

應用數學試題解答

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<高一部份>

<甲> 設 $AB = 2x$ 公尺, $AD = y$ 公尺 則

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times \frac{22}{7}x + 2y = 400 & \text{①} \\ \frac{22}{7}x^2 + 2xy = 10000 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

由①②聯立得

$$11x^2 - 1400x + 35000 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 34.18 \text{ 公尺}$$

<乙> 設標準重量為 x 公斤, 每公斤 y 元
依題意知

$$xy + xy + (35 - 2x) \cdot \frac{y}{2} = 55 \dots \text{①}$$

$$xy + (35 - x) \cdot \frac{y}{2} = 45 \dots \text{②}$$

$$\text{由①} \Rightarrow 4xy + (35 - 2x) \cdot y = 110$$

$$\Rightarrow y(2x + 35) = 110 \dots \text{③}$$

$$\text{由②} \Rightarrow 2xy + (35 - x)y = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x + 35) = 90 \dots \text{④}$$

$$\frac{\text{③}}{\text{④}} \Rightarrow \frac{2x + 35}{x + 35} = \frac{110}{90}$$

$$\frac{\text{④}}{\text{③}} \Rightarrow \frac{x + 35}{2x + 35} = \frac{90}{110}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10 \text{ 元}, y = 2 \text{ 公斤}$$

<丙> 依題意知 $10x + 60y + 200z = 2000$

$$\Rightarrow x + 6y + 20z = 200 \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{又 } x + y + z = 100 \dots \text{②}$$

$$\text{由①②得 } 5y + 19z = 100$$

今 $y = 1, z = 5$ 為其一組解

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y = 1 + 19t \\ z = 5 - 5t \end{cases} \quad t \in z \Rightarrow a = 94 - 14t$$

$$\text{又 } x, y, z > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{19} < t < 1, t \in z$$

$$\therefore t = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 94, y = 1, z = 15$$

<丁>

$$\therefore \frac{n}{2} \leq 25.3 < \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq 50.6 < n + 1$$

$$\therefore n = 50$$

$$\therefore z = 22 + 49 \times 4.5$$

$$= 22 + 220.5$$

$$= 242.5 \text{ 元} \rightarrow \text{計程車資}$$

$$\text{又 } 40 \text{ 分 } 40 \text{ 秒} = 40 \frac{2}{3} \text{ 分} = \frac{122}{3} \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2n+1}{2} \leq \frac{122}{3} < \frac{2n+3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n + \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{122}{3} < n + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq \frac{122}{3} - \frac{1}{2} < n + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq 40 \frac{1}{6} < n + 1$$

$$\therefore n = 40$$

$$\therefore z = 5 + 39 \times 1.5 = 5 + 58.5$$

$$= 63.5 \text{ 元} \rightarrow \text{計時車資}$$

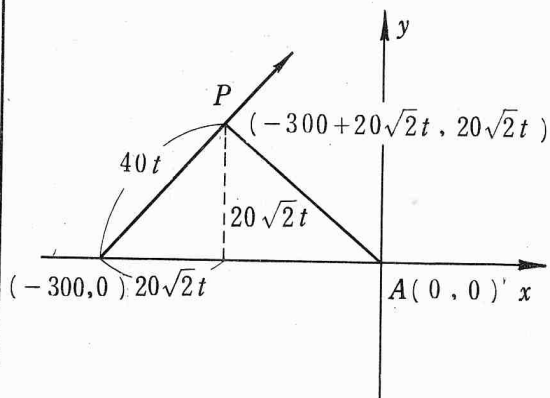
$$\therefore \text{總共 } 242.5 \text{ 元} + 63.5 \text{ 元} = 306 \text{ 元}$$

又 25 公里費時 40 分 30 秒之車資如

上同為 306 元 \rightarrow 學生自習<戊> 令至少 x 票, 則

$$1000 - x < 7x \Rightarrow x > \frac{1000}{8}$$

$$\therefore x = 126 \text{ (票)}$$

<己> 以 A 為原點 $(0, 0)$ 颱風中心現位於 $(-300, 0)$, 如圖

t 小時後颱風中心位置為 P ，則
 $P(-300 + 20\sqrt{2}t, 20\sqrt{2}t)$

若 A 在颱風圈內，則

$$PA \leq 250 \Rightarrow PA^2 \leq 250^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (-300 + 20\sqrt{2}t)^2 + (20\sqrt{2}t)^2 \leq 250^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 16t^2 - 120\sqrt{2}t + 275 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{15\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{7}}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{15\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

故 A 在 $(15\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{7})/4$ 小時後即在颱風圈內， A 在颱風圈內之時間為

$$\frac{15\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{7}}{4} - \frac{15\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{7}}{4} = \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2} \text{ 小時}$$

<寅> 設參加者共 x 人則全費用為 $(45x + 460)$ 元，又除 1 人外其餘均繳 50 元，合計 $50(x - 1)$ 元。

$$\therefore 0 < (45x + 460) - 50(x - 1) < 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < 510 - 5x < 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 92 < x < 102$$

\therefore 所求為 100 人或 101 人

<辛> 設兩地相距 x 公里則往返共費之時間

$$t = \frac{x}{m} + \frac{x}{m}$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{2x}{t} = \frac{2x}{\frac{x}{m} + \frac{x}{m}} = \frac{2mn}{m+n}$$

$\therefore V$ 為 m, n 之調和中項

<壬> ① 將自然數分群為

$\{1\}, \{2, 3\}, \{4, 5, 6\}, \{7, 8, 9, 10\}, \{11, 12, 13, 14, 15\} \dots\dots$

先求 1490 屬於第幾群？

$$1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1) < 1490 \leq 1 + 2 + \dots + n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2} < 1490 \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 55$$

$$\text{又 } 1490 - (1 + 2 + \dots + 54)$$

$$= 1490 - \frac{54 \times 55}{2} = 5$$

\therefore 1490 在第 55 群第 5 個

又由圖知第奇數群自左下向右上算，偶數群自右上向左下算

\therefore 第 55 群之首項在第 1 行第 55 列，故由此往右上算起第 5 個數即為

1490

$$\therefore i = 5, j = 55 - 5 + 1 = 51$$

$$\therefore (i, j) = (5, 51)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \because a_{11} = 1, a_{22} = 5, a_{33} = 13, a_{44} = 25, a_{55} = 41 \dots\dots$$

由差階數列知

$$a_{nn} = 2n(n-1) + 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n (2i^2 - 2i + 1)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n i + \sum_{i=1}^n 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} n(2n^2 + 1)$$

<癸> 設 x 年後 B 銀行的本利和超過 A 銀行則

$$50(1 + 0.02)^{3x} > 53(1 + 0.06)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow (1.02)^{3x} > \frac{53}{50}(1 + 0.06)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow (1.02)^{3x} > (1.06)^{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x \log 1.02 > (x+1) \log 1.06$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 50 \dots\dots$$

$$\therefore x = 51 \text{ (年)}$$

<子> 設分裂 n 次後超過 100 萬個

$$\Rightarrow 25 \cdot 2^n > 1000000 \Rightarrow 2^n > 40000 = 4 \times 10^4$$

$$\therefore n > \frac{\log 4 \times 10^4}{\log 2} = \frac{4 + 2 \log 2}{\log 2} =$$

$$15.28 \therefore n = 16$$

$$\therefore \text{所求為 } 20 \text{ 分} \times 16 = 320 \text{ 分} = 5 \text{ 小時 } 20 \text{ 分}$$

<丑> 設每年施放定量 a 之藥品，則在施放第四次時第一次施放之藥品殘留量有 $0.9^3 a$ ，第二次有 $0.9^2 a$ 第三次有 $0.9a$ ，故施放第四次後土壤中藥品有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0.9^3 a + 0.9^2 a + 0.9 a + a \\
 & = 3.439 a \\
 & \text{再經 } n \text{ 年後殘留量仍爲 } (3.439 a) \times \\
 & (0.9)^n, \text{ 而第二次散佈前之殘留量爲} \\
 & 0.9 a \\
 & \Rightarrow (3.439 a) \times (0.9)^n < 0.9 a \\
 & \Rightarrow 3.439 \times (0.9)^n < 0.9 \\
 & \Rightarrow (0.9)^{n-1} \cdot 3.439 < 1 \\
 & \Rightarrow (n-1) \log \frac{3^2}{10} + \log 3.439 < 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow (n-1) [2 \times 0.4771 - 1] + \\
 & 0.5364 < 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow n > 12.7 \\
 & \therefore n \text{ 之最小整數值爲 } 13
 \end{aligned}$$

<寅> 設 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 半徑分別爲 r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots

$$\therefore \overline{OP}^2 = \overline{OQ}^2 + \overline{PQ}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

同理

$$r_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} r_2, \quad r_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} r_3 \dots$$

即 $r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots, r_n, \dots$ 成 $G \cdot P$

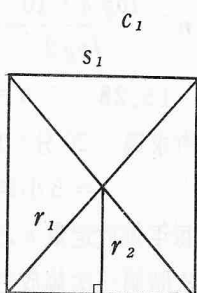
$$\text{又 } r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \therefore r_n = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{n-1} \cdot r_1$$

$$\therefore r_n < \frac{1}{100} r_1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{n-1} \cdot r_1$$

$$< \frac{1}{100} r_1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{n-1} < \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow n > 1 + \frac{2}{\log \sqrt{2}} = 14.29$$

$$\therefore n = 15$$



<卯> 依題意令訂大型遊覽車 x 輛, 小型遊覽車 y 輛, 則

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 47x + 37y = 3000 \\
 & \Rightarrow y = 81 - x + \frac{3 - 10x}{37}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 76 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 + 37t > 0 \\ y = 76 - 47t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{4}{37} < t < \frac{76}{47}$$

$$\therefore t = 0.1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 76 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = 41 \\ y = 29 \end{cases} \text{ 共 2 組}$$

又 $f(x, y) = 800x + 500y$

$$\therefore f(4, 76) = 41200 \text{ 元}$$

$$f(41, 29) = 47300 \text{ 元}$$

\therefore 訂大型 4 輛, 小型 76 輛最少費用
41200 元

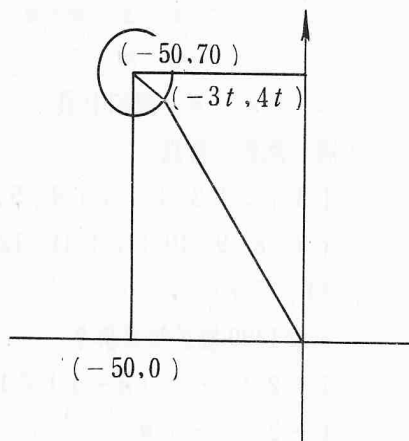
<辰> 定坐標如下圖, 設 t 小時後到達研究院門口, 此時位置爲 $(-3t, 4t)$

$$\therefore \sqrt{(-3t + 50)^2 + (4t - 70)^2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 5t^2 - 172t + 1475 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{86 \pm \sqrt{21}}{5} \text{ 取負}$$

$$\therefore t \doteq 16 \text{ 小時}$$

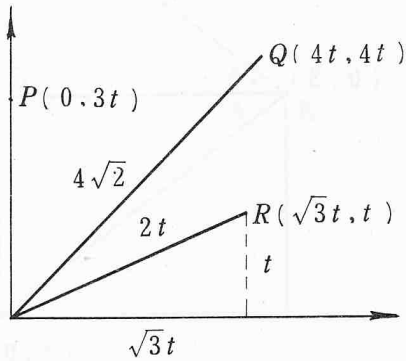


<高二部份>

<甲> ①依題意圖解之得 t 小時後甲、乙、丙三人位置分別爲 $P(0, 3t)$, $Q(4t, 4t)$, $R(\sqrt{3}t, t)$

$$\textcircled{2} a \triangle PQR = \frac{1}{2} |-8t^2 - \sqrt{3}t^2|$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{令 } t = 2 \Rightarrow a \triangle ABC = 16 + 2\sqrt{3} = 19.464$$



<乙> ①設 t 小時後兩船距離最近

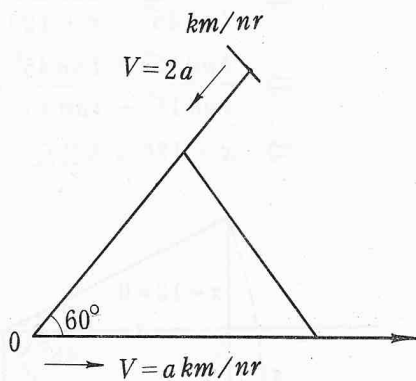
則 $x = at, y = 5 - 2at$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \ell^2 &= (at)^2 + (5 - 2at)^2 - 2at \cdot (5 - 2at) \cos 60^\circ \\ &= a^2t^2 + 4a^2t^2 - 20at + 25 - 5at + 2a^2t^2 \\ &= 7a^2t^2 - 25at + 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \ell(t) = \sqrt{7a^2t^2 - 25at + 25}$$

當 $t = \frac{25}{14a}$ 時 $m = \frac{5\sqrt{21}}{14}$

且 $y = 5 - 2 \times a \times \frac{25}{14a} = \frac{10}{7}$ 公里



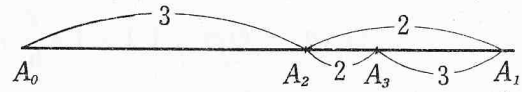
②當 $a = 1$ 時

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(t) &= \sqrt{7t^2 - 25t + 25} \\ &\leq \sqrt{79/28} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{23}{14} \leq t \leq \frac{27}{14}$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{2}{7} = 0.29$$

<丙>



依照題意知

$$\frac{a_n - a_{n-2}}{a_{n-1} - a_n} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(a_n - a_{n-1}) = -2(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}), \forall n \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n - a_{n-1} = -\frac{2}{5}(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}), \forall n \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 - a_1 = -\frac{2}{5}(a_1 - a_0)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5}(1 - 0) = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 - a_2 = -\frac{2}{5}(a_2 - a_1)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2$$

$$a_4 - a_3 = -\frac{2}{5}(a_3 - a_2)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^3$$

$$\dots \dots \dots a_n - a_{n-1} = -\frac{2}{5}(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n-1}$$

兩兩相加得

$$a_n - a_1 = \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) + \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n-1} (\because a_1 = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1 \cdot \left(1 - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^n\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{7} \left(1 - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^n\right)$$

$$\therefore a_5 = \frac{5}{7} \left(1 - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^5\right) = 0.70697$$

$\therefore A_5$ 距 A_0 (甲地)

$$100 \text{ 公里} \times 0.70697 = 70.697 \text{ 公里}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{7} \left(1 - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^n \right)$$

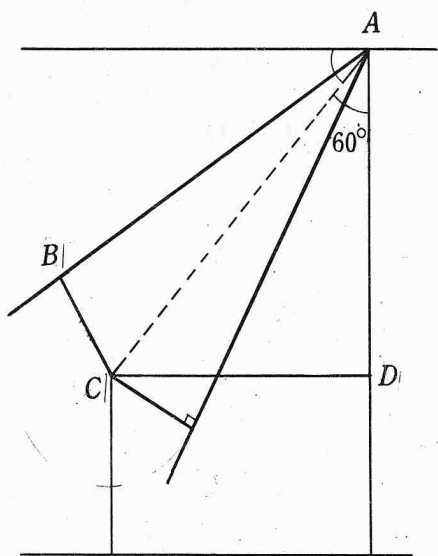
$$= \frac{5}{7}$$

⇒ n 很大時 A_n 距甲地 71.429 公里

<丁>

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{\theta^2} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{\theta^2}$$

$$= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} 2 \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \right)^2 = 2 \times 1 = 2$$



② $\triangle ABC$ 中

$$\sin 1' = \frac{3}{AC} \Rightarrow AC = \frac{3}{1'}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 60 \times 180}{\pi}$$

又 $\triangle ACD$ 中

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{AD}{AC}$$

$$\Rightarrow AD = AC \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 60 \times 180}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

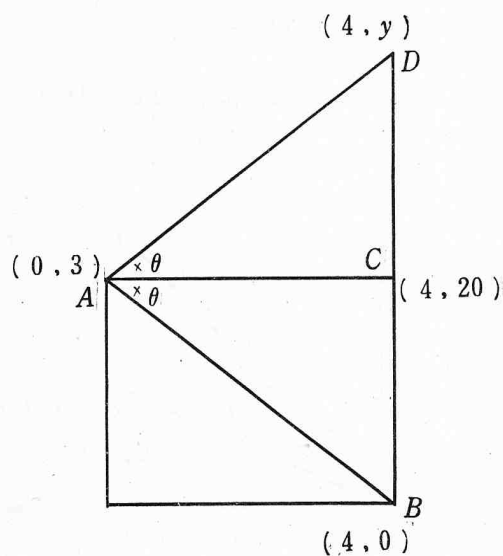
$$= 5155 \text{ 公尺}$$

$$\therefore AE = 5155 + 100 = 5255 \text{ 公尺}$$

<戊> ① 將其坐標化，如圖且設 10 公尺為 1 單位

⇒ 由角平分綫知

$$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{BC}{CD}$$



$$\therefore \frac{5}{\sqrt{4^2 + (y-3)^2}} = \frac{20}{y-20}$$

$$\therefore 15y^2 - 56y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{56}{15} \doteq 3.73$$

∴ 所求為 $10 \times 3.73 = 373$ 公尺

<己> 設塔高 x 則

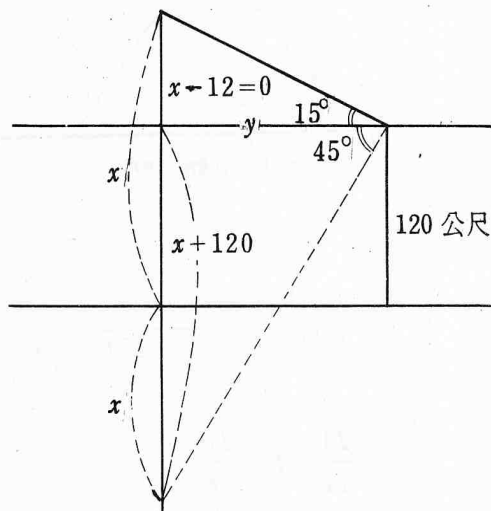
$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{x-120}{y}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{x+120}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan 15^\circ}{\tan 45^\circ} = \frac{x-120}{x+120}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan 15^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{\tan 15^\circ - \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{2x}{-240}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 120 \sqrt{3} \text{ 公尺}$$



<庚> 設 OH 為氣球之高度 h

$$\text{則 } \tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{OA} \Rightarrow OA = \sqrt{3}h$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{h}{OB} \Rightarrow OB = h$$

考慮 $\triangle OAB$

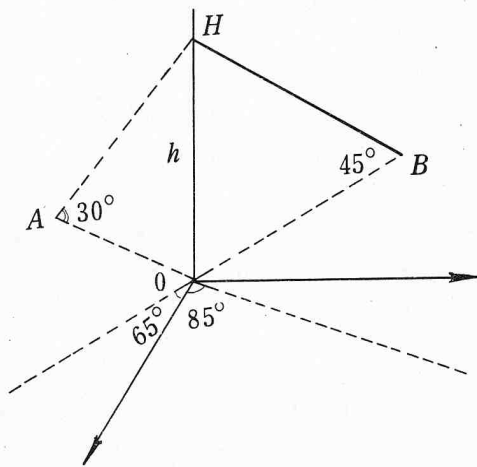
$$\therefore AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 - 2OA \cdot OB$$

$$\cos 150^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 = 7h^2 = 4900$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = 700$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{700} \text{ 公尺}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{<辛> } \therefore PQ &= \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(a \cos t - b \sin 2t)^2} \\ &\quad + (a \sin t - b \cos 2t)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \sin 3t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \quad \therefore 0 \leq 3t \leq 6\pi$$

① 當 $\sin 3t = 1$ 時, PQ 最小

(P, Q 相距最近)

$$\text{即 } 3t = 2n\pi + \pi/2$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 2n\pi/3 + \pi/6$$

$$\therefore n = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{時間 } t = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ 時}$$

$$PQ = |a - b|$$

② 當 $\sin 3t = -1$ 時, PQ 最大

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{2n\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore n = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi, \frac{5}{2}\pi \text{ 時}$$

$$PQ = (a + b)$$

<壬> 設小貨車每天開 x 輛, 大貨車每天開 y 輛

	小貨車	大貨車	
載重	4	5	30
費用	500	800	9

$$\text{依題意知 } \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 7 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 0 \leq x + y \leq 9 \\ 4x + 5y \geq 30 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = 500x + 800y$$

$$\therefore x, y \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

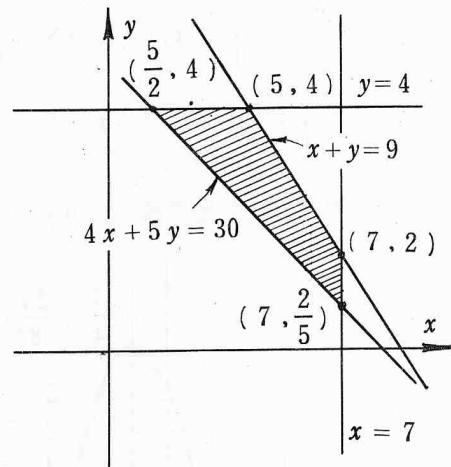
\therefore 由 y 討論之

y	4	3	2
x	3, 4, 5, 6	4, 5, 6	5, 6, 7

$$\therefore M = 10$$

由討論知: $x = 5, y = 2$ 時 $f(x, y)$

最小值為 $m = 4100$ 元



<癸> 設由 A 倉庫送至 C, D, E 站各 x_1, x_3, x_5 仟加侖; B 倉庫送至 C, D, E 站各 x_2, x_4, x_6 仟加侖

$$\text{依題意知 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 + x_5 \leq 8 \\ x_2 + x_4 + x_6 \leq 7 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 4 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 5 \\ x_5 + x_6 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 4 - x_1 \geq 0 \\ x_4 = 5 - x_3 \geq 0 \\ x_5 = 8 - x_1 - x_3 \geq 0 \\ x_6 = 7 - x_4 - x_2 \\ = x_1 + x_3 - x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

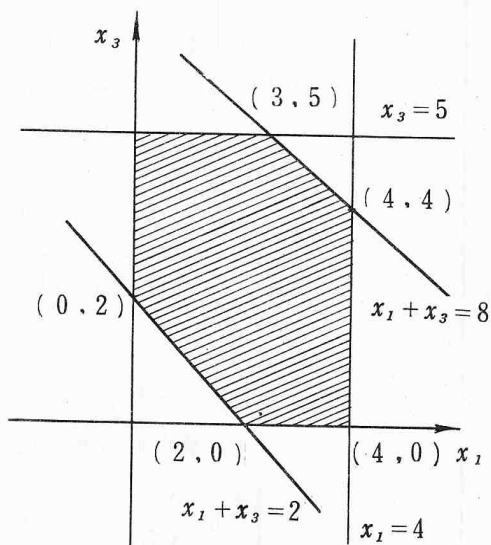
所需費用為

$$1000x_1 + 2500x_2 + 1500x_3 + 3500x_4 + 1000x_5 + 2000x_6 = 500(-x_1 - 2x_3 + 63)$$

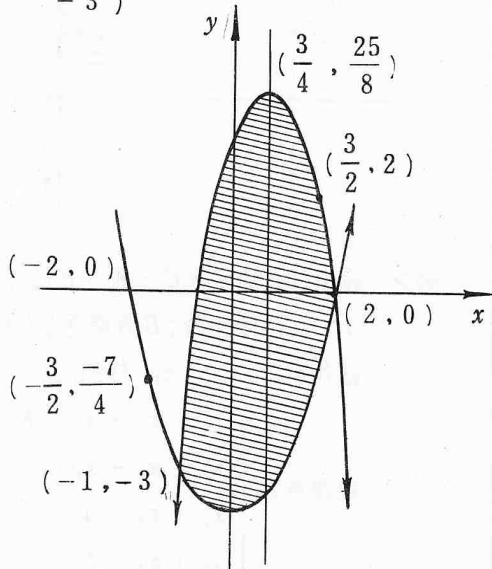
當 $(x_1, x_3) = (3, 5)$

有極小值 25000 元

即 $x_2 = 1, x_4 = 0, x_5 = 0, x_6 = 6$



<子> 由 $\begin{cases} y = -2x^2 + 3x + 2 \\ y = x^2 - 4 \end{cases}$
聯立得交點坐標為 $(2, 0), (-1, -3)$



由 $\begin{cases} y = k - 3x \\ y = -2x^2 + 3x + 2 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 6x + k - 2 = 0, x \in R$
 $\therefore \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow k \leq \frac{13}{2}$ 代入上式

得 $(2x - 3)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}, y = 2$ 為切點坐標

由 $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4 \\ y = k - 3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - k - 4 = 0$

$\therefore x \in R$

$\therefore \Delta \geq 0 \Rightarrow k \geq -\frac{25}{4}$ 代入上式

$\Rightarrow (x + \frac{3}{2})^2 = 0$

$\therefore x = -\frac{3}{2}, y = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\therefore (-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{7}{4})$ 為切點，但不合

$\therefore -1 \leq x \leq 2$

	$k = 3x + y$
$(2, 0)$	6
$(\frac{3}{2}, 2)$	$\frac{13}{2} \rightarrow M$
$(-1, -3)$	-6 $\rightarrow m$
$(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4})$	$-\frac{25}{4}$ (不合)

<丑> $B_1A_2 = A_1B_1 \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{7}$

$A_2B_2 = B_1A_2 \cos 30^\circ = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 \cdot \sqrt{7}$

$A_2B_3 = A_2B_2 \cos 30^\circ = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^3 \cdot \sqrt{7}$

又 $A_1B_1 \cdot B_1A_2 = \sqrt{7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{7} \cos 150^\circ$

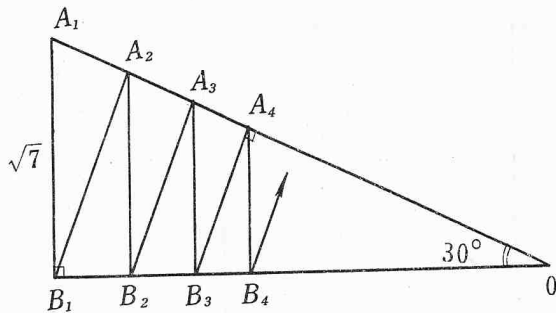
$= -(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 \cdot (\sqrt{7})^2$

$\overrightarrow{A_2B_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{B_2A_3} = -(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 \cdot (\sqrt{7})^2$

$\therefore r = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^4$

$-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 \cdot (\sqrt{7})^2$

$\therefore s = \frac{-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 \cdot (\sqrt{7})^2}{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^4} = -12$



<寅> 依題意令 $A_n(x_n, y_n)$ 則

$$x_1 = x_2 = 1$$

$$x_3 = x_4 = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2$$

$$x_5 = x_6 = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$$

.....

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 + \dots$$

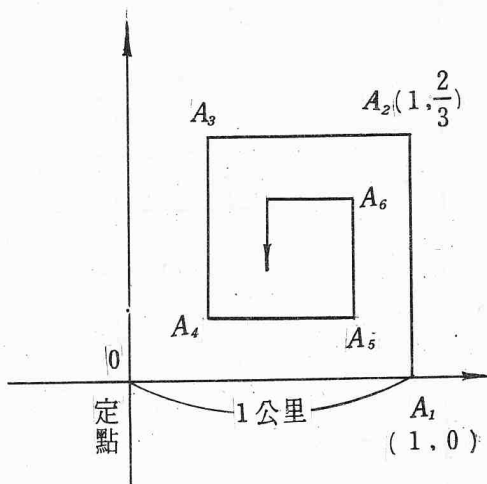
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{9}{13}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 - \dots$$

$$= \frac{9}{13} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{13}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} OA_n = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{13}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{13}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \approx 0.83 \text{ 公里}$$



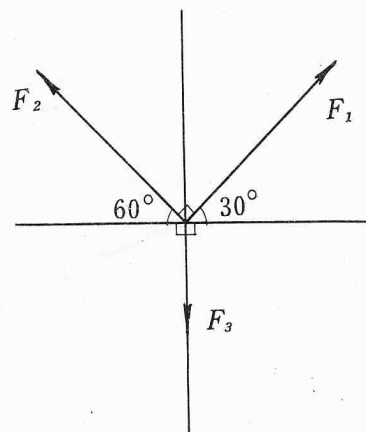
<卯> 令 $\vec{CB} = \vec{F}_1, \vec{CA} = \vec{F}_2, \vec{CW} = \vec{F}_3$

由力的合成與正弦定律

$$\text{知 } \frac{|\vec{F}_1|}{\sin 150^\circ} = \frac{|\vec{F}_2|}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{1000}{\sin 90^\circ}$$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{F}_1| = 500$ 即綫 BC 作用於 C 點之力 500 磅

$|\vec{F}_2| = 500\sqrt{3}$ 即綫 AC 作用於 C 點之力為 $500\sqrt{3}$

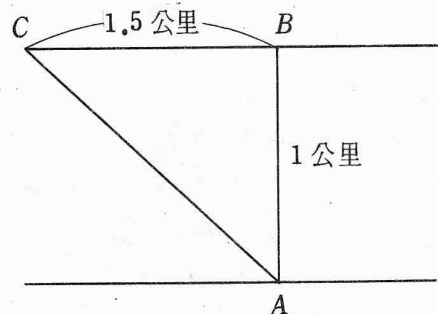


<辰> 如圖所示, \vec{CB} 表水流向量, \vec{AC} 表船行向量, \vec{AB} 為船速與水速之合向量

$$\therefore \vec{AB} = \vec{AC} + \vec{CB}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{AC}|^2 = |\vec{AB}|^2 + |\vec{BC}|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{(1.5)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3.25} \text{ 公里}$$



<巳> 設四切綫為

$$y = mx \pm \sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{m}x \pm \sqrt{a^2 \left(-\frac{1}{m}\right)^2 + b^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow mx - y \pm \sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2} = 0$$

$$x + my \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 m} = 0$$

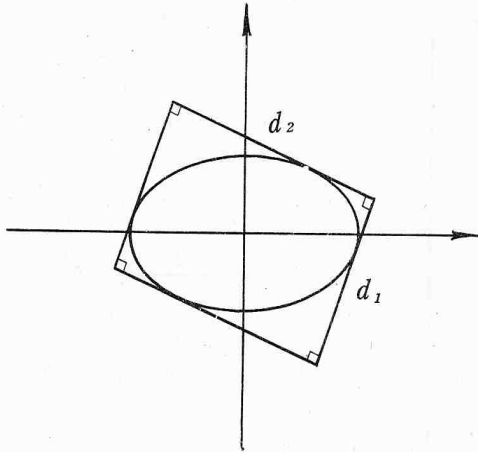
兩平行綫間之距離依次為

$$d_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 m^2}}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}}$$

∴ 矩形面積

$$d_1 d_2 = \frac{4\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 m^2}}{m^2 + 1}$$



由算術平均 ≥ 幾何平均, 知

$$\frac{1}{2} [(a^2 m^2 + b^2) + (a^2 + b^2 m^2)]$$

$$\geq \sqrt{(a^2 m^2 + b^2)(a^2 + b^2 m^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (a^2 + b^2) (m^2 + 1)$$

$$\geq \sqrt{(a^2 m^2 + b^2)(a^2 + b^2 m^2)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 m^2}}{m^2 + 1}$$

$$\leq 2(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 d_2 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2)$$

又由歌西不等式

$$\text{得 } (a^2 m^2 + b^2)(b^2 m^2 + a^2)$$

$$\geq (abm^2 + ab)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 d_2 \geq 4ab$$

<午> $2c = (\text{遠}) - (\text{近})$

$2a = (\text{遠}) + (\text{近})$

$$\therefore e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{945 - 915}{945 + 915}$$

$$= \frac{30}{1860} = \frac{1}{62}$$

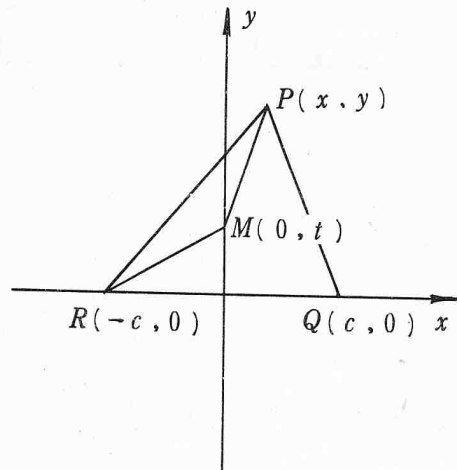
<末> 令 $Q(c, 0), R(-c, 0)$ 如圖

令 $P(x, y) \Rightarrow$ 重心 $G(\frac{x}{3}, \frac{y}{3})$

又令外心 $M(0, t)$

$$\Rightarrow PM = MR \Rightarrow x^2 + (y - t)^2 = c^2 + t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - ct^2}{2y}$$



$$\therefore \frac{y}{3} = t = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - c^2}{2y}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 3c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + y^2 = 3c^2$$

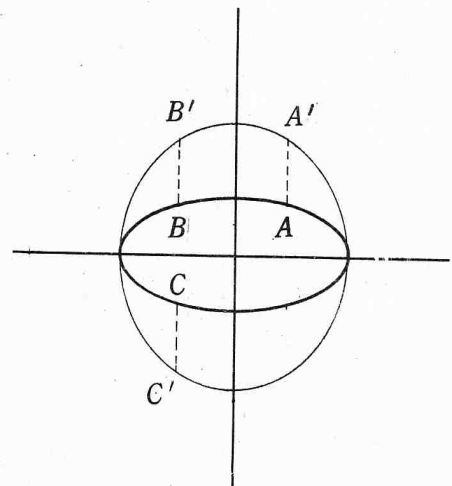
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{3c^2} = 1 \quad \because c > 0$$

∴ 爲橢圓 ∴ $a^2 = 3c^2, b^2 = c^2$

$$\therefore e^2 = 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore e = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

<申> 如圖,



令 $A (a \cos \theta_1 , b \sin \theta_1)$,
 $B (a \cos \theta_2 , b \sin \theta_2)$,
 $C (a \cos \theta_3 , b \sin \theta_3)$, 並作 x
 軸之垂綫, 分別交圓於

$A' (a \cos \theta_1 , a \sin \theta_1)$,
 $B' (a \cos \theta_2 , a \sin \theta_2)$,
 $C' (a \cos \theta_3 , a \sin \theta_3)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta ABC}{\Delta A'B'C'}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta_1 & b \sin \theta_1 & \vdots \\ a \cos \theta_2 & b \sin \theta_2 & \vdots \\ a \cos \theta_3 & b \sin \theta_3 & \vdots \end{vmatrix}}{\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta_1 & a \sin \theta_1 & \vdots \\ a \cos \theta_2 & a \sin \theta_2 & \vdots \\ a \cos \theta_3 & a \sin \theta_3 & \vdots \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{a^2} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \Delta ABC = \frac{b}{a} \Delta A'B'C'$$

\therefore 當 $\Delta A'B'C'$ 面積最大時 ΔABC 亦最大

又 圓內接三角形之正 Δ 之面積最大

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} , (\sqrt{3} a)^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$$

$\therefore \Delta ABC$ 之最大面積為

$$\frac{b}{a} \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}a^2}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} ab$$

