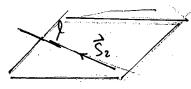
中山大學本科生考试草稿纸如汽响。

办 《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

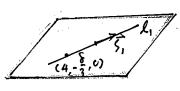
P.247.14. 当D为何值对,直线 {3x-y+27-6=0 x+4y-t+D=0 507星和村後,

静. 与 03重的概定, y x=0, y=0,

4 → 27-6=0, 7=3 Ax 1+4y-7+D=0 行: -3+D=0, D=3



 $\vec{A}_{1}^{2}: \vec{S}_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ i & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 3\vec{k}, \quad \vec{A}_{2} - \vec{b}_{1} (4, -\frac{8}{3}, 0)$



$$\vec{S}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} - \vec{k}$$

所於行動的語方向: $\vec{\eta} = \vec{S}, \times \vec{S}_2 = (6,1,3) \times (-1,-1,-1) = 2i+3j-5k$

析が全面: $2(x-4)+3(y+3)+(-5)\cdot(3-0)=0$

P.239.16. 走点、(1,2,3)到直线。

$$\frac{\chi}{1} = \frac{y-4}{-3} = \frac{7-3}{-2}$$
 WEZ.

解:过点(1,2,3);首线的中介面: 1·(x-1)+(-3)(y-2)+(-2)·(7-3)=0

x-3y-27+11=0

2年前线5年前往前上午 Po $\int_{y_0}^{x_0} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ $d = \sqrt{(1-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (2-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (3-2)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + 1}$