

範圍	2-5 直線方程式	班級	二年____班	姓	
		座號		名	

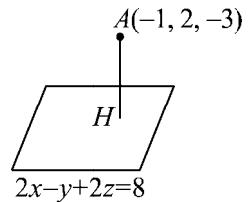
一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

 1. 點 $A(-1, 2, -3)$ 在平面 $2x - y + 2z = 8$ 上的投影點坐標為_____.

 解答 $(3, 0, 1)$

解析 $\overleftrightarrow{AH} : \begin{cases} x = -1 + 2t \\ y = 2 - t \\ z = -3 + 2t \end{cases}$, t 為實數, $\therefore H(-1 + 2t, 2 - t, -3 + 2t)$ 代入平面,

$$得 -2 + 4t - 2 + t - 6 + 4t = 8 \Rightarrow 9t = 18, \therefore t = 2, \therefore H(3, 0, 1).$$


 2. 直線 $L: \frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$, $E: x - 2y + 3z - 8 = 0$, 求直線 L 與平面 E 交點坐標_____.

 解答 $(-7, 0, 5)$

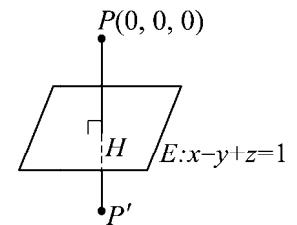
解析 $L: \begin{cases} x = 2t - 3 \\ y = t + 2 \\ z = -2t + 1 \end{cases}$, t 為實數, 代入 $E \Rightarrow 2t - 3 - 2t - 4 - 6t + 3 - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -2$, \therefore 交點 $(-7, 0, 5)$.

 3. 已知平面 $E: x - y + z = 1$, 求原點關於平面 E 的對稱點坐標為_____.

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

解析 $\overleftrightarrow{PH} : \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -t \\ z = t \end{cases}$, t 為實數, 代入 $E \Rightarrow t - (-t) + t = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore H\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$,

又 H 為 $\overline{PP'}$ 之中點, $\therefore P'\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$.


 4. 兩平面 $E_1: 2x - y + 3z - 4 = 0$, $E_2: x + 4y - 2z + 7 = 0$ 的交線為 $\frac{x-a}{c} = \frac{y-b}{d} = \frac{z}{-9}$, 則數對 $(b, c) = \underline{\quad}$.

 解答 $(-2, 10)$

解析 $\overrightarrow{V_L} = \overrightarrow{N_1} \times \overrightarrow{N_2} = (2, -1, 3) \times (1, 4, -2) = (-10, 7, 9) = -(10, -7, -9) \Rightarrow c = 10, d = -7$.

令 $z = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - y - 4 = 0 \\ x + 4y + 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -2, (b, c) = (-2, 10)$.

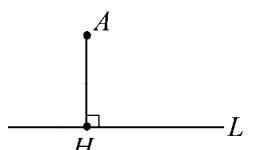
 5. 已知 $A(-1, -2, -1)$ 與直線 $L: x = t, y = 2t - 3, z = -2t + 3$, t 為實數

(1) A 到直線 L 的距離 = _____; (2) A 在直線 L 上的投影點為 _____.

解答 (1)3;(2)(1,-1,1)

解析

設 $H(t, 2t - 3, -2t + 3)$,



$$\overline{AH} = \sqrt{(t+1)^2 + (2t-1)^2 + (-2t+4)^2} = \sqrt{9t^2 - 18t + 18} = \sqrt{9(t-1)^2 + 9},$$

$$\therefore t = 1 \text{ 時}, d(A, L) = \sqrt{9} = 3 \Rightarrow H(1, -1, 1).$$

6. 求直線 $L: \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{3} \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$ 與 x 軸銳夾角的餘弦值_____.

解答 $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$

解析 $\overrightarrow{V_L} = (-2, 0, 3)$, x 軸方向向量 $= (1, 0, 0)$ $\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{|(-2, 0, 3) \cdot (1, 0, 0)|}{\sqrt{13} \cdot 1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$.

7. 試求通過 $A(3, -1, 2)$, $B(1, 4, -3)$ 兩點且與直線 $L: \begin{cases} x = 3 - 2t \\ y = -t \\ z = 1 + t \end{cases}$, t 為實數, 平行的平面方程式為_____.

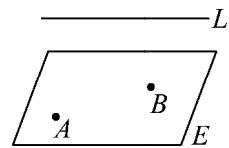
解答 $y + z = 1$

解析

$\overrightarrow{N} \perp \overrightarrow{V_L}$ 且 $\overrightarrow{N} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{N} = \overrightarrow{V_L} \times \overrightarrow{AB} = (-2, -1, 1) \times (-2, 5, -5) = (0, -12, -12) = -12(0, 1, 1)$,

$\therefore E: y + z = 1$.

8. 點 $P(2, 1, -4)$, 直線 $L: \frac{x-17}{4} = \frac{y-8}{3} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$



(1)求點 P 到直線 L 的距離 = _____;

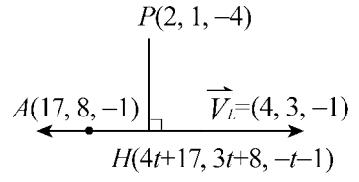
(2)包含點 P 及直線 L 的平面方程式為_____.

解答 (1)7;(2) $16x - 27y - 17z = 73$

解析

(1)如圖, 令 $H(4t+17, 3t+8, -t-1)$,

$$\overrightarrow{PH} = (4t+15, 3t+7, -t+3),$$



$$\because \overrightarrow{PH} \perp L, \therefore \overrightarrow{PH} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_L} = 0 \Rightarrow 4(4t+15) + 3(3t+7) - 1(-t+3) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -3 \Rightarrow H(5, -1, 2)$$

$$\therefore \text{距離} = \overline{PH} = \sqrt{9+4+36} = 7.$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{N} = \overrightarrow{PA} \times \overrightarrow{V_L} = (15, 7, 3) \times (4, 3, -1) = (-16, 27, 17) = -(16, -27, -17),$$

設 $E: 16x - 27y - 17z = k$, $P(2, 1, -4)$ 代入 $\Rightarrow k = 32 - 27 + 68 = 73$, $E: 16x - 27y - 17z = 73$.

9. 設兩直線 $L_1: \frac{x-5}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z}{a}$, a 為實數, $L_2: x+1 = \frac{y+3}{3} = \frac{z-2}{2}$ 相交於一點 P ,

(1) $a =$ _____; (2)包含 L_1 與 L_2 之平面方程式為_____.

解答 (1)-3;(2) $x - y + z = 4$

解析 (1)由 L_2 令 $P(t-1, 3t-3, 2t+2)$ 代入 L_1 , $\frac{t-6}{2} = \frac{3t-4}{-1} = \frac{2t+2}{a}$,

$$6t-8 = -t+6, 7t=14 \Rightarrow t=2 \Rightarrow P(1, 3, 6), \therefore \frac{-4}{2} = \frac{6}{a} \Rightarrow -4a=12 \Rightarrow a=-3.$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{u_1} = (2, -1, -3), \overrightarrow{u_2} = (1, 3, 2),$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} = \overrightarrow{u_1} \times \overrightarrow{u_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (7, -7, 7) = 7(1, -1, 1),$$

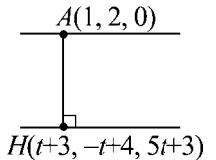
令 $E: x - y + z = k$, $P(1, 3, 6)$ 代入: $1 - 3 + 6 = k = 4$, $\therefore x - y + z = 4$.

10. 空間中兩直線 $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-1} = \frac{z}{5}$, $L_2: \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-4}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{5}$,

(1) L_1 與 L_2 的距離為_____; (2) L_1 與 L_2 決定的平面方程式: _____.

解答 (1) $\frac{\sqrt{78}}{3}$; (2) $13x - 7y - 4z + 1 = 0$

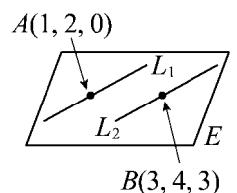
解析 (1) 如右圖, 令垂足 $H(t+3, -t+4, 5t+3)$,



$$AH = \sqrt{(t+2)^2 + (-t+2)^2 + (5t+3)^2} = \sqrt{27t^2 + 30t + 17} = \sqrt{27\left(t + \frac{5}{9}\right)^2 + \frac{26}{3}}$$

$$\therefore d(L_1, L_2) = \sqrt{\frac{26}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{78}}{3}.$$

(2) ∵ $\overrightarrow{N} \perp \overrightarrow{V_1}$ 且 $\overrightarrow{N} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$,



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{N} = \overrightarrow{V_1} \times \overrightarrow{AB} = (1, -1, 5) \times (2, 2, 3) = (-13, 7, 4) = -(13, -7, -4)$$

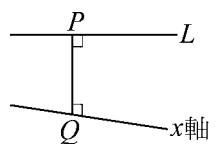
∴ $E: 13x - 7y - 4z + 1 = 0$.

8. 點 P 在直線 $L: \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = -1 + t, \quad (t \text{ 為實數}) \\ z = -2t \end{cases}$ 上, 點 Q 在 x 軸上, 則

(1) \overline{PQ} 之最小值為_____, (2) 此時 P 之坐標為_____.

解答 (1) $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$; (2) $\left(\frac{7}{5}, \frac{-4}{5}, \frac{-2}{5}\right)$

解析 設 $P(2t+1, t-1, -2t)$, 則 $Q(2t+1, 0, 0)$,



$$\therefore \overline{PQ} = \sqrt{0 + (t-1)^2 + (-2t)^2} = \sqrt{5t^2 - 2t + 1} = \sqrt{5\left(t - \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{5}},$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{5} \text{ 時, } \overline{PQ} \text{ 之最小值} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \text{ 而 } P\left(\frac{7}{5}, \frac{-4}{5}, \frac{-2}{5}\right).$$

11. 李探長為了找尋槍手的可能發射位置, 他設定一空間坐標, 先從 $(0, 0, 2)$ 朝向 $(5, 8, 3)$ 發射一固定雷射光束, 接著又從點 $(0, 7, a)$ 沿平行於 x 軸方向發射另一雷射光束, 試問當 a 為何值時, 兩雷射光束會相交? 答: _____.

解答 $\frac{23}{8}$

解析 令 $A(0, 0, 2)$, $B(5, 8, 3)$, $\overrightarrow{AB} = (5, 8, 1)$,

$\therefore \overleftrightarrow{AB}$ 參數式為 $L_1 : \begin{cases} x = 0 + 5t \\ y = 0 + 8t, \quad t \text{ 為實數, 令 } C(0, 7, a), \quad \therefore x \text{ 軸方向向量為 } (1, 0, 0), \\ z = 2 + t \end{cases}$

\therefore 過 C 且平行 x 軸的直線為 $L_2 : \begin{cases} x = 0 + t' \\ y = 7, \quad t' \text{ 為實數} \\ z = a \end{cases}$

\because 二光束相交 $\therefore \begin{cases} x = 5t = t' \\ y = 8t = 7 \\ z = 2 + t = a \end{cases}$, 得 $t = \frac{7}{8}$, $a = 2 + t = 2 + \frac{7}{8} = \frac{23}{8}$.

12. 一平面過點 $(2, -1, 1)$ 且與直線 $\begin{cases} 3x + y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x - 2y + z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 垂直, 則此平面的方程式為_____.

解答 $3x - 2y - 7z = 1$

解析 $\overrightarrow{N} = (3, 1, 1) \times (1, -2, 1) = (3, -2, -7)$ \therefore 平面方程式為: $3x - 2y - 7z = 1$.

13. 設 $A(1, 1, 1)$, 直線 $L: \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-2}$,

(1) 一平面過 A 點且垂直直線 L , 求此平面方程式為_____;

(2) 一直線過 A 點且平行直線 L , 求此直線之對稱比例式為_____;

(3) 求 A 點至直線 L 之距離為_____;

(4) 一直線過 A 點且垂直直線 L , 求此直線的對稱比例式為_____.

解答 (1) $2x + y - 2z = 1$; (2) $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$; (3) 1; (4) $\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{N} = (2, 1, -2)$, \therefore 所求平面: $2x + y - 2z = 1$.

$$(2) \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}.$$

(3) 設 L 上的點 $H(-1 + 2t, 1 + t, 2 - 2t)$,

$$\overline{AH} = \sqrt{(-2 + 2t)^2 + t^2 + (1 - 2t)^2} = \sqrt{9t^2 - 12t + 5} = \sqrt{9\left(t - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 1},$$

當 $t = \frac{2}{3}$, 得 A 到直線 L 的距離為 1.

$$(4) t = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 代入得 } H\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AH} = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) // (-2, 2, -1)$$

$$\therefore \text{所求為 } \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-1}.$$

14. 設 $A(3, 2, 1)$, $B(-1, 2, 5)$, 若點 Q 位於直線 $L: \begin{cases} x - y + z = 2 \\ x - 3y - z = 4 \end{cases}$ 之上且點 Q 到 A , B 兩點等距離, 試

求 Q 點坐標為_____.

解答 $(-1, -2, 1)$

解析 (1)令 $y=0 \Rightarrow L$ 上定點 $(3,0,-1)$,

$$\text{又 } \overrightarrow{V} = (1, -1, 1) \times (1, -3, -1) = (4, 2, -2) = 2(2, 1, -1), \quad \therefore \text{設 } Q(3+2t, t, -1-t) .$$

$$(2) \because \overline{QA} = \overline{QB}, \quad \therefore \overline{QA}^2 = \overline{QB}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2t)^2 + (t-2)^2 + (-t-2)^2 = (2t+4)^2 + (t-2)^2 + (-t-6)^2 \Rightarrow t = -2, \quad \therefore Q(-1, -2, 1) .$$

15. 空間中直線 $L: \frac{x-6}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 及兩點 $A(5, 1, 3)$, $B(1, -5, 1)$, 已知點 C 在 L 上, 滿足 $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BC}$,

且 x , y , z 坐標皆為整數, 求 C 的坐標_____.

解答 $(2, 0, -1)$

解析 設 $C(2t+6, -t-2, t+1)$,

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = (2t+1, -t-3, t-2), \quad \overrightarrow{BC} = (2t+5, -t+3, t),$$

$$\because \overrightarrow{AC} \perp \overrightarrow{BC}, \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \Rightarrow (2t+1)(2t+5) + (-t-3)(-t+3) + (t-2)(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 3t^2 + 5t - 2 = (3t-1)(t+2) \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } -2,$$

$\because x$, y , z 皆為整數, $\therefore t = -2$, $\therefore C(2, 0, -1)$.

16. 設 L 為通過 $(0, 0, 1)$ 與 $(2, -3, 5)$ 兩點的直線

(1) x 軸與 L 之公垂線的方向向量為_____;

(2) x 軸與 L 之距離為_____;

(3) x 軸上距離 L 最近之點坐標為_____.

解答 (1) $(0, 4, 3)$; (2) $\frac{3}{5}$; (3) $\left(\frac{-8}{25}, 0, 0\right)$

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{u} = (2, -3, 4)$, x 軸: $(1, 0, 0)$.

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{u_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = (0, 4, 3)$$

(2) 設包含 L 且與 x 軸平行之平面為 $E_1: 4y + 3z = k$, 又過 $(0, 0, 1) \Rightarrow 4y + 3z = 3$,

$$\therefore d = \frac{3}{\sqrt{16+9}} = \frac{3}{5} .$$

(3) 令 $P(0+2k, 0-3k, 1+4k)$, $Q(t, 0, 0)$, $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (t-2k, 3k, -4k-1) // (0, 4, 3)$,

$$\therefore t-2k=0, \quad \frac{3k}{4} = \frac{-4k-1}{3}, \quad \therefore 9k = -16k-4 \Rightarrow 25k = -4, \quad k = \frac{-4}{25}, \quad t = \frac{-8}{25},$$

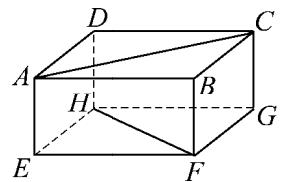
$$Q\left(\frac{-8}{25}, 0, 0\right).$$

17. 如圖, 長方體 $ABCD-EFGH$ 中, 已知 $\overleftrightarrow{AC}: \frac{x-3}{-2} = \frac{y+3}{2} = \frac{z+5}{1}$, $\overleftrightarrow{HF}: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y+2}{4} = \frac{z-2}{-3}$, 且

$A(3, -3, -5)$, 求: (1)兩直線 \overleftrightarrow{AC} 與 \overleftrightarrow{HF} 的距離_____;

(2)長方體的體積_____.

解答 (1)3;(2) $\frac{1080\sqrt{26}}{13}$



解析 (1)設 \overleftrightarrow{AC} 上點 $P(-2t+3, 2t-3, t-5)$, \overleftrightarrow{HF} 上點 $Q(s, 4s-2, -3s+2)$, s, t 為實數

\overleftrightarrow{PQ} 為公垂線 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} = (s+2t-3, 4s-2t+1, -3s-t+7)$,

又 $\overrightarrow{V_{AC}} = (-2, 2, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{V_{HF}} = (1, 4, -3)$,

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{AC}} = 3s - 9t + 15 = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{HF}} = 26s - 3t - 20 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = 1 \\ t = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(-1, 1, -3), Q(1, 2, -1)$$

\therefore 兩直線 \overleftrightarrow{AC} 與 \overleftrightarrow{HF} 的距離 $\overline{PQ} = \sqrt{4+1+4} = 3$.

(2) $\because P$ 為 \overline{AC} 中點, $\therefore \overline{AC} = 2\overline{AP} = 2\sqrt{16+16+4} = 12$,

又 \overleftrightarrow{AC} , \overleftrightarrow{BD} 的夾角和 \overleftrightarrow{AC} , \overleftrightarrow{HF} 的夾角相等,

$$\text{設夾角 } \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \frac{\overrightarrow{V_{AC}} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_{HF}}}{\left\| \overrightarrow{V_{AC}} \right\| \left\| \overrightarrow{V_{HF}} \right\|} = \pm \frac{\pm(-2+8-3)}{(3)(\sqrt{26})} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}},$$

$$\therefore ABCD \text{ 面積} = \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BD} \cdot \sin \theta = 12 \cdot 12 \cdot \frac{5}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{720}{\sqrt{26}},$$

$$\therefore \text{體積} = \frac{720}{\sqrt{26}} \cdot 3 = \frac{2160}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{1080\sqrt{26}}{13}.$$

18. 已知兩直線 $L_1: \frac{x-5}{3} = \frac{y+7}{-6} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$ 與 $L_2: \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z+5}{2}$, P_1, P_2 分別為 L_1, L_2 上之點, 且

$\overline{P_1P_2} \perp L_1$, $\overline{P_1P_2} \perp L_2$, 求(1) P_1 坐標為_____; (2) P_2 坐標為_____; (3) $\overline{P_1P_2}$ 長=_____.

解答 (1) $P_1(2, -1, 3)$; (2) $P_2(4, 2, -3)$; (3) $\overline{P_1P_2} = 7$

解析 設 $P_1(3t+5, -6t-7, -2t+1)$, $P_2(3r+1, 2r, 2r-5)$, t, r 為實數

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = (3r-3t-4, 2r+6t+7, 2r+2t-6).$$

$$\overrightarrow{V} = \overrightarrow{V_1} \times \overrightarrow{V_2} = (3, -6, -2) \times (3, 2, 2) = (-8, -12, 24) = -4(2, 3, -6),$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{V} \parallel \overrightarrow{P_1P_2}, \therefore \frac{3r-3t-4}{2} = \frac{2r+6t+7}{3} = \frac{2r+2t-6}{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9r-9t-12 = 4r+12t+14 \\ 2r+6t+7 = -(r+t-3) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5r-21t = 26 \\ 3r+7t = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r=1, t=-1,$$

$$\therefore (1) P_1(2, -1, 3) \ . (2) P_2(4, 2, -3) \ . (3) \overline{P_1P_2} = \sqrt{4+9+36} = 7 \ .$$

19. 設直線 $L: \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{2}$

(1) 若直線 L 與 x 軸的銳交角 θ ，則 $\cos\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ；

(2) 若直線 $N_1 // N_2$ ， L 是 N_1 與 N_2 的一條公垂線，且公垂線段 $\overline{AB} = 10$ ，則 $\overline{AB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ；

(3) 若點 $P(2, -15, -16)$ 在直線 L 上的投影點為 Q ，則點 Q 坐標為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解答 (1) $\frac{1}{3}$; (2) $\pm\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{20}{3}, \frac{20}{3}\right)$; (3) $(-4, -14, -14)$

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{V_L} = (1, 2, 2)$, $\overrightarrow{e} = (1, 0, 0)$, $\cos\theta = \frac{|\overrightarrow{V_L} \cdot \overrightarrow{e}|}{\|\overrightarrow{V_L}\| \|\overrightarrow{e}\|} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{\pm(1, 2, 2)}{3} \cdot 10 = \pm\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{20}{3}, \frac{20}{3}\right).$$

$$(3) \text{設 } Q(t+3, 2t, 2t), \overrightarrow{PQ} = (t+1, 2t+15, 2t+16),$$

$$\because \overrightarrow{PQ} \perp L, \therefore \overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{V_L} = 0 \Rightarrow (t+1) + 2(2t+15) + 2(2t+16) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -7,$$

$$\therefore Q(-4, -14, -14).$$

20. 二歪斜線: $L_1: x-1=y=4-z$, $L_2: \frac{x+1}{3}=\frac{y-3}{2}=\frac{z-2}{-5}$, 求

(1) 包含 L_1 且與 L_2 平行之平面 E 之方程式 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

(2) L_1 與 L_2 之公垂線段長為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

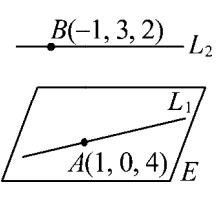
解答 (1) $3x-2y+z=7$; (2) $\sqrt{14}$

解析

$$(1) \overrightarrow{N} = \overrightarrow{V_1} \times \overrightarrow{V_2} = (1, 1, -1) \times (3, 2, -5) = (-3, 2, -1) = -(3, -2, 1),$$

$$\therefore E: 3x-2y+z=3-0+4 \text{ 即 } 3x-2y+z=7.$$

$$(2) d(L_1, L_2) = d(B, E) = \frac{|-3-6+2-7|}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{14}} = \sqrt{14}.$$



21. 已知直線 $L: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z}{2}$

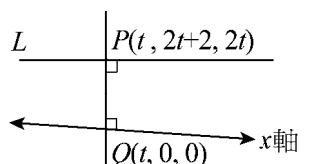
(1) 求直線 L 與 x 軸的公垂線方程式為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

(2) 求直線 L 關於平面 $x=y$ 的對稱直線方程式為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z}{1}$; (2) $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{2}$

解析

$$(1) \text{設 } L \text{ 上之點 } P(t, 2t+2, 2t)$$



$\because \overleftrightarrow{PQ}$ 為公垂線， \therefore 對 x 軸之投影點 $Q(t, 0, 0)$ ，

$$\overline{PQ} = \sqrt{0 + (2t+2)^2 + (2t)^2} = \sqrt{8t^2 + 8t + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{8\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2}, \text{ 當 } t = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ 時, } \overleftrightarrow{PQ} \text{ 為公垂線,}$$

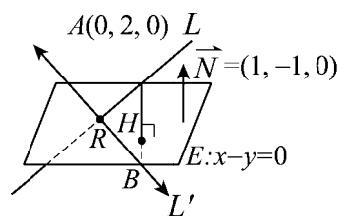
$$P\left(\frac{-1}{2}, 1, -1\right), Q\left(\frac{-1}{2}, 0, 0\right) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} = (0, -1, 1), \quad \therefore \overleftrightarrow{PQ}: x = \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z}{1}.$$

(2) ① 設 $R(t, 2t+2, 2t)$ ，代入 $x - y = 0 \Rightarrow t - (2t+2) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -2$ ， $\therefore R(-2, -2, -4)$ 。

$$\text{② 又 } L \text{ 上找一點 } A(0, 2, 0), \quad \overleftrightarrow{AH}: \begin{cases} x = 0 + t \\ y = 2 - t, \quad t \text{ 為實數,} \\ z = 0 + 0t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入 } x - y = 0 \Rightarrow t - (2 - t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1,$$

$\therefore H(1, 1, 0)$ 為 A 對 E 之投影點， \therefore 對稱點 $B(2, 0, 0)$ ，



$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BR} = (-4, -2, -4) = -2(2, 1, 2), \quad \therefore \text{所求 } \overleftrightarrow{BR}: \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{2}.$$

22. 直線 $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-2}$ 及 $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-2}{6}$ 所夾的銳角平分線方程式為_____。

解答 $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{23} = \frac{z-2}{-32}$

解析 $(1, 2, -2) \cdot (2, -3, 6) = 2 - 6 - 12 < 0 \dots \dots \text{夾鈍角}$

$$\therefore \text{銳角之平分線的方向向量} = \frac{(1, 2, -2)}{3} + \frac{(-2, 3, -6)}{7} = \frac{1}{21}(1, 23, -32)$$

$$\text{又兩線之交點為 } (0, 1, 2), \quad \therefore \text{所求: } \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{23} = \frac{z-2}{-32}.$$

23. 已知點 $A(4, 1, 2)$, $B(-2, 3, 4)$, 平面 $E: x - 2y + 2z - 4 = 0$

(1) 過點 A 且與平面 E 垂直之直線方程式為_____；

(2) 點 B 在平面 E 之正射影（投影）坐標為_____；

(3) 在平面 E 上找一點 P ，使得 $\overline{PA} + \overline{PB}$ 為最小，則 P 點坐標為_____；

(4) 過 A , B 兩點，且與平面 E 的銳夾角為 45° 之平面方程式為_____。

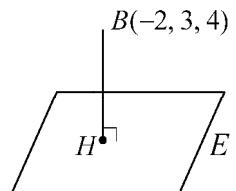
解答 (1) $\frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{2}$; (2) $\left(\frac{-14}{9}, \frac{19}{9}, \frac{44}{9}\right)$; (3) $\left(2, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right)$; (4) $7x + y + 20z = 69$ 或

$$x + 4y - z = 6$$

解析

$$(1) \overrightarrow{V} = \overrightarrow{N} = (1, -2, 2), \quad \therefore L: \frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{2}.$$

$$(2) \overleftrightarrow{BH}: \begin{cases} x = -2 + t \\ y = 3 - 2t, \quad t \text{ 為實數, 代入 } E \\ z = 4 + 2t \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow -2 + t - 6 + 4t + 8 + 4t - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{4}{9}, \quad \therefore H\left(\frac{-14}{9}, \frac{19}{9}, \frac{44}{9}\right).$$

(3) ① A 代入 $E \Rightarrow 4 - 2 + 4 - 4 > 0$, B 代入 $E \Rightarrow -2 - 6 + 8 - 4 < 0$, $\therefore A, B$ 在 E 的異側.

② \overleftrightarrow{AB} 與 E 之交點即為 P , 又 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (-6, 2, 2) = 2(-3, 1, 1)$,

$$\therefore \overleftrightarrow{AB} : \begin{cases} x = 4 - 3t \\ y = 1 + t \\ z = 2 + t \end{cases}, \text{ 代入 } E \Rightarrow 4 - 3t - 2 - 2t + 4 + 2t - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \therefore P\left(2, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right).$$

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

\therefore 設過 \overleftrightarrow{AB} 之平面 E' $(x + 3y - 7) + k(y - z + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow E': x + (3+k)y - kz - 7 + k = 0$.

$$② \because E \text{ 與 } E' \text{ 夾 } 45^\circ, \quad \therefore \cos 45^\circ = \frac{|(1, 3+k, -k) \cdot (1, -2, 2)|}{\sqrt{2k^2 + 6k + 10} \cdot 3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{|-4k - 5|}{\sqrt{2k^2 + 6k + 10} \cdot 3}$$

$$\text{平方: } 9(k^2 + 3k + 5) = (-4k - 5)^2 \Rightarrow 7k^2 + 13k - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow (7k + 20)(k - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{-20}{7} \text{ 或 } 1, \text{ 代回, } \therefore E': x + \frac{1}{7}y + \frac{20}{7}z - \frac{69}{7} = 0 \text{ 或 } x + 4y - z - 6 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } 7x + y + 20z = 69 \text{ 或 } x + 4y - z = 6.$$

24. 平面 E 過原點 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 及 $A(1, 1, 1)$, 與平面 $F: x + 2y - z - 3 = 0$ 的交角為 θ , 若 $|\cos \theta| = \frac{1}{6}$, 則平面 E 的方程式為_____.

解答 $13x - 11y - 2z = 0$ 或 $2x - y - z = 0$

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{OA} = (1, 1, 1)$, $\therefore \overleftrightarrow{OA} : \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t, \quad t \text{ 為實數,} \\ z = t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ y - z = 0 \end{cases}$

\therefore 可設 $E: (x - y) + k(y - z) = 0 \Rightarrow x + (k - 1)y - kz = 0$.

$$(2) |\cos \theta| = \frac{|\overrightarrow{N_E} \cdot \overrightarrow{N_F}|}{\left| \overrightarrow{N_E} \right| \left| \overrightarrow{N_F} \right|} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{|(1, k-1, -k) \cdot (1, 2, -1)|}{\sqrt{2k^2 - 2k + 2} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{|3k - 1|}{\sqrt{12} \sqrt{k^2 - k + 1}} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\text{平方: } \frac{9k^2 - 6k + 1}{k^2 - k + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 27k^2 - 18k + 3 = k^2 - k + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 26k^2 - 17k + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (13k - 2)(2k - 1) = 0, \quad \therefore k = \frac{2}{13} \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } E: x - \frac{11}{13}y - \frac{2}{13}z = 0 \text{ 或 } x - \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}z = 0, \quad \text{即 } 13x - 11y - 2z = 0 \text{ 或 } 2x - y - z = 0.$$

25. 已知平面 $E: y + 2z = 4$, 設 L_1 為平面 E 與 xy 平面的交線, L_2 為平面 E 與 xz 平面的交線, 可得 L_1 ,

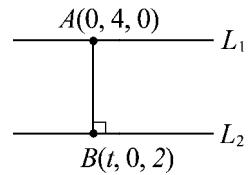
L_1 二直線平行，求此二平行線 L_1 與 L_2 的距離_____.

解答 $2\sqrt{5}$

解析

$$L_1 : \begin{cases} y + 2z = 4 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{V_{L_1}} = (0, 1, 2) \times (0, 0, 1) = (1, 0, 0), \quad L_2 : \begin{cases} y + 2z = 4 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\overrightarrow{V_{L_2}} = (0, 1, 2) \times (0, 1, 0) = (1, 0, 0),$$

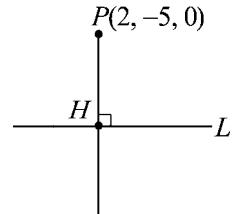
$d(L_1, L_2) = \overline{AB} = \sqrt{t^2 + 16 + 4} = \sqrt{t^2 + 20}$, 當 $t = 0$ 時，有最小值 $\sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$ 為所求，

26. 已知點 $P(2, -5, 0)$ ，直線 $L: \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = z$ ，則過 P 且與直線 L 垂直的直線方程式為_____.

(以比例式表示)

解答 $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+5}{2} = \frac{z}{2}$

解析



$$H(2t-1, -2t+1, t), \quad \overrightarrow{PH} = (2t-3, -2t+6, t),$$

$$\because \overrightarrow{PH} \perp L, \quad \therefore (2t-3, -2t+6, t) \cdot (2, -2, 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 4t-6+4t-12+t=0 \Rightarrow 9t=18 \Rightarrow t=2,$$

$$\therefore H(3, -3, 2), \quad \overrightarrow{PH} = (1, 2, 2), \quad \overleftrightarrow{PH} : \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+5}{2} = \frac{z}{2}.$$

27. 已知直線 $L_1 : \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-6}{3} = \frac{z+1}{-5}$, $E : x - 3y + 2z + 4 = 0$ ，則包含直線 L 且與平面 E 垂直的平面為_____.

解答 $x + y + z - 4 = 0$

解析 $\overrightarrow{V_{L_1}} = (2, 3, -5)$, $\overrightarrow{N_E} = (1, -3, 2)$, 設所求平面法向量 \overrightarrow{N} , $\overrightarrow{N} = \overrightarrow{V_{L_1}} \times \overrightarrow{N_E} = -9(1, 1, 1)$,

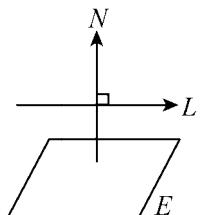
$$\text{又平面過 } (-1, 6, -1) \Rightarrow x + y + z = -1 + 6 - 1 = 4, \quad \therefore x + y + z - 4 = 0.$$

28. 若直線 $L : \begin{cases} x - y + z + 1 = 0 \\ 2x - y - z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 與平面 $E : ax - 3y + z - 5 = 0$ 平行，則：

(1) $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$; (2) 直線 L 到平面 E 的距離為_____.

解答 (1) 4; (2) $\frac{3\sqrt{26}}{13}$

解析 (1) $\overrightarrow{V_L} = (1, -1, 1) \times (2, -1, -1) = (2, 3, 1)$,



$$\because L \parallel E, \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{V_L} \perp \overrightarrow{N_E} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{V_L} \cdot \overrightarrow{N_E} = (2, 3, 1) \cdot (a, -3, 1) = 2a - 9 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4.$$

$$(2) L \text{ 上找一點, 令 } z=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-y+1=0 \\ 2x-y-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(2,3,0),$$

$$\text{距離} = d(P, E) = \frac{|8-9+0-5|}{\sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{3\sqrt{26}}{13}.$$

29. 如圖正立方體 $ABCD-EFGH$, 若 $ABCD$ 所在的平面方程式為 $2x-y+2z+6=0$, 且 $E(-7,5,-7)$

(1) $EFGH$ 所在的平面方程式為_____;

(2) 正立方體的邊長=_____;

(3) A 點坐標為_____;

(4) $\angle HAF = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

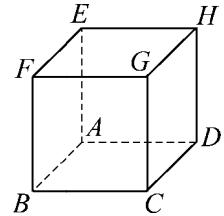
解答 (1) $2x-y+2z=-33$; (2) 9; (3) $(-1,2,-1)$; (4) 60°

解析 (1) $2x-y+2z=-33$.

$$(2) \text{邊長} = d(E, \text{平面 } ABCD) = \frac{|-14-5-14+6|}{3} = 9.$$

$$(3) \overleftrightarrow{EA}: \begin{cases} x = -7 + 2t \\ y = 5 - t \\ z = -7 + 2t \end{cases}, t \text{ 為實數, 代入 } 2x-y+2z+6=0 \\ \Rightarrow -14 + 4t - 5 + t - 14 + 4t + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3, \therefore A(-1,2,-1).$$

$$(4) \because \overline{FA} = \overline{AH} = \overline{HF} = 9\sqrt{2}, \therefore \angle HAF = 60^\circ.$$



30. 空間二點 $A(-1,2,3)$, $B(1,-3,-4)$ 及平面 $E: 2x-3y+z-1=0$ 在平面 E 上找一點 P , 使 $\overrightarrow{AP} + \overrightarrow{BP}$ 最

小, 求 P 點坐標_____.

解答 $\left(0, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$

解析 (1) A 代入 $E \Rightarrow -2-6+3-1<0$, B 代入 $E \Rightarrow 2+9-4-1>0$, $\therefore A, B$ 在 E 之異側.

(2) \overleftrightarrow{AB} 與 E 之交點即為 P , 又 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -5, -7)$,

$$\therefore \overleftrightarrow{AB}: \begin{cases} x = -1 + 2t \\ y = 2 - 5t \\ z = 3 - 7t \end{cases}, \text{代入 } E \Rightarrow -2 + 4t - 6 + 15t + 3 - 7t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore P\left(0, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right).$$