frac{25}{14}$; (3) $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$; (4) $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, 4\right)$; (5)(3, 0); (6)(-6, 10); (7)10

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (3, -4)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (6, 8)$, $\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}|} = \frac{18 - 32}{5 \times 10} = -\frac{7}{25}$.

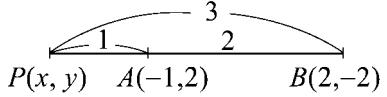


(2) $\overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC} = (3+6t, -4+8t)$,

\because 垂直, $\therefore (3+6t, -4+8t) \cdot (3, -4) = 0 \Rightarrow 9+18t+16-32t=0$, $\therefore t = \frac{25}{14}$.

(3) $\overline{BE} : \overline{EC} = \overline{AB} : \overline{AC} = 1 : 2$, $\overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$, $\therefore (r, s) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$.

(4) 如圖, $\begin{cases} -1 = \frac{2x+2}{3} \\ 2 = \frac{2y-2}{3} \end{cases}$, $\therefore P(x, y) = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, 4\right)$.



(5) $A(-1, 2)$, $B(2, -2)$ 在 x 軸上的投影點 $A'(-1, 0)$, $B'(2, 0) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{A'B'} = (3, 0)$.

(6) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (3, -4) = -\frac{1}{2}(-6, 8)$, $\therefore a = -6$,

又 \overleftrightarrow{AB} : $4x + 3y = 2$, 點 $(-7, b)$ 代入 $\Rightarrow -28 + 3b = 2$, $\therefore b = 10$, 故 $(a, b) = (-6, 10)$.

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

設 $F(-1 + 3t, 2 - 4t) \Rightarrow \overline{CF} = \sqrt{(3t - 6)^2 + (-4t - 8)^2} = \sqrt{25t^2 + 28t + 100} = \sqrt{25[t + \frac{14}{25}]^2 + \frac{2304}{25}}$,

又 $0 \leq t \leq 1$, \therefore 當 $t = 0$ 時 \overline{CF} 的最小值為 $\sqrt{100} = 10$.

3. 設向量 \overrightarrow{u} 與另一向量 $\overrightarrow{v} = (\sqrt{3}, 1)$ 的夾角是 120° 且 $|\overrightarrow{u}| = 8$, 則 $\overrightarrow{u} = \boxed{\quad}$.

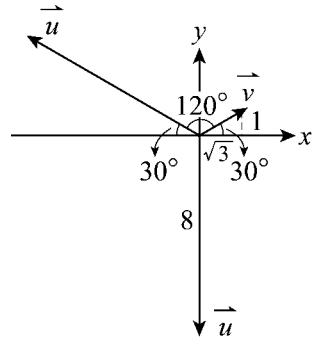
解答 $(-4\sqrt{3}, 4)$ 或 $(0, -8)$

解析 如圖, $\overrightarrow{v} = (\sqrt{3}, 1)$ 之方向角為 30° , $\therefore \overrightarrow{u}$ 之方向角可為 150° 或 -90° ,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{u} = \left(|\overrightarrow{u}| \cdot \cos 150^\circ, |\overrightarrow{u}| \cdot \sin 150^\circ \right) = \left(8 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right), 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = (-4\sqrt{3}, 4),$$

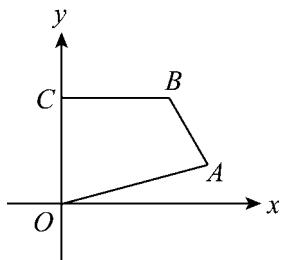
$$\text{或 } \overrightarrow{u} = \left(|\overrightarrow{u}| \cdot \cos(-90^\circ), |\overrightarrow{u}| \cdot \sin(-90^\circ) \right) = (8 \cdot 0, 8 \cdot (-1)) = (0, -8),$$

故 $\overrightarrow{u} = (-4\sqrt{3}, 4)$ 或 $(0, -8)$.



4. 如圖, $\angle COA = 75^\circ = \angle OAB$, $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$, $\overline{OA} = 4$, $\overline{AB} = 2$, 則 B 點的坐標為 _____.

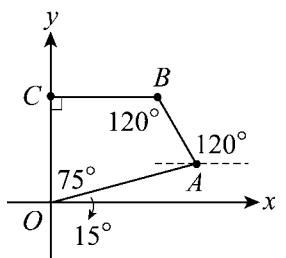
解答 $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} - 1, \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$



解析 $\overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB} = 4 \cdot (\cos 15^\circ, \sin 15^\circ) + 2 \cdot (\cos 120^\circ, \sin 120^\circ)$

$$= 4 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \right) + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} - 1, \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}).$$



5. 設 $\vec{a} = (2, -4)$, $\vec{b} = (-3, 5)$, $\vec{c} = (6, -9)$, 求

(1) 若 $\vec{a} + t \vec{b}$ 與 \vec{c} 平行, 則實數 $t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

(2) 當 $t = p$ 時, $|2\vec{a} + t\vec{b}|$ 有最小值 q , 則數對 $(p, q) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1)2;(2) $\left(\frac{26}{17}, \sqrt{\frac{8}{17}}\right)$

解析 (1) $\vec{a} + t \vec{b} = (2, -4) + t(-3, 5) = (2 - 3t, -4 + 5t)$,

$$(\vec{a} + t \vec{b})/\!/ \vec{c} \Rightarrow \frac{2 - 3t}{6} = \frac{-4 + 5t}{-9}, \quad -18 + 27t = -24 + 30t \Rightarrow t = 2.$$

$$(2) 2\vec{a} + t\vec{b} = (4 - 3t, -8 + 5t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |2\vec{a} + t\vec{b}| &= \sqrt{(4 - 3t)^2 + (-8 + 5t)^2} = \sqrt{34t^2 - 104t + 80} \\ &= \sqrt{34\left[t^2 - \frac{52}{17}t + \left(\frac{26}{17}\right)^2\right] - \frac{2 \times 26^2}{17} + 80} = \sqrt{34\left(t - \frac{26}{17}\right)^2 + \frac{8}{17}}, \end{aligned}$$

當 $t = \frac{26}{17}$, $|2\vec{a} + t\vec{b}|$ 之最小值為 $\sqrt{\frac{8}{17}}$, $\therefore (p, q) = \left(\frac{26}{17}, \sqrt{\frac{8}{17}}\right)$.

6. 直線 $L_1 : \begin{cases} x = 3 - 2t \\ y = -5 + t \end{cases}$, t 為實數, $L_2 : \begin{cases} x = 1 - 3s \\ y = 6 - s \end{cases}$, s 為實數, 則 L_1 與 L_2 的交點坐標為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(-11, 2)$

解析 $\begin{cases} 3 - 2t = 1 - 3s \\ -5 + t = 6 - s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2t - 3s = 2 \\ t + s = 11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 7 \\ s = 4 \end{cases}$, 交點 $(-11, 2)$.

7. 設 $A(3, 2)$, $B(5, 4)$, 動點 $P(x, y)$ 在 \overline{AB} 上移動, 則 $x^2 + 3y^2$ 的最大值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 73

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

$$x^2 + 3y^2 = (3 + 2t)^2 + 3(2 + 2t)^2 = 16t^2 + 36t + 21$$

$$= 16\left[t^2 + \frac{9}{4}t + \left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^2\right] - \frac{81}{4} + 21 = 16\left(t + \frac{9}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

當 $t = 1$, $x^2 + 3y^2$ 的最大值為 73.

8. 設 $\vec{a} = (3, 5)$, $\vec{b} = (-2, 3)$, α 、 β 為實數, 求

(1)若 $\alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} = (7, -1)$, 則 $(\alpha, \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

(2)若 $(\alpha + \beta - 1)\vec{a} + (\alpha - \beta - 5)\vec{b} = \vec{0}$, 則 $(\alpha, \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1)(1, -2);(2)(3, -2)

解析 (1) $\alpha(3, 5) + \beta(-2, 3) = (7, -1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3\alpha - 2\beta = 7 \\ 5\alpha + 3\beta = -1 \end{cases}, \therefore (\alpha, \beta) = (1, -2)$.

$$(2) \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta - 1 = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) = (3, -2).$$

9. 設 $\vec{a} = (2, -3)$, $\vec{b} = (4, k)$, 求

(1)若 $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$, 則 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (2)若 $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$, 則 $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1)-6;(2) $\frac{8}{3}$

解析 (1) $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{-3}{k}$, $\therefore k = -6$. (2) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow 8 - 3k = 0$, $\therefore k = \frac{8}{3}$.

10. 過 $(3, 2)$ 且平行直線 $L_1 : \begin{cases} x = 2 - t \\ y = 1 + 3t \end{cases}$, t 為實數的直線參數式為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $\begin{cases} x = 3 - t \\ y = 2 + 3t \end{cases}$, t 為實數

解析 平行直線方向向量相同 $\begin{cases} x = 3 - t \\ y = 2 + 3t \end{cases}$, t 為實數.

11. 設 $\vec{AB} = (2, -3)$, $\vec{AC} = (-x, 1+x)$, 則

(1) $\triangle ABC$ 之周長的最小值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (2) 此時 $\vec{AC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{17}$; (2) $\left(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$

解析 $\vec{BC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} = (-x - 2, x + 4)$,

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 周長} = |\vec{AB}| + |\vec{BC}| + |\vec{AC}|$$

$$= \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 12x + 20} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

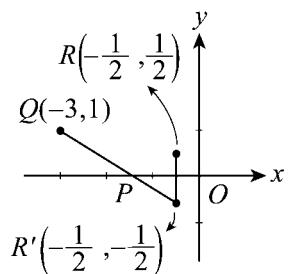
$$= \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{2(x+3)^2 + 2} + \sqrt{2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{2} \left[\sqrt{(x+3)^2 + (0-1)^2} + \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(0 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right],$$

欲求最小值，即在 x 軸上找一點 $P(x, 0)$ 到 $Q(-3, 1)$ 及 $R\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 之距離和為最小，

$$R'Q : 3x + 5y + 4 = 0, \text{ 令 } y = 0, x = -\frac{4}{3}, \text{ 最小周長} = \sqrt{13} + \sqrt{17},$$

$$\text{此時 } \overrightarrow{AC} = \left(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \right).$$



12. 設 $\overrightarrow{a} = (2, 3)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (-3, 4)$, θ 為 \overrightarrow{a} 與 \overrightarrow{b} 的夾角，則

$$(1) \overrightarrow{a} - 2\overrightarrow{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}; (2) \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}; (3) \cos \theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解答 (1) $(8, -5)$; (2) 6 ; (3) $\frac{6\sqrt{13}}{65}$.

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{a} - 2\overrightarrow{b} = (2, 3) - (-6, 8) = (8, -5)$.

$$(2) \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = -6 + 12 = 6.$$

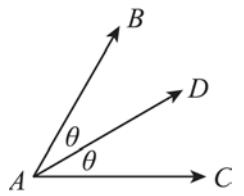
$$(3) \cos \theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b}}{\left| \overrightarrow{a} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{b} \right|} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{13} \cdot 5} = \frac{6\sqrt{13}}{65}.$$

13. 設 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (12, -5)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-5, -12)$, 若 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC}$ 且 \overrightarrow{AD} 平分 $\angle BAC$ ，則 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(7, -17)$

解析 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC} = (12, -5) + t(-5, -12) = (12 - 5t, -5 - 12t)$,

$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC}$ ，表示 \overrightarrow{AD} 落在以 \overrightarrow{AB} 、 $t\overrightarrow{AC}$ 為邊之平行四邊形之對角線上，



平分夾角，表示此四邊形為菱形 $\therefore \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| = t \left| \overrightarrow{AC} \right| \Rightarrow t = 1, \therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = (7, -17)$.

14. 已知二定點 $A(2, -1)$, $B(4, 1)$, $P(x, y)$ 為直線 $L : x - 2y + 3 = 0$ 上一點，求

$$(1) 2\overrightarrow{AP}^2 - 3\overrightarrow{BP}^2 \text{ 之最大值為 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}; (2) \text{此時 } P \text{ 點坐標為 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解答 (1) $\frac{239}{5}$; (2) $\left(\frac{39}{5}, \frac{27}{5} \right)$

解析 P 為直線 L 上之點，設 $P(2t - 3, t)$ ，

$$2\overrightarrow{AP}^2 - 3\overrightarrow{BP}^2 = 2[(2t - 3 - 2)^2 + (t + 1)^2] - 3[(2t - 3 - 4)^2 + (t - 1)^2]$$

$$= 2(5t^2 - 18t + 26) - 3(5t^2 - 30t + 50) = -5t^2 + 54t - 98$$

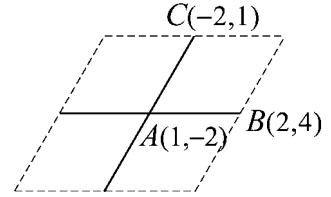
$$= -5\left(t^2 - \frac{54}{5}t + \left(\frac{27}{5}\right)^2\right) + \frac{729}{5} - 98 = -5\left(t - \frac{27}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{239}{5},$$

當 $t = \frac{27}{5}$ 時， $2\overline{AP}^2 - 3\overline{BP}^2$ 之最大值為 $\frac{239}{5}$ ，此時 $P\left(\frac{39}{5}, \frac{27}{5}\right)$.

15. $A(1, -2)$, $B(2, 4)$, $C(-2, 1)$, 若 $\overrightarrow{AP} = r\overrightarrow{AB} + s\overrightarrow{AC}$, 其中 $|r| \leq 1$, $|s| \leq 1$, 則 P 點所成的區域面積為_____.

解答 84

解析



P 點所成區域如圖所示, $\overrightarrow{AB} = (1, 6)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-3, 3)$,

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 之面積} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{21}{2}, \text{ 所求} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2(\triangle ABC) = 8 \cdot \frac{21}{2} = 84.$$

16. 設有一直線 L , 其參數方程式為 $\begin{cases} x = -2 + t \\ y = 1 + at \end{cases}$, t 為實數, 且 L 之一般方程式為 $4x + by + 11 = 0$, 則數對 (a, b) 為_____.

解答 $\left(\frac{4}{3}, -3\right)$

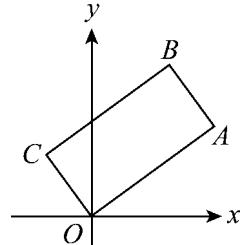
解析 點 $(-2, 1)$ 代入 $4x + by + 11 = 0 \Rightarrow -8 + b + 11 = 0$,

$$\therefore b = -3, \therefore L: 4x - 3y + 11 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{N} = (4, -3) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{V} = (3, 4) = 3\left(1, \frac{4}{3}\right) = 3(1, a), \therefore a = \frac{4}{3}, \text{ 故}$$

$$(a, b) = \left(\frac{4}{3}, -3\right).$$

17. 如圖, $OABC$ 為矩形, C 之坐標為 $(-3, 4)$, 又 $\overline{OA} = 10$, 則



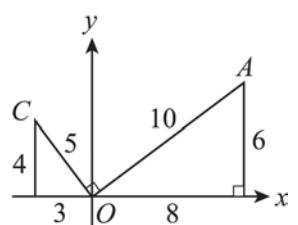
(1) A 點的坐標為_____; (2) B 點的坐標為_____.

解答 (1)(8, 6);(2)(5, 10)

解析

(1) 如圖, 根據相似形邊長成比例 $\therefore A(8, 6)$.

(2) \overline{OB} 之中點 = \overline{AC} 之中點, $\therefore B(5, 10)$.



18. 設 $\overrightarrow{a} = (3, 4)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (4, 3)$, 若 $\left(x\overrightarrow{a} + y\overrightarrow{b}\right) \perp \overrightarrow{a}$ 且 $\left|x\overrightarrow{a} + y\overrightarrow{b}\right| = 1$, 則數對 $(x, y) =$ _____.

解答 $\left(-\frac{24}{35}, \frac{5}{7}\right)$ 或 $\left(\frac{24}{35}, -\frac{5}{7}\right)$

解析 $x\overrightarrow{a} + y\overrightarrow{b} = (3x + 4y, 4x + 3y)$,

$$\left(x\overrightarrow{a} + y\overrightarrow{b} \right) \perp \overrightarrow{a} \Rightarrow 3(3x+4y) + 4(4x+3y) = 0 \Rightarrow 25x + 24y = 0 \cdots ①$$

$$\left| x\overrightarrow{a} + y\overrightarrow{b} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow (3x+4y)^2 + (4x+3y)^2 = 1 \cdots ②$$

$$\text{解 } ①② \text{ 得 } (x, y) = \left(-\frac{24}{35}, \frac{5}{7} \right) \text{ 或 } \left(\frac{24}{35}, -\frac{5}{7} \right).$$

19. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $A(2, -8)$, $B(-6, -2)$, $C(6, -5)$,

(1) 若 $\angle A$ 之平分線交 \overleftrightarrow{BC} 於 D , 則 D 坐標為 _____;

(2) 若 $\angle A$ 之外角平分線交 \overleftrightarrow{BC} 於 E , 則 E 坐標為 _____.

解答 (1) $(2, -4)$; (2) $(18, -8)$

解析 $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(2+6)^2 + (-8+2)^2} = 10$, $\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(2-6)^2 + (-8+5)^2} = 5$,

$$(1) \text{ 設 } D \text{ 之坐標為 } (x, y), \text{ 則 } \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{2}{1}, \quad \overline{BD} = 2\overline{DC} \Rightarrow \overline{BD} = 2\overline{DC},$$

$$(x+6, y+2) = 2(-6-x, -5-y) \Rightarrow x=2, y=-4, \text{ 故 } D \text{ 坐標為 } (2, -4).$$

$$(2) \text{ 設 } E \text{ 之坐標為 } (x, y), \text{ 則 } \frac{\overline{BE}}{\overline{CE}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{2}{1}, \quad \overline{BE} = 2\overline{EC} \Rightarrow \overline{BE} = -2\overline{EC},$$

$$(x+6, y+2) = -2(-6-x, -5-y) \Rightarrow x=18, y=-8, \text{ 故 } E \text{ 坐標為 } (18, -8).$$

當然亦可以用分點公式

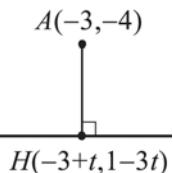
20. 設直線 $L : \begin{cases} x = -3+t \\ y = 1-3t \end{cases}$, t 為實數, 點 $A(-3, -4)$, 則點 A 到直線 L 的距離為 _____.

解答 $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

解析 令 $H(-3+t, 1-3t)$, $\overrightarrow{AH} = (t, 5-3t)$, $\overrightarrow{d} = (1, -3)$,

$$\overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{d} = 0 \Rightarrow t-15+9t=0 \Rightarrow t=\frac{3}{2},$$

$$\overrightarrow{AH} = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \therefore \left| \overrightarrow{AH} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}.$$



21. 等腰梯形 $ABCD$, $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$, $\overrightarrow{AB} = (24, -2)$, $\overrightarrow{AD} = (-4, 10)$, 則 $\overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD} =$ _____.

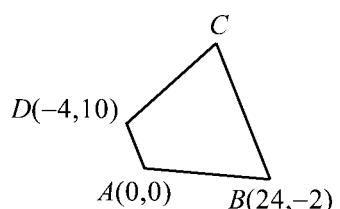
解答 -348

解析 $\because \overrightarrow{AD} = (-4, 10) = 2(-2, 5)$, 又 $\overrightarrow{BC} \parallel \overrightarrow{AD}$,

$$\therefore \text{設 } C(24-2t, -2+5t), \overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{AB} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{CD}^2 = \overrightarrow{AB}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (28-2t)^2 + (-12+5t)^2 = 24^2 + (-2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 784 - 112t + 4t^2 + 144 - 120t + 25t^2 = 576 + 4$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 29t^2 - 232t + 348 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 8t + 12 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (t-6)(t-2) = 0, \\ \therefore t &= 6, 2 \text{ (不合此時為菱形), } \therefore C(12, 28), \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CD} = (-12, 30) \cdot (-16, -18) = 192 - 540 = -348.$$

22. $\overline{AB} : \begin{cases} x = t + 2 \\ y = -2t + 3 \end{cases}, 1 \leq t \leq 2$, 且 \overline{AB} 與 $L : x + 2y + k = 0$ 相交, 則 k 的範圍為_____.

解答 $-5 \leq k \leq -2$

解析 $t = 1, 2 \Rightarrow A(3, 1), B(4, -1)$, $\because \overline{AB}$ 與 L 相交, A, B 在 L 異側, $\therefore L(A) \cdot L(B) \leq 0$

$$\Rightarrow (3+2+k)(4-2+k) \leq 0 \Rightarrow (k+5)(k+2) \leq 0, \therefore -5 \leq k \leq -2.$$

23. 設 $\overrightarrow{a} = (\sqrt{3}, 1)$, 若長度為 4 之向量 \overrightarrow{b} 與 \overrightarrow{a} 之夾角為 45° , 則 $\overrightarrow{b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(有兩解)

解答 $(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})$ 或 $(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6})$

解析

$\overrightarrow{a} = (\sqrt{3}, 1)$ 之方向角為 30° ,

$\therefore \overrightarrow{b}$ 之方向角可為 75° 或 -15° ,

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{b} = (4 \cos 75^\circ, 4 \sin 75^\circ) \text{ 或 } (4 \cos(-15^\circ), 4 \sin(-15^\circ))$$

$$= (\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}) \text{ 或 } (\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}).$$

