

高雄市明誠中學 高二數學平時測驗 日期：99.11.04				
範圍	2-3 空間向量	班級	二年__班	姓名
		座號		

一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設 $\vec{a} = (1, -1, 2)$, $\vec{b} = (-3, 1, -2)$, 求 $(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) =$ _____ .

解答 -70

解析 $2\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (5, -3, 6)$, $\vec{a} + 3\vec{b} = (-8, 2, -4)$,

$$(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + 3\vec{b}) = -40 - 6 - 24 = -70 .$$

2. 已知空間中兩向量 \vec{AB} , \vec{AC} , 且 $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = (1, -2, -\sqrt{3})$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 之面積 = _____ .

解答 $\sqrt{2}$

解析 $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+4+3} = \sqrt{2} .$

3. 如圖, 正立方體的兩對角線 \vec{AG} 與 \vec{BH} 夾角為 θ , 則 $\cos \theta =$ _____ .

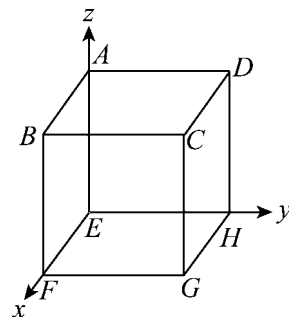
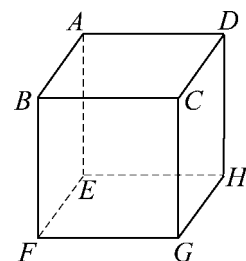
解答 $\frac{1}{3}$

解析

設 $\overline{AB} = 1$, 建立坐標系: $A(0,0,1)$, $G(1,1,0)$, $B(1,0,1)$, $H(0,1,0)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{AG} = (1, 1, -1), \vec{BH} = (-1, 1, -1),$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{AG} \cdot \vec{BH}}{|\vec{AG}| |\vec{BH}|} = \frac{-1+1+1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3} .$$



4. 如圖平行六面體 $ABCD - EFGH$, 其中 $\vec{AB} = (2, -1, 1)$, $\vec{AC} = (3, 3, 6)$, 且

$$\overline{AE} \perp \overline{AB}, \overline{AE} \perp \overline{AC}$$

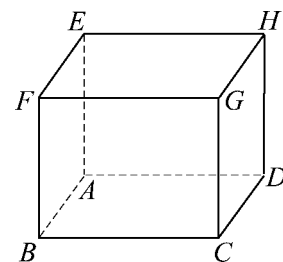
(1) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} =$ _____ ;

(2) \vec{BH} 在平面 ABC 的正射影長為 _____ ;

(3) 若 P 為 $\triangle ABC$ 重心, 且 $\vec{GP} = \alpha \vec{AB} + \beta \vec{AC} + \gamma \vec{AE}$, 則有序實數 $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) =$ _____ .

解答 (1)9;(2) $\sqrt{42}$;(3) $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{-2}{3}, -1)$

解析 (1) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 6 - 3 + 6 = 9 .$



(2)(i) $\because \overline{AE} \perp \overline{AB}$ 且 $\overline{AE} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{AE} \perp$ 平面 $ABCD$, \overline{BH} 在平面 ABC 正射影長即為 \overline{BD} .

(ii) $\overline{BC} = \overline{AC} - \overline{AB} = (1, 4, 5)$, $\therefore \overline{BD} = \overline{BA} + \overline{BC} = (-2, 1, -1) + (1, 4, 5) = (-1, 5, 4)$

$\therefore \overline{BD} = \sqrt{1+25+16} = \sqrt{42}$.

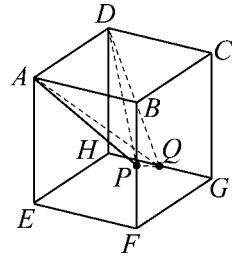
(3) $\overline{GP} = \overline{AP} - \overline{AG} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\overline{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overline{AC}\right) - (\overline{AC} + \overline{CG}) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\overline{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overline{AC}\right) - (\overline{AC} + \overline{AE})$
 $= \frac{1}{3}\overline{AB} - \frac{2}{3}\overline{AC} - \overline{AE}$, $\therefore (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{-2}{3}, -1\right)$.

5. 右圖是稜長為 4 的正六面體, P 為 \overline{BF} 中點, Q 為 \overline{GH} 中點, 則

(1) $\overline{PD} =$ _____;

(2) $\triangle APQ$ 的面積 = _____;

(3) \overrightarrow{AP} 和 \overrightarrow{DQ} 的距離 = _____.



解答 (1)6;(2) $2\sqrt{29}$;(3)4

解析 建立坐標系:

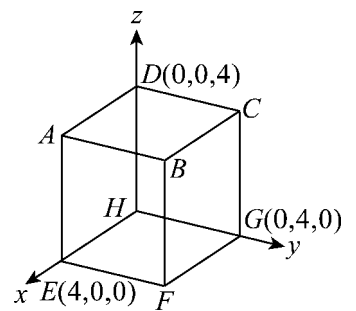
(1) 設 $P(4, 4, 2)$, $D(0, 0, 4)$, $\therefore \overline{PD} = \sqrt{16+16+4} = 6$.

(2) 設 $A(4, 0, 4)$, $Q(0, 2, 0)$

$\overrightarrow{PA} = (0, -4, 2)$, $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (-4, -2, -2)$,

$\triangle APQ$ 的面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{PA}|^2 |\overrightarrow{PQ}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PQ})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{20 \cdot 24 - (0+8-4)^2} = 2\sqrt{29}$.

(3) $\because \overline{AD} \perp \overrightarrow{AP}$, $\overline{AD} \perp \overrightarrow{DQ}$, \therefore 所求距離為 $\overline{AD} = 4$.



6. 有一正立方體之邊長為 1, 設兩對角線之夾角為 θ , 則 $\sin \theta =$ _____;

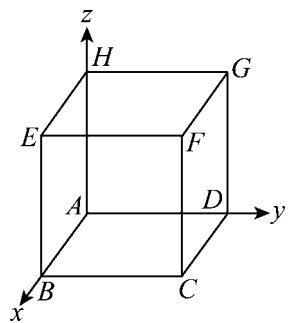
解答 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

解析

(1) 建立坐標系: 設 $A(0, 0, 0)$, 則 $F(1, 1, 1)$, $C(1, 1, 0)$, $H(0, 0, 1)$,

又 $\overline{AF} = (1, 1, 1)$, $\overline{CH} = (-1, -1, 1)$,

$\cos \theta = \frac{\pm \overline{AF} \cdot \overline{CH}}{|\overline{AF}| |\overline{CH}|} = \frac{\pm(-1-1+1)}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \pm \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.



7. 設空間中三點 $A(1, 2, 3)$, $B(2, 4, 1)$, $C(6, 2, 4)$, 試求

(1) 若 $\vec{v} = \overline{AB} + k \overline{AC}$, 且 $\overline{AB} \perp \vec{v}$, 則實數 k 之值為 _____;

(2) $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為 _____;

(3) C 點到直線 \overleftrightarrow{AB} 的最短距離為_____。

解答 (1) -3 ; (2) $\frac{15}{2}$; (3) 5

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (1, 2, -2)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (5, 0, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{v} = (1, 2, -2) + k(5, 0, 1) = (1+5k, 2, -2+k)$,

$$\because \overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{v}, \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{v} = 0 \Rightarrow 1+5k+4+4-2k=0, \quad \therefore k = -3.$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB} = (1, 2, -2), \overrightarrow{AC} = (5, 0, 1), \quad \therefore \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9 \cdot 26 - (5+0-2)^2} = \frac{15}{2}.$$

$$(3) \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot d(C, \overleftrightarrow{AB}) = \frac{15}{2} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot d(C, \overleftrightarrow{AB}) = 15, \quad \therefore d(C, \overleftrightarrow{AB}) = 5.$$

8. 已知空間中三點 $A(1, 0, 0)$, $B(1, 1, 1)$, $C(0, 0, 1)$, 求

(1) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} =$ _____;

(2) \overrightarrow{AB} 與 \overrightarrow{AC} 的單位公垂向量_____;

(3) $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為_____;

(4) $(\overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC}) \perp \overrightarrow{BC}$, 求 $t =$ _____。

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

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (0, 1, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1, 0, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 1$ 。

$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = (0, 1, 1) \times (-1, 0, 1) = \left(\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right) = (1, -1, 1),$$

$$\left| \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} \right| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}; \quad \text{單位公垂向量(長度為 } 1) = \pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

$$(3) \triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$(4) \overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC} = (-t, 1, t+1), \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = (-1, -1, 0),$$

$$\left(\overrightarrow{AB} + t\overrightarrow{AC} \right) \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \Rightarrow (-t) \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot (-1) + (t+1) \cdot 0 = 0, \quad t = 1.$$

9. 空間向量 $\overrightarrow{a} = (1, -2, 2)$, $\overrightarrow{b} = (1, 2, 3)$, $\overrightarrow{c} = \overrightarrow{a} + t\overrightarrow{b}$, 其中 t 為實數,

(1) 若 $\left| \overrightarrow{c} \right|$ 有最小值, 則 $t =$ _____。

(2) 若 \overrightarrow{c} 平分 \overrightarrow{a} , \overrightarrow{b} 之夾角, 則 $t =$ _____。

解答 (1) $\frac{-3}{14}$; (2) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$

解析

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

$$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{14t^2 + 6t + 9} = \sqrt{14\left(t + \frac{3}{14}\right)^2 + \frac{117}{14}}, \therefore t = \frac{-3}{14} \text{ 時, } |\vec{c}| \text{ 有最小值.}$$

(2) 若 \vec{c} 平分 \vec{a} , \vec{b} 之夾角, 則 $t|\vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \Rightarrow t \cdot \sqrt{14} = 3, t = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$

10. $\vec{a} = (-1, -1, 4)$, $\vec{b} = (0, -3, 3)$, \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的夾角為 θ , 則

(1) $\cos\theta =$ _____; (2) \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 的公垂單位向量 (長度為 1) 為 _____ . (二解)

解答 (1) $\frac{5}{6}$; (2) $\pm\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\right)$

解析 (1) $\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{0+3+12}{\sqrt{18} \cdot \sqrt{18}} = \frac{15}{18} = \frac{5}{6}$.

(2) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 4 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (9, 3, 3) = 3(3, 1, 1)$,

$$\therefore \text{所求} = \pm \frac{(3, 1, 1)}{\sqrt{3^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} = \pm \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}\right).$$

11. 設 $\vec{OA} = (1, 2, -1)$, $\vec{OB} = (2, 0, 1)$, 若 $\vec{OC} \perp \vec{OB}$, $\vec{BC} \parallel \vec{OA}$, 求 $\vec{AC} =$ _____ .

解答 $(-4, -12, 7)$

解析 設 $\vec{AC} = (x, y, z) \Rightarrow \vec{OC} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AC} = (x+1, y+2, z-1)$,

$$\vec{BC} = \vec{OC} - \vec{OB} = (x-1, y+2, z-2),$$

$$\therefore \vec{OC} \perp \vec{OB}, \therefore 2(x+1) + (z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + z = -1 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{BC} \parallel \vec{OA}, \therefore \text{令 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-1} = t \dots \textcircled{2}$$

由 $\textcircled{2}$: $x = t+1, y = 2t-2, z = -t+2$ 代入 $\textcircled{1}$ $2(t+1) + (-t+2) = -1 \Rightarrow t = -5$,

$$\therefore (x, y, z) = (-4, -12, 7) = \vec{AC}.$$

12. 若三向量 $\vec{a} = (1, 2, k-1)$, $\vec{b} = (4, 1, -k)$, $\vec{c} = (-1, 2, k+3)$ 兩兩互相垂直, 求 k 之值為 _____ .

解答 -2

解析 (i) $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow 4+2-k^2+k=0 \Rightarrow k^2-k-6=0 \Rightarrow k=3, -2 \dots \textcircled{1}$

(ii) $\vec{b} \perp \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \Rightarrow -4+2-k^2-3k=0 \Rightarrow k^2+3k+2=0 \Rightarrow k=-2, -1 \dots \textcircled{2}$

(iii) $\vec{c} \perp \vec{a} \Rightarrow \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow -1+4+k^2+2k-3=0 \Rightarrow k^2+2k=0 \Rightarrow k=-2, 0 \dots \textcircled{3}$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{3}$, $\therefore k=-2$.

13. 已知 $\vec{a}=(4,-1,3)$, $\vec{b}=(-2,1,-2)$, 若 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{a}$ 且 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{b}$, $|\vec{n}|=6$, 求 $\vec{n} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(-2,4,4)$ 或 $(2,-4,-4)$

解析

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

$$\vec{n} = \pm 6 \cdot \frac{(-1, 2, 2)}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + 2^2}} = \pm(-2, 4, 4)$$

14. 設 $P(2,0,1)$, $Q(3,1,-1)$, $R(1,-1,2)$, $A(3,-2,1)$,

(1) 令 $\vec{a} = 2\vec{PQ} - 3\vec{RQ}$, 則 $\vec{a} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (2) $2\vec{AB} = 3\vec{a}$, 則點 B 之坐標為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $(-4, -4, 5)$; (2) $\left(-3, -8, \frac{17}{2}\right)$

解析 (1) $\vec{PQ} = (1, 1, -2)$, $\vec{RQ} = (2, 2, -3)$,

$$\therefore \vec{a} = 2\vec{PQ} - 3\vec{RQ} = 2(1, 1, -2) - 3(2, 2, -3) = (-4, -4, 5).$$

(2) 設 $B(x, y, z)$,

$$\vec{AB} = (x-3, y+2, z-1), 2\vec{AB} = 3\vec{a} \Rightarrow 2(x-3, y+2, z-1) = 3(-4, -4, 5),$$

$$\therefore 2x-6=-12, 2y+4=-12, 2z-2=15, \text{ 得 } x=-3, y=-8, z=\frac{17}{2}, \therefore B\left(-3, -8, \frac{17}{2}\right).$$

15. $\triangle ABC$, $A(-1,1,0)$, $B(0,3,3)$, $C(1,-2,-1)$, 則 $\angle A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 120°

解析 $\vec{AB} = (1, 2, 3)$, $\vec{AC} = (2, -3, -1)$, $\cos A = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{2-6-3}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{14}} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \angle A = 120^\circ$.

16. 空間中 $P(-1,4,7)$, $Q(2,a,6)$, $R(5,4,b)$ 三點共線, 數對 $(a,b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(4,5)$

解析 $\vec{PQ} \parallel \vec{PR} \Rightarrow (3, a-4, -1) \parallel (6, 0, b-7) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{6} = \frac{-1}{b-7}, a-4=0 \Rightarrow a=4, b=5$,

17. $\triangle ABC$ 中, $A(4,1,3)$, $B(6,3,4)$, $C(4,5,6)$, 則 $\angle A$ 之內角平分線交 \overline{BC} 於 D , D 之坐標為_____.

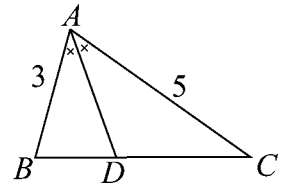
解答 $\left(\frac{21}{4}, \frac{15}{4}, \frac{19}{4}\right)$

解析

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(6-4)^2 + (3-1)^2 + (4-3)^2} = 3,$$

$$\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(4-4)^2 + (5-1)^2 + (6-3)^2} = 5, \text{ 由內分比性質}$$

$$\overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = \overline{AB} : \overline{AC} = 3 : 5, \therefore D \text{ 之坐標為 } \left(\frac{5 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 4}{3+5}, \frac{5 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5}{3+5}, \frac{5 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 6}{3+5}\right) = \left(\frac{21}{4}, \frac{15}{4}, \frac{19}{4}\right).$$



18. 已知 $A(1,0,1)$, $B(3,-1,2)$, $C(0,1,-1)$, 求

(1) \overrightarrow{AB} 在 \overrightarrow{AC} 之正射影長為_____;

(2) \overrightarrow{AB} 在 \overrightarrow{AC} 之正射影為_____;

(3) 點 B 在 \overrightarrow{AC} 上之投影點坐標為_____.

解答 (1) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{6}}$; (2) $\left(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$; (3) $\left(\frac{11}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{8}{3}\right)$

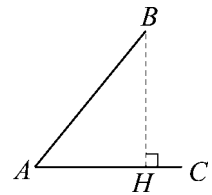
解析

$$(1) \because \overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -1, 1), \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = (-1, 1, -2),$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \text{ 在 } \overrightarrow{AC} \text{ 之正射影長為 } \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}|}{|\overrightarrow{AC}|} = \frac{|-2-1-2|}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}}.$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB} \text{ 在 } \overrightarrow{AC} \text{ 之正射影為 } \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2} \overrightarrow{AC} = \left(\frac{-2-1-2}{6}\right)(-1, 1, -2) = \left(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{3}\right).$$

$$(3) \overrightarrow{OH} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AH} = (1, 0, 1) + \left(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{11}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{8}{3}\right), \therefore \text{投影點坐標為 } \left(\frac{11}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{8}{3}\right).$$



19. 空間中有 A, B, C, D 四點, 已知 $\overline{AB} = 1$, $\overline{BC} = 2$, $\overline{CD} = 3$, $\angle ABC = \angle BCD = 120^\circ$, 而 \overrightarrow{AB}

與 \overrightarrow{CD} 之夾角為 60° , 求 \overline{AD} 之長為_____.

解答 5

解析 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\vec{AD}|^2 &= |\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD}|^2 \\
&= |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{BC}|^2 + |\vec{CD}|^2 + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BC} + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} + 2\vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CD} \\
&= |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{BC}|^2 + |\vec{CD}|^2 - 2\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} - 2\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{CD} \\
&= |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{BC}|^2 + |\vec{CD}|^2 - 2|\vec{BA}| \cdot |\vec{BC}| \cdot \cos 120^\circ + 2|\vec{AB}| |\vec{CD}| \cdot \cos 60^\circ - 2|\vec{CB}| \cdot |\vec{CD}| \cdot \cos 120^\circ \\
&= 1 + 4 + 9 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 25, \\
\therefore |\vec{AD}| &= 5, \therefore \overline{AD} \text{ 之長為 } 5.
\end{aligned}$$

20. 在空間坐標中，設 xy 平面為一鏡面，有一光線通過點 $P(1,2,1)$ ，射向鏡面上的點 $O(0,0,0)$ ，經鏡面反射後通過點 R ，若 $\overline{OR} = 2\overline{PO}$ ，則 R 點的坐標為_____。

解答 $(-2, -4, 2)$

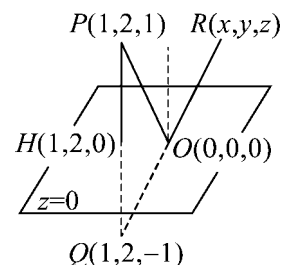
解析

$P(1,2,1)$ 對 $z=0$ 成對稱之點為 $Q(1,2,-1)$ ，

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{OP}}{\overline{OR}} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \frac{\overline{OQ}}{\overline{OR}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

設 $R(x, y, z)$ ，由分點公式得 $(0, 0, 0) = \left(\frac{2+x}{3}, \frac{4+y}{3}, \frac{-2+z}{3}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2, y = -4, z = 2, \therefore R(-2, -4, 2).$$



21. 設 $\vec{a} = (2, -3, -1)$ ， $\vec{b} = (1, -1, 2)$ ，若 $\vec{a} + t\vec{b}$ 與 \vec{b} 的夾角為 30° ，求 $t =$ _____。

解答 2

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

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a} + t\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(2+t)^2 + (-3-t)^2 + (-1+2t)^2} = \sqrt{6t^2 + 6t + 14},$$

$$\left(\vec{a} + t\vec{b}\right) \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a} + t\vec{b}| |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos 30^\circ \Rightarrow$$

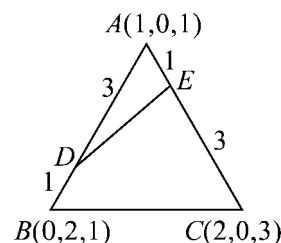
$$1 \cdot (2+t) - (-3-t) + 2(-1+2t) = \sqrt{6t^2 + 6t + 14} \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$6t + 3 = \sqrt{6t^2 + 6t + 14} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{18}}{2}$$

平方整理得 $t^2 + t - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (t+3)(t-2) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -3$ 或 $t = 2$ ，但右式為正， $\therefore t = 2$ 。

22. 空間三點 $A(1,0,1)$ ， $B(0,2,1)$ ， $C(2,0,3)$ ；已知 D ， E 分別為 \overline{AB} 及 \overline{AC} 上

一點，且 $\overline{AD} : \overline{BD} = 3 : 1$ ， $\overline{AE} : \overline{CE} = 1 : 3$ ，則 $\overline{DE} =$ _____。



解答 $\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$

解析

利用分點公式：

$$D = \frac{3}{4}(0, 2, 1) + \frac{1}{4}(1, 0, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$E = \frac{3}{4}(1, 0, 1) + \frac{1}{4}(2, 0, 3) = \left(\frac{5}{4}, 0, \frac{3}{2}\right),$$

$$\overline{DE} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(0 - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}.$$

23. 令 $A(-1, 6, 0)$, $B(3, -1, -2)$, $C(4, 4, 5)$ 為坐標空間中三點。若 D 為空間中的一點且滿足

$$3\overrightarrow{DA} - 4\overrightarrow{DB} + 2\overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{0}, \text{ 則點 } D \text{ 的坐標為 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解答 $(-7, 30, 18)$

解析

$$3\overrightarrow{DA} - 4\overrightarrow{DB} + 2\overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{0} \Rightarrow 3(\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OD}) - 4(\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OD}) + 2(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OD}) = \overrightarrow{0}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OD} = 3\overrightarrow{OA} - 4\overrightarrow{OB} + 2\overrightarrow{OC} = 3(-1, 6, 0) - 4(3, -1, -2) + 2(4, 4, 5) = (-7, 30, 18)$$

$$\therefore D(-7, 30, 18).$$

24. 設 $A(3, -1, 2)$, $B(0, 3, 2)$, $C(3, 7, -4)$, 若 $\angle A$ 之外角平分線交直線 \overleftrightarrow{BC} 於 E , 求 E 之坐標為_____。

解答 $(-3, -1, 8)$

解析

$$E(x, y, z),$$

$$\overline{AB} = 5, \overline{AC} = 10,$$

$$\overline{EB} : \overline{EC} = \overline{AB} : \overline{AC} = 1 : 2,$$

$$\overrightarrow{EB} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{EC} \Rightarrow (0-x, 3-y, 2-z) = \frac{1}{2}(3-x, 7-y, -4-z) \Rightarrow x = -3, y = -1, z = 8,$$

$$\therefore E(-3, -1, 8). \text{ 亦可用外分點公式}$$

