

1. 設 $f(x) = x^3 - px + q$, α 為 $f(x)=0$ 的一根,

$$f(x) = (x - \alpha)[(x^2 + \alpha x + (\alpha^2 - p))], \quad (\text{綜合除法})$$

$x^2 + \alpha x + (\alpha^2 - p) = 0$ 之兩根為二實根,

$$\text{判別式 } \alpha^2 - 4(\alpha^2 - p) \geq 0 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{4p}{3}} \leq \alpha \leq \sqrt{\frac{4p}{3}}.$$

2. (1) 令 $x = \cos^2 \theta, y = \sin^2 \theta, 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= (\cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta})^2 + (\sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta})^2 \geq \frac{1}{2} (\cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta})^2 \\ \text{則} \quad &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{4}{\sin^2 2\theta}) \geq \frac{1}{2} (1 + 4) = \frac{25}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 1, \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, (x, y) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

(2)

幾何方法 $y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{2 + \cos x}$, 令 $k = \frac{1 + \sin x}{2 + \cos x}$,

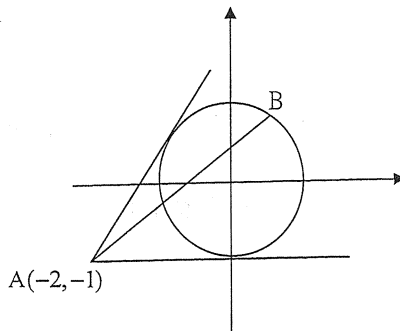
可視為 $A(-2, -1)$ 與 $B(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ 的直線之斜率
過 B 之切線假設為 $y + 1 = m(x + 2)$

$$\frac{|2k - 1|}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}} = 1, k = 0 \vee \frac{4}{3}$$

代數方法

$$y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{2 + \cos x}, 2y + y \cos x = 1 + \sin x, \sin x - y \cos x = 2y - 1$$

$$\sqrt{1 + y^2} \sin(x + \theta) = 2y - 1, \sin(x + \theta) = \frac{2y - 1}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}}, |2y - 1| \leq \sqrt{1 + y^2}, 4y^2 - 4y + 1 \leq 1 + y^2, y(3y - 4) \leq 0, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{4}{3}$$



3. 令 $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$
 $g(x) = ax^3 + dx^2 + cx + b$

設 $d(x)$ 為 $f(x)$ 與 $g(x)$ 之 H.C.F.

$$\text{則 } d(x) \mid f(x) - g(x) = (b - d)(x + 1)(x - 1)$$

$$f(1) = a + b + c + d \quad f(-1) = -a + b - c + d$$

$$g(1) = a + d + c + b \quad g(-1) = -a + d - c + b$$

(1) $b = d$ 時, H.C.F. 為 $f(x)$

(2) $a + c = b + d = 0$ 時, H.C.F. 為 $(x - 1)(x + 1)$

(3) $a + c = b + d \neq 0$ 時, H.C.F. 為 $x + 1$

(4) $a + b + c + d = 0$ 時, H.C.F. 為 $x - 1$

(5) 其他, H.C.F. 為 1

$$4. (1) \Delta ABQ \text{ 的面積} = \frac{\overline{ABBQ}}{2} \sin \angle ABQ = \frac{8 \times 5\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(\angle ABD + \angle DBQ) = 20\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = 18 + 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 因為 } \overline{AQ}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BQ}^2 - 2\overline{ABBQ} \cos \angle ABQ = 8^2 + (5\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 5\sqrt{3} \cos(\angle ABD + \angle DBQ)$$

$$\text{其中 } \cos(\angle ABD + \angle DBQ) = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}-3}{10},$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{AQ}^2 = 139 - 80\sqrt{3} \times \frac{4\sqrt{3}-3}{10} = 43 + 24\sqrt{3}$$

$$5. 201 \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 201 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$6. (1) C_3^{2n} - \frac{2n}{2}(2n-2) - n(1+2+3+\dots+(n-2)) = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3}$$

$$(2) (2n+1)[(1+2+\dots+(n-1))] = \frac{n(n-1)(2n+1)}{2}.$$

$$7. \text{ 答: } \frac{9t^3}{4\sqrt{3t^2-1}}.$$

解:(如右圖)

作 $\overline{EF} \perp \overline{BD}$ 交 \overline{AB} 於 F , 作 $\overline{EG} \perp \overline{BD}$ 交 \overline{BC} 於 G , 則 $\angle FEG = 2\theta$,

G, O, F 三點同在垂直 \overline{BD} 於 E 的平面上且同在平面 ABC 上,

故 G, O, F 三點共線。

由正三角錐的對稱性,

$$\Delta BEF \cong \Delta BEG \Rightarrow \overline{BF} = \overline{BG} \Rightarrow \overline{GF} \parallel \overline{AC},$$

$$\text{又 } O \text{ 為 } \Delta ABC \text{ 的重心, } \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \frac{3}{2} \overline{FG},$$

$$\Delta OEF \cong \Delta OEG \Rightarrow \angle OEF = \angle OEG = \theta \text{ 且 } \angle EOF = 90^\circ,$$

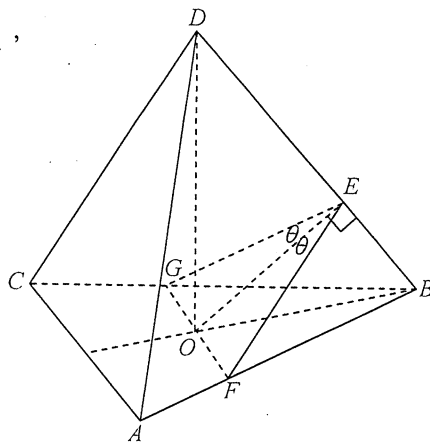
$$\Delta OEF \text{ 中, } \overline{OF} = \overline{OE} \tan \theta = \tan \theta,$$

$$\overline{AC} = \frac{3}{2} \overline{FG} = \frac{3}{2} (2 \tan \theta) = 3 \tan \theta \text{ 且 } \overline{OB} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (3 \tan \theta) = \sqrt{3} \tan \theta,$$

$$\Delta DOB \sim \Delta OEB$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\overline{OD}}{\overline{EO}} = \frac{\overline{OB}}{\overline{EB}} \Rightarrow \overline{OD} = \overline{EO} \times \frac{\overline{OB}}{\overline{EB}} = 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{3} \tan \theta)^2 - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{\sqrt{3 \tan^2 \theta - 1}},$$

$$\text{三角錐 } D-ABC \text{ 的體積為 } \frac{1}{3} (\Delta ABC \text{ 的面積}) \times \overline{OD} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (3 \tan \theta)^2 \right] \times \frac{\sqrt{3} \tan \theta}{\sqrt{3 \tan^2 \theta - 1}} = \frac{9t^3}{4\sqrt{3t^2-1}}. \#$$



8. 1、將 $\frac{x}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)}$ 表示成 $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x^2+1)} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x+1)^2}$

2、 $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x^2+1)} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x^2+1)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

3、 $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \times (x+1)^{-1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$

所求為： $\frac{\pi-2}{8}$

9. $\frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{g(a+3h) - f(a)}{f(a-3h)g(a)} \right) = \frac{1}{f(a-3h)g(a)} \left(\frac{g(a)g(a+3h) - f(a)f(a-3h)}{h} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{f(a-3h)g(a)} \left(\frac{g(a)g(a+3h) - g^2(a) + f^2(a) - f(a)f(a-3h)}{h} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{f(a-3h)g(a)} \left(3g(a) \frac{g(a+3h) - g(a)}{3h} + 3f(a) \frac{f(a-3h) - f(a)}{-3h} \right)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{g(a+3h) - f(a)}{f(a-3h)g(a)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{f(a-3h)g(a)} \left(3g(a) \frac{g(a+3h) - g(a)}{3h} + 3f(a) \frac{f(a-3h) - f(a)}{-3h} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{f(a)g(a)} (3g(a)g'(a) + 3f(a)f'(a)) = \frac{1}{2 \times 2} (3 \times 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 2 \times 3) = \frac{21}{2}$$

10. 答：(1) $9x^2 - 24xy + 16y^2 - 50x + 25y = 0$ (2) $\frac{500}{81}$ 。

解：(1) 設直線 L 與正向 x 軸所夾的有向角為 θ ， $(0 \leq \theta < \pi)$ ，

$$\text{則 } \tan \theta = 2, \cos 2\theta = \frac{1-2^2}{1+2^2} = -\frac{3}{5}, \sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \times 2}{1+2^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{取鏡射矩陣 } \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3x' + 4y' \\ 4x' + 3y' \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{代入 } y = x^2 + 2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x' + 3y'}{5} = \left(\frac{-3x' + 4y'}{5} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{-3x' + 4y'}{5} \right)。$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x'^2 - 24x'y' + 16y'^2 - 50x' + 25y' = 0 \quad \#$$

(2) x 軸 ($y=0$) 關於直線 $L: y=2x$ 的鏡射直線

$$\text{為 } \frac{4x' + 3y'}{5} = 0, \text{ 即 } 4x + 3y = 0,$$

作圖可知，「 T' 與 x 軸所圍出封閉區域的面積」等於

「二次函數 $y = x^2 + 2x$ 的圖形與直線 $4x + 3y = 0$ 所圍出封閉區域的面積」。

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 + 2x \\ 4x + 3y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ 或 } -\frac{10}{3}, \text{ 所求面積: } \int_{-\frac{10}{3}}^0 \left[\left(-\frac{4}{3}x\right) - (x^2 + 2x) \right] dx = \frac{500}{81} \quad \#$$

