

REG-2324-MOCK-SET 7-MATH-EP(M2)

建議題解

1.	$\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{1-x}) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-(x+h)} - \sqrt{1-x}}{h}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x-h) - (1-x)}{h[\sqrt{1-x-h} + \sqrt{1-x}]}$ $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x-h} + \sqrt{1-x}}$ $= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}$	1M
		1M
		1M
		1A
2. (a)	$\frac{C_5^n a^5}{C_3^n a^3} = \frac{3a^2}{5}$ $\frac{\frac{n!}{5!(n-5)!} \times a^2}{\frac{n!}{3!(n-3)!}} = \frac{3a^2}{5}$ $\frac{a^2(n-3)(n-4)}{20} = \frac{3a^2}{5}$ $(n-3)(n-4) = 12$ $n^2 - 7n = 0$ $n = 7 \text{ 或 } 0 \text{ (捨去)}$	1M
		1M
		1A
		1A
(b)	$(1+ax)^7 = 1 + 7ax + 21a^2x^2 + \dots$ $\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 4 + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$ $\text{常數項} = 1(4) + 7a(4) + 21a^2(1)$ $= 21a^2 + 28a + 4$	1M
		1A
3. (a)	$\int x^3 \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 \, dx$ $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \text{常數}$	1M+1A
		1A
(b)	$y = \int x^3 \ln x \, dx$ $= \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16}x^4 + C$ 該曲線通過 (1, 1)。 $1 = \frac{1}{4}(1)^4 \ln 1 - \frac{1}{16}(1)^4 + C$ $C = \frac{17}{16}$ 所求方程為 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16}x^4 + \frac{17}{16}$。	1M
		1A

解	分
4. (a) $\cot A = 3 \tan B$ $\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{3 \sin B}{\cos B}$ $\cos A \cos B = 3 \sin A \sin B$ $2 \cos(A + B) - \cos(A - B)$ $= 2(\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B) - (\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B)$ $= \cos A \cos B - 3 \sin A \sin B$ $= 0$ 因此, $2 \cos(A + B) = \cos(A - B)$。 (b) $\cot\left(x + \frac{11\pi}{15}\right) = 3 \tan\left(x - \frac{4\pi}{15}\right)$ $2 \cos\left[\left(x + \frac{11\pi}{15}\right) + \left(x - \frac{4\pi}{15}\right)\right] = \cos\left[\left(x + \frac{11\pi}{15}\right) - \left(x - \frac{4\pi}{15}\right)\right]$ $2 \cos\left(2x + \frac{7\pi}{15}\right) = -1$ $\cos\left(2x + \frac{7\pi}{15}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$ $2x + \frac{7\pi}{15} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{4\pi}{3}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ 或 } \frac{13\pi}{30}$	1M 1M 1 1M 1A+1A
5. (a) $10 \ln(0 - ke) = 0^2 + 10$ $\ln(-ke) = 1$ $-ke = e^1$ $k = -1$ (b) $10 \ln(x - y) = x^2 + 10$ $\frac{10}{x - y} \left(1 - \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 2x$ 在 A (0, -e) , $\frac{10}{0 + e} \left(1 - \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ 所求方程為 $y = x - e$。	1M 1A 1M 1M 1A 1A

解	分
6. (a) 水平面的半徑 $= h \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}h$ cm	1M
$A = \pi(\sqrt{3}h) \left(\sqrt{(\sqrt{3}h)^2 + h^2} \right)$	1M
$= 2\sqrt{3}\pi h^2$	1
(b) 當容器內的水的體積為 216π cm ³ 時，	
$216\pi = \frac{1}{3}\pi(\sqrt{3}h)^2 h$	1M
$h = 6$	
利用 (a) 的結果，	
$A = 2\sqrt{3}\pi h^2$	
$\frac{dA}{dt} = 4\sqrt{3}\pi h \frac{dh}{dt}$	1M
$-12\pi = 4\sqrt{3}\pi(6) \frac{dh}{dt}$	1M
$\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$	1A
所求變率為 $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$ cm/s。	
7. (a) $(\det A)^2 - 3 \det A + 2 = 0$	
$\det A = 1$ 或 2	1A
(b) $B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} x & x-1 \\ 1 & x+1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & x-1 \\ 1 & x+1 \end{pmatrix}$	
$= \begin{pmatrix} x^2+x-1 & x(x-1)+(x-1)(x+1) \\ x+(x+1) & (x-1)+(x+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$	
$= \begin{pmatrix} x^2+x-1 & 2x^2-x-1 \\ 2x+1 & x^2+3x \end{pmatrix}$	1A
(c) $\begin{vmatrix} x & x-1 \\ 1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = x(x+1) - (x-1)$	
$= x^2 + 1$	1A
$\begin{vmatrix} x^2+x-1 & 2x+1 \\ 2x^2-x-1 & x^2+3x \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} x & x-1 \\ 1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 = 0$	
$\begin{vmatrix} x^2+x-1 & 2x^2-x-1 \\ 2x+1 & x^2+3x \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} x & x-1 \\ 1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 = 0$	1M
$(\det B)^2 - 3(\det B) + 2 = 0$	
$\det B = 1$ 或 2	1M
$x^2 + 1 = 1$ 或 2	
$x = 0$ 或 -1 或 1	1A+1A

解	分
8. (a) 當 $n = 1$, 左式 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2(3)} = \frac{2}{3}$, 右式 $= \frac{1+1}{2+1} = \frac{2}{3} =$ 左式 對 $n = 1$, 命題為真。 假設 $\sum_{r=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{r(r+1)} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ 。 $\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=1}^{k+2} \frac{1}{r(r+1)} \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{r(r+1)} + \frac{1}{(k+2)(k+3)} \\ &= \frac{k+1}{k+2} + \frac{1}{(k+2)(k+3)} \\ &= \frac{(k+1)(k+3) + 1}{(k+2)(k+3)} \\ &= \frac{(k+2)^2}{(k+2)(k+3)} \\ &= \frac{k+2}{k+3} \end{aligned}$ 對 $n = k+1$, 命題為真。 藉數學歸納法, $\forall n \in \mathbf{Z}^+$, 命題為真。 (b) $\sum_{r=100}^{2019} \left(\frac{4}{r+1} \times \frac{25}{r} \right) = 100 \sum_{r=1}^{2019} \frac{1}{r(r+1)} - 100 \sum_{r=1}^{99} \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$ $\begin{aligned} &= 100 \times \frac{2018+1}{2018+2} - 100 \times \frac{98+1}{98+2} \\ &= \frac{96}{101} \end{aligned}$	1 1 1M 1 1 1M 1M 1A

9. (a) $x^2 + 2x + 5 = (x + 1)^2 + 4$

設 $x + 1 = 2 \tan \theta$ 。則 $dx = 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx &= \int_{\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta}{4 \tan^2 \theta + 4} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta \right]_{\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

1M

1M

1A

(b) (i) $\frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \times \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\sec^2 \theta}$

$$= 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= \sin 2\theta$$

1

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\sec^2 \theta} \\ &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ &= \cos 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

1

(ii) 設 $t = \tan \theta$ 。則 $dt = \sec^2 \theta d\theta = (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d\theta$ 。

1M

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin 2\theta + 2 \cos 2\theta + 3} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 2 \times \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 3} \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2t + 2(1-t^2) + 3(1+t^2)} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 2t + 5} dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

1M

1A

(c) 設 $u = \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta$ 。則 $du = -d\theta$ 。

1M

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin 2\theta + 2 \cos 2\theta + 3} d\theta &= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{1}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2u \right) + 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2u \right) + 3} du \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos 2u + 2 \sin 2u + 3} du \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos 2\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta + 3} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

1

解						分														
(d) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{3(\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta + 2)}{(\sin 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 3)(\cos 2\theta + 2\sin 2\theta + 3)} d\theta$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\sin 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 3) + (\cos 2\theta + 2\sin 2\theta + 3)}{(\sin 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 3)(\cos 2\theta + 2\sin 2\theta + 3)} d\theta$ $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos 2\theta + 2\sin 2\theta + 3} d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 3} d\theta$ $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin 2\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 3} d\theta$ $= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \right)$ $= \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$						1M														
						1M														
						1A														
10. (a) $a = 1$ 及 $b = -2$ 。						1A+1A														
(b) (i) $y = x + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)}$																				
$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2}$						1A														
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^3}$						1A														
(ii) 當 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$,																				
$1 - \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} = 0$						1M														
$2(x+1)^2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)^2 - (x+1)^2 = 0$																				
$2x^4 - 6x^2 = 0$																				
$x^2 = 0$ 或 3																				
$x = 0$ 或 $\pm\sqrt{3}$																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th><th>$x < -\sqrt{3}$</th><th>$-\sqrt{3} < x < -1$</th><th>$-1 < x < 0$</th><th>$0 < x < 1$</th><th>$1 < x < \sqrt{3}$</th><th>$x > \sqrt{3}$</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$\frac{dy}{dx}$</td><td>+</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>+</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						x	$x < -\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{3} < x < -1$	$-1 < x < 0$	$0 < x < 1$	$1 < x < \sqrt{3}$	$x > \sqrt{3}$	$\frac{dy}{dx}$	+	-	-	-	-	+	1M
x	$x < -\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{3} < x < -1$	$-1 < x < 0$	$0 < x < 1$	$1 < x < \sqrt{3}$	$x > \sqrt{3}$														
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	+	-	-	-	-	+														
極大點為 $\left(-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 。						1A														
極小點為 $\left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 。						1A														
(c) 所求面積																				
$= \int_2^4 \left[\left(x + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right) - x \right] dx$						1M+1A														
$= \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right) dx$																				
$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln x+1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln x-1 \right]_2^4$						1M														
$= \frac{\ln 5}{2}$						1A														

解		分
11. (a) (i)	$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & k \\ 1 & k+1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -k^2 - 6k + 7$ $= -(k+7)(k-1)$ 由於 (E) 有唯一的解，可得 $\Delta \neq 0$。 因此，可得 $k < -7$ 或 $-7 < k < 1$ 或 $k > 1$。	1A
(ii)	當 $k = 1$，(E) 的增廣矩陣為 $\left(\begin{array}{ccc c} 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ -3 & -2 & 1 & b \\ 1 & 2 & 9 & c \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc c} 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & b+3a \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & c-a \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc c} 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & b+3a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c-b-4a \end{array} \right)$ 由於 (E) 有解，可得 $c - b - 4a = 0$。 當 $k = 1$ 及 $c - b - 4a = 0$，(E) 的增廣矩陣為 $\left(\begin{array}{ccc c} 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & b+3a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$ 因此，(E) 的解集為 $\{(-2a - b + 5t, 3a + b - 7t, t) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$。	1M+1A
(b) (i)	當 $k = 1$、$a = -1$、$b = n$ 及 $c = 0$，(E) 為 (T) 的首三條方程。 由於 (T) 有解，首三條方程有解。 $0 - n - 4(-1) = 0$ $n = 4$	1A
(ii)	首三條方程的解集為 $\{(-2 + 5t, 1 - 7t, t) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$。 $(-2 + 5t) + (1 - 7t) - t^2 = 0$ $-t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$ $t = -1$ 因此，可得 $x = -7$、$y = 8$ 及 $z = -1$。	1A

解	分
12. (a) (i) $\overrightarrow{AB} = -6\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = 5\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$ $\overrightarrow{AC} = -\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ (ii) 所求向量 $= \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}} \overrightarrow{AC}$ $= \frac{(-6)(-1) + (1)(-2) + (7)(2)}{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} (-\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k})$ $= -2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ (iii) 設 M 為直線 AC 上的一點使得 $BM \perp AC$。 $\overrightarrow{AM} = -2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$ $\overrightarrow{BM} = \overrightarrow{AM} - \overrightarrow{AB}$ $= 4\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ 所求距離 $= BM$ $= \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2 + 3^2}$ $= 5\sqrt{2}$ (b) 留意 B、M、D 共線。 設 $\overrightarrow{BD} = k\overrightarrow{BM}$，其中 k 為一實數。 $\overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{BD} - \overrightarrow{BC}$ $= (4k - 5)\mathbf{i} + (-5k + 3)\mathbf{j} + (-3k + 5)\mathbf{k}$ 留意 $CD \perp AB$。 $0 = (-6\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 7\mathbf{k}) \cdot [(4k - 5)\mathbf{i} + (-5k + 3)\mathbf{j} + (-3k + 5)\mathbf{k}]$ $= 68 - 50k$ $k = \frac{34}{25}$ 將原點記為 O。 $\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BD}$ $= (-5\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) + \left(\frac{136}{25}\mathbf{i} - \frac{34}{5}\mathbf{j} - \frac{102}{25}\mathbf{k}\right)$ $= \frac{11}{25}\mathbf{i} - \frac{29}{5}\mathbf{j} - \frac{2}{25}\mathbf{k}$ D 的坐標為 $\left(\frac{11}{25}, -\frac{29}{5}, -\frac{2}{25}\right)$。	1A+1A 1M 1A 1M 1A 1M 1A 1M 1A