

上期演練試題解答

函數及其應用

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(一)B

解

依題意知

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (2.5)^2 = 31.25 \text{ (呎)}$$

(二)D

解

$$6x + 13y = 989 \implies x = \frac{989 - 13y}{6} = 164 - 2y + \frac{5 - y}{6}$$

$$\text{令 } y = k = -1 \implies x = 167$$

$$\text{故通解 } \begin{cases} x = 167 + 13t > 0 \implies t > -167/13 \\ y = -1 - 6t > 0 \implies t < -1/6 \end{cases} \implies$$

$$-167/13 < t < -1/6, t \in \mathbb{Z} \implies t = -12, -11, \dots, -1 \text{ 共 } 12 \text{ 個}$$

(三)C

解

$$\text{依題知 } \log(x \cdot y) = \log x + \log y$$

$$\text{且 } \log^{10} = 1, \log 2 = 0.301$$

$$\therefore \log 16000 = \log 16 \times 10^3 = 3 + \log_2 4 = 4 \times 0.301 + 3 = 4.204$$

(四)B

解

依題為連續單調函數 $x > 0$

$$\therefore \log xy = \log x + \log y, \forall x, y > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

(五)A, D, E

解

在所有函數中能滿足此關係式者為複角三角函數

$$\text{令 } f = \sin, g = \cos$$

$$\text{則 } \sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\text{且 } \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{又 } \sin 0 = 0, \cos 0 = 1, \sin(-x) = -\sin x,$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x \text{ 且為偶函數}$$

(六)B

解

$$\because f(x) = x^2$$

$$\therefore 2 - \sin x = x^2 \implies \sin x = 2 - x^2$$

$$\text{令 } y = \sin x \text{ 且 } y = 2 - x^2 \text{ 且圖解得 } 2 \text{ 交點,}$$

(七)C, D, E

解

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = 4 + 2(\cos x - \sin x) - \sin x \cos x$$

$$\text{令 } t = \cos x - \sin x,$$

$$\text{則 } \cos x \cos x = \frac{1 - t^2}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } t = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$$

$$\text{故 } -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \cdot g(x) = 4 + 2t + (t^2 - 1)/2$$

$$= [t^2 + 4t + 7]/2 = (t+2)^2/2 + 3/2$$

$$\text{當 } t = \sqrt{2} \text{ 時 } f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{9 + 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = a$$

$$\text{當 } t = -\sqrt{2} \text{ 時 } f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{9 - 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = b$$

(八)A, C, E

解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } f(x) &= (x^{10} - 1)(x - 1)/(x^2 - 1)(x^5 - 1) \\ &= (x^5 + 1)(x - 1)(x^5 - 1)/(x^2 - 1)(x^5 - 1) \\ &= \frac{x^5 + 1}{x + 1} = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

② 又 $x = 1 + 1/h$ 代入, 而令 $h \rightarrow \infty$, 則相當於 x 用 1 代入得

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} f\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 = 1$$

$$\text{又 } f(3) = 3^4 - 3^3 + 3^2 - 3 + 1 = 61$$

(四)A, E

解

① $\therefore f(x) - f(-1) = x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1}{x + 1} = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

當然 $g(x)$ 仍為一多項式, 且 $g(-1) = 0$

② 一般學生錯覺 $g(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1}$

$\therefore g(-1)$ 不存在這是不對的請注意

(十)B, C

解 學生自行利用運算性質演算之,

(十一)B, C

解

$$a \circ x = a + x + 3 = a \implies x = -3$$

$$a \circ y = a + y + 3 = x = -3 \implies y = -a - 6$$

(十二)B, C, E

解

依題意知

$$x(1-x) > -72 \implies x^2 - x - 72 < 0$$

$$\implies (x-9)(x+8) < 0 \implies -8 < x < 9$$

$$\implies x = -7, -6, \dots, 6, 7, 8$$

共 16 個 $\therefore x = 16$ 且 $y = 8, z = -7$

(十三)D

解

$$\therefore \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{-1}{(x-1) \cdot x} = -\left[\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}\right], \text{ 但 } x > 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{x=2}^{1978} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \sum_{x=2}^{1978} -\left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\sum_{x=2}^{1978} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right)\right]$$

$$+ \dots + \left(\frac{1}{1977} - \frac{1}{1978}\right)$$

$$= -\left[1 - \frac{1}{1978}\right] = -\frac{1977}{1978}$$

(十四)E

解

$$\sum_{k=1}^{1978} \sum_{x=1}^{10} x(1-x) = \sum_{k=1}^{1978} \left(\sum_{x=1}^{10} x - \sum_{x=1}^{10} x^2\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{1978} \left(\frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} - \frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 21}{6}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{1978} (55 - 385) = \sum_{k=1}^{1978} (-330)$$

$$= (-330) \times 1978 = -652740$$

(十五)A, E

解

① $\because S$ 收斂 $\therefore r = |x(1-x)| < 1$

且 $x \neq 0, x \neq 1$

$\therefore -1 < x(1-x) < 1, x \neq 0, x \neq 1 \implies$

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < x < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, x \neq 1$$

② $S = \frac{1}{1-x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{(x-1/2)^2 + 3/4}$

當 $x = 1/2$ 時 S 最大值為 $\frac{1}{3/4} = 4/3$

當 $x = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 時 S 最小值為 $\frac{1}{2}$, 但 $x > \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

故 $1/2 < S \leq 4/3$ 即 S 無最小值

(十六)A

解

由第 12 題知 $S = \{-7, -6, \dots, 6, 7, 8\} \implies n(S) = 16$

又 $x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4 = (x+1)(x+1)(x-4) \leq 0$

$$\implies x \leq -1 \text{ or } 1 \leq x \leq 4$$

設 $A = \{x | x \in Z, \text{ 且 } x \leq -1 \text{ or } 1 \leq x \leq 4, x \in S\}$

$\therefore A = \{-7, -6, \dots, -1\} \cup \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$\therefore n(A) = 11$

$\therefore p(A) = 11/16 = 0.688$

(十七)B

解

令 $p(x, y)$ 為圖形上任一點,

則 $PA = \sqrt{(x-1/2)^2 + (y+2)^2}$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1/4 + y^2 + 4y + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{-y + 1/4 + y^2 + 4y + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{y^2 + 3y + 17/4}$$

$$= \sqrt{y^2 + 3y + 9/4 - 9/4 + 17/4}$$

$$= \sqrt{(y+3/2)^2 + 2}$$

∴ 當 $y = -\frac{3}{2}$ 時最小 $PA = \sqrt{2}$

(丙) A, E

解

$$\because x - x^2 = -\frac{3}{2} \implies x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}$$

(丙) D

解

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore g(|z|) &= |z|^3 - 4|z|^2 - |z| + 4 \\ &= (|z| - 1)(|z| + 1)(|z| - 4) \leq 0 \\ &\implies (|z| - 1)(|z| - 4) \leq 0 \quad (\because |z| + 1 > 0) \\ &\implies 1 \leq |z| \leq 4 \implies \text{爲一環形區域} \end{aligned}$$

故所求爲 $\pi \cdot 4^2 - \pi \cdot 1^2 = 15\pi$

(丙) B, D, E

解

$$g(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = 3x^2 - 8x - 1 = 0$$

$$\implies x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{19}}{3} \text{ 爲臨界值}$$

$$\text{又 } g''(x) = 6x - 8$$

$$\text{且 } g''\left(\frac{4 + \sqrt{19}}{3}\right) = 6, \frac{4 + \sqrt{19}}{3} - 8 = 2\sqrt{19} > 0$$

$$\text{故當 } x = \frac{4 + \sqrt{19}}{3} \text{ 時有極小值 } m = g\left(\frac{4 + \sqrt{19}}{3}\right)$$

$$g''\left(\frac{4 - \sqrt{19}}{3}\right) = -2\sqrt{19} < 0$$

$$\text{故當 } x = \frac{4 - \sqrt{19}}{3} \text{ 時有極大值}$$

$$M = g\left(\frac{4 - \sqrt{19}}{3}\right)$$

(丙) D

解

$$\text{設 } f(x) = (a^x + a^{-x})/2, g(x) = (a^x - a^{-x})/2$$

$$\text{則 } f(x+y) = f(x)f(y) + g(x)g(y)$$

$$\text{且 } g(x+y) = f(x)g(y) + g(x)f(y)$$

$$\text{又 } F(x) = g(x)/f(x)$$

$$\therefore F(x+y) = g(x+y)/f(x+y)$$

$$= \frac{f(x)g(y) + g(x)g(y)}{f(x)f(y) + g(x)g(y)}$$

$$= \frac{F(x)F(y)}{1 + F(x)F(y)}$$

(丙) B

解

$$\text{代入 } F(x+y) = \frac{F(x)+F(y)}{1+F(x)F(y)} \text{ 中得}$$

$$F(a+b) = 5/7$$

(丙) B

解

$$\text{由 } S(n) = p^n + q^n \text{ 得 } S(0) = 2, S(1) = p + q,$$

$$S(2) = p^2 + q^2 = (p+q)^2 - 2pq$$

又由

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{cases} aS(1) + b = 0 \\ aS(2) + bS(1) + cS(0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ \implies &\begin{cases} a(p+q) + b = 0 \\ a[(p+q)^2 - 2pq] + b(p+q) + 2c = 0 \end{cases} \\ \implies &\begin{cases} p+q = -b/a \\ pq = c/a \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

∴ p, q 爲其二根

(丙) C

解

$$\begin{aligned} aS(n) &= a(p^n + q^n) \\ &= a\{(p+q)(p^{n-1} + q^{n-1}) - pq(p^{n-2} + q^{n-2})\} \\ &= a\left\{-\frac{b}{a}S(n-1) - \frac{c}{a}S(n-2)\right\} \\ &= -bS(n-1) - cS(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore aS(n) + bS(n-1) + cS(n-2) = 0$$

(丙) C

解

$$\text{設 } F(x) = f(x) - 2x + 3 = ax^3 + bx^2 - x - 1$$

$$\therefore (x-1)^2 \text{ 爲 } F(x) \text{ 之因式}$$

$$\therefore F(1) = 0 \text{ 且 } F'(1) = 0 \implies a = -3, b = 5$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -3x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 4$$

故以 $(x+1)^2$ 除 $f(x)$ 之餘式爲 $-18x - 15$

(丙) A

解

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{13}}{2} \implies 2x + 1 = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\implies 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 13$$

$$\implies x^2 + x - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{又原式} = x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 6 = (x^2 + x - 3)(x + 2)$$

$$= 0 \cdot (x + 2) = 0$$

(B, E)

解

- ① 解方程組得 $x = a + 5, y = a - 1, z = 2a + 3$
- ② $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (a+5)^2 + (a-1)^2 + (2a+3)^2$
 $= 6(a+5/3)^2 + 55/3$
- ③ $\therefore a \in z \therefore$ 當 $a = -2$ 時有最小值 $m = 19$

(A, B, C)

解

- $\therefore \forall x \in R, y = ax^2 + bx + c > 0$ 恆成立
 $\iff a > 0, \Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$
 $\therefore \Delta = 4(a-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (3a-19) < 0$
 $\implies 7 < a < 9$ 但 $a \in z \therefore a = 8$

(E)

解

- ① $(\log 2x)(\log ax) + 1 > 0$
 $\implies (\log x + \log 2)(\log x + \log a) + 1 > 0$
 $\implies (\log x)^2 + (\log 2 + \log a)(\log x)$
 $+ (\log a \log 2 + 1) > 0$
- ② $\therefore \forall x \in R^+$ 上式恆成立即表 $\forall \log x \in R$, 上式恆成立
 故 $\Delta = (\log 2 + \log a)^2 - 4(\log a \log 2 + 1) < 0$
 即 $(\log a - \log 2)^2 < 4 \therefore -2 < \log \frac{a}{2} < 2$
 $\therefore \log \frac{1}{100} < \log \frac{a}{2} < \log 100$
 $\implies \frac{1}{100} < \frac{a}{2} < 100 \implies \frac{1}{50} < a < 200$

(B)

解

- 設 $A(p, q) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \quad B(r, S) = (\cos \phi, \sin \phi)$
 $\therefore pr + qs = 0 \implies \cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi = 0$
 $\implies \cos(\theta - \phi) = 0$
 又 $MN = \sqrt{(p-q)^2 + (r-s)^2}$
 $= \sqrt{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \phi - \sin \phi)^2}$
 $= \sqrt{2 - (\sin 2\theta + \sin 2\phi)}$
 $= \sqrt{2 - 2\sin(\theta + \phi)\cos(\theta - \phi)} = \sqrt{2}$
 $(\therefore \cos(\theta - \phi) = 0)$

(D)

解

- ① \therefore 點 $p(x, y) \in \text{II} \therefore -1 < x < 0, 0 < y < 1$
- ② $\therefore 2^{-x} \cos y \vee 0, 2^{-x} \sin y > 0$ 在第 I 或 V 象限
 又 $(2^{-x} \cos y)^2 + (2^{-x} \sin y)^2 = 2^{-2x} > 1$

($\therefore -1 < x < 0$)

\therefore 在圓之外部

故 $Q(2^{-x} \cos y, 2^{-x} \sin y) \in V$

(A, C)

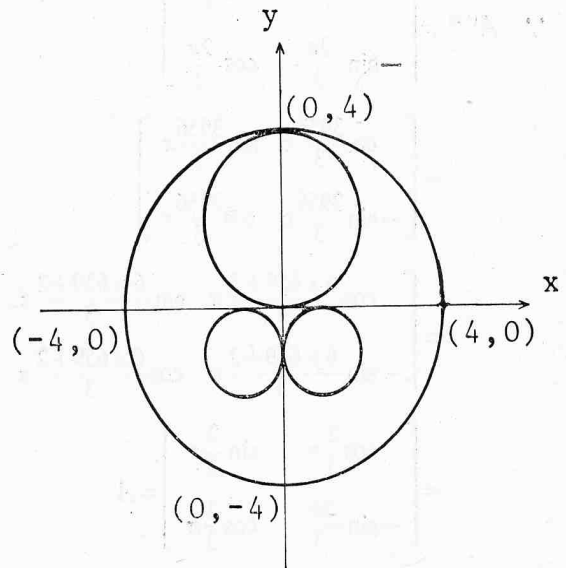
解

- ① 依題意知 $f(8, 5) > 0$ 故 $(8, 5)$ 在圓外
- ② $m = \sqrt{8^2 + 5^2} - 4 = \sqrt{89} - 4, M = \sqrt{89} + 4$
 $\therefore \overleftrightarrow{PO}: 5x - 8y = 0$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} 5x - 8y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 16 \end{cases}$
 $\implies \frac{64}{25}y^2 + y^2 = 16$
 $\implies \frac{89}{25}y^2 = 16$
 $\implies y^2 = \frac{4^2 \times 5^2}{89} \implies y = \pm \frac{20}{\sqrt{89}}$
 $\therefore A\left(\frac{32}{\sqrt{89}}, \frac{20}{\sqrt{89}}\right) \quad B\left(\frac{-32}{\sqrt{89}}, \frac{-20}{\sqrt{89}}\right)$

(B, D)

解

依題意知 S 表三小圓外部且大圓內部區域, 又 S 對稱於 y 軸其面積為 $\pi \cdot 4^2 - \pi \cdot (2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2) = 10\pi$



(C, D, E)

解

- 令 $p(x, y), p'(x', y')$ 為 $g(x, y) = 0$ 與 $g'(x, y) = 0$ 上之點,
 $\therefore 3x - y + 2 = 0$ 之斜率為 $\tan \alpha = m = 3/1$
 \therefore 由向量之性質知 $\overrightarrow{PP'} = [1, 3]$
 $\implies [x' - x, y' - y] = [1, 3]$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x' - x = 1 \\ y' - y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} x = x' - 1 \\ y = y' - 3 \end{cases}$$

代入 $g(x, y) = 0$ 中

$$\text{得 } (x' - 1)^2 + (y' - 3)^2 - 4(y' - 3) = 0$$

$$\implies x'^2 + y'^2 - 2x' - 10y' + 22 = 0$$

$$\therefore g'(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 10y + 22 = 0$$

(例) A, B, C

解

$$\therefore v = f(\vec{a}) \implies [x - 2y, -y] = f([x, y])$$

$$\therefore f(\vec{a}) = [-1, -1] \text{ 且 } f(\vec{b}) = [1, 0]$$

$$\text{又 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1, f(\vec{a}) \cdot f(\vec{b}) = -1$$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \text{ 與 } \vec{b} \text{ 之夾角 } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f(\vec{a}) \text{ 與 } f(\vec{b}) \text{ 之夾角 } \theta \text{ 爲 } \cos^{-1}(-1/\sqrt{2}) = 3\pi/4$$

又由代入化簡知 A, B 爲真

(例) A

解

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A^{1978} &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi & \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ -\sin \frac{2}{3}\pi & \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi \end{bmatrix}^{1978} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{3956}{3}\pi & \sin \frac{3956}{3}\pi \\ -\sin \frac{3956}{3}\pi & \cos \frac{3956}{3}\pi \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{6 \times 659 + 2}{3}\pi & \sin \frac{6 \times 659 + 2}{3}\pi \\ -\sin \frac{6 \times 659 + 2}{3}\pi & \cos \frac{6 \times 659 + 2}{3}\pi \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi & \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ -\sin \frac{2}{3}\pi & \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi \end{bmatrix} = A \end{aligned}$$

(例) D

解

$$\text{直線 } \begin{cases} 2x + y - z + 3 = 0 \\ x + 2y + z = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 之方向向量爲}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1: -1: 1$$

且 $(0, -1, 2)$ 爲直線上一點 \therefore 參數式爲

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -1 - t \\ z = 2 + t \end{cases} \text{ 代入 } S \text{ 得}$$

$$3t^2 + 2t - 21 = 0 \implies t = 7/3 \text{ 或 } t = -3$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB}: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -1 - t \text{ 且 } -3 \leq t \leq 7/3 \\ z = 2 + t \end{cases}$$

但 $t \in z \therefore t = -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$ 共 6 個

(例) A, B, D

解

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$$

① $0 < x_1 < x_2$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } f(x_1) - f(x_2) &= \frac{x_1}{1+x_1} - \frac{x_2}{1+x_2} \\ &= \frac{x_1 - x_2}{(1+x_1)(1+x_2)} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$

② $x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } f(x_1) + f(x_2) - f(x_1 + x_2) &= \frac{x_1}{1+x_1} + \frac{x_2}{1+x_2} - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{1+x_1 + x_2} \\ &= \frac{x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 + 2x_1 x_2}{(1+x_1)(1+x_2)(1+x_1+x_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) + f(x_2) > f(x_1 + x_2)$$

③ $x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, x_3 > 0$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 ② 知 } f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) &> f(x_1 + x_2) + f(x_3) \\ &> f(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) \end{aligned}$$

④ 由 $\frac{f(1) + f(3)}{2} = [1/2 + 3/4]/2$

$$= 5/8 = 15/24 < 16/24 = 2/3$$

$$= f(2) = f\left(\frac{1+3}{2}\right)$$

(例) B, C, E

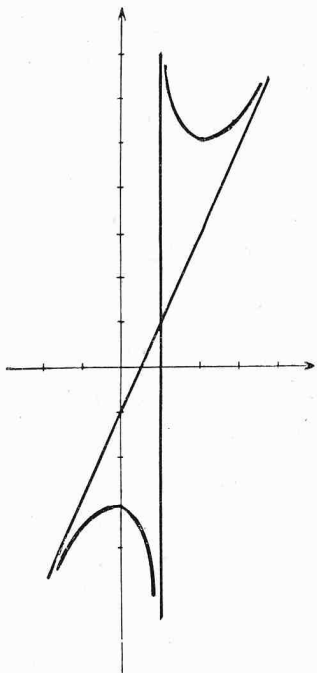
解

① 令 $y = f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 3}{x - 1}$

$$= (2x - 1) + \frac{2}{x - 1} \text{ 圖形爲雙曲線 (見圖)}$$

$x - 1 = 0$ 與 $y = 2x - 1$ 爲二漸近線

② 求 $f(x)$ (即 y) 之範圍, 亦即求極值 (判別法)



今對 x 整理得

$$2x^2 - (y+3)x + (y+3) = 0$$

$$\because x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \therefore \text{判別式 } \Delta = (y+3)^2 - 8(y+3) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore (y-5)(y+3) \geq 0 \implies y \geq 5 \text{ 或 } y \leq -3$$

討論 (i) 當 $y = 5$ 時 $x = 2$ 極小點為 $(2, 5)$ 極小值為 5

(ii) 當 $y = -3$ 時, $x = 0$ 得極大點 $(0, -3)$ 極大值為 -3

由①②作圖並由圖形觀察知(B), (C), (E)正確由圖知當 $x > 2$ 時為遞增函數, 故(E)對又 $x > 0$ 時非遞增, 亦非遞減故(D)不真