

解 答 篇

單元 1 乘法公式

★ 國中基礎能力檢定 P.4

簡答

1. -4080 2. 7760 3. 64 4. 625 5. -1
6. 88 7. 12 8. 0 9. 7 10. (A) 11. (B) 12. (C)

詳解

- $$\begin{aligned} & (-15) \times (-16) \times (-17) \\ &= -(15 \times 16 \times 17) \\ &= -4080 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} & (88.8)^2 - (11.2)^2 = (88.8 + 11.2) \times (88.8 - 11.2) \\ &= 100 \times 77.6 \\ &= 7760 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} & (3 - \sqrt{5})^3 (3 + \sqrt{5})^3 = [(3 + \sqrt{5}) \times (3 - \sqrt{5})]^3 \\ &= [3^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2]^3 \\ &= 4^3 \\ &= 64 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} & 108 \times 25^3 - 2699 \times 25^2 \\ &= 25^2 \times (108 \times 25 - 2699) \\ &= 625 \times (2700 - 2699) \\ &= 625 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2019^2 - 2 \times 2019 + 1}{2018} - \frac{108^2 + 2 \times 108 \times 1911 + 1911^2}{2019} \\ &= \frac{(2019 - 1)^2}{2018} - \frac{(108 + 1911)^2}{2019} \\ &= \frac{2018^2}{2018} - \frac{2019^2}{2019} = 2018 - 2019 = -1 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} & a^2 + b^2 = (a - b)^2 + 2ab \\ &= 10^2 + 2 \times (-6) \\ &= 100 - 12 \\ &= 88 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\beta + 1}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha + 1}{\beta} = \frac{\beta^2 + \beta + \alpha^2 + \alpha}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \frac{[(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta] + (\alpha + \beta)}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \frac{(6^2 - 2 \times 3) + 6}{3} \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

- $$\begin{aligned} & (a^2 + 2a + 1) + \left(b^2 + b + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(c^2 - c + \frac{1}{4}\right) \\ &+ (d^2 - 2d + 1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (a + 1)^2 + \left(b + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(c - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (d - 1)^2 = 0 \\ &\because a, b, c, d \text{ 為實數} \\ &\therefore a + 1 = 0, \text{ 且 } b + \frac{1}{2} = 0, \text{ 且 } c - \frac{1}{2} = 0, \\ &\quad \text{且 } d - 1 = 0 \\ &\text{得 } a = -1, b = -\frac{1}{2}, c = \frac{1}{2}, d = 1 \\ &\text{所求 } a + b + c + d = (-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x - 3 + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = 3 \\ &\text{所求 } x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2 = 3^2 - 2 = 7 \end{aligned}$$
- 利用平方差公式 $(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & A = (3^2 - 1)(3^2 + 1)(3^4 + 1)(3^8 + 1)(3^{16} + 1) \\ &= (3^4 - 1)(3^4 + 1)(3^8 + 1)(3^{16} + 1) \\ &= (3^8 - 1)(3^8 + 1)(3^{16} + 1) \\ &= (3^{16} - 1)(3^{16} + 1) = 3^{32} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

檢查 $3^1 = 3, 3^2 = 9, 3^3 = 27, 3^4 = 81,$
 $3^5 = 243, \dots$

可知 3^n 的個位數依 3, 9, 7, 1, 3, 9, 7, 1,
 \dots 循環

$\therefore 3^{32}$ 的個位數為 1

即 $A = 3^{32} - 1$ 的個位數字為 0

故選(A)
- 鋪色部分面積為 $(a + b)^2 - \frac{ab}{2} \times 4 = a^2 + b^2$

故選(B)
- 所求為 $\frac{2.5 \text{ 微米}}{50 \text{ 奈米}} = \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ 公尺}}{50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ 公尺}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2500 \times 10^{-9} \text{ 公尺}}{50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ 公尺}} \\ &= 50 (\text{倍}) \end{aligned}$$

故選(C)

* 高中先修課程

P.7

例題 1

$$\begin{aligned}(1) a^2 + b^2 &= (a+b)^2 - 2ab \\ &= 5^2 - 2 \times (-3) \\ &= 31\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) a^3 + b^3 &= (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b) \\ &= 5^3 - 3 \times (-3) \times 5 \\ &= 170\end{aligned}$$

練習 1

$$\begin{aligned}(1) a^2 + b^2 &= (a-b)^2 + 2ab \\ &= 3^2 + 2 \times 1 = 11\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) a^3 - b^3 &= (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b) \\ &= 3^3 + 3 \times 1 \times 3 \\ &= 36\end{aligned}$$

例題 2

$$\begin{aligned}(1) x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} &= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \\ &= 3^2 - 2 \\ &= 7\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} &= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= 3^3 - 3 \times 3 \\ &= 18\end{aligned}$$

練習 2

$$\begin{aligned}(1) x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} &= \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2 \\ &= 5^2 + 2 = 27\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} &= \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 + 3\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= 5^3 + 3 \times 5 \\ &= 140\end{aligned}$$

先修銜接能力檢定

P.9

簡答

1. 970300 2. 510 3. 18 4. 36 5. 18
6. 1023 7. 665 8. (D)

詳解

- $$\begin{aligned}a^3 + b^3 &= (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b) \\ &= (99+1)^3 - 3 \times 99 \times 1 \times (99+1) \\ &= 100^3 - 3 \times 99 \times 100 \\ &= 970300\end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned}a^4b - ab^4 &= ab(a^3 - b^3) \\ &= ab[(a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b)] \\ &= 3 \times (5^3 + 3 \times 3 \times 5) \\ &= 510\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}3. \frac{b^2}{a} + \frac{a^2}{b} &= \frac{b^3 + a^3}{ab} \\ &= \frac{(a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b)}{ab} \\ &= \frac{3^3 - 3 \times 1 \times 3}{1} \\ &= 18\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}4. x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} &= \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 + 3 \times \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= 3^3 + 3 \times 3 \\ &= 36\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}5. a^6 + \frac{1}{a^6} &= \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^3 - 3 \times a^2 \times \frac{1}{a^2} \times \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2}\right) \\ &= 3^3 - 3 \times 1 \times 3 = 18\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}6. \text{令 } A &= 2^9 + 2^8 + 2^7 + \cdots + 2 + 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow (2-1)A &= (2-1) \times (2^9 + 2^8 + 2^7 + \cdots + 2 + 1) \\ &= 2^{10} - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = 2^{10} - 1 = 1024 - 1 = 1023$$

$$\begin{aligned}7. \text{令 } A &= 3^5 + 3^4 \times 2 + 3^3 \times 2^2 + 3^2 \times 2^3 + 3 \times 2^4 + 2^5 \\ \Leftrightarrow (3-2)A &= (3-2) \times (3^5 + 3^4 \times 2 + 3^3 \times 2^2 + 3^2 \times 2^3 + 3 \times 2^4 + 2^5) \\ &= 3^6 - 2^6 \\ &= 729 - 64 \\ &= 665\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = 665$$

$$8. \text{依題意, } ((b^2)^2)^2 = 81^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b^8 = (3^4)^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b^8 = (3^2)^8$$

$$\text{得 } b = 3^2 = 9$$

故選(D)

綜合能力檢定

P.11

簡答

1. (D) 2. $\frac{5}{2}$ 3. 40 4. (A) 5. 略

詳解

$$\begin{aligned}1. (99.8)^2 &= (100 - 0.2)^2 \\ &= 100^2 - 2 \times 100 \times 0.2 + (0.2)^2 \\ &= 9960.04\end{aligned}$$

故選(D)

$$2. \text{公式 } (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1^2 = 2 + 2ab \Leftrightarrow ab = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所求 } a^3 + b^3 &= (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b) \\ &= 1^3 - 3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 1 = \frac{5}{2}\end{aligned}$$

3. 依題意, $a^2 - 4a + 2 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow a - 4 + \frac{2}{a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a + \frac{2}{a} = 4$
 所求 $a^3 + \frac{8}{a^3} = \left(a + \frac{2}{a}\right)^3 - 3 \times a \times \frac{2}{a} \times \left(a + \frac{2}{a}\right)$
 $= 4^3 - 3 \times 2 \times 4$
 $= 40$

4. $a - c = (a - b) + (b - c)$
 $= (2 + \sqrt{2}) + (2 - \sqrt{2}) = 4$
 所求 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2 - 2ab - 2bc - 2ca)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}[(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2]$
 $= \frac{1}{2}[(2 + \sqrt{2})^2 + (2 - \sqrt{2})^2 + 4^2]$
 $= 14$

故選(A)

5. $\alpha^n - \beta^n = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (\alpha - \beta) \times (\alpha^{n-1} + \alpha^{n-2}\beta + \alpha^{n-3}\beta^2 + \dots + \alpha\beta^{n-2} + \beta^{n-1}) = 0$
 $\therefore \alpha > 0$ 且 $\beta > 0$
 $\therefore \alpha^{n-1} + \alpha^{n-2}\beta + \dots + \alpha\beta^{n-2} + \beta^{n-1} > 0$ 恆成立
 可得 $\alpha - \beta = 0$
 即 $\alpha = \beta$

單元 2 根式運算

★ 國中基礎能力檢定 P.14

簡答

1. 6 2. $2\sqrt{3}$ 3. 720 4. (D) 5. 10 6. 3
 7. (A) 8. 11 9. (C) 10. (D) 11. $14 + 6\sqrt{3}$
 12. $\frac{5\sqrt{10}}{3}$

詳解

1. 依題意, $x^2 - 12x + 45 = (\pm 3)^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 12x + 36 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (x - 6)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 6$
 2. $4\sqrt{12} + 2\sqrt{27} - 3\sqrt{48}$
 $= 4(2\sqrt{3}) + 2(3\sqrt{3}) - 3(4\sqrt{3})$
 $= 8\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3} - 12\sqrt{3}$
 $= 2\sqrt{3}$
 3. $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{10}$
 $= \sqrt{2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 8 \times 9 \times 10}$
 $= \sqrt{2^8 \times 3^4 \times 5^2}$
 $= 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5 = 720$

4. $a = 2\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{24}$
 $b = 3\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{27}$
 $c = 4\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{32}$
 $\therefore c > b > a$
 故選(D)

5. $\sqrt{108 - n}$ 為正整數
 則 $108 - n$ 可以是 $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, \dots, 10^2$,
 總共 10 種情形
 故符合條件的 n 有 10 個

6. $\sqrt{108 \times n} = \sqrt{2^2 \times 3^3 \times n}$
 故使得 $\sqrt{108 \times n}$ 為正整數的最小 n 值為 3

7. 已知 $-3 < a < 1$
 所求 $\sqrt{(a-1)^2} + \sqrt{(a+3)^2}$
 $= |a-1| + |a+3|$
 $= (1-a) + (a+3)$
 $= 4$

故選(A)

8. 兩數之和為 $a + b = (2 + \sqrt{3}) + (2 - \sqrt{3})$
 $= 4$

兩數之積為 $ab = (2 + \sqrt{3}) \times (2 - \sqrt{3})$
 $= 2^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2$
 $= 1$

所求為 $a^2 - 3ab + b^2$
 $= (a + b)^2 - 5ab$
 $= 4^2 - 5 \times 1 = 11$

9. 可得 $\overline{OP} = \overline{OB} = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$
 所以 P 之坐標為 $2\sqrt{10}$

故選(C)

10. 螢幕寬度為 $\sqrt{6.1^2 - 5^2} = \sqrt{12.21} \approx 3.5$ (吋)
 故選(D)

11. 乙之邊長為 $\sqrt{6}$, 丙之邊長為 $\sqrt{2}$

得 $\begin{cases} \overline{AD} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} \\ \overline{CD} = 2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$

故長方形 $ABCD$ 面積為
 $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) \times (2\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) = 14 + 6\sqrt{3}$

12. 設 $\overline{DE} = \overline{EF} = x$

在 $\triangle ABF$ 中, $\overline{BF} = \sqrt{\overline{AF}^2 - \overline{AB}^2}$
 $= \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}$
 $= 4$

故 $\overline{CF} = 1$

在 $\triangle EFC$ 中, $x^2 = (3 - x)^2 + 1^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}$

在 $\triangle AEF$ 中, $\overline{AE} = \sqrt{5^2 + x^2}$
 $= \sqrt{5^2 + \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{3}$

例題 1

$$(1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}) \times (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$(3) \frac{6}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{6 \times (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}) \times (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{6 \times (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})}{3}$$

$$= 2 \times (\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(4) \frac{2}{\sqrt{5} + 1} = \frac{2 \times (\sqrt{5} - 1)}{(\sqrt{5} + 1) \times (\sqrt{5} - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times (\sqrt{5} - 1)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

練習 1

$$(1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}) \times (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(3) \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{4 \times (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \times (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{4}$$

$$= \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$(4) \frac{2}{\sqrt{5} - 1} = \frac{2 \times (\sqrt{5} + 1)}{(\sqrt{5} - 1) \times (\sqrt{5} + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times (\sqrt{5} + 1)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$$

例題 2

$$(1) \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$(2) \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$(3) \sqrt{11+4\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{11+2\sqrt{24}}$$

$$= \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(4) \sqrt{14-\sqrt{96}} = \sqrt{14-2\sqrt{24}}$$

$$= \sqrt{12} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$$

練習 2

$$(1) \sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} + 1$$

$$(2) \sqrt{4-2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$(3) \sqrt{18+6\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{18+2\sqrt{45}}$$

$$= \sqrt{15} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(4) \sqrt{14-\sqrt{180}} = \sqrt{14-2\sqrt{45}}$$

$$= \sqrt{9} - \sqrt{5}$$

$$= 3 - \sqrt{5}$$



簡答

1. 1 2. $\sqrt{2} + 2$ 3. 9 4. $\sqrt{5} - 1$ 5. $\sqrt{10} - 3$
 6. $4 - \sqrt{10}$ 7. 6 8. $\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$

詳解

$$1. \phi^2 + \phi = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4} + \frac{2\sqrt{5} - 2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$2. \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} + \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{(2 - \sqrt{2}) \times (2 + \sqrt{2})}$$

$$+ \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{(2 + \sqrt{2}) \times (2 - \sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. & \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \dots \\
 & + \frac{1}{\sqrt{99}+\sqrt{100}} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{3}}{1} + \dots \\
 & \quad + \frac{\sqrt{100}-\sqrt{99}}{1} \\
 & = -\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{100} = -1 + 10 = 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. & \sqrt{6-\sqrt{20}} = \sqrt{6-2\sqrt{5}} \\
 & = \sqrt{5}-\sqrt{1} \\
 & = \sqrt{5}-1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. & \sqrt{14+4\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{14+2\sqrt{40}} \\
 & = \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{4} \\
 & = \sqrt{10} + 2 \\
 & = 5 + (\sqrt{10} - 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

可得 $a=5$, $b=\sqrt{10}-3$

所求 $b=\sqrt{10}-3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. & \sqrt{35-10\sqrt{10}} = \sqrt{35-2\sqrt{250}} \\
 & = \sqrt{25}-\sqrt{10} \\
 & = 5-\sqrt{10} \\
 & = 1+(4-\sqrt{10})
 \end{aligned}$$

可得 $a=1$, $b=4-\sqrt{10}$

所求 $b=4-\sqrt{10}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. & x = \sqrt{2} - 1 \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{2}+1)} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{1} \\
 & = \sqrt{2} + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + \frac{1}{x} & = (\sqrt{2}-1) + (\sqrt{2}+1) \\
 & = 2\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所求 } x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} & = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \\
 & = (2\sqrt{2})^2 - 2 \\
 & = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. & \overline{BC}=1 \Leftrightarrow \overline{BD}=2 \text{ 且 } \overline{CD}=\sqrt{3} \\
 & \text{又 } \overline{AD}=\overline{BD}=2 (\because \triangle ABD \text{ 為等腰三角形}) \\
 \text{所求 } \overline{AB} & = \sqrt{\overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BC}^2} \\
 & = \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} \\
 & = \sqrt{8+4\sqrt{3}} \\
 & = \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{12}} \\
 & = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

綜合能力檢定

P.21

簡答

1. 117 2. (B) 3. $2\sqrt{5}-2\sqrt{2}$ 4. 98 5. $\sqrt{2}-1$

詳解

1. $\sqrt{108} \leq \sqrt{a} < 15$
 $\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{108} \leq \sqrt{a} < \sqrt{225}$
 滿足條件的 a 可以是 108, 109, …, 224
 共有 117 個

2. $10 < \sqrt{108} < 11$
 $\Leftrightarrow 209 < 2019 + \sqrt{108} < 2030$

$$\text{檢查: } \begin{cases} 45^2 = 2025 \\ 46^2 = 2116 \end{cases}$$

可知 $45 < \sqrt{2019 + \sqrt{108}} < 46$
 且 $\sqrt{2019 + \sqrt{108}}$ 最接近 45
 故選(B)

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. & \frac{6}{\sqrt{7+\sqrt{40}}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{7+2\sqrt{10}}} \\
 & = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}} \\
 & = \frac{6 \times (\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2})} \\
 & = \frac{6 \times (\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2})}{3} \\
 & = 2 \times (\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}) \\
 & = 2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. & a = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}) \times (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}) \times (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} \\
 & = \frac{5-2\sqrt{6}}{1} = 5-2\sqrt{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} & = \frac{1}{5-2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1 \times (5+2\sqrt{6})}{(5-2\sqrt{6})(5+2\sqrt{6})} \\
 & = \frac{5+2\sqrt{6}}{1} = 5+2\sqrt{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a + \frac{1}{a} = (5-2\sqrt{6}) + (5+2\sqrt{6}) = 10$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所求 } a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} & = \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 - 2 \\
 & = 10^2 - 2 = 98
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. & \overline{BC}=1 \Leftrightarrow \overline{BD}=\sqrt{2} \text{ 且 } \overline{CD}=1 \\
 & \text{又 } \overline{AD}=\overline{BD}=\sqrt{2} (\because \triangle ABD \text{ 為等腰三角形}) \\
 \text{所求 } \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{AC}} & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{1 \times (\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{2}-1)} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{1} = \sqrt{2}-1
 \end{aligned}$$

單元 3 數列與級數

★ 國中基礎能力檢定 P.24

簡答

1. 30 2. 2 3. 11 4. 29 5. 5050 6. 50
7. 1552 8. 16 9. 24 10. 330 11. (A) 12. 465

詳解

1. 首項 $a_1=100$ ，公差 $d=98-100=-2$
所求第 36 項 $a_{36}=a_1+35d$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 100 + 35 \times (-2) \\ &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

2. 首項 $a_1=-50$ ，第 51 項 $a_{51}=50$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } a_{51} &= a_1 + 50d \\ \Leftrightarrow 50 &= -50 + 50d \\ \Leftrightarrow d &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

所求公差 $d=2$

3. 設首項為 a_1 ，公差為 d

$$\begin{cases} a_3 = a_1 + 2d = 9 \\ a_9 = a_1 + 8d = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 11 \\ d = -1 \end{cases}$$

所求首項 $a_1=11$

4. 由第三列： $3, f, -25$ 成等差

$$\Leftrightarrow f = \frac{3 + (-25)}{2} = -11$$

由第二行： $b, 9, f$ 成等差

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 = \frac{b + f}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 = \frac{b + (-11)}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = 29$$

所求 $b=29$

5. 首項 $a_1=1$ ，末項 $a_{100}=100$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{總和為 } \frac{100 \times (a_1 + a_{100})}{2} &= \frac{100 \times (1 + 100)}{2} \\ &= 5050 \end{aligned}$$

6. 設首項為 a_1 ，公差為 d

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = a_1 + d = 12 \\ a_9 = a_1 + 8d = -2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 14 \\ d = -2 \end{cases}$$

所有項的和為

$$\frac{n}{2} [2a_1 + (n-1)d]$$

$$= \frac{10}{2} \times [2 \times 14 + (10-1) \times (-2)]$$

$$= 50$$

7. 第 6 組為 $(2^5+1, 2^5+2, 2^5+3, \dots, 2^6)$

首項為 $2^5+1=33$

末項為 $2^6=64$

共有 $2^6-2^5=32$ 項

$$\text{總和為 } \frac{32 \times (33 + 64)}{2} = 1552$$

8. 首項 $a_1=-113$ ，公差 $d=(-105)-(-113)=8$

則第 n 項 $a_n=a_1+(n-1)d$

$$= -113 + (n-1) \times 8 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8(n-1) > 113$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n > 15 \frac{1}{8}$$

符合條件的最小自然數為 16

故自第 16 項開始為正數

9. 周長為 24，得設三邊長為 $8-d, 8, 8+d$ ，

其中 $d > 0$

$$\text{直角三角形 } \Leftrightarrow (8+d)^2 = 8^2 + (8-d)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d = 2$$

可得三邊長為 6, 8, 10

$$\text{所求面積為 } \frac{6 \times 8}{2} = 24$$

10. 已知 $a_6=20$ 且 $d=1$

$$\text{由 } a_6 = a_1 + 5d \Leftrightarrow 20 = a_1 + 5 \times 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 = 15$$

$$\therefore \text{座位總數為 } \frac{n}{2} [2a_1 + (n-1)d]$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} [2 \times 15 + (15-1) \times 1]$$

$$= 330 (\text{個})$$

11. 依題意 $n^2 = \frac{(n+2) \times [1 + (n+2)]}{2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 - 5n - 6 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n-6) \times (n+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n=6 \text{ 或 } n=-1 (\text{不合})$$

\therefore 全部的球有 $6^2=36$ 個

故選(A)

12. $1+2+3+4+\dots+30 = \frac{30 \times (1+30)}{2}$
 $= 465$

\therefore 大寶總共可以得到 465 元

* 高中先修課程

P.28

例題 1

(1) 公比 $r = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = 4$

(2) $a_6 = a_1 r^5 = 2 \times 4^5 = 2048$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) a_n &= a_1 r^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow 512 = 2 \times 4^{n-1} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 4^{n-1} = 256 = 4^4 \\ &\Leftrightarrow n-1 = 4 \\ &\Leftrightarrow n = 5 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 512 是此數列的第 5 項

練習 1

$$(1) \text{ 公比 } r = \frac{a_4}{a_3} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) a_3 = a_1 r^2 \Leftrightarrow 20 = a_1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \text{首項 } a_1 = 80$$

$$(3) a_8 = a_1 r^7 = 80 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$(4) a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{256} = 80 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \\ \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{12} \\ \Leftrightarrow n-1 = 12 \\ \Leftrightarrow n = 13$$

∴ $\frac{5}{256}$ 是此數列的第 13 項

例題 2

$$(1) \text{ 首項 } a_1 = 1, r = 2$$

$$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow 128 = 1 \times 2^{n-1} \\ \Leftrightarrow n = 8$$

此級數共有 8 項，總和為

$$\frac{a_1(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} = \frac{1 \times (2^8 - 1)}{2 - 1} = 255$$

$$(2) \text{ 首項 } a_1 = 2, \text{ 公比 } r = -2$$

$$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow 128 = 2 \times (-2)^{n-1} \\ \Leftrightarrow n = 7$$

此級數共有 7 項，

$$\text{總和為 } \frac{a_1(1 - r^n)}{1 - r} = \frac{2 \times [1 - (-2)^7]}{1 - (-2)} \\ = 86$$

練習 2

$$(1) \text{ 首項 } a_1 = 1, \text{ 公比 } r = 3$$

$$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow 243 = 1 \times 3^{n-1} \\ \Leftrightarrow 3^{n-1} = 3^5 \\ \Leftrightarrow n-1 = 5 \\ \Leftrightarrow n = 6$$

此級數有 6 項

$$\text{總和為 } \frac{a_1(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} = \frac{1 \times (3^6 - 1)}{3 - 1} \\ = 364$$

$$(2) \text{ 首項 } a_1 = 3, \text{ 公比 } r = -3$$

$$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow 243 = 3 \times (-3)^{n-1} \\ \Leftrightarrow (-3)^{n-1} = 81 \\ \Leftrightarrow n-1 = 4 \\ \Leftrightarrow n = 5$$

此級數共有 5 項

$$\text{總和為 } \frac{a_1(1 - r^n)}{1 - r} = \frac{3[1 - (-3)^5]}{1 - (-3)} = 183$$

例題 3

$$(1) 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 100 = \sum_{k=1}^{100} k$$

$$(2) 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 99 = \sum_{k=1}^{50} (2k - 1)$$

$$(3) 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{10} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} 2^k$$

練習 3

$$(1) 2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 100 = \sum_{k=1}^{50} 2k$$

$$(2) 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^{10} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} 3^k$$

先修銜接能力檢定

P.31

簡答

1. (A)(B)(D) 2. 16 3. (1) -2 ; (2) -8 ; (3) 9 4. 45
5. $\frac{15}{8}$ 6. $\sum_{k=1}^{10} (3^k + 5k)$ 7. $\frac{364}{243}$ 8. 1073741823

詳解

1. (A) ○ : 公比 $r = 1$
(B) ○ : 公比 $r = -1$
(C) × : 不是等比數列

$$(D) ○ : \text{公比 } r = \frac{1}{2}$$

- (E) × : 不是等比數列

故選(A)(B)(D)

$$2. \text{ 依題意, } 12^2 = 9 \times \alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 16$$

$$3. (1) \text{ 公比 } r = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{-32}{16} = -2$$

$$(2) a_2 = a_1 r \Leftrightarrow 16 = a_1 \times (-2) \\ \Leftrightarrow \text{首項 } a_1 = -8$$

$$(3) a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow -2048 = (-8) \times (-2)^{n-1} \\ \Leftrightarrow (-2)^{n-1} = 256 \\ \Leftrightarrow n-1 = 8 \\ \Leftrightarrow n = 9$$

∴ -2048 是第 9 項

$$4. \text{ 前 4 項的和 } S_4 = \frac{a_1(r^4 - 1)}{r - 1} = \frac{3 \times (2^4 - 1)}{2 - 1} \\ = 45$$

5. 前 4 項的和

$$S_4 = \frac{a_1(1-r^4)}{1-r} = \frac{3 \times \left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^4\right]}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{15}{8}$$

6. $(3+5 \times 1) + (3^2+5 \times 2) + (3^3+5 \times 3) + \dots$
 $+ (3^{10}+5 \times 10) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (3^k+5k)$

7. 首項 $a_1=2$ ，公比 $r=-\frac{1}{3}$

此級數共有 6 項

$$\text{總和為 } \frac{a_1(1-r^6)}{1-r} = \frac{2 \times \left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^6\right]}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)} = \frac{364}{243}$$

8. $1+2+2^2+2^3+\dots+2^{29}$

$$= \frac{1 \times (2^{30}-1)}{2-1}$$

$$= 2^{30}-1$$

$$= 1073741823$$

\therefore 二寶總共可以得到 1073741823 元



綜合能力檢定

P.33

簡答

1. (1) 2 ; (2) -3 ; (3) 11 ; (4) 12

2. (1) $\frac{1}{2}$; (2) 80 ; (3) $\frac{5}{8}$; (4) $\frac{315}{2}$ 3. 1024. 480 5. $\frac{3069}{64}$

詳解

1. (1) 設首項 a_1 ，公差 d

$$\begin{cases} a_3 = a_1 + 2d = 1 \\ a_5 = a_1 + 4d = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = -3 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$$

 \therefore 公差 $d=2$ (2) 首項 $a_1 = -3$

$$(3) a_8 = a_1 + 7d = (-3) + 7 \times 2 = 11$$

(4) 前 6 項的總和為

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{6 \times [2a_1 + (6-1) \times d]}{2} \\ &= \frac{6 \times [2 \times (-3) + 5 \times 2]}{2} \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

2. (1) 設首項 a_1 ，公比 r

$$\begin{cases} a_3 = a_1 r^2 = 20 \\ a_5 = a_1 r^4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 80 \\ r = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ (取正)} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{公比 } r = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 首項 $a_1 = 80$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) a_8 &= a_1 r^7 \\ &= 80 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 \\ &= 80 \times \frac{1}{128} \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 前 6 項的總和為

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_1(1-r^6)}{1-r} &= \frac{80 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6\right]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{315}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. $\sum_{k=1}^4 (3^k - 3k + 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (3^1 - 3 \times 1 + 3) + (3^2 - 3 \times 2 + 3) \\ &\quad + (3^3 - 3 \times 3 + 3) + (3^4 - 3 \times 4 + 3) \\ &= 3 + 6 + 21 + 72 = 102 \end{aligned}$$

4. 已知座位數公差 $d=2$ 設第 n 排座位數為 a_n

$$a_7 = a_1 + 6d \Rightarrow 30 = a_1 + 6 \times 2 \Rightarrow a_1 = 18$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{座位總數為 } & \frac{15 \times [2a_1 + (15-1) \times d]}{2} \\ &= \frac{15 \times (2 \times 18 + 14 \times 2)}{2} = 480 \end{aligned}$$

 \therefore 共有 480 個座位5. $S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 + S_5$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6^2 + \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{2^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{2^3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{6}{2^4}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{6^2 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5\right]}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \quad \left(\text{註：首項為 } 6^2, \text{ 公比為 } \frac{1}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{3069}{64} \text{ (平方公分)} \end{aligned}$$

單元 4 坐標與函數

★ 國中基礎能力檢定 P.37

簡答

1. -3 2. (C) 3. 45 4. (0, 3) 5. $\frac{12}{5}$
 6. $\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2+2$ 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. 15 10. 2
 11. -1.6 12. (-12, 17)

詳解

1. 所求為 $f(1)+f(2)+f(-3)$
 $= (3 \times 1 - 1) + (3 \times 2 - 1) + [3 \times (-3) - 1]$
 $= 2 + 5 + (-10)$
 $= -3$

x	0	$-\frac{b}{a}$
y	b	0

其中 $b > 0$, $-\frac{b}{a} > 0$

如右圖： $y = ax + b$ 圖形
 不通過第三象限

故選(C)

3. $\begin{cases} f(66) = 66a + b = 89 \\ f(99) = 99a + b = 111 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{2}{3} \\ b = 45 \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + 45$

故所求 $f(0) = 45$

4. ① 水平直線 $\Rightarrow a = 0$
 ② 又通過 $(-4, 3) \Rightarrow b = 3$
 故所求數對 $(a, b) = (0, 3)$
 5. $L: 3x + 4y - 12 = 0$

x	0	4
y	3	0

直線 L 與坐標軸交於 $A(4, 0)$, $B(0, 3)$

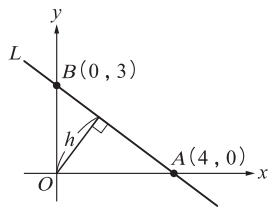
令 O 到 L 的最小距離為 h

如右圖

$$h = \frac{\overline{OA} \times \overline{OB}}{\overline{AB}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 3}{5}$$

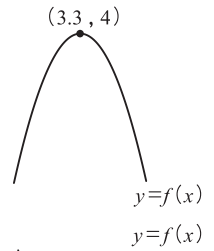
$$= \frac{12}{5}$$



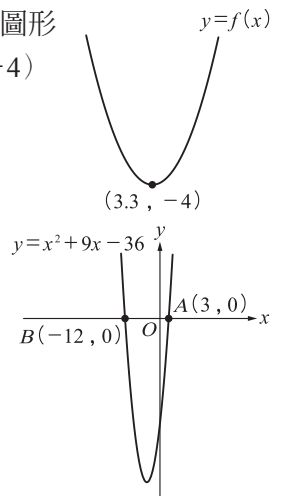
6. 設 $f(x) = a(x-1)^2 + 2$
 過 $(3, 4)$, 代入得 $4 = 4a + 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

所求 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + 2$

7. $y = f(x) = -2(x-3.3)^2 + 4$ 的圖形開口向下, 頂點為 $(3.3, 4)$
 若 x 值愈靠近 3.3,
 則 $f(x)$ 值愈大
 故選(B)



8. $y = f(x) = 2(x-3.3)^2 - 4$ 的圖形開口向上, 頂點為 $(3.3, -4)$
 若 x 值離 3.3 愈遠,
 則 $f(x)$ 值愈大
 故選(D)



9. 令 $y = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + 9x - 36 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x-3)(x+12) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = 3$ 或 $x = -12$
 設 $A(3, 0)$, $B(-12, 0)$
 則 \overline{AB} 的長度為
 $|3 - (-12)| = 15$

10. $y = f(x) = x^2 + 3$ 向右平移 k 單位
 $y = f(x) = (x-k)^2 + 3$
 過 $(0, 7)$, 代入得 $7 = (0-k)^2 + 3$
 $\Rightarrow k^2 = 4 \Rightarrow k = \pm 2$ (取正 $\because k > 0$)
 所求 $k = 2$

11. $20 - 0.6 \times \frac{3600}{100} = -1.6$

故所求溫度為 -1.6 度

12. 由題圖可知
 $y = 2(x-3)^2 - 1 = 2(x^2 - 6x + 9) - 1$
 $= 2x^2 - 12x + 17$
 與 $y = 2x^2 + bx + c$ 同義
 可得 $b = -12$, $c = 17$
 所求數對 $(b, c) = (-12, 17)$

高中先修課程 P.41

例題 1

(1) $x = \frac{(-3) \times 2 + 11 \times 5}{5 + 2} = 7$

(2) 設 $P(x, y)$, 則 $x = \frac{1 \times 3 + 11 \times 2}{2 + 3} = 5$,
 $y = \frac{(-3) \times 3 + 12 \times 2}{2 + 3} = 3$

\therefore 點 $P(5, 3)$

練習 1

$$(1) x = \frac{3 \times 1 + (-9) \times 2}{2 + 1} = -5$$

(2) 設 $Q(x, y)$

$$\text{則 } x = \frac{(-3) \times 3 + 4 \times 4}{4 + 3} = 1,$$

$$y = \frac{2 \times 3 + 9 \times 4}{4 + 3} = 6$$

\therefore 點 $Q(1, 6)$

例題 2

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

$$= (x + 2)^2 - 1$$

\therefore 頂點為 $(-2, -1)$

$$(2) f(x) = -(x^2 - 2x) + 5$$

$$= -(x^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1^2) + 5 + 1^2$$

$$= -(x - 1)^2 + 6$$

\therefore 頂點為 $(1, 6)$

$$(3) f(x) = 3(x^2 - 6x) - 27$$

$$= 3(x^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 3^2) - 27 - 3 \cdot 3^2$$

$$= 3(x - 3)^2 - 54$$

\therefore 頂點為 $(3, -54)$

練習 2

$$(1) f(x) = (x^2 - 4x) + 9$$

$$= (x^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x + 2^2) + 9 - 2^2$$

$$= (x - 2)^2 + 5$$

\therefore 頂點為 $(2, 5)$

$$(2) f(x) = -(x^2 + 2x) + 5$$

$$= -(x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1^2) + 5 + 1^2$$

$$= -(x + 1)^2 + 6$$

\therefore 頂點為 $(-1, 6)$

$$(3) f(x) = -2(x^2 + x) - 2$$

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

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

$$\therefore \text{頂點為 } \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} \right)$$



先修銜接能力檢定

P.43

簡答

1. 3 2. -20 3. $(3, 1)$ 4. $(-5, 9)$

5. (1) $(-2, -1)$; (2) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{7}{4} \right)$;

(3) $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{15}{2} \right)$; (4) $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{25}{12} \right)$

6. 168 7. 6 8. 450

詳解

$$1. x = \frac{(-5) \times 3 + 15 \times 2}{2 + 3} = 3$$

$$2. \text{依題意, } \frac{a + 18}{2} = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = -20$$

3. 設 $Q(x, y)$

$$\text{則 } x = \frac{1 \times 5 + 13 \times 1}{1 + 5} = 3$$

$$y = \frac{(-2) \times 5 + 16 \times 1}{1 + 5} = 1$$

\therefore 點 $Q(3, 1)$

$$4. \text{依題意, } \begin{cases} \frac{a+3}{2} = -1 \\ \frac{-5+b}{2} = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = 9 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 數對 $(a, b) = (-5, 9)$

$$5. (1) x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x + 2^2) + 3 - 2^2$$

$$= (x + 2)^2 - 1$$

\therefore 數對 $(p, q) = (-2, -1)$

$$(2) -x^2 + x - 2$$

$$= -(x^2 - x) - 2$$

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

$$= - \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{7}{4}$$

\therefore 數對 $(p, q) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{7}{4} \right)$

$$(3) 2x^2 + 6x - 3$$

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

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

$$= 2 \left(x + \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{15}{2}$$

\therefore 數對 $(p, q) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{15}{2} \right)$

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

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

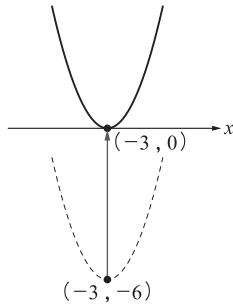
$$= -3 \left[x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot x + \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^2 \right] + 2 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^2$$

$$= -3 \left(x - \frac{1}{6} \right)^2 + \frac{25}{12}$$

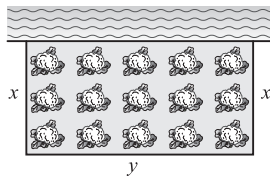
\therefore 數對 $(p, q) = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{25}{12} \right)$

6. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + m$
 $= 2(x^2 - 4x) + m$
 $= 2(x-2)^2 + m - 8$
 當 $x=2$ 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值 $m-8$
 即 $m-8=160 \Rightarrow m=168$

7. $y = x^2 + 6x + 3$
 $\Rightarrow y = (x+3)^2 - 6$
 頂點為 $(-3, -6)$
 上移 6 單位,
 新圖形和 x 軸恰交於一點
 故所求 $k=6$

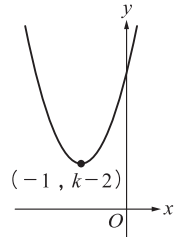


8. 如右圖, 設長方形的兩邊分別為 x, y 公尺
 $\Rightarrow 2x + y = 60$
 面積為 xy
 $= x(60 - 2x)$
 $= -2x^2 + 60x$
 $= -2(x^2 - 30x)$
 $= -2(x-15)^2 + 450$
 當 $x=15$ 時, 有最大值 450
 \therefore 最大面積為 450 平方公尺



4. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + k$
 $= 2(x^2 + 2x) + k$
 $= 2(x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1^2) + k - 2 \cdot 1^2$
 $= 2(x+1)^2 + k - 2$
 \therefore 頂點為 $(-1, k-2)$

如右圖
 二次函數圖形和 x 軸沒有交點
 \Rightarrow 頂點 $(-1, k-2)$ 在 x 軸上方
 $\Rightarrow k-2 > 0$
 $\Rightarrow k > 2$
 故選(D)(E)



5. 依題意, $|p-2| : |p-10| = \sqrt{7} : \sqrt{6} = 1 : \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}}$
 $|q-2| : |q-10| = \sqrt{8} : \sqrt{7} = 1 : \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{8}}$
 $|r-2| : |r-10| = \sqrt{6} : \sqrt{5} = 1 : \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}}$
 $\therefore \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6}} < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7}} < \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{8}}$
 $\therefore r$ 最靠近 10, 其次為 p , 再其次為 q
 得 $r > p > q$
 故選(D)

綜合能力檢定 P.46

簡答

1. 10.94 2. 26 3. (6, -3) 4. (D)(E) 5. (D)

詳解

1. 依題意 $5.97 = k \times 50 + 1$
 $\Rightarrow k = \frac{4.97}{50}$
 可得 $p = \frac{4.97}{50} \times d + 1$
 當 $d=100$ 代入
 $\Rightarrow p = \frac{4.97}{50} \times 100 + 1$
 $= 10.94$ (個大氣壓)
2. $f(x) = (x-2)^2 + x^2 + (x+5)^2$
 $= 3x^2 + 6x + 29$
 $= 3(x^2 + 2x) + 29$
 $= 3(x+1)^2 + 26$
 當 $x=-1$ 時, $f(x)$ 有最小值 26
3. 設 $P(x, y)$
 則 $x = \frac{1 \times 3 + 9 \times 5}{5 + 3} = 6$,
 $y = \frac{2 \times 3 + (-6) \times 5}{5 + 3} = -3$
 \therefore 點 $P(6, -3)$

單元 5 三角比

★ 國中基礎能力檢定 P.50

簡答

1. 132 2. 110 3. 17 4. $\sqrt{5}$ 5. 100
 6. (1) $\frac{22}{3}$; (2) $\frac{4}{9}$ 7. $2\sqrt{6}$ 8. 144 9. $\frac{5}{2}$ 10. 8
 11. (1) $4\sqrt{2}$; (2) $16\sqrt{6}$ 12. (1) $\sqrt{29}$; (2) $\sqrt{41}$

詳解

1. $\angle BAC = \frac{(5-2) \times 180^\circ}{5} = 108^\circ$
 $\angle BAD = \frac{(6-2) \times 180^\circ}{6} = 120^\circ$
 故 $\angle CAD = 360^\circ - 108^\circ - 120^\circ = 132^\circ$
2. 依外角定理
 $\theta = 50^\circ + (180^\circ - 120^\circ) = 110^\circ$
3. \therefore 三角形任意兩邊和大於第三邊, 且任意兩邊差小於第三邊
 可知 $16-9 < x-5 < 16+9$
 $\Rightarrow 12 < x < 30$
 滿足條件的 x 可以是 13, 14, 15, ..., 29, 共 17 個

4. 由畢氏定理，依序求得

$$\overline{OB} = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \overline{OC} = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \overline{OD} = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \overline{OE} = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{4})^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{OE} = \sqrt{5}$$

5. 正方形 $ACHI$ 面積為 \overline{AC}^2
- $$= \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2$$
- $$= 36 + 64$$
- $$= 100$$

6. (1) $\overline{AD} : \overline{AB} = 6 : 9 = 2 : 3$
 $\overline{AE} : \overline{AC} = 8 : 12 = 2 : 3$
 $\hookrightarrow \overline{AD} : \overline{AB} = \overline{AE} : \overline{AC}$
 $\hookrightarrow \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$
 可得 $\overline{DE} : \overline{BC} = 2 : 3$
 $\hookrightarrow \overline{DE} : 11 = 2 : 3$
 $\hookrightarrow \overline{DE} = \frac{22}{3}$

- (2)
- $\triangle ADE$
- 面積與
- $\triangle ABC$
- 面積的比值為

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

7. 如右圖，作
- \overline{AD}
- ，
- \overline{BD}
- 連線，依直角三角形母子相似定理可得

$$\overline{CD}^2 = \overline{AC} \times \overline{BC}$$

$$= 8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{CD} = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

8. $\angle 1 = 180^\circ - 108^\circ = 72^\circ$
 故 $\angle 2 = 2\angle 1 = 2 \times 72^\circ$
 $= 144^\circ$

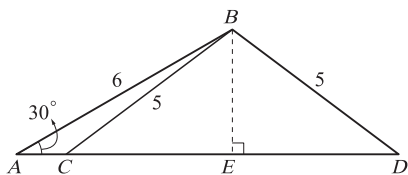
9. 依內分比性質

$$\overline{BD} : \overline{DC} = \overline{BA} : \overline{AC} = 5 : 7$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{BD} = \frac{5}{5+7} \times \overline{BC}$$

$$= \frac{5}{12} \times 6 = \frac{5}{2}$$

10. 如下圖，由
- B
- 向
- \overline{AD}
- 作垂直線，垂足為
- E



$$\text{則 } \overline{BE} = \overline{AB} \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{CD} = 2 \times \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 2 \times 4 = 8$$

11. (1)
- $\because H$
- 為
- $\triangle BCD$
- 重心

\therefore 延伸 BH 與 CD 交點即為 CD 中點，令此交點為 E

$$\text{則 } \overline{BH} = \frac{2}{3} \overline{BE} = \frac{2}{3} \times \left(4\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$= 4$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{AH} = \sqrt{\overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BH}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(4\sqrt{3})^2 - 4^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{32}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}$$

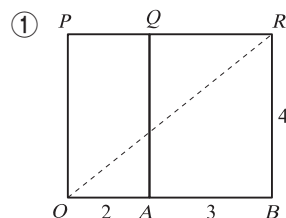
- (2) 正四面體體積為
- $\frac{1}{3} \times \triangle BCD$
- 面積
- $\times \overline{AH}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (4\sqrt{3})^2\right] \times 4\sqrt{2}$$

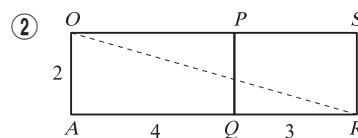
$$= 16\sqrt{6}$$

12. (1) 空間中，
- $\overline{OR} = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{29}$
- 為最短路徑長

- (2) 將長方體展開成平面，考慮下列兩個情形



$$\hookrightarrow \overline{OR} = \sqrt{(2+3)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{41}$$



$$\hookrightarrow \overline{OR} = \sqrt{(4+3)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{53}$$

綜合①、②，最短路徑長為 $\sqrt{41}$

高中先修課程

P.53

例題 1

- (1) 底邊上的高為
- $\sqrt{15^2 - 9^2} = 12$

$$\text{故 } x = \sqrt{13^2 - 12^2} = 5$$

- $$(2) \begin{cases} m^2 - n^2 = 6^2 - 3^2 = 27 \\ m^2 + n^2 = 6^2 + 3^2 = 45 \\ 2mn = 2 \times 6 \times 3 = 36 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 三邊長為 27, 36, 45

練習 1

- (1)
- $x = (3 \times \sqrt{3}) \times 2$

$$= 6\sqrt{3}$$

- $$(2) \begin{cases} m^2 - n^2 = 5^2 - 1^2 = 24 \\ m^2 + n^2 = 5^2 + 1^2 = 26 \\ 2mn = 2 \times 5 \times 1 = 10 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 三邊長為 10, 24, 26

例題 2

(1) ① $x = \sqrt{6^2 - 5^2} = \sqrt{11}$

② $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}$

(2) ① $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

② $\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

③ $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

練習 2

(1) ① $x = \sqrt{25^2 - 24^2} = 7$

② $\sin \theta = \frac{7}{25}$

(2) ① $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

② $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

③ $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

先修銜接能力檢定 P.56

簡答

1. 289 2. (1) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; (2) $\frac{1}{2}$; (3) $\sqrt{3}$

3. (1) 2; (2) $2\sqrt{3}$ 4. (1) 10; (2) $\frac{5}{13}$; (3) $\frac{5}{12}$

5. (1) 25; (2) 25; (3) 24

6. (1) $\frac{3}{5}$; (2) $\frac{4}{5}$; (3) $\frac{3}{4}$; (4) $\frac{4}{5}$; (5) $\frac{3}{5}$; (6) $\frac{4}{3}$

7. 12.59 8. 6

詳解

1. 正方形的面積為 $15^2 + 8^2 = 289$

2. (1) $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2) $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

(3) $\tan 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3}$

3. $\angle ABC = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

(1) $x = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

(2) $y = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

4. (1) $x = \sqrt{26^2 - 24^2} = 10$

(2) $\sin A = \frac{10}{26} = \frac{5}{13}$

(3) $\tan A = \frac{10}{24} = \frac{5}{12}$

5. (1) $x = \sqrt{24^2 + 7^2} = 25$

(2) $x : (x+y) = 7 : 14 \Rightarrow 25 : (25+y) = 7 : 14$
 $\Rightarrow y = 25$

(3) $24 : (24+z) = 7 : 14 \Rightarrow z = 24$

6. (1) $\frac{3}{5}$; (2) $\frac{4}{5}$; (3) $\frac{3}{4}$; (4) $\frac{4}{5}$; (5) $\frac{3}{5}$; (6) $\frac{4}{3}$

7. $\tan 40^\circ = \frac{h}{15} \Rightarrow 0.8391 \approx \frac{h}{15}$

$\Rightarrow h \approx 15 \times 0.8391 \approx 12.5865 \approx 12.59$

8. 設路燈 h 公尺

$3 : (3+7) = 1.8 : h$

$\Rightarrow 3h = 18$

$\Rightarrow h = 6$

\therefore 路燈高度為 6 公尺

綜合能力檢定

P.58

簡答

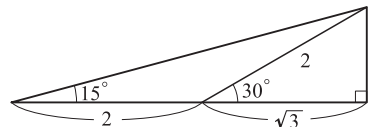
1. $2 - \sqrt{3}$ 2. 6 3. 24 4. $\frac{1}{6}$

5. $60\sqrt{3} + 60\sqrt{2}$

詳解

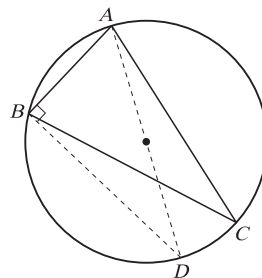
1. 如右圖

$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$
 $= 2 - \sqrt{3}$



2. 設圓半徑為 R

如下圖，作直徑 \overline{AD}



$\angle ADB = \angle ACB = 30^\circ$

在 $\triangle ABD$ 中， $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$

(半圓內圓周角 90°)

$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AD}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{2R} \Rightarrow R = 6$

\therefore 外接圓半徑為 6

3. 斜邊為 $\sqrt{6^2+8^2}=10$

陰影部分面積為

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 3^2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \times 4^2\pi - \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 5^2\pi - \frac{6 \times 8}{2} \right) = 24$$

(註：陰影部分面積=直角三角形面積)

4. $\overline{AP} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AB}$, $\overline{QR} = \frac{1}{3} \overline{AC}$

故 $\frac{\triangle PQR \text{ 面積}}{\triangle ABC \text{ 面積}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$

5. 設木棍 $\overline{AB} = \overline{A'B'} = x$ 公分

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \overline{BC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x \\ \overline{B'C} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \overline{B'C} - \overline{BC} = 30$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x = 30$

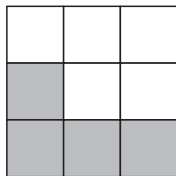
$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{2}x = 30$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{60}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} = 60(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}) = 60\sqrt{3} + 60\sqrt{2}$$

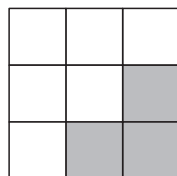
\therefore 木棍長度為 $60\sqrt{3} + 60\sqrt{2}$ 公分

單元 6 立體圖與三視圖

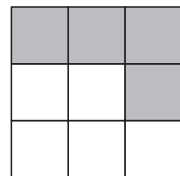
例題 1



前視圖

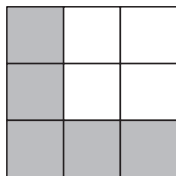


右視圖

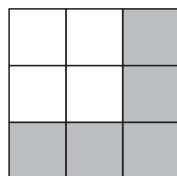


俯視圖

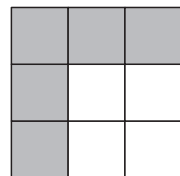
練習 1



前視圖



右視圖



俯視圖

例題 2

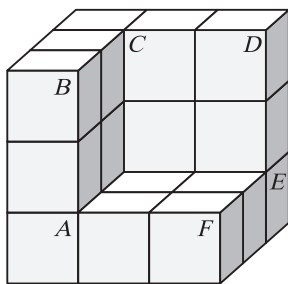
(C)

練習 2

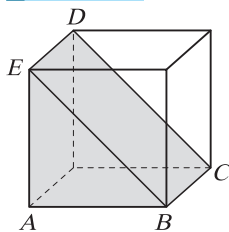
(A)

例題 3

由上方實線是視線所能看見的邊長、點、角度，繪製在空間坐標中，或繪製在紙箱上，我們可以猜測出原立體圖形，應該如下圖所示



練習 3



Notes





高中數學先修教材

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