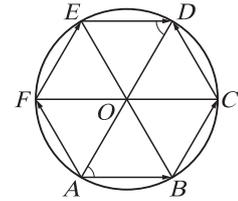


1-1 有向線段與向量

例題 1

正六邊形 $ABCDEF$ 中，若 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{a}$ ， $\overrightarrow{BC} = \vec{b}$ ，則：



(1) 以 \vec{a} ， \vec{b} 表示下列向量：

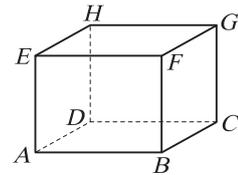
① $\overrightarrow{CD} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ；② $\overrightarrow{DE} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ；③ $\overrightarrow{FD} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

(2) 各邊可以決定 種不同的向量。

- ：(1) ① $\overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{AF} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$ ；② $\overrightarrow{DE} = -\vec{a}$ ；③ $\overrightarrow{FD} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$
 (2) ① $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{ED} = \vec{a}$ ；② $\overrightarrow{BA} = \overrightarrow{DE} = -\vec{a}$ ；③ $\overrightarrow{AF} = \overrightarrow{CD} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}$
 ④ $\overrightarrow{FA} = \overrightarrow{DC} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$ ；⑤ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{FE} = \vec{b}$ ；⑥ $\overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{EF} = -\vec{b}$

例題 2

對於圖中的平行六面體，下列敘述何者為真？



- (A) $\overrightarrow{HG} = \overrightarrow{AB}$ (B) $\overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{EH} + \overrightarrow{HD} + \overrightarrow{DA} = \vec{0}$ (C) $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}$
 (D) $\overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DG} = \overrightarrow{AH} + \overrightarrow{AB}$ (E) $\overrightarrow{AH} + \overrightarrow{GB} = \vec{0}$

- ：(A) $\overrightarrow{HG} = \overrightarrow{AB}$
 (B) $\overrightarrow{AE} + \overrightarrow{EH} + \overrightarrow{HD} + \overrightarrow{DA} = \overrightarrow{AA} = \vec{0}$
 (C) $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}$
 (D) $\overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{FG} = \overrightarrow{AG} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DG} \dots\dots\dots ①$

又 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{HG} \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{AH} + \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{AH} + \overrightarrow{HG} = \overrightarrow{AG} \dots\dots\dots ②$

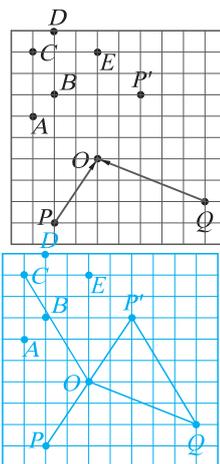
由①、②知 $\overrightarrow{AF} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DG} = \overrightarrow{AH} + \overrightarrow{AB}$

(E) $\overrightarrow{AH} = -\overrightarrow{GB} \quad \therefore \overrightarrow{AH} + \overrightarrow{GB} = \vec{0}$

故全選

例題 3

如右圖，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？(A) \vec{AO} (B) \vec{BO} (C) \vec{CO} (D) \vec{DO} (E) \vec{EO} 。



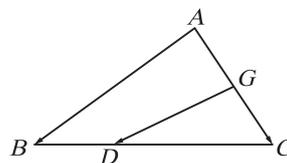
■：如右圖，取 $\vec{OP}' = \vec{PO}$ ，

$$\text{則 } \vec{QO} + \vec{PO} = \vec{QO} + \vec{OP}' = \vec{QP}' \Rightarrow \vec{CO} + \vec{QP}' = \vec{0}$$

($\because \vec{CO}$ 與 \vec{QP}' 長度相同、方向相反) 故選(C)

例題 4

如右圖， D 在 $\triangle ABC$ 之 \overline{BC} 邊上，且 $\overline{CD} = 2\overline{BD}$ ， G 為 \overline{AC} 之中點，若將 \vec{GD} 向量寫為 $\vec{GD} = r\vec{AB} + s\vec{AC}$ ，其中 r 及 s 為實



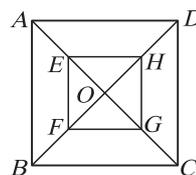
數，則 $r+s$ 之值等於(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (E) $-\frac{4}{3}$

■： $\vec{GD} = \vec{GA} + \vec{AB} + \vec{BD} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} + \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{BC} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{AC} + \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}(\vec{AC} - \vec{AB})$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} - \frac{1}{6}\vec{AC} \quad \therefore r+s = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

例題 5

如右圖， O 為正方形 $ABCD$ 對角線的交點，且 E, F, G, H 分別為 $\overline{OA}, \overline{OB}, \overline{OC}, \overline{OD}$ 的中點。試問下列何者為真？



- (A) $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AE} + \vec{EF} + \vec{FG} + \vec{GC}$ (B) $\vec{AB} = 2\vec{EF}$
 (C) $\vec{AB} - \vec{BC} = \vec{DB}$ (D) $\vec{AB} + \vec{BF} + \vec{FE} = \vec{GC}$ (E) $\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{BF} = 0$

■：(A) $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} = \vec{AC} = \vec{AE} + \vec{EG} + \vec{GC} = \vec{AE} + (\vec{EF} + \vec{FG}) + \vec{GC}$

$$(B) \vec{EF} = \vec{OF} - \vec{OE} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{OB} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{OA} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB}$$

$$(C) \vec{AB} - \vec{BC} = -(\vec{BA} + \vec{BC}) = -\vec{BD} = \vec{DB}$$

$$(D) \vec{AB} + \vec{BF} + \vec{FE} = \vec{AE} = \frac{1}{4} \vec{AC} = \vec{GC}$$

$$(E) \because \vec{AE} \perp \vec{BD} \quad \therefore \vec{AE} \cdot \vec{BF} = 0 \quad \text{故全選}$$

例題 6

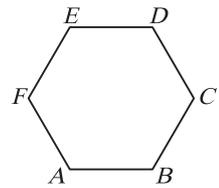
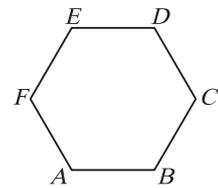
設 $\vec{u} \nparallel \vec{v}$ 且 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 若 $(x-y+2)\vec{u} + (-x+2y-5)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$, 求 x, y 之值.

$$\blacksquare : \begin{cases} x-y+2=0 \\ -x+2y-5=0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=3 \end{cases}$$

例題 7

若正六邊形 $ABCDEF$ 邊長為 2, 則 $\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BE} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare : \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BE} &= (\vec{AB} + \vec{BC}) \cdot \vec{BE} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{BE} + \vec{BC} \cdot \vec{BE} \\ &= \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{BE} \cdot \cos 120^\circ + \overline{BC} \cdot \overline{BE} \cdot \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$



例題 8

如右圖, $ABCDEF$ 是邊長為 1 的正六邊形, 則下列各內積的大小排列為何?

(A) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB}$ (B) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}$ (C) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD}$ (D) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AE}$ (E) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AF}$

$$\blacksquare : (A) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB} = |\vec{AB}|^2 = 1$$

$$(B) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}| \cdot \cos \angle BAC = 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos 30^\circ = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(C) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AD}| \cdot \cos \angle BAD = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 1$$

$$(D) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AE} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AE}| \cdot \cos \angle BAE = 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$(E) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AF} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AF}| \cdot \cos \angle BAF = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore (B) > (A) = (C) > (D) > (E)$$

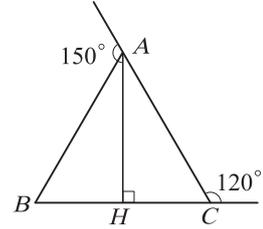
又 $|\vec{b}| = 2|\vec{a}|$ ，因此 $5|\vec{a}|^2 + 3\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 8|\vec{a}|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}|^2$

$$\text{故 } \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{|\vec{a}|^2}{|\vec{a}| \cdot 2|\vec{a}|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

例題 13

正三角形 ABC 的邊長為 1， \overline{AH} 為 \overline{BC} 上的高，則

$$(\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AH}) \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$



$$\blacksquare : (\overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{AH}) \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} + \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA}$$

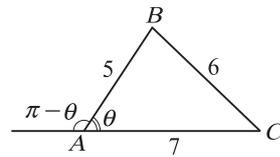
$$= \overline{BC} \cdot \overline{CA} \cdot \cos 120^\circ + \overline{AH} \cdot \overline{CA} \cdot \cos 150^\circ$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

例題 14

$\triangle ABC$ 中， $\overline{AB} = 5$ ， $\overline{BC} = 6$ ， $\overline{CA} = 7$ ，則：

$$(1) \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. (2) \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$



$$(3) \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\blacksquare : (1) \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = |\overrightarrow{CA}| |\overrightarrow{CB}| \cdot \cos C = |\overrightarrow{CA}| |\overrightarrow{CB}| \cdot \frac{|\overrightarrow{CA}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{CB}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2}{2 |\overrightarrow{CA}| |\overrightarrow{CB}|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (|\overrightarrow{CA}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{CB}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2) = \frac{1}{2} (7^2 + 6^2 - 5^2) = 30$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = -\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = -\frac{1}{2} (|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (49 + 25 - 36) = -19$$

$$(3) \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = -(\overrightarrow{BA}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{BC}) = -\frac{5^2 + 6^2 - 7^2}{2} = -6$$