



# 高中數學(三)

## 第 1 回



### 1-1 有向線段與向量

班級：\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

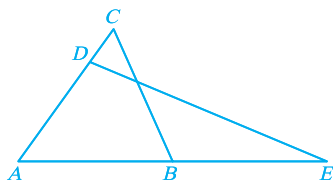
## 隨堂評量卷

### 填充題 (每題 25 分, 共 100 分)

1. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 中,  $D$ 為 $\overline{AC}$ 上一點,  $\overline{AD} : \overline{DC} = 3 : 1$ ,  $E$ 是 $\overline{AB}$ 延長線上的一點, 且 $\overline{AE} = 2\overline{AB}$ , 則 $\overrightarrow{DE} =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\overrightarrow{CA} +$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\overrightarrow{CB}$ .

解：如右圖, 由圖中可得

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{DE} &= \overrightarrow{DA} + \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{CA} + 2\overrightarrow{AB} \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{CA} + 2(\overrightarrow{CB} - \overrightarrow{CA}) = -\frac{5}{4}\overrightarrow{CA} + 2\overrightarrow{CB}\end{aligned}$$

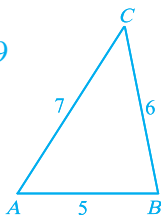


2. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 中,  $\overline{AB} = 5$ ,  $\overline{BC} = 6$ ,  $\overline{CA} = 7$ , 則

(1)  $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .                      (2)  $\overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

解：(1)  $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{2}(5^2 + 7^2 - 6^2) = \frac{1}{2}(25 + 49 - 36) = \frac{1}{2} \times 38 = 19$

(2)  $\overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} = (-\overrightarrow{CB}) \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} = -(\overrightarrow{CB} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA})$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2}(6^2 + 7^2 - 5^2) = -\frac{1}{2}(36 + 49 - 25)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \times 60 = -30$

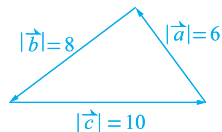


3. 設 $|\vec{a}| = 6$ ,  $|\vec{b}| = 8$ ,  $|\vec{c}| = 10$ , 且 $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ , 則

(1)  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .                      (2)  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

解：(1) 如右圖,  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) &= \vec{0} \cdot \vec{0} \\ \Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2 + 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) &= 0 \\ \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} &= \frac{-(36 + 64 + 100)}{2} = -100\end{aligned}$$



(2)  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{b} = -\vec{c} \Rightarrow (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = (-\vec{c}) \cdot (-\vec{c})$   
 $\Rightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 + 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + |\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{c}|^2$   
 $\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}(100 - 36 - 64) = 0$



4. (1) 設  $|\vec{a}|=3$ ,  $|\vec{b}|=5$ ,  $\vec{a}$ ,  $\vec{b}$  之夾角為  $60^\circ$ , 則  $|\vec{a}+t\vec{b}|$  之最小值為\_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (2) 設  $|\vec{u}|=2$ ,  $|\vec{v}|=3$ , 且  $\vec{u}\perp\vec{v}$ , 則  $\vec{u}-2\vec{v}$  與  $3\vec{u}-\vec{v}$  之夾角為\_\_\_\_\_ .

**解** : (1)  $|\vec{a}+t\vec{b}|^2 = (\vec{a}+t\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a}+t\vec{b})$   
 $= |\vec{a}|^2 + 2t(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + t^2|\vec{b}|^2$   
 $= 3^2 + 2t|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos 60^\circ + 5^2t^2$   
 $= 9 + t \times 3 \times 5 + 25t^2$   
 $= 25t^2 + 15t + 9$   
 $= 25 \left[ t^2 + 2 \times \frac{3}{10}t + \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 \right] + 9 - 25 \times \frac{9}{100}$   
 $= 25 \left( t + \frac{3}{10} \right)^2 + \frac{27}{4} \geq \frac{27}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{a}+t\vec{b}| = \sqrt{25 \left( t + \frac{3}{10} \right)^2 + \frac{27}{4}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{27}{4}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

故得  $|\vec{a}+t\vec{b}|$  之最小值為  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2)  $(\vec{u}-2\vec{v}) \cdot (3\vec{u}-\vec{v})$   
 $= 3|\vec{u}|^2 - 7(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}) + 2|\vec{v}|^2$   
 $= 3 \times 2^2 - 7 \times 0 + 2 \times 3^2 = 12 + 18 = 30$   
 $|\vec{u}-2\vec{v}|^2 = |\vec{u}|^2 - 4\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + 4|\vec{v}|^2$   
 $= 2^2 - 4 \times 0 + 4 \times 3^2 = 40$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{u}-2\vec{v}| = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$|3\vec{u}-\vec{v}|^2 = 9|\vec{u}|^2 - 6\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + |\vec{v}|^2$$

$$= 9 \times 2^2 - 6 \times 0 + 3^2 = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow |3\vec{u}-\vec{v}| = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{(\vec{u}-2\vec{v}) \cdot (3\vec{u}-\vec{v})}{|\vec{u}-2\vec{v}||3\vec{u}-\vec{v}|} = \frac{30}{2\sqrt{10} \times 3\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

故得所求  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  (或  $45^\circ$ )