

## 上期演練試題解答

## 週期函數與其應用解答

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1. B

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f\left(\frac{59}{3}\right) &= f\left(\frac{29}{3} + 10\right) = f\left(\frac{29}{3}\right) \\ &= f\left(-\frac{1}{3} + 10\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= -f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2. C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \because f(1978) &= f(1 + 3 \times 659) = f(1), \\ \text{又 } f(-2 + 3) &= f(-2) = \frac{1}{2} \\ \therefore f(1978) &= f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. A, C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \because a_1 &= f(a_0) = f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \\ \text{又 } a_2 &= f(a_1) = f\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x}{1-x}} = \frac{x-1}{x} \\ a_3 &= f(a_2) = f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x-1}{x}} = x = a_0 \end{aligned}$$

故為週期函數且週期為 3。

4. B

$$\text{解: } \because a_{1978} = a_{3 \times 659 + 1} = a_1 = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

5. A, B, C, D, E

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \text{依題意知 } f(1) &= 7, f(2) = 9, f(3) = 3 \\ &, f(4) = 1, f(5) = 7, f(6) = 9, \\ &, f(7) = 3, f(8) = 1, \dots \\ \text{知 } f \text{ 為週期函數且週期為 } &4, \end{aligned}$$

$$f(N) = \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f(10) &= f(2 \times 4 + 2) = f(2) = 9, \\ f(1978) &= f(4 \times 494 + 2) = f(2) = 9 \end{aligned}$$

6. A, C, D

$$\text{解: } (1) 3^7 = 3^4 \cdot 3^3 = 81 \times 27$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^7 \text{ 之個位數為 } 7, \therefore A_1 = 7$$

(2)  $a_1^7$  之個位數與  $7^7$  的個位數相同, 而

$$7^7 = 7^4 \cdot 7^3 = 2401 \times 343$$

$$\therefore A_2 = 3$$

(3) 同理  $A_3 = 7, A_4 = 3, \dots$ 

$$\text{故 } A_{2m} = 3, A_{2m-1} = 7$$

 $\therefore$  其週期為 2

7. D

$$\text{解: } \text{令 } u = x + 1, v = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+1) \cdot f(1) = f(x+2) + f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+2) = f(x+1) - f(x) \quad \text{①}$$

令  $u = x + 1, v = 1$  代入①

$$\Rightarrow f(x+3) = f(x+2) - f(x+1) \quad \text{②}$$

由①, ②知

$$f(x+3) = -f(x) \quad \text{③}$$

由③知

$$f((x+3)+3) = -f(x+3)$$

$$= -(-f(x)) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+6) = f(x)$$

8. D

$$\text{解: } g(x) = g(x+k) = f\left(\frac{x+k}{2}\right)$$

$$= f\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{k}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{② } f(x) = f(x+p)$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{x}{2} + p\right)$$

③  $\because g(x) = f(x/2)$ , 由①, ②知

$$f\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{k}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{x}{2} + p\right) \Rightarrow p = \frac{k}{2}$$

9. A

$$\text{解：① } g(x) = g(x+k) = f(x+k+a)$$

$$\text{② } g(x) = f(x+a) = f(x+p+a)$$

由①, ②知  $k=p$

10. A

$$\text{解：① } g(x) = g(x+k) = f(px+k)$$

$$= f(px+pk)$$

$$\text{② } f(x) = f(x+p)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(px) = f(px+p)$$

由①, ②得

$$f(px+pk) = f(px+p)$$

$$\Rightarrow pk=p \Rightarrow k=1$$

( $\because p > 0$ , 且  $k > 0$ , 由說明得之)

11. A

$$\text{解：① } g(x) = g(x+k) = f\left(a + \frac{p(x+k)}{n}\right)$$

$$= f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}(px+pk)\right)$$

$$\text{② } f(x) = f(x+p)$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(a + \frac{px}{n}\right) = f\left(a + \frac{px}{n} + p\right)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = f\left(a + \frac{px}{n}\right)$$

由①, ②知

$$f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}(px+pk)\right) = f\left(a + \frac{px}{n} + p\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}pk = p \Rightarrow k = n$$

12. C

解：依題意知  $\forall x \in Z$ ,

$$f(x+2) = \begin{cases} f(x) = 0 & \text{當 } x \text{ 爲偶數} \\ f(x) = 1 & \text{當 } x \text{ 爲奇數} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x+2) = f(x), \forall x \in Z$$

$\therefore p=2$ , 即週期爲 2

13. B, D, E

解：(A)  $2\pi/3$

$$(B) 2\pi/3^\circ = 360^\circ/3^\circ = 120$$

$$(C) \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(D) \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{6}} = 12$$

$$(E) \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{7+\pi}} = 2\pi^2 + 14\pi$$

14. C, D, E

解：(A)  $2\pi/2 = \pi$

$$(\because f(x+\pi) = |\sin(x+\pi)|$$

$$= |-\sin x| = f(x),$$

$$\text{但 } f(x+\pi/2) = |\sin(x+\pi/2)|$$

$$= |\cos x| \neq f(x) \text{ 之故)}$$

$$(B) \frac{\cos 3x \text{ 之週期}}{2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(C) \left| \tan\left(\frac{x+\pi}{5}\right) \right| \text{ 之週期}$$

$$= \tan \frac{x+\pi}{5} \text{ 之週期} = \tan \frac{x}{5} \text{ 之週期}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{5}} = 5\pi$$

$$(D) 4 \left| \sec \frac{x+1}{3} \right| \text{ 之週期}$$

$$= \left| \sec \frac{x}{3} \right| \text{ 之週期} = \frac{\sec \frac{x}{3} \text{ 之週期}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \times 3}{2} = 3\pi$$

$$(E) \text{原式之週期} = \left| \csc \frac{x}{5} \right| \text{ 之週期}$$

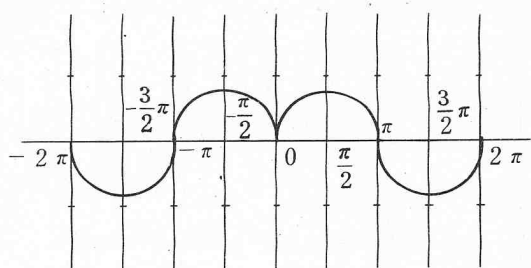
$$= \frac{\csc \frac{x}{5} \text{ 之週期}}{2} = \frac{2\pi \times 5}{2} = 5\pi$$

15. A, C, E

解：(A)  $\forall x \in R$ , 無週期。

$$\text{但 } \begin{cases} x > 0 \text{ 時週期 } 2\pi \\ x < 0 \text{ 時週期 } 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } \sin |x| = \begin{cases} \sin x & \text{當 } x \geq 0 \\ -\sin x & \text{當 } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



(B)  $\pi$  (注意  $\cos(-x) = \cos x$ )

(C)  $\forall x \in \{x \mid x \neq n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

無週期, 但

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{週期 } \frac{\pi}{3} \\ x < 0 \Rightarrow \text{週期 } \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

(D)  $\because \sec \left| \frac{x}{3} - 30^\circ \right| = \sec \left( \frac{x}{3} - 30^\circ \right)$

$\therefore$  其週期為  $6\pi$

(E) 2

16. **A, B, C, D**

解: (A)  $\because (\cos(x+\pi))^2 = (-\cos x)^2 = \cos^2 x$

故其週期 =  $\frac{\cos x \text{ 之週期}}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

(B)  $\because (\tan(x+\frac{\pi}{2}))^3 = -\cot^3 x \neq \tan^3 x$

又  $\tan^3(x+\pi) = \tan^3 x$ , 故週期為  $\pi$

(C)  $\because \cot^{15}(x+\frac{1}{\pi})$  之週期

=  $\cot(x+\frac{1}{\pi})$  之週期 =  $\pi$

(D)  $\sec^{16}|x|$  之週期 =  $\sec^{16}x$  之週期

=  $\frac{\sec x \text{ 之週期}}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

(E)  $\csc^{17}(x+10^\circ)$  之週期 =

=  $\csc(x+10^\circ)$  之週期 =  $2\pi$

17. **A, C**

解:  $2 \sin 2x + 3 \cos 3x + 4$  之週期

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

=  $[180^\circ, 120^\circ] = 360^\circ = 2\pi$

(B)  $[45^\circ, 30^\circ] = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(C)  $[2\pi, \pi] = 2\pi$

(D)  $[\pi, \pi] = \pi$

(E)  $\because \cos x$  之週期為  $2\pi$ ,

$\sin \sqrt{2}x$  之週期為  $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,

又  $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q} \therefore$  非週期函數

18. **B, C, D, E**

解: (A)  $f(x+\frac{\pi}{2}) = |\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{2})| + |\cos(x+\frac{\pi}{2})|$

=  $|-\cos x| + |-\sin x|$

=  $|\sin x| + |\cos x| = f(x)$

故週期為  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(B)  $\pi$

(C)  $\frac{\pi+100}{|\sin(x+3^\circ)|}$  之週期

=  $|\sin(x+3^\circ)|$  之週期 =  $\pi$

(D)  $\because f(x) = \frac{2}{\cos x} = 2 \sec x$

故週期為  $2\pi$

(E)  $|\sin x| - |\cos x|$  並非對稱形

故取  $[\pi, \pi] = \pi$

19. **D**

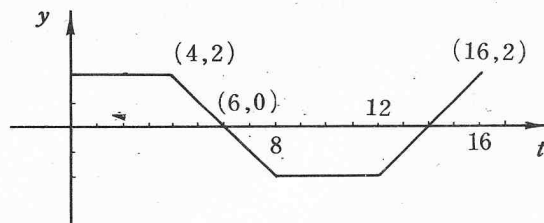
解: (1)  $0 \leq t \leq 4 \Rightarrow y = 2$

(2)  $4 \leq t \leq 8 \Rightarrow y = 6 - t$

(3)  $8 \leq t \leq 12 \Rightarrow y = -2$

(4)  $12 \leq t \leq 16 \Rightarrow y = t - 14$

..... 週期為 16



20. **B**

解:  $\because x + \frac{1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

令  $\omega$  為 1 之立方虛根，則

$$\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \quad \omega^2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} = -\omega^2$$

$$\text{或 } x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} = -\omega$$

當  $x = -\omega$  時

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= (-\omega)^{1978} + \frac{1}{(-\omega)^{1978}} \\ &= \omega + \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{\omega^2 + 1}{\omega} = \frac{-\omega}{\omega} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

同理  $x = -\omega^2$  時原式亦為  $-1$ 。

## 21. B

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：} \quad \therefore M^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

故  $M$  為週期函數，其週期為 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } M^{1978} &= (M^2)^{989} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{989} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## 22. A, E

$$\text{解：} \quad \therefore A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  週期為 4

$$\text{又 } A^{1978} = (A^4)^{494} \cdot A^2 = A^2$$

## 23. A, C, D

$$\text{解：} \quad \text{令 } A(1) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} & \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ -\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(2) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} & \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \\ -\sin \frac{4\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = (A(1))^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(3) &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\pi & \sin 2\pi \\ -\sin 2\pi & \cos 2\pi \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } A(4) = A(1), \quad A(5) = A(2),$$

$$A(6) = A(3)$$

$$\therefore A(1978) = A(3 \times 659 + 1) = A(1)$$

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