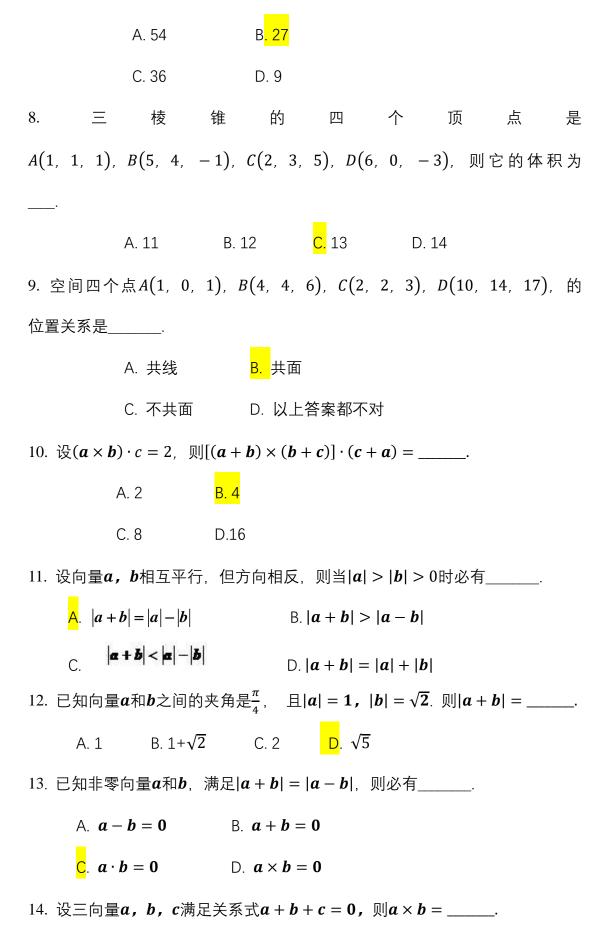
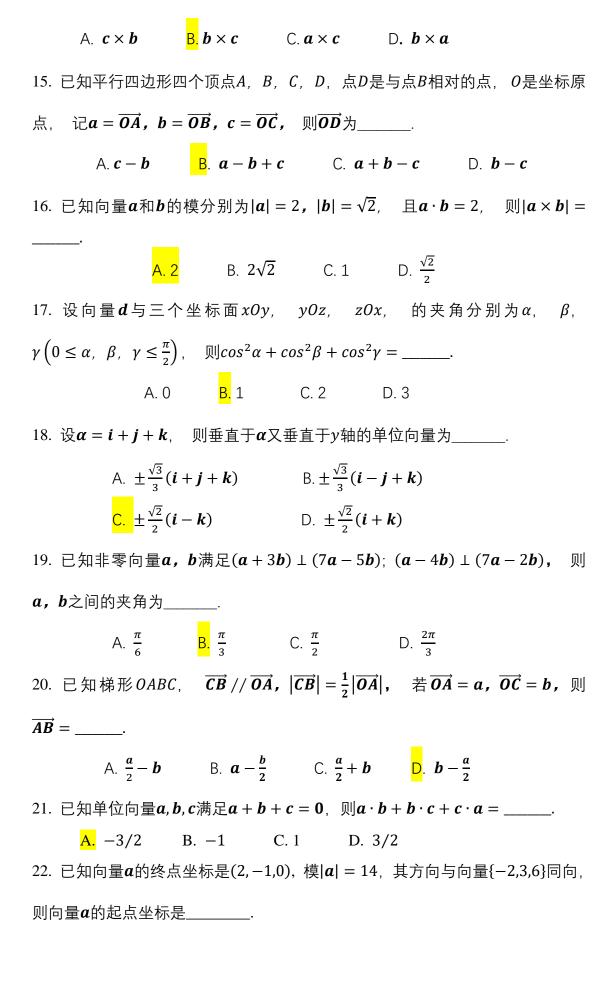
第八章练习题参考答案

1. 已知向量a, b, c是两两垂直的单位向量,且 $p = \alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c$, 其中 α , β , γ 是常数, 则| \boldsymbol{p} | = _ A. $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$ B. $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}$ C. $\sqrt{\gamma^2 + \beta^2}$ D. $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \gamma^2}$ 2. 向量 $a = \{4, -3, 4\}$ 在向量 $b = \{2, 2, 1\}$ 上的投影为______ A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4 3. 已知向量a, b, c两两垂直, 且|a| = 1, |b| = 2, |c| = 3.则s = a + b + c与c的夹角是_ A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$ C. $\arccos \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$ D. π 4. 已知向量a和b之间的夹角 $\varphi = 120^{\circ}$, |a| = 3, |b| = 5, $y|a + b| = ____.$ A. 5 B. 3 C. 4 D. $\sqrt{19}$ 5. 设 $a = \{1, 2, \lambda\}, b = \{2\lambda, 1, 1\}, 且<math>a \perp b$, 则 $\lambda =$ ______ A. -2 B. -1 C. -6 D. $-\frac{2}{3}$ 6. |**a × b**|的几何意义是_____ A. 以向量a、b为相邻边平行四边形的面积的二分之一 B. 以向量a、b为相邻边平行四边形的面积 C. 以向量a、b为相邻边平行四边形的面积的二两倍 D. 以上答案都不对 7. 已知向量a, b, c, 其中 $c \perp a$, $c \perp b$, 又 $\langle a, b \rangle = \frac{\pi}{6}$, |a| = 6, |b| = |c| =3,则 $|(a \times b) \cdot c| = ____$





A. (-6,7,12); B. (6,-7,-12) C. (6,7,-12); D. (6,-7,12)

C.
$$(6, 7, -12)$$

23. 设a, b, c为三个任意向量,则下列等式正确的是______.

A.
$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$$

B.
$$(a \cdot b)c = a(b \cdot c)$$

A.
$$a \times b = b \times a$$

B. $(a \cdot b)c = a(b \cdot c)$
C. $(a \times b) \times c = c \times (b \times a)$
D. $|a + b| = |a| + |b|$

24. 已知直线 *L* 过点 *M* (0,-3,-2) 且与两条直线

 $L_1: \frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}, L_2: \begin{cases} x = -1+2t \\ y = 5-4t, \text{ 都垂直, 则直线 } L \text{ 的方程是} \\ z = 2+3t \end{cases}$

(A)
$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{y+3}{7} = \frac{z+2}{-16}$$

(A)
$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{y+3}{7} = \frac{z+2}{-16}$$
 (B) $\frac{x}{10} = \frac{y+3}{-7} = \frac{z+2}{-16}$

(C)
$$\frac{x}{-10} = \frac{y+3}{7} = \frac{z+2}{-16}$$
 (D) $\frac{x}{10} = \frac{y+3}{7} = \frac{z+2}{16}$

(D)
$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{y+3}{7} = \frac{z+2}{16}$$

(B)
$$(3, -1, 1)$$

26. 直线 $\begin{cases} x+y-z-1=0, \\ 2x+y-z-2=0 \end{cases}$ 和直线 $\begin{cases} x+2y-z-2=0, \\ x+2y+2z+4=0 \end{cases}$ 间的最短距离是______.

 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos t \\ y = a\sin t, \text{在 } xOy$ 坐标面上的投影曲线是______

$$(A) \quad x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

(B)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

(C)
$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (D)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

(D)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

28. 过点M(1,2,-1)且与直线 $\begin{cases} x = -t + 2, \\ y = 3t - 4, 垂直的平面是 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$ (A) x - 3y - z + 4 = 0 (B) 2x - 3y - z + 4 = 0

(A)
$$x-3y-z+4=0$$

(B)
$$2x-3y-z+4=0$$

- (C) x-3y-2z+5=0
 - (D) 2x-3y-2z+1=0

29. 已知直线 $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-3}{-1}, L_2: \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$, 则过 L_1 且平行于 L_2 的 平面方程为 _____.

- (A) x + 3y + z + 2 = 0 (B) x 3y + z + 2 = 0
- (C) x + 3y + z + 10 = 0 (D) x + 3y + z 10 = 0

30. 已知直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+y-z-1=0, \\ 2x+y-z-2=0 \end{cases}$ 及平面 $\Pi: 4x-y+z-2=0$,则直线 L 与平面 Π

的位置关系是_____.

- (A) L 平行于π,但不在π上 (B) L 位于π 内

- (C) L与 π 垂直 (D) 以上都不对

31. 在由平面2x + y - 3z + 2 = 0和平面5x + 5y - 4z + 3 = 0所决定的平面束 内,有两个相互垂直的平面,其中一个平面经过点(4, -3, 1),这两个平面的方程 分别是 .

(A)
$$3x + 4y - z + 1 = 0$$
, $x - 2y - 5z - 3 = 0$

(B)
$$3x + 4y - z + 1 = 0$$
, $x - 2y - 5z + 3 = 0$

(C)
$$3x + 4y + z + 1 = 0$$
, $x - 2y - 5z - 3 = 0$

(D)
$$3x + 4y + z - 1 = 0$$
, $x - 2y - 5z - 3 = 0$

32. 以曲线 $\begin{cases} f(y,z) = 0, \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 为母线,以 z 轴为旋转轴的旋转曲面的方程为_____.

(A)
$$f(\pm \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}, x) = 0$$
 (B) $f(y, \pm \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}) = 0$

(B)
$$f(y, \pm \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}) = 0$$

(C)
$$f(z, \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) = 0$$

(C)
$$f(z, \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) = 0$$
 (D) $f(\pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z) = 0$

33. 方程 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1, \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$ 在空间0xyz中的图形是______.

- (A) 平行于 y 轴的椭圆柱面 (B) 平行于 z 轴的椭圆柱面

(C) 平行于 z 轴的两条直线 (D)平行于 xoy 面的椭圆

34. 设空间两直线 $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{\lambda}, L_2: x+1 = y-1 = z$ 相交于一点,则 $\lambda =$ ____.

- (A)1 (B) 0
- (C) ⁵
- (D) $\frac{5}{3}$

35. 空间三直线

$$L_1: \frac{x+3}{-2} = \frac{y+4}{-5} = \frac{z}{3}, \qquad L_2: \begin{cases} x = 3t, \\ y = -1 + 3t, \\ z = 2 + 7t. \end{cases} \qquad L_3: \begin{cases} x + 2y - z + 1 = 0, \\ 2x + y - z = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{If } \varnothing$$

有 .

(A) $L_1//L_3$

(B) $L_1//L_2$

(C) $L_2 \perp L_3$

- (D) $L_1 \perp L_2$
- 36. 空间直线 L_1 : $\begin{cases} 4x + y + 3z = 0, \\ 2x + 3y + 2z = 9 \end{cases}$ 与 L_2 : $\begin{cases} 3x 2y + z = -5, \\ x 3y 2z = 3 \end{cases}$ 的位置关系

为

(A) 平行不重合

<mark>(B)</mark>相交于一点

(C) 重合

(D) 异面

37. 过点(0,2,4) 且与平面x + 2z = 1及y - 3z = 2都平行的直线是 . . .

(A) $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z-4}{2}$

- (B) $\frac{x}{0} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-4}{-3}$
- (C) $\frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-4}{1}$
- (D) -2x + 3(y 2) + z 4 = 0

38. 曲线 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{5} = 1, \\ x - 2z + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 xOy 坐标面上的投影柱面是_____.

- (A) $x^2 + 20y^2 24x 116 = 0$
- (B) $20y^2 + 4z^2 60z 35 = 0$
- (C) $\begin{cases} x^2 + 20y^2 24x 116 = 0, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$
- (D) $\begin{cases} 20y^2 + 4z^2 60z 35 = 0, \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$

39. 已知|a| = 3, |b| = 26, $|a \times b| = 72$, 则 $a \cdot b =$ _____.

- A. 30
- B.-20

40. 过点(-1,0,4), 平行于平面3x - 4y + z - 10 = 0, 且与直线 $x + 1 = y - 3 = \frac{z}{2}$

相交的直线方程为_____

A.
$$\frac{x+1}{-16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$$
 B. $\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$

B.
$$\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$$

C.
$$\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{-19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$$
 D. $\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{-28}$

D.
$$\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{-28}$$

41. 设一平面过原点和点(6,-3,2), 且与平面4x-y+2z-8=0垂直,则此平

面方程为_____.

A.
$$\frac{x-6}{2} = \frac{y+3}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{3}$$
 B. $2x + 2y - 3z = 0$

B.
$$2x + 2y - 3z = 0$$

C.
$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{-3}$$

C.
$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{-3}$$
 D. $2x - 2y + 3z = 0$

42. 曲线 $L: z = x^2 + 2y^2, z = 2 - x^2$,关于xOy平面的投影柱面方程是______

A.
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 B. $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

B.
$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

C.
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

D.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

43. 平面x - y + z + 5 = 0和5x - 8y + 4z + 36 = 0确定的直线的对称式方程为

A.
$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y-4}{1} = \frac{z+1}{-3}$$
 B. $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y-4}{1} = \frac{z-1}{3}$

B.
$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y-4}{1} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

C.
$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y-4}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{-3}$$
 D. $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y-4}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-3}$

D.
$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y-4}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-3}$$

44. 两平行平面19x - 4y + 8z + 21 = 0和19x - 4y + 8z + 42 = 0之间的距离为

- A. 1/2 B. 1 C. 2
- D. 21