

計算題 (每題 20 分, 共 100 分)

1. 設 $\vec{a} = (1, 2, -3)$, $\vec{b} = (5, -3, -1)$, $\vec{c} = (3, 0, -2)$, $\vec{d} = (2, -3, 5)$, 而 $(\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}) \parallel \vec{d}$, 試求 s, t 之值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \vec{a} + s\vec{b} + t\vec{c} &= (1, 2, -3) + s(5, -3, -1) + t(3, 0, -2) \\ &= (1 + 5s + 3t, 2 - 3s, -3 - s - 2t) \parallel (2, -3, 5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + 5s + 3t}{2} = \frac{2 - 3s}{-3} = \frac{-3 - s - 2t}{5} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1 + 5s + 3t}{2} = \frac{2 - 3s}{-3} \\ \frac{2 - 3s}{-3} = \frac{-3 - s - 2t}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3 - 15s - 9t = 4 - 6s \\ 10 - 15s = 9 + 3s + 6t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9s + 9t = -7 \\ 18s + 6t = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow s = \frac{17}{36}, t = \frac{-5}{4}$$

2. (1) 設 $\vec{a} = (1, 2, -2)$, 試求與 \vec{a} 同方向之單位向量.
(2) 設 $\vec{a} = (3, 7, -5)$, $\vec{b} = (2, 6, -3)$, 試求 \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上之正射影.

$$\text{解: (1) } |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4} = 3$$

$$\text{故得 } \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{1}{3} (1, 2, -2) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) } \vec{a} \text{ 在 } \vec{b} \text{ 上之正射影為 } \vec{p} &= \left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|^2}\right) \vec{b} = \left(\frac{6 + 42 + 15}{4 + 36 + 9}\right) (2, 6, -3) \\ &= \frac{63}{49} (2, 6, -3) = \frac{9}{7} (2, 6, -3) = \left(\frac{18}{7}, \frac{54}{7}, -\frac{27}{7}\right) \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知 $A(2, 1, 2)$, $B(3, -1, 4)$, $P(6, -4, 4)$ 為空間中三點, 試求 P 點到直線 AB 之距離.

解: 令 $\vec{d} = \vec{AB} = (1, -2, 2)$ 為直線 AB 之一方向向量

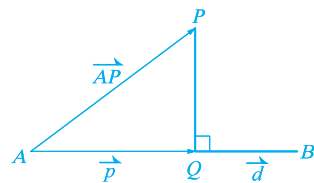
$$\text{而 } \vec{AP} = (4, -5, 2) \Rightarrow |\vec{AP}|^2 = 4^2 + (-5)^2 + 2^2 = 16 + 25 + 4 = 45$$

設 Q 為 P 在直線 AB 上的正射影,

$\vec{p} = \vec{AQ}$ 為 \vec{AP} 在直線 AB 上的正射影, 則有

$$|\vec{p}|^2 = \left(\frac{\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{d}}{|\vec{d}|}\right)^2 = \frac{(4 + 10 + 4)^2}{1 + 4 + 4} = \frac{18^2}{9} = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow d(P, \text{直線 } AB) = \overline{PQ} = \sqrt{|\vec{AP}|^2 - |\vec{p}|^2} = \sqrt{45 - 36} = 3$$



4. 設 $A(3, 1, -2)$, $B(5, 7, -5)$, $C(2, 2, -4)$, 試求：

(1) $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}$. (2) $\triangle ABC$ 之面積.

解：(1) $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, 6, -3)$, $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1, 1, -2)$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} &= 2 \cdot (-1) + 6 \cdot 1 + (-3) \cdot (-2) \\ &= -2 + 6 + 6 = 10\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \triangle ABC \text{ 面積為 } & \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(|\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}|)^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{[2^2 + 6^2 + (-3)^2] [(-1)^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2] - 10^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(4 + 36 + 9)(1 + 1 + 4) - 100} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{49 \cdot 6 - 100} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{194}\end{aligned}$$

5. 設 x, y, z 為正數, 且 $x + 2y + 3z = 5$, 試求 $\frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{3}{z}$ 的最小值.

解：令 $\vec{u} = (\sqrt{\frac{5}{x}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{y}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{z}})$, $\vec{v} = (\sqrt{x}, \sqrt{2y}, \sqrt{3z})$

由柯西不等式 $|\vec{u}|^2 |\vec{v}|^2 \geq |\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}|^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow & [(\sqrt{\frac{5}{x}})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{1}{y}})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{3}{z}})^2] [(\sqrt{x})^2 + (\sqrt{2y})^2 + (\sqrt{3z})^2] \\ & \geq (\sqrt{\frac{5}{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{y}} \cdot \sqrt{2y} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{z}} \cdot \sqrt{3z})^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{3}{z})(x + 2y + 3z) \geq (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2} + 3)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{3}{z} \geq \frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2} + 3)^2$$

故所求為 $\frac{1}{5} (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2} + 3)^2$