

應用數學測驗

羅添壽

(一)D

說明:

$$\text{當 } 0 \leq t \leq 4 \text{ 時, } y = 2$$

$$4 \leq t \leq 8 \text{ 時, } y = 6 - t$$

$$8 \leq t \leq 12 \text{ 時, } y = -2$$

$$12 \leq t \leq 16 \text{ 時, } y = t - 14$$

以下如此返復, 故知為週期函數, 其週期為16

(二)A

說明:

若每件少賺 x 角, 則每天可多賣 $x \cdot 100$ 件

$$\text{令 } f(x) = (40 - x) \cdot 1000 + (40 - x) \cdot x \cdot 100$$

$$= -100x^2 + 3000x + 40000$$

$$= -100(x - 15)^2 + 62500$$

$$\text{故當 } x = 15 \text{ 角時, } y = 62500 \text{ 角}$$

(三)B

(四)A, E

說明:

設 n 天後出售之價格是 $(30 - 0.5n)$ 元,

豬重 $(200 + 5n)$ 斤, 售價比現在多 $f(n)$, 則

$$f(n) = 100(200 + 5n)(30 - 0.5n)$$

$$= 100 \times 30 \times 200 - 100 \times 100 \times n$$

$$= 250[64 - (n - 8)^2]$$

$$\text{故當 } n = 8 \text{ 時, 有最大值 } f(8) = 16000$$

(五)A, C, E

說明:

各繩作用於連接點之力可視為以連結點為原點, 自原點出發之三向量, 則

$$\vec{OB} = [|\vec{OB}| \cos 45^\circ, |\vec{OB}| \sin 45^\circ]$$

$$= [|\vec{OB}|(\sqrt{2}/2), |\vec{OB}|(\sqrt{2}/2)]$$

$$\vec{OA} = [|\vec{OA}| \cos 210^\circ, |\vec{OA}| \sin 210^\circ]$$

$$= [(-\sqrt{3}/2)|\vec{OA}|, (-1/2)|\vec{OA}|]$$

$$\vec{OC} = [|\vec{OC}| \cos 270^\circ, |\vec{OC}| \sin 270^\circ]$$

$$= [0, -200]$$

$$\therefore \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow [(-\sqrt{3}/2)|\vec{OA}|, (-1/2)|\vec{OA}|]$$

$$+ [(\sqrt{2}/2)|\vec{OB}|, (\sqrt{2}/2)|\vec{OB}|] + [0, -200]$$

$$= [0, 0]$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} (-\sqrt{3}/2)|\vec{OA}| + (\sqrt{2}/2)|\vec{OB}| = 0 & (1) \\ (-1/2)|\vec{OA}| + (\sqrt{2}/2)|\vec{OB}| = 200 & (2) \end{cases}$$

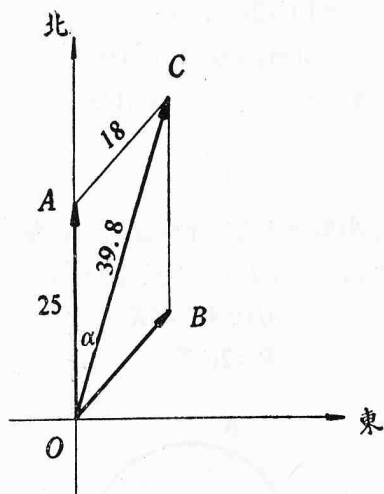
由(1), (2)得

$$\vec{OA} = 200(\sqrt{3} + 1) \quad |\vec{OB}| = 100\sqrt{2}(3 + \sqrt{3})$$

(六)說明:

因輪船向正南航行, 故煙向正北吹設為 \vec{OA} , 風由西南方向吹設為 \vec{OB} , 則所求為 \vec{OC} , 令 α 為所求之角度

$$\therefore \angle BOA = 45^\circ \quad \therefore \angle CAO = 135^\circ$$



由餘弦定律知

$$|\vec{OC}|^2 = 25^2 + 18^2 - 2 \times 25 \times 18 \cos 135^\circ = 949 + 450\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{OC}| = \sqrt{949 + 450\sqrt{2}} \approx 39.8$$

$\triangle OAC$ 中, 由正弦定理知

$$18 / \sin \alpha = 39.8 / \sin 135^\circ \implies \alpha \approx 18.7^\circ$$

(七) C, D

說明:

銷售量及單價以矩陣表示為

$$\begin{bmatrix} 58 & 26 & 8 \\ 52 & 58 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 與 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 58 & 26 & 8 \\ 52 & 58 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 134 \\ 204 \end{bmatrix}$$

由上知國內部總售價是 134, 國外部總售價是 204, 共 338。

(八) B

說明:

依題意知 $n = f(m)$, 故

$$f(m)/m < \sqrt{2} < (f(m)+1)/m$$

$$\implies f(4)/4 < \sqrt{2} < f(4)+1$$

$$\implies f(4) = 5 \in N$$

同理 $f(5) = 7, f(6) = 8$.

又 $f(16) < 16\sqrt{2} < f(16)+1$

$$\therefore 16\sqrt{2} \approx 22.624 \therefore f(16) = 22$$

又 (4, 5), (5, 7), (6, 8) 不共線, 故 f 非一次函數

(九) B, C, E

說明:

令 $AP = x$ 則 $BP = a - x$, 面積和為

$$x^2 + (a-x)^2 = 2x^2 - 2ax + a^2$$

$$= 2 \left[\left(x - \frac{1}{2}a \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2 \right] \geq \frac{1}{2}a^2$$

當 $x = \frac{1}{2}a$ 時, 最小面積 $m = \frac{1}{2}a^2$

(十) B, E

說明:

$$\because s = ab/2 \text{ 且 } a + b + c = 2, \text{ 又 } c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\therefore ab = 2s$$

$$\text{又 } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = [2 - (a+b)]^2$$

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

$$\implies 4(a+b) - 2ab - 4 = 0$$

$$\implies 4(a+b) = 4s + 4$$

$$\implies (a+b) = s + 1$$

$\therefore a, b$ 為 $x^2 - (s+1)x + 25 = 0$ 之二根

由上式知其根為實根

$$\therefore (s+1)^2 - 8s \geq 0 \implies s \geq 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

或 $s \leq 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$, 又 $a < 2, b < 2$, 故

$$s = ab/2 < 2 \text{ 有極大值 } 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

(十一) A, D

說明:

A, B, C 之座標分別為 (0, 3), $(2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$, $(\sqrt{5}, 0)$

$$\text{故 } a\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ \sqrt{5} & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(16\sqrt{2} - 15)$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(5 - 5\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{41 - 20\sqrt{2}}$$

(十二) B, C

說明:

令交點 P 之座標為 (x, y), 由

$$\begin{cases} y = ax \\ xy = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解出 } x = 1/\sqrt{a}, y = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\implies \overline{OP}^2 = 1/a + a$$

但 $1/a + a \geq 2$

故 $a = 1$ 時有極小值 2

故 \overline{OP} 在 $a = 1$ 時有最小值 $\sqrt{2}$

(十三) C

說明:

設長方體之長、寬、高各為 x, y, z 則體積

$$V = x \cdot y \cdot z$$

此時 $xyz = V$ 為定數, 而 $s = 2(xy + yz + zx)$ 由算術平均數大於幾何平均數得

$$s = 2(xy + yz + zx) \geq 2 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{x^2y^2z^2} = 6\sqrt[3]{V^2}$$

但當 $xy = yz = zx$ 即 $x = y = z$ 時，即正方體時，表面積最小。

(齒)C

說明:

設排成三個實心方陣，每邊 x 人，則

$$(20)^2 - (20 - 5 \times 2)^2 = 3 \times x^2 \\ \implies 300 = 3x^2 \implies x = \pm 10 \text{ (負不合)}$$

(齒)A, D, E

說明:

1. $\because OP_1 = \sqrt{2}, OP_2 = 2, OP_3 = 2\sqrt{2}, \dots$

$\therefore OP_1, OP_2, OP_3, \dots$ 爲一公比 $\sqrt{2}$ 之等比數列

2. $\because OP_1 = \sqrt{2}, OP_2 = (\sqrt{2})^2, OP_3 = (\sqrt{2})^3, \dots$

$$OP_{50} = (\sqrt{2})^{50} = 2^{25} \in N$$

3. $OP_1 + OP_2 + \dots + OP_{10}$
 $= 2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 + \dots + (\sqrt{2})^{10}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}((\sqrt{2})^{10} - 1)}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = 31(2 + \sqrt{2})$$

4. $\triangle OP_{49}P_{50}$ 之面積爲

$$\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2})^{49}(\sqrt{2})^{49} = 2^{48}$$

(齒)B

說明:

1. $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n [(k-1)/n]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$
 $= 1/n^3 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 - 2k + 1)$
 $= (\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 2\sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1) / n^3$
 $= [n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 - 2n(n+1)/2 + n] / n^3$
 $= (2n-1)(n-1) / 6n^2$

2. $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (k/n)^2 \cdot 1/n = 1/n^3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2$
 $= n(n+1)(2n+1) / 6n^3$

$$= (n+1)(2n+1) / 6n^2 \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1/3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \\ \implies s = 1/3$$

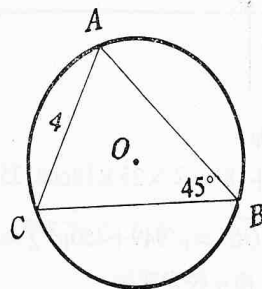
(齒)E

說明

設此 $\triangle ABC$ 外接球之半徑爲 R ，則依題意 O, A, B, C 四點共面，且 A, B, C 三點恰在球上，由正弦定律知

$$4 / \sin 45^\circ = 2R$$

$$\therefore R = 2\sqrt{2}$$



$$\therefore \text{球之體積} = 4\pi R^3 / 3 = 64\sqrt{2}\pi / 3$$

(齒)A, C

說明:

由表得

$$\begin{cases} (72x + 82y + 86z) / (x + y + z) = 81 \\ (86x + 76y + 74z) / (x + y + z) = 78 \\ (78x + 78y + 80z) / (x + y + z) = 79 \end{cases}$$

兩兩聯立得

$$\begin{cases} 4x - y - 2z = 0 & (1) \\ x + y - z = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

由(1), (2)得

$$x : y : z = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 3 : 2 : 5$$

$$\text{又 } x + y + z = 1 \implies x = 3/10, y = 1/5, z = 1/2$$