

大學投考指南

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數學試題及詳解

國立中央大學

代數、平面幾何、三角

解下列諸方程式：

$$(1) \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{y+1}} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$x+y - \sqrt{5(x+y)} = 10$$

$$(b) \quad \log_{10} (\sqrt{7x+4} + 25) - \log_{10} x = 1$$

2. 甲乙二地，東西相距若干里，今有汽車於上午十時由甲地向乙地而行，至中途，折而南行，行十里後，復向乙地前進，至下午二時達乙地，停留一小時後，由乙地向甲地駛返，每小時之速度，較前增三里，至下午五時返甲地，求甲乙二地之距離。

3. 求作下列諸直線：

(a) 過一已知點，分已知等腰梯形為兩等積形。

(b) 垂直於一已知線，與已知圓相切。

4. 於正東正南甲乙兩地，測得某山之仰角為 46° 及 30° ，今甲乙之距離為2400尺，求山高。

5. 答下列各則：(其不通或不可解者，請註明不通或不可)

滿 卷 分 數

解。

(a) 328與221之最大公約數為 ()。

(b) $x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0$ 之兩根為 ()，()。

(c) $(x+y)^6 = (\quad)^6$ 。

(d) $x^4 + 4$ 之有理因子為 ()。

(e) $\log_{10} 0 = (\quad)$ ， $\log_{10} (-4) = (\quad)$ 。

(f) $3\sqrt{17}$ 與 $4\sqrt{21}$ 之兩數孰大？ ()

(g) n 多邊形諸角之和 = ()。

(h) 何謂圓？ ()。

(i) $\sqrt{\sin x - \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}$ 之根為 ()。

(j) $\tan 37^\circ = (\quad)$ ， $\tan 47^\circ = (\quad)$ ， $\tan 67^\circ = (\quad)$ 。

【解】

1.

(a) 解： $\frac{2}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{y+1}} = \frac{7}{4} \dots\dots(1)$

$x+y - \sqrt{5(x+y)} = 10 \dots\dots(2)$

設 $\sqrt{x-1} = u$ $\sqrt{y+1} = v$

由(1) $\frac{2}{u} + \frac{3}{v} = \frac{7}{4}$

$8v + 12u = 7uv$

$\therefore v = \frac{12u}{7u-8} \dots\dots\dots(3)$

由(2) $v^2 + u^2 - \sqrt{5}(u^2 + v^2) = 10$

$v^2 + u^2 = 30 \dots\dots\dots(4)$

或 $v^2 + u^2 = 5 \dots\dots\dots(5)$

代(3)入(4): $\left(\frac{12u}{7u-8}\right)^2 + u^2 = 30$

$144u^2 + 49u^4 - 112u^3 + 64u^2 = 980u^2 - 2240u + 1280$

$49u^4 - 112u^3 + 72u^2 + 2240u - 1280 = 0$

$(u-2)(49u^3 - 14u^2 - 800u + 64) = 0$

$\therefore u=2, v=4, \therefore x=5, y=15.$

或 $49u^3 - 14u^2 - 800u + 64 = 0$, 本式不可解。

再代(3)入(5) $\left(\frac{12u}{7u-8}\right)^2 + u^2 = 5$

$144u^2 + 49u^4 - 112u^3 + 64u^2 = 245u^2 - 560u + 320$

$49u^4 - 112u^3 - 37u^2 + 560u - 320 = 0$

但此式通常亦不可解，

故僅知 $x=5, y=15$ 爲一組所求之解。

(b) 解 $\log_{50}(\sqrt{\sqrt{x+4} + 25}) + \log_{10}x = 1$

$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{x+4} + 25}}{x} = 10$

或 $\sqrt{\sqrt{x+4} + 25} = 10x - 25 \dots\dots\dots(1)$

兩端自乘 $\sqrt{x+4} = 100x^2 - 500x + 6.5$

$100x^2 - 507x + 621 = 0$
 $(x-3)(100x-207) = 0$

$\therefore x=3$ 或 $\frac{207}{100}$

將 $x=3$ 代入(1)式: $\sqrt{\sqrt{x+4} + 25} = \sqrt{7 \times 3 + 4} = 5$

$10x - 25 = 10 \times 3 - 25 = 5$

$\therefore \sqrt{\sqrt{x+4} + 25} = 10x - 25$

將 $x = \frac{207}{100}$ 代入(1)式:

$\sqrt{\sqrt{x+4} + 25} = \sqrt{\frac{207}{100} \times 7 + 4} = \frac{43}{10}$

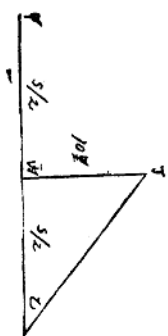
$10x - 25 = 10 \times \frac{207}{100} - 25 = -\frac{43}{10}$

$\therefore \sqrt{\sqrt{x+4} + 25} \neq 10x - 25$

故知 $x = \frac{207}{100}$ 爲增根

$\therefore x$ 之值爲 3

2. 解



設甲乙之距離為 S ，車之速度為 V

依此車由甲地至乙地之情形，可得一方程式，如：

$$4 = \frac{S}{2V} + \frac{10}{V} + \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4}S)^2 + 10^2}}{V}$$

整理之 $8V = S + 20 + \sqrt{S^2 + 400}$(1)

再依此車由乙地至甲地之情形，可得一方程式，如：

$$2 = \frac{S}{V+3}$$

$$\text{或 } V = \frac{S}{2} - 3 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\text{代(2)入(1)} \quad 8\left(\frac{S}{2} - 3\right) = S + 20 + \sqrt{S^2 + 400}$$

$$2S - 44 = \sqrt{S^2 + 400}$$

$$\text{兩端自乘 } 9S^2 - 264S + 1936 = S^2 + 400$$

$$8S^2 - 264S + 1536 = 0$$

$$\text{化簡 } S^2 - 33S + 192 = 0$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{33 \pm \sqrt{321}}{2}$$

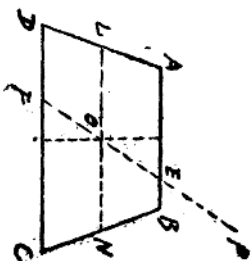
$$\text{但 } S = \frac{33 - \sqrt{321}}{2} \text{ 一與本題不合，}$$

$$\text{故 甲乙兩地之距離為 } \frac{33 + \sqrt{321}}{2} \text{ 里(或25.45里).}$$

3. 設 $\triangle ECD$ 為一等腰梯形， P 為定點。

求作 過 P 點之直線分 $\triangle ABCD$ 為二等情形。

解 題 14 結



作法：作此梯形之中線 LN ，

取其中點 O ，連結 PO ，

則 PO 即為所求之直線。

証： PO 交 AB ， CD 于 E ， F

$AB \parallel LN \parallel CD$ ，

$\therefore AL = LD$ ， $BN = NO$

故 $OE = OF$

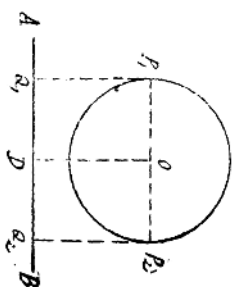
故 OL ， ON 各為梯形 $AELD$ ， $BOFN$ 之中線， $OL = ON$

又此二梯形之高相等，

$\therefore PO$ 為所求之直線。

推究：本題若 PO 線不通過此梯形之上下底，則此作法不適用，但本題推究甚多，且無一普遍之作法，考試時間有限，實不能作更精密之研究，故略。

(O) 設 $\odot O$ 爲已知圓, AB 爲已知直線, 求作 $\odot O$ 之切線與 AB 垂直。



作法: 過 O 作 $OD \perp AB$ 於 D 。

過 O 作直徑 $P_1Q_1 \perp AB$

過 P_1 及 Q_1 分作作 P_1Q_1 及 P_2Q_2 垂直於 AB , 則 P_1Q_1 及 P_2Q_2 即爲所求之直線。

証: $\because P_1Q_1 \perp AB, OD \perp AB$

$\therefore P_1Q_1 \parallel OD$,

$\therefore P_1P_2 \perp AB$

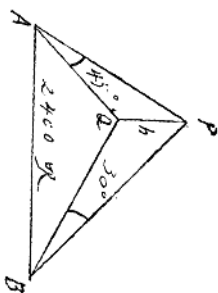
$\therefore O, D, \perp P_1P_2$

$\therefore P_1Q_1 \perp P_1P_2$

$\therefore P_1Q_1$ 爲 $\odot O$ 之切線, 即爲求作之直線,

同理 P_2Q_2 亦爲 $\odot O$ 之切線, 亦爲求作之直線。

4. 設 山高爲 h ; A, B 二地對於山之仰角分別爲 45° 及 30° AB 之距離爲 2400 尺, 求山高 h 。



解: 設 P 爲山之最高點, $PQ = h$, 垂直於地面。
則 $h = AQ \tan 45^\circ = AQ$,

$$h = BQ \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} BQ$$

$$\therefore AQ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} BQ \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{但 } \overline{AQ}^2 + \overline{BQ}^2 = 2400^2 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{將(1)代入(2) } \overline{AQ}^2 + 3\overline{AQ}^2 = 2400^2$$

$$\therefore \overline{AQ}^2 = 1440000, \overline{AQ} = 1200$$

$$\therefore h = \overline{AQ} = 1200$$

故山高爲 1200 尺。

5. (a) 32 與 221 之最大公約數爲 17。

$$(b) \quad x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0 \text{ 之二根爲 } \frac{1}{2}(-1 \pm i\sqrt{3})$$

$$(c) \quad (x+y)^6 = x^6 + 6x^5y + 15x^4y^2 + 20x^3y^3 + 15x^2y^4 + 6xy^5 + y^6$$

$$(d) \quad x^4 + 4 \text{ 無有理因子.}$$

$$(e) \quad \log_{10} 2 = -\infty, \quad \log_{10}(-4) \text{ 不可解.}$$

$$(f) \quad \sqrt[3]{17} \text{ 大於 } \sqrt[4]{21}.$$

$$(g) \quad n \text{ 多邊形諸內角之和爲 } 2(n-2)\pi \text{ 度.}$$

$$(h) \quad \text{與一定點距離等於一定長之點之軌跡，謂之圓.}$$

$$(i) \quad \sqrt{\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 之根爲 } \sin^{-1} \frac{48}{64}$$

$$(j) \quad \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

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大代數，解析幾何

1. State Descartes's rules of signs. Prove that the equation

$$x^4 + 12x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0$$

has just two imaginary roots.

2. Evaluate the determinant,

解 答 以 後

3. If four vertices of a quadrilateral are $(0,0), (4,0),$

$(6,6), (1,9)$. Find (a) the area of the quadrilateral,

(b) the equation of the parabola passing through these vertices.

(4)

Three circles C_1, C_2, C_3 are such that the chord of

intersection of C_1 and C_2 passes through the center of C_3

and the chord of intersection of C_1 and C_3 through the

center of C_2 . Prove that the chord of intersection of C_2

and C_3 passes through the center of C_1 .

【解】

1. Descartes's rule of sign: $-A$ equation $f(x) = 0$ can

not have a greater number of positive roots than it has

variations. Nor a greater number of negative roots has

the equation $f(-x) = 0$ has variations.

For the equation $f(x) = x^4 + 12x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0$, has

one variation, hence the equation $f(x) = 0$ can not

have more than one positive root.

And the equation $f(-x) = x^4 + 12x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$ has one variation, hence the equation $f(-x) = 0$ can not have more than one negative root.

Every equation of even degree whose absolute term is negative has at least one positive and one negative root, since otherwise, the imaginary roots occur in pairs, the absolute term will be positive.

Hence $f(x) = 0$ has just two real roots.

Now $f(x) = 0$ is fourth degree, $\therefore 4 - (1 + 1) = 2$, that there can not be less than two imaginary roots, and in the four roots of $f(x) = 0$, two of them are real being told above, therefore there can not be more than two imaginary roots.

i. e. $f(x) = 0$ has just two imaginary roots.

$$2. \quad \begin{vmatrix} a, b, c, d & & & \\ a^2b^2c^2d^2 & & & \\ a^3b^3c^3d^3 & & & \\ a^4b^4c^4d^4 & & & \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{a^2d} \begin{vmatrix} ab^2 - a^2b, ac^2 - a^2c, ad^2 - a^2d \\ a^2b^2 - a^2b, ac^2 - a^2c, ad^2 - a^2d \\ a^3b^3 - a^3b, ac^3 - a^3c, ad^3 - a^3d \\ a^4b^4 - a^4b, ac^4 - a^4c, ad^4 - a^4d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abcd (b-a) : (c-a) (d-a)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & & & \\ (b+a), & (c+a), & (d+a) \\ (b^2+a^2), & (c^2+a^2), & (d^2+a^2), & (d+a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -abcd (b-a) (c-a) (d-a) \begin{vmatrix} (b+a), & (c+a), & (d+a), \\ 1, & 1, & 1, \\ (b^2+a^2), & (c^2+a^2), & (d^2+a^2), & (d+a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -abcd (b-a) (c-a) (d-a) \frac{1}{b+a}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (b-c), & (b-d), \\ (b+a)(c+a)(c^2-b^2), & (b+a)(d+a)(d^2-b^2), \\ -abcd (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \frac{(b-c)(b+a)(b-d)}{(b+a)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1, \quad 1, \quad 1,$$

$$= -(c+a)(c+b), \quad -(d+a)(d+b),$$

$$= -abcd (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(b-c)(b-d) [(c+a)(c+b) - (d+a)(d+b)]$$

$$= -abcd (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)$$

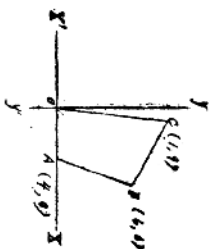
$$= (c+b+c+d)$$

$$= abcd (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)$$

$$(a+b+c+d)$$

3. (a) Let the four points $(0, 0), (4, 0), (6, 6), (1, 9)$, be O, A, B, C respectively.

The area of the quadrilateral OABC $= \frac{1}{2}$
 $(24 + 54 - 6) = 36$



(b) Let the equation of parabola be in the form of $x^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$

Substituting the four points (0,0), (4,0), (6,6), (1,9) into the equation, we obtain four equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= 0 & \dots\dots\dots (1) \\
 16 + F &= 0 & \dots\dots\dots (2) \\
 36 + 36B + 36C + 6D + 6E &= 0 & \dots\dots (3) \\
 \text{and } 1 + 9B + 81C + D + 9E &= 0 & \dots\dots (4) \\
 \text{or } F &= 0 & \dots\dots\dots (1)' \\
 D &= -4 & \dots\dots\dots (2)' \\
 6B + 6C + E + 2 &= 0 & \dots\dots\dots (3)' \\
 3B + 27C + 3E - 1 &= 0 & \dots\dots\dots (4)'
 \end{aligned}$$

From (3)' and (4)', eliminating E , we get:

$$15B - 9C + 7 = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

But the equation $x^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ is that of a parabola.

$$\therefore B^2 - 4C = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

Solve (5) and (6) we obtain

$$B = \frac{10 \pm 8\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{57 \pm 40\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

Substituting B, C, in (3)', we get

$$E = \frac{-(180 \pm 128\sqrt{2})}{3}$$

$\therefore$ The required equation of parabola is

$$9x^2 + (30 \pm 24\sqrt{2})xy + (57 \pm 40\sqrt{2})y^2 - 35x - (540 \pm 384\sqrt{2})y = 0$$

4.) Let the equations of the three circles C_1, C_2, C_3 be

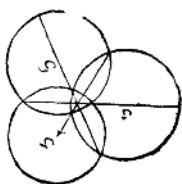
$$C_1 = x^2 + y^2 + D_1x + E_1y + F_1 = 0$$

$$C_2 = x^2 + y^2 + D_2x + E_2y + F_2 = 0$$

$$C_3 = x^2 + y^2 + D_3x + E_3y + F_3 = 0$$

Whose centers are $\left(-\frac{D_1}{2}, -\frac{E_1}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{D_2}{2}, -\frac{E_2}{2}\right),$

$\left(-\frac{D_3}{2}, -\frac{E_3}{2}\right)$ respectively.



The common chord of C_1 and C_2 is

$$L_1 = (D_1 - D_2)x + (E_1 - E_2)y + (F_1 - F_2) = 0$$

The common chord of C_2 and C_3 is

$$L_2 = (D_2 - D_3)x + (E_2 - E_3)y + (F_2 - F_3) = 0$$

And the common chord of C_1 and C_3 is

$$L_3 = (D_3 - D_1)x + (E_3 - E_1)y + (F_3 - F_1) = 0$$

Since the center of C_1 lies on L_1 , and the center of C_2 lies on L_2

$$\therefore (D_1 - D_2)\left(x - \frac{D_2}{2}\right) + (E_1 - E_2)\left(y - \frac{E_2}{2}\right) +$$

$$(F_1 - F_2) = 0 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{and } (D_2 - D_3)\left(x - \frac{D_3}{2}\right) + (E_2 - E_3)\left(y - \frac{E_3}{2}\right) + (F_2 - F_3) = 0 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Let

$$(1) + (2), \text{ We get } \frac{-D_1 D_3 + D_1 D_2 + -E_1 E_3 + E_1 E_2}{2}$$

$$+ (F_2 - F_3) = 0 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$\text{or } (D_2 - D_3)\left(x - \frac{D_3}{2}\right) + (E_2 - E_3)\left(y - \frac{E_3}{2}\right) + (F_2 - F_3) = 0$$

This is the condition that L_2 passes through the center of C_1 , $Q_1 E D_1$.

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I. 設三角形ABC之高為2尺，其底邊BC之長為3尺，又一平行於底邊BC之直線交其他二邊於D, E.

D, E二點與底邊上任一點F成三角形DEF，今知以DE為邊之正方形及DEF三角形二者面積之和為 $\frac{135}{24}$ 方尺，求DE與BC之距離。

II. 解方程式 $8x^4 - 16x^2 + 12x - 3 = 0$

III. 已知 $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$ ，試求此圓之切線平行於直線 $y = 2x + 3$ 者。

IV. 繪畫曲線 $y^2(1-x) = x^3$
試解聯立方程式：

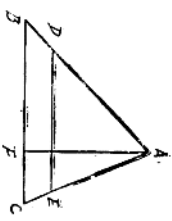
$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + z &= -12 \\ x^2 + \frac{y^2 + z^2}{4} &= 38 \end{aligned}$$

$$xyz = -24$$

VL 求曲線 $3x^2 + 4xy - 4y^2 - 18x + 4y + 11 = 0$ 之漸近線，及作此曲線之圖。

【解】

1.



設 DE 與 BC 之距離為 d ，

則 $\triangle DEF = \frac{1}{2} d \cdot DE$

依題意 $DE^2 + \frac{1}{2} d \cdot DE = \frac{135}{24} \dots\dots (1)$

再 $\triangle ABC = 3$

梯形 DECB = $\frac{3}{2} DE - d$

$\therefore \triangle ADE = \triangle ABC - \text{梯形 DECB} = 3 - \frac{3}{2} DE - d$

但 $\triangle ADE = \frac{1}{2} DE (2 - d)$

總數 2 題

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} DE (2 - d) = 3 - \frac{3}{2} DE - d$

移項 $DE (1 - \frac{1}{2} d + \frac{3}{2} d) = 3$

$DE (1 + d) = 3$

$\therefore DE = \frac{3}{1+d} \dots\dots\dots (2)$

將 (2) 代入 (1)， $\left(\frac{3}{1+d}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} d \left(\frac{3}{1+d}\right) = \frac{135}{24}$

或 $\frac{9}{(1+d)^2} + \frac{1}{2} d \left(\frac{3}{1+d}\right) = \frac{135}{24}$

$24d + 36d(1+d) - 135(1+d)^2 = 0$

$11d^2 + 27d - 9 = 0$

$\therefore d = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169 + 99}}{11} = \frac{-13 \pm 2\sqrt{77}}{11}$

但 $d = \frac{-13 - 2\sqrt{77}}{11}$ 與題意不合，

故 DE 與 BC 之距離為 $\frac{-13 + 2\sqrt{77}}{11}$

2. 解： $8x^2 - 16x^2 + 12x - 3 = 0$

用綜合除法，以 1, -1, 3, - $\frac{1}{2}$ 等數試除之，

因 $\begin{matrix} 8, & -16, & 12, & -3 \\ 4, & -6, & & +3 \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -12 & +6 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & -6 & +3 & \end{array}$$

∴ $(2x-1)$ 必為此式之一因式。

$$\therefore 8x^2 - 16x + 12x - 1 = (2x-1)(4x^2 - 6x + 3) = 0$$

$$\therefore 2x-1=0 \quad \text{或} \quad x^2-6x+3=0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{或} \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } x = \frac{1}{2} \quad 3 + \sqrt{3}i \quad \text{或} \quad 3 - \sqrt{3}i$$

3. 解: $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$

移軸使新原點 O' 為 $1, 2$, 則此定圓之方程式變為:

$$x'^2 + y'^2 = 9$$

設所求切線之斜率為 m , 則該切線之方程式為

$$y' = mx' \pm 3\sqrt{1+m^2} \quad \dots\dots (1)$$

因新軸與舊軸平行, 故 $y' = 2x + 2$ 之斜率 $m' = 2$ 之值不變。

∴ 此切線與此直線平行, ∴ $m = m' = 2$

$$\text{代入 (1): } y' = 2x' \pm 3\sqrt{5}$$

再將軸移回, 以 $(x-1)(y-2)$ 得:

$$(y-1) = 2(x-1) \pm 3\sqrt{5}$$

移項化簡, 得 $2x - y + (\pm 3\sqrt{5} - 1) = 0$, 即為所求之

切線。

4. $y^2(1-x) = x^3$

討論 1. 此方程式之軌跡通過原點。

2. 該軌跡與 X 軸對稱。

3. 該軌跡於 X 及 Y 軸無截部。

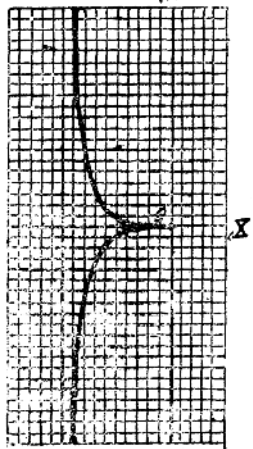
4. 解 y , $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{1-x}}$

故 x 之值不得為負數, 亦不得大於 1。

5. 由上式觀之, 當 $x = 1$ 時, y 為 ∞ , 故 y 當 $x = 1$ 時向 X 軸之上下方趨於無限大。

6. 此軌跡之名為 Cissoid of Diocles。

作圖:



$$2x - y + z = -12 \quad \dots\dots (1)$$

$$x^2 + \frac{y^2 + z^2}{4} = 38 \quad \dots\dots (2)$$

$$xyz = -24 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$(1)^2 \quad 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4xy + 4xz - 2yz = 144 \quad \dots\dots (4)$$

$$(2) \times 4, 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 152 \quad \dots\dots (5)$$

$$(4) - (5) \quad -4xy + 4xz - 2yz = -8$$

$$-2xy + 2xz - yz = -4 \quad \dots\dots (6)$$

以 $2x, -y, z$ 爲三根，作 t 之三次方程式如下：

$$(t-2x)(t+y)(t-z)=0$$

展開即得 $t^3 - (2x - y + z)t^2 + (-2xy + 2xz - yz)t$

$$+ 2xyz = 0$$

由將 (6), (1) 及 (3) 之半倍代入上式，即得：

$$t^3 + 12t^2 - 4t - 48 = 0$$

$$(t+12)(t^2-4)=0$$

$$\therefore \quad t = -12, 2 \text{ 或 } -2.$$

但 $2x, -y, z$ 亦爲此 t 三次方程式之根，故

$$(A) \quad 2x = -12, -y = 2, z = -2 \text{ 則得 } x = -6, y = -2,$$

$$z = -2,$$

$$(B) \quad 2x = -12, -y = -2, z = 2, \text{ 則得 } x = -6, y = 2, z = 2,$$

$$(C) \quad 2x = 2, -y = -12, z = -2, \text{ 則得 } x = 1, y = 12, z =$$

$$-2,$$

$$(D) \quad 2x = 2, -y = -2, z = -12, \text{ 則得 } x = 1, y = 2,$$

$$z = -12,$$

$$(E) \quad 2x = -2, -y = -12, z = 2, \text{ 則得 } x = -1, y = 12, z = 2,$$

範 本 代 入

$$(F) \quad 2x = -2, -y = 2, z = -12, \text{ 則得 } x = -1, y = -2,$$

$$z = -12,$$

6. 解：設此雙曲線之漸近線之方程式爲 $y = mx + b$ (1)

代入 $3x^2 + 4xy - 4y^2 - 18x + 4y + 11 = 0$ ，削去 y 項

$$3x^2 + 4x(mx+b) - 4(mx+b)^2 - 18x + 4(mx+b)$$

$$+ 11 = 0$$

整理 $(3+4m-4m^2)x^2 + (4b-8mb-18+4m)x-4b^2$

$$+ 4b + 11 = 0$$

因漸近線與雙曲線之兩交點皆無限，故須上式 x 之二根

爲無限大，亦即：

$$3+4m-4m^2=0, \text{ 且 } 4b-8mb-18+4m=0$$

$$\therefore \quad m = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{則 } b = \frac{7}{4} \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{代入 (1), 即得所求之漸近線方程式爲}$$

$$2x + 4y - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{及 } 2x - 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{範 本 代 入}$$

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- (1) 獵行4步之時，犬行3步，犬5步所行之路，等於獵9步所行之路，今獵先行602步，犬追之，問犬行若干步始能追及？

- (2) 求12.34之立方根至小數二位為止。

代數

- (1) 劈下列各式之因數：

(a) $3a^2 + a - 6a^2b - 2b$

(b) $(2x+3y)^2 - (x-4y)^2$

(c) $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4$

- (2) 解明 $\frac{6x+5}{8x-15} - \frac{1+8x}{15} = \frac{1-x}{3} + \frac{3-x}{5}$

平面幾何

- (1) 試言已知三角形之兩角及一角之對邊，求作其形之方法。

- (2) 兩圓相外切 (tangent externally) 於A，又有一外公切線 (common external tangent) 切兩圓於B及C，試証 $\angle BAC$ 為直角 (right angle)。

三角

- (1) 求証下列之恆等式：

$$\cos A (2\sec A + \tan A) (\sec A - 2\tan A) = 2\cos A - 3 \tan A$$

- (2) 求解下列方程式x之值：

$$\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x = 0$$

大代數

- (1) 詳論幾何級數之收斂與非收斂。

(2)

設 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 為方程式

$$x^5 + P_1x^4 + P_2x^3 + P_3x^2 + P_4x + P_5 = 0$$

之根，証明

$$(1+a_1^2)(1+a_2^2)(1+a_3^2)(1+a_4^2)(1+a_5^2) = (1-P_2+P_4)^2 + (P_1-P_3+P_5)^2$$

【解】

算術

- (1) $602 \text{步} \div \left(\frac{9}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} - 1 \right) = 602 \text{步} \times \frac{20}{7} = 1720 \text{步}$

$$1720 \text{步} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1290 \text{步}$$

故犬行1290步後，即可及獵。

- (2)

$$12.340, 000 \mid 2.31$$

	8	
$3 \times 20^2 = 1200$	4	340
$3 \times 20 \times 3 = 180$		
$3^2 = 9$		
	1389	4 167
$3 \times 230^2 = 158700$		173 000
$3 \times 230 \times 1 = 690$		
$1^2 = 1$		
	159391	109 391
		13 609

$$\sqrt{12.3} = 2.31$$

代數

$$(1) (a) \quad 3a^2 + a - 6a^2b - 2b = a(3a^2 + 1) - 2b(3a^2 + 1)$$

$$= (a - 2b)(3a^2 + 1)$$

$$(b) \quad (2x + 3y)^2 - (x - 4y)^2 = [(2x + 3y) + (x - 4y)][(2x + 3y) - (x - 4y)]$$

$$= (2x + 3y - x + 4y)(2x + 3y - x + 4y) = (3x - y)(x + 7y)$$

$$(c) \quad a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4 = (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) - a^2b^2$$

$$= (a^2 + b^2)^2 - a^2b^2 = (a^2 + b^2 + ab)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \frac{6x+5}{8x-15} = \frac{1+8x}{15} = \frac{1-x}{3} + \frac{3-x}{5}$$

$$\text{移項} \quad \frac{6x+5}{8x-15} = \frac{1-x}{3} + \frac{3-x}{5} + \frac{1+8x}{15}$$

$$\frac{6x+5}{8x-15} = \frac{5-5x+9-3x+1+8x}{15}$$

$$\frac{6x+5}{8x-15} = 1, \quad 6x+5 = 8x-15$$

$$2x = 20$$

$$x = 10$$

$$(1) \text{ 設 } \angle A', \angle B' \text{ 線段 } A'B' \text{ 爲已知}$$

$$\angle A', \angle B' \text{ 線段 } A'B' \text{ 爲已知}$$

$$\angle A', \angle B' \text{ 線段 } A'B' \text{ 爲已知}$$

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$$\angle A', \angle B' \text{ 線段 } A'B' \text{ 爲已知}$$

平面幾何

(1) 設 $\angle A', \angle B'$ 線段 $A'B'$ 爲已知

解題代法

求作 $\triangle ABC$, 令 $\angle A = \angle A', \angle B = \angle B', \angle A$ 之對邊

$$a = a'$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{a'}{\sin A'}$$

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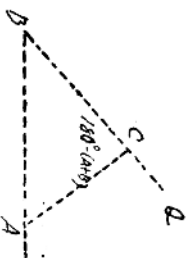
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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{a'}{\sin A'}$$



證 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$

$$\angle B = \angle B', \angle C =$$

$$180^\circ - (\angle A + \angle B)$$

$$\angle B = \angle B', \angle C =$$

$$180^\circ - (\angle A + \angle B)$$

$\therefore \angle A = \angle A', \angle B = \angle B'$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 爲求作之三角形

求證 $\angle BAC = 90^\circ$

作 $\odot O, O'$ 之內公切線 AN , 與 BC 相遇於 N ,

則 $\therefore AN = BN$ (自圓外一點所作圓之公切線相

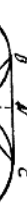
等)

$\therefore \triangle NAB$ 爲等腰三角形,

$$\angle CBA = \angle BAN$$

$$\text{同理 } \angle BCA = \angle CAN$$

$$\therefore \angle CBA + \angle BCA = \angle BAN + \angle CAN$$



$$\text{即 } \angle CBA + \angle BCA = \angle BAC$$

$$\text{但 } \angle CBA + \angle BCA + \angle BAC = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 90^\circ$$

三角

$$(1) \cos A (2\sec A + \tan A) (\sec A - 2\tan A)$$

$$= \cos A \left(\frac{2 + \sin A}{\cos A} \right) \left(\frac{1 - 2\sin A}{\cos A} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(2 + \sin A)(1 - 2\sin A)}{\cos A}$$

$$2 \cos A - 3 \tan A = 2 \cos A - \frac{3 \sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos^2 A - 3 \sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{2 - 2 \sin^2 A - 3 \sin A}{\cos A}$$

$$= \frac{(2 + \sin A)(1 - 2 \sin A)}{\cos A}$$

$$\therefore \cos A (2 \sec A + \tan A) (\sec A - 2 \tan A) = 2 \cos A - 3 \tan A$$

$$(2) \therefore \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$$

$$\therefore \sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x$$

(1) 詳論幾何級數之收斂與非收斂。

大代數

$$\text{或 } \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{或 } \cos x = 0, \quad x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin x = 0, \quad x = n\pi$$

$$\text{今 } 2 \sin x \cos x \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \cos x \right) = 0$$

$$= 2 \sin x [2 + \cos x - 2(1 - \cos^2 x)]$$

$$= 2 \sin x [\cos x + 2 \cos^2 x] = 2 \sin x \cos x (1 + 2 \cos x)$$

$$= \sin x + 2 \sin x \cos x + 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$$

$$= 2 \sin x (2 + \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x)$$

$$= 2 \sin x [2 + \cos x - 2(1 - \cos^2 x)]$$

$$= 2 \sin x [\cos x + 2 \cos^2 x] = 2 \sin x \cos x (1 + 2 \cos x)$$

$$\therefore \sin x = 0, \quad x = n\pi$$

$$\text{或 } \cos x = 0, \quad x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

大代數

(1) 詳論幾何級數之收斂與非收斂。

解：在幾何級數 $a + ar + ar^2 + \dots$ 中，

$$\text{其前 } n \text{ 項之和爲 } S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

當 n 爲無窮大時：

$$(A) \text{ 若 } r \text{ 之絕對值小於 } 1, \text{ 則 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{a(1-0)}{1-r} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

故此級數收斂。

(B) 若 r 之絕對值爲 1，則此級數散。

$$(a) \text{ 當 } r = 1, \quad a + a + a + \dots$$

$$(b) \text{ 當 } r = -1, \quad a - a + a - a + \dots$$

在 (a) 其和以無窮為極限, 在 (b) 其和不定, 故此級數

皆非收斂,

(U) 若 r 之絕對值大於 1, 則 $\lim r^n = 0$

$$\lim S_n = \lim \frac{a(1-r^{n+1})}{1-r} = \lim a(1+r+r^2+\dots)$$

$= \infty$

故此級數非收斂,

(2) 設 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 為方程式,

$$x^5 + P_1x^4 + P_2x^3 + P_3x^2 + P_4x + P_5 = 0$$

之根, 證明,

$$(1+a_1^2)(1+a_2^2)(1+a_3^2)(1+a_4^2)(1+a_5^2) =$$

$$(1-P_2+P_1)^2 + (P_1-P_3+P_5)^2$$

證: 今求一方程式, 令其根為

$$f(x) = x^5 + P_1x^4 + P_2x^3 + P_3x^2 + P_4x + P_5 = 0$$

之根之平方加以 1, 其求法為於

$$y = x^2 + 1 \dots \dots \dots (A)$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

間消去 x , 從 (A), $x = \pm \sqrt{y-1}$, 代入 $f(x) = 0$, 得

$$\pm (y-1)^2 \sqrt{y-1} + P_1(y-1) \pm P_2(y-1) \sqrt{y-1} + P_3(y-1) \pm P_4 \sqrt{y-1} + P_5 = 0$$

解得 x 之值

$$\pm \sqrt{y-1} [y^2 + (P_2-2)y + (1-P_2+P_5)] = -P_1y^2 + (2P_1-P_3)y - (P_1-P_3+P_5)$$

兩端平方, 右端之結果全移往左端, 得一五次方程式

(只注意首末二項)

$$\phi(y) = y^5 + \dots \dots \dots$$

$$- [(1-P_2+P_1)^2 + (P_1-P_3+P_5)^2] = 0$$

即為所求者, 於是 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 為 $f(x) = 0$ 之根,

而 $1+a_1^2, 1+a_2^2, 1+a_3^2, 1+a_4^2, 1+a_5^2$ 遂為 $\phi(y) = 0$ 之根, 故

$$(1+a_1^2)(1+a_2^2)(1+a_3^2)(1+a_4^2)(1+a_5^2) \text{ 為 } \phi(y) = 0 \text{ 之常數項, 加以變號, 故}$$

$$(1+a_1^2)(1+a_2^2)(1+a_3^2)(1+a_4^2)(1+a_5^2) = (1-P_2+P_1)^2 + (P_1-P_3+P_5)^2$$

例 1. 交通大學(大代數)

1. Resolve $\frac{5x+12}{x^2(x^2+4)}$ into partial fractions.
2. If a, b, c , denote unequal positive numbers, prove that $a^3+b^3+c^3 > 3abc$
3. Find the n th term and sum of n terms of the series 8, 16, 0, -64, -200, -432, by the method of differences.
4. A boy is able to solve on the average three out of five

of the problems set him. If eight problems are given in an examination and five are required for passing, what is the chance of his passing?

5. Solve the following pair of equations by finding the resultant:

$$x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2 - 16x - 28y = 0$$

$$x^2 - xy - 2y^2 - 5x - 5y = 0$$

6. Find the simplest fraction which will express:

$$\pi = 3.14159265 \dots$$

with an error which is less than 0.000001

7. Find the value of the determinant:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

8. Form the equations of which the roots are 2, 4, -3; 3, -2, -4.

【解】

$$1. \text{ Put } \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4} = \frac{5x+12}{x^2(x^2+4)}$$

then

$$\frac{Ax^2+4A+Bx^3+4Bx+Cx^2+Dx^2}{x^2(x^2+4)}$$

$$= \frac{5x+12}{x^2(x^2+4)}$$

$$(B+C)x^3 + (A+D)x^2 + 4Bx + 4A = 5x + 12$$

$$\therefore B+C=0 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$A+D=0 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$4B=5 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$4A=12 \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

From (4), We get $A=3$, and from (3), $C=-\frac{5}{4}$.

Substitute these into (2) and (1) respectively, we have

$$C = -\frac{5}{4}, \text{ and } D = -3$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{5x+12}{x^2(x^2+4)} = \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{5}{4x} - \frac{5x+12}{4(x^2+4)}$$

2. Proof:

Since $a \neq b$, $a-b \neq 0$,

$$\therefore (a-b)^2 > 0$$

$$\text{or } a^2 - 2ab + b^2 > 0$$

$$\text{or } a^2 - ab + b^2 > ab$$

Since a, b are positive $(a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2) > (a+b)ab$

$$\text{or } a^3+b^3 > a^2b+ab^2 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Similarly } b^3+c^3 > b^2c+bc^2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$