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答案及題解

單元 1 有理數及無理數

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. A
 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. B 16. B
 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. D 21. D 22. D 23. A 24. C
 25. A 26. B 27. B 28. A 29. B 30. C 31. A 32. D
 33. B 34. D 35. C 36. D 37. A 38. C 39. B 40. C
 41. B 42. D 43. C 44. B 45. A 46. A 47. D 48. C
 49. C 50. B 51. A 52. B 53. A 54. D 55. C 56. A
 57. A 58. C 59. A

題解

$$6. \quad \begin{array}{r} 0.35999\dots \\ -0.19999\dots \\ \hline 0.16 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore 0.35\dot{9} - 0.1\dot{9} = 0.16 = \frac{4}{25}$$

7. I. $\sqrt{2} + (-\sqrt{2}) = 0$ (有理數), \therefore 正確。
 II. $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{6}$ (無理數), \therefore 不正確。
 III. π^2 是無理數, \therefore 不正確。
 \therefore 答案是 A。

$$21. \quad \sqrt{0.0343} = \sqrt{\frac{343}{10000}} = \frac{7\sqrt{7}}{100} = \frac{7p}{100}$$

$$40. \quad \sqrt{18}x = 1, 3\sqrt{2}x = 1, x = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, \therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

$$42. \quad (\sqrt{7} + 3)y = 2, y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7} + 3}, y = \frac{2(\sqrt{7} - 3)}{7 - 9},$$

$$\therefore y = -(\sqrt{7} - 3) = 3 - \sqrt{7}$$

$$43. \quad \text{I. } m + n = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 6}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5} + 6}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = \sqrt{5} \text{ (無理數)}$$

$$\text{II. } m^2 + n^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 6}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} + 6}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{5 - 12\sqrt{5} + 36 + 5 + 12\sqrt{5} + 36}{4} = \frac{41}{2} \text{ (有理數)}$$

$$\text{III. } mn = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-6}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+6}{2}\right) = \frac{5-36}{4} = -\frac{31}{4} \quad (\text{有理數})$$

∴ 答案是 C。

$$44. \frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{14}(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{7})}{2-7} = \frac{\sqrt{28}-\sqrt{98}}{-5} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{7}}{5}$$

$$45. \frac{6}{3\sqrt{5}-5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6(3\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3})}{45-75} = \frac{6(3\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3})}{-30} = -\frac{3\sqrt{5}+5\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

$$46. \frac{\sqrt{6}+1}{7-3\sqrt{6}} = \frac{(\sqrt{6}+1)(7+3\sqrt{6})}{49-54} = \frac{10\sqrt{6}+25}{-5} = -2\sqrt{6}-5$$

$$47. 0.\dot{5} = \frac{5}{9}, 0.\dot{1}\dot{5} = \frac{5}{33}, \therefore 0.\dot{5} + 0.\dot{1}\dot{5} = \frac{5}{9} + \frac{5}{33} = \frac{70}{99}$$

$$48. \text{A. } \sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}=0 \quad (\text{有理數})$$

$$\text{B. } \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} = 3 \quad (\text{有理數})$$

$$\text{D. } \frac{0}{\sqrt{5}} = 0 \quad (\text{有理數})$$

∴ 答案是 C。

$$51. \sqrt{24} = n, 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} = n, 2m\sqrt{2} = n, \therefore \sqrt{2} = \frac{n}{2m}$$

$$52. x = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}, y = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}, \therefore \sqrt{5} = \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{4}, \therefore y = \frac{4x}{3}$$

$$53. (\sqrt{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}})^2 - (\sqrt{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}})^2 = (a - 2 + \frac{1}{a}) - (a + 2 + \frac{1}{a}) = -4$$

$$54. y - \frac{1}{y} = 2\sqrt{6}, (y - \frac{1}{y})^2 = (2\sqrt{6})^2, y^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{y^2} = 24,$$

$$\therefore y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2} = 26$$

$$55. \frac{a-3\sqrt{a}}{a+\sqrt{a}} = \frac{(a-3\sqrt{a})(a-\sqrt{a})}{a^2-a} = \frac{a^2-4a\sqrt{a}+3a}{a(a-1)} = \frac{a-4\sqrt{a}+3}{a-1}$$

$$56. \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{3x+y}{6}$$

$$57. \frac{\sqrt{15}+4}{\sqrt{15}-4} - \frac{\sqrt{15}-4}{\sqrt{15}+4} = \frac{(\sqrt{15}+4)^2 - (\sqrt{15}-4)^2}{15-16}$$

$$= (\sqrt{15}-4)^2 - (\sqrt{15}+4)^2 = (15-8\sqrt{15}+16) - (15+8\sqrt{15}+16)$$

$$= -16\sqrt{15}$$

$$58. a = \frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{10}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{10}}{9 - 10} = -(3 + \sqrt{10}),$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3 + \sqrt{10}} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{10}}{9 - 10} = \sqrt{10} - 3$$

$$\text{I. } a - b = -(3 + \sqrt{10}) - (\sqrt{10} - 3) = -2\sqrt{10} \quad (\text{無理數})$$

$$\text{II. } a + b = -(3 + \sqrt{10}) + (\sqrt{10} - 3) = -6 \quad (\text{有理數})$$

$$\text{III. } ab = -(3 + \sqrt{10})(\sqrt{10} - 3) = -(10 - 9) = -1 \quad (\text{有理數})$$

$$\text{IV. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-(3 + \sqrt{10})}{\sqrt{10} - 3} = \frac{-(3 + \sqrt{10})^2}{10 - 9} = -(19 + 6\sqrt{10}) \quad (\text{無理數})$$

∴ 答案是 C。

$$59. (\sqrt{7 - 3\sqrt{5}})(\sqrt{7 + 3\sqrt{5}}) = \sqrt{(7 - 3\sqrt{5})(7 + 3\sqrt{5})} = \sqrt{49 - 45} = 2$$

單元 2 指數定律 (2)

1. B	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. C	6. A	7. D	8. A
9. D	10. B	11. B	12. C	13. A	14. C	15. B	16. A
17. C	18. D	19. C	20. D	21. C	22. B	23. A	24. B
25. D	26. A	27. C	28. B	29. D	30. D	31. B	32. C
33. A	34. D	35. A	36. D	37. C	38. B	39. C	40. B
41. B	42. B	43. D	44. A	45. B	46. A	47. C	48. B
49. C	50. D	51. A	52. D	53. B	54. B	55. C	56. A
57. B	58. C	59. C	60. A	61. D	62. A	63. C	64. D
65. D	66. B	67. A	68. C	69. D	70. C	71. B	72. A
73. B	74. A	75. B	76. C	77. D	78. A	79. C	

題解

$$11. = [-(a^{-1})^{-2}]^{-3} = (-a^2)^{-3} = -a^{-6} = -\frac{1}{a^6}$$

$$12. = \frac{(2^3)^{-3}}{(2^2)^6} \times \frac{2^7}{(2^5)^{-1}} = \frac{2^{-9}}{2^{12}} \times \frac{2^7}{2^{-5}} = 2^{-9}$$

$$15. = 6x^{-3}y^2 \times (2x^{-1}y^2) = 12x^{-4}y^4 = \frac{12y^4}{x^4}$$

$$19. = (a^{-5}b)^2(ab^{-1})^{-4} = (a^{-10}b^2)(a^{-4}b^4) = a^{-14}b^6 = \frac{b^6}{a^{14}}$$

$$20. = \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{n-m}{mn}\right)^{-1} = \frac{mn}{n-m}$$

$$27. \quad 27^x = (3^3)^x = (3^x)^3 = y^3$$

$$29. \quad = 4 \cdot 2^x = 2^2 \cdot 2^x = 2^{x+2}$$

$$34. \quad = \frac{3^{2n-1} \cdot 3^{3n+3}}{3^{6n}} = 3^{2-n}$$

$$28. \quad 4^{x+2} = 4^x \cdot 4^2 = 16y$$

$$32. \quad 5^{2x+1} = 5^{2x} \cdot 5 = (5^x)^2 \cdot 5 = 5y^2$$

$$35. \quad = \frac{3^{n+2} \cdot 5^{n+2}}{3^{n+1} \cdot 5^{n-1}} = 3 \cdot 5^3$$

$$45. \quad 49 \cdot 7^{4y-1} = (2006y)^0, \quad 7^2 \cdot 7^{4y-1} = 1, \quad 7^{4y+1} = 7^0, \quad 4y+1=0,$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$46. \quad 32^m \cdot 8^{m+2} = \frac{1}{16}, \quad 2^{5m} \cdot 2^{3m+6} = 2^{-4}, \quad 8m+6=-4, \quad \therefore m = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$49. \quad 2^{n+2} - 2^n = 48, \quad 2^n(2^2 - 1) = 48, \quad 2^n = 16, \quad \therefore n = 4$$

$$50. \quad 10^{k-2} - 10^{k+1} + 999 = 0, \quad 10^k(10^{-2} - 10) = -999, \quad 10^k \left(-\frac{999}{100}\right) = -999,$$

$$10^k = 100, \quad \therefore k = 2$$

$$61. \quad a^2 = 2^{-1}, \quad (a^2)^{-3} = (2^{-1})^{-3}, \quad \therefore a^{-6} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$62. \quad 4a = 3b = y, \quad \therefore a = \frac{y}{4} \text{ 和 } b = \frac{y}{3},$$

$$\therefore a^{-2}b^3 = \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{16}{y^2}\right) \left(\frac{y^3}{27}\right) = \frac{16y}{27}$$

$$63. \quad = 1 \div \left(\frac{2}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) = 1 \div \frac{2b+a}{ab} = \frac{ab}{a+2b}$$

$$64. \quad = (x+y) \div \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2}\right) = (x+y) \div \frac{y^2-x^2}{x^2y^2} = (x+y) \times \frac{x^2y^2}{(y-x)(y+x)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2y^2}{y-x}$$

$$65. \quad x - \frac{1}{x} = 3, \quad \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3^2, \quad x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 9, \quad \therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 11$$

$$68. \quad = 4^{n-1}(3 \cdot 4^2 - 5) = 43 \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$69. \quad = 3^{2n-2} + 3^{2n} = 3^{2n-2}(1+3^2) = 10 \cdot 3^{2n-2}$$

$$70. \quad = \frac{3^n(7+6 \cdot 3)}{3^n \cdot 3^{-2}} = 25 \cdot 3^2 = 225$$

$$71. \quad = \frac{4 \cdot 5^{2n-2} - 6 \cdot 5^{2n-1}}{5^{2n} + 5^{2n}} = \frac{5^{2n-2}(4-6 \cdot 5)}{2 \cdot 5^{2n}} = \frac{5^{-2}(-26)}{2} = -\frac{13}{25}$$

$$73. \quad 5^k + 5^{k-1} = 0.24, \quad 5^k(1+5^{-1}) = \frac{6}{25}, \quad 5^k \left(\frac{6}{5}\right) = \frac{6}{25}, \quad 5^k = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$\therefore k = -1$$

$$74. \quad 5 \cdot 3^{y-1} + 3^{y+2} - \frac{6^{-2}}{2^{-7}} = 0, \quad 3^y(5 \cdot 3^{-1} + 3^2) = \frac{6^{-2}}{2^{-7}}, \quad 3^y\left(\frac{32}{3}\right) = \frac{2^7}{6^2},$$

$$3^y = \frac{2^7}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} \times \frac{3}{2^5} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \therefore y = -1$$

$$75. \quad 9^{x+1} = 16, \quad 3^{2x+2} = 16, \quad 3^{2x} \cdot 3^2 = 16, \quad (3^x)^2 = \frac{16}{9}, \quad \therefore 3^x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$76. \quad 4^{2x} \cdot 2^{3y-5} = 1, \quad 2^{4x} \cdot 2^{3y-5} = 2^0, \quad 4x + 3y - 5 = 0 \dots\dots(1);$$

$$3^{2x} \cdot 9^{y-1} = 27, \quad 3^{2x} \cdot 3^{2y-2} = 3^3, \quad 2x + 2y - 2 = 3 \dots\dots(2);$$

解 (1) 和 (2)，我們得 $x = -2.5$, $y = 5$ 。

$$77. \quad = \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{y-x}{xy}\right)^{-2} = \frac{x^2 y^2}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x-y)^2}$$

單元 3 記數系統

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C | 6. B | 7. D | 8. A |
| 9. B | 10. A | 11. A | 12. C | 13. C | 14. D | 15. D | 16. B |
| 17. A | 18. D | 19. B | 20. A | 21. D | 22. C | 23. B | 24. B |
| 25. B | 26. A | 27. C | 28. D | 29. A | 30. C | 31. B | 32. A |
| 33. B | 34. A | 35. D | 36. A | 37. C | 38. D | 39. B | 40. B |
| 41. C | 42. D | 43. A | 44. B | | | | |

題解

$$42. \quad A9_{16} = 10 \times 16 + 9 \times 1 = 169_{10},$$

把 169_{10} 不斷除以 2, $169_{10} = 10101001_2$, $\therefore A9_{16} = 10101001_2$

$$43. \quad 1101100_2 = 1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 1$$

$= 108_{10}$, 把 108_{10} 不斷除以 2, $108_{10} = 6C_{16}$, $\therefore 1101100_2 = 6C_{16}$

$$44. \quad \text{相差} = (10b + a) - (10a + b) = 9b - 9a$$

單元 4 簡易多項式的因式分解 (3)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. B | 7. C | 8. D |
| 9. B | 10. C | 11. C | 12. D | 13. B | 14. A | 15. C | 16. B |
| 17. A | 18. D | 19. B | 20. A | 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. D |
| 25. A | 26. B | 27. D | 28. C | 29. C | 30. C | 31. A | 32. B |
| 33. C | 34. A | 35. D | 36. A | 37. C | 38. A | 39. D | 40. C |
| 41. C | 42. D | 43. A | 44. B | 45. C | 46. D | 47. B | 48. B |
| 49. B | 50. A | 51. C | 52. A | 53. A | 54. D | 55. C | |

題解

1. $\because x$ 的係數 $= -b$ (負數)
和常數項 $= c$ (正數),
 \therefore 我們得 $(x-p)(x-q) = x^2 - px - qx + pq = x^2 - (p+q)x + pq$
2. \because 常數項 $= pq = -c$ (負數),
 $\therefore p$ 或 q 是負數, 即 I 及 II 不一定正確。
 $\because x$ 的係數 $= p+q = b$ (正數),
 $\therefore p+q > 0$, 即 III 是正確的。
 \therefore 答案是 B。
9. A. $x^2 + 17x + 60 = (x+12)(x+5)$;
B. $x^2 - 17x - 60 = (x-20)(x+3)$;
C. $x^2 + 17x - 60 = (x+20)(x-3)$;
D. $x^2 - 17x + 60 = (x-12)(x-5)$
11. I. $10y^2 - y - 2 = (5y+2)(2y-1)$;
II. $2 - y - 10y^2 = (2-5y)(1+2y)$;
III. $10y^2 - 9y + 2 = 2 - 9y + 10y^2 = (2-5y)(1-2y)$;
 \therefore 答案是 C。
14. $x^4 - 5x^2 - 36 = (x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 4) = (x+3)(x-3)(x^2 + 4)$
15. $12k(k+1) - 5(k+2) = 12k^2 + 7k - 10 = (4k+5)(3k-2)$
16. $(7t+3)(2t+1) - 15 = 14t^2 + 7t + 6t + 3 - 15 = 14t^2 + 13t - 12$
 $= (2t+3)(7t-4)$
21. A. $6x^2 + x - 7 = (6x+7)(x-1)$;
B. $6x^2 + 11x - 7 = (2x-1)(3x+7)$;
D. $6x^2 + 19x - 7 = (2x+7)(3x-1)$;
 \therefore 答案是 C。
22. I. $5a^2 - 3a + 1 - 3 = 5a^2 - 3a - 2 = (5a+2)(a-1)$;
II. $5a^2 - 3a + 1 - 3a = 5a^2 - 6a + 1 = (5a-1)(a-1)$;
III. $5a^2 - 3a + 1 - 3a^2 = 2a^2 - 3a + 1 = (2a-1)(a-1)$;
 \therefore 答案是 D。
29. $x^6 - 64 = (x^3 + 8)(x^3 - 8) = (x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$
 $\because (x-2)(x+2) = x^2 - 4$, \therefore 答案是 C。
30. A. $a^6 - 1 = (a^3 + 1)(a^3 - 1) = (a+1)(a^2 - a + 1)(a-1)(a^2 + a + 1)$;
B. $a^4 - 1 = (a^2 + 1)(a^2 - 1) = (a^2 + 1)(a+1)(a-1)$;
C. $a^3 - 1 = (a-1)(a^2 + a + 1)$;
D. $a^2 - 1 = (a+1)(a-1)$
31. $= (2k+3)^3 + 5^3 = (2k+3+5)[(2k+3)^2 - (2k+3)(5) + 5^2]$
 $= (2k+8)(4k^2 + 12k + 9 - 10k - 15 + 25) = 2(k+4)(4k^2 + 2k + 19)$

32. $= 1 + (2m - 2)^3 = (1 + 2m - 2)[1 - (2m - 2) + (2m - 2)^2]$
 $= (2m - 1)(1 - 2m + 2 + 4m^2 - 8m + 4) = (2m - 1)(4m^2 - 10 + 7)$
33. $= 3^3 - (2y + 1)^3 = (3 - 2y - 1)[3^2 + 3(2y + 1) + (2y + 1)^2]$
 $= (2 - 2y)(9 + 6y + 3 + 4y^2 + 4y + 1) = 2(1 - y)(4y^2 + 10y + 13)$
36. $x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 1) = (x + 2)(x - 2)(x^2 + 1)$
37. $y^4 - 10y^2 + 9 = (y^2 - 9)(y^2 - 1) = (y + 3)(y - 3)(y + 1)(y - 1)$
38. $a^6 + 5a^3 - 24 = (a^3 + 8)(a^3 - 3) = (a + 2)(a^2 - 2a + 4)(a^3 - 3)$
39. $x^6 - 1 = (x^3 + 1)(x^3 - 1) = (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$
 or $x^6 - 1 = (x^2)^3 - 1 = (x^2 - 1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1) = (x + 1)(x - 1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)$
 \therefore 答案是 D。
40. $= 1 + (y^3)^3 = (1 + y^3)(1 - y^3 + y^6) = (1 + y)(1 - y + y^2)(1 - y^3 + y^6)$
41. $= x^3(x + 1) - (x + 1) = (x + 1)(x^3 - 1) = (x + 1)(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$
42. $= a(a^3 - b^3) - b(a^3 - b^3) = (a^3 - b^3)(a - b) = (a - b)^2(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
43. $= 8x^3(4x^2 - 1) + (4x^2 - 1) = (4x^2 - 1)(8x^3 + 1)$
 $= (2x + 1)(2x - 1)(2x + 1)(4x^2 - 2x + 1)$
 $= (2x + 1)^2(2x - 1)(4x^2 - 2x + 1)$
46. $= \frac{1}{(y + 3)(y - 2)} + \frac{1}{(y + 3)(y + 8)} = \frac{y + 8 + y - 2}{(y + 3)(y - 2)(y + 8)}$
 $= \frac{2(y + 3)}{(y + 3)(y - 2)(y + 8)} = \frac{2}{(y - 2)(y + 8)}$
47. $= \frac{1}{(4 - m)(1 - m)} + \frac{2}{(4 - m)(2 + m)} = \frac{2 + m + 2(1 - m)}{(4 - m)(1 - m)(2 + m)}$
 $= \frac{4 - m}{(4 - m)(1 - m)(2 + m)} = \frac{1}{(1 - m)(2 + m)}$
48. $y^3 + \frac{1}{y^3} = (y + \frac{1}{y})(y^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{y^2}) = 5(23 - 1) = 110$
49. $a + b = 2, (a + b)^2 = 4, a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 4, 2ab = 4 - 8,$
 $\therefore ab = -2; \therefore a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = 2[8 - (-2)] = 20$
50. 面積 $= 56 + 10x - x^2 = (4 + x)(14 - x),$
 \therefore 周界 $= 2[(4 + x) + (14 - x)] = 36 \text{ cm}$
51. $x^2 + 24x + 80 = (x + 20)(x + 4); x + 4 = 9, x = 5;$
 \therefore 大數 $= 5 + 20 = 25$
52. $= m^4 + n^4 + m^3n + mn^3 = m^3(m + n) + n^3(m + n) = (m + n)(m^3 + n^3)$
 $= (m + n)^2(m^2 - mn + n^2)$
53. $= [(a^2 - 2a) + 1]^2 = [(a - 1)^2]^2 = (a - 1)^4$
54. $= [(x^2 + 3x) + 2][(x^2 + 3x) - 10] = (x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 5)(x - 2)$

$$55. \quad = (x^2 + 4x + 4) - (y^2 - 2y + 1) = (x + 2)^2 - (y - 1)^2 \\ = [(x + 2) + (y - 1)][(x + 2) - (y - 1)] = (x + y + 1)(x - y + 3)$$

單元 5 一元一次不等式

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. D
 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. B
 17. A 18. A 19. D 20. C 21. A 22. D 23. D 24. B
 25. C 26. A 27. B 28. B 29. A 30. D 31. C 32. B
 33. B 34. D 35. D 36. A 37. B 38. B 39. A 40. C
 41. D 42. D 43. C 44. B 45. C 46. B 47. A 48. A
 49. B 50. A 51. C 52. D 53. A 54. D 55. A 56. C
 57. C 58. D 59. C 60. C 61. C 62. D 63. C 64. C
 65. B 66. D 67. B 68. D

題解

9. $x = -1, y = -3, z = -9,$

$\therefore -1 - (-3) = 2 < 6 = -3 - (-9), \therefore$ II 是不正確的。

$\therefore 1 = (-1)^2 < (-9)^2 = 81, \therefore$ III 是不正確的。

13. $\therefore \frac{m}{-5}$ 是正數而 $\frac{n}{5}$ 是負數, \therefore II 是正確的。

29. $7x - 4y < -1, 7x + 1 < 4y, \therefore y > \frac{7x + 1}{4}$

34. 設大數 = x , 小數 = $x - 2$ 。 $x + (x - 2) \geq 30, 2x \geq 32, x \geq 16$ 。
 $\therefore x$ 是奇數, \therefore 最小值 = 17

35. 設小數 = x , 大數 = $x + 4$ 。 $x > \frac{x + 4}{2}, 2x > x + 4, x > 4$ 。

$\therefore x$ 是 4 的倍數, \therefore 最小值 = 8

41. 設每個蘋果的售價 = $\$x$ 。 $\frac{(80 - 20)x - 80}{80} \times 100\% \geq 20\%$,

$$\frac{60x - 80}{80} \geq \frac{1}{5}, 60x - 80 \geq 16, x \geq 1.6 \quad \therefore \text{最低售價} = \$1.6$$

42. $\therefore x < -3, \therefore x - 1 < -4 < -3 < -2, \therefore$ I、II 及 III 是正確的。

43. $\therefore x \geq 15, \therefore x + 1 \geq 16$ 。

I 是正確的 ($\because 16 > 15$) ; 當 $x = 15$ 時, II 是不正確的 ;
 III 是不正確的 ($\because 16 < 17$) 。

45. $y > -5, 1 - \frac{x}{3} > -5, -\frac{x}{3} > -6, x < 18$ 。 $\therefore x$ 是非負整數,

\therefore 可能值數目 = 18

46. $2a - b + 10 = 0$, $2a = b - 10$, $a = \frac{b-10}{2}$; $\because a \leq 0$, $\therefore \frac{b-10}{2} \leq 0$,
 $b - 10 \leq 0$, $b \leq 10$ 。 \therefore 最大值 = 10
47. I. $\because 4a < a < b$, \therefore 正確。
 II. $\because -4b > 0 > a$, \therefore 正確。
 III. 當 $a = -3$, $b = -2$, $-3 > -8 = 4(-2)$, \therefore 不正確。
 \therefore 答案是 A。
48. 當 $m = 1.5$, $n = 1$, $\because 1.5 - 1 = 0.5 < 1$, \therefore A 不一定正確。
49. I. $\because a > 0$ 和 $a > b$, $\therefore a^2 > ab$, \therefore 正確。
 II. $\because a^3$ 是正數和 b^3 是負數, $\therefore a^3 > b^3$, \therefore 正確。
 III. 當 $a = 1$, $b = -4$, $1^2 = 1 < 16 = (-4)^2$, \therefore 不正確。
 \therefore 答案是 B。
51. $\because ab < c$, $\therefore ab - c < 0 < 1$
54. 當 x 是負數時, I 及 II 是不正確的。
 當 $0 < x < 1$ 時, III 是不正確的。
56. I. 當 $m = -4$, $n = 24$, $\frac{24}{-4} = -6 < -3$, \therefore 不正確。
 II. $m < -3$, $mn < -3n \dots\dots$ (i); $n > 9$, $-3n < 27 \dots\dots$ (ii);
 由 (i) 和 (ii), 我們得 $mn < -27$, \therefore 正確。
 III. $\because m < -3$ 和 $n > 9$, $\therefore m^2 > 9$ 和 $n^2 > 81$, $\therefore m^2 + n^2 > 90$,
 \therefore 正確。
 \therefore 答案是 C。
57. I. 若 y 是正整數, $\frac{1}{y}$ 是小於或等於 1 的真分數,
 即 $\frac{1}{y} \leq 1 < 10$, \therefore 正確。
 II. 當 y 是負數時, $\frac{1}{y}$ 是負數, $\therefore \frac{1}{y} < 0 < 10$, \therefore 正確。
 III. 當 $y = \frac{1}{20}$, $1 \div (\frac{1}{20}) = 20 > 10$, \therefore 不正確。
 \therefore 答案是 C。
60. $(1 - \sqrt{3})x < 2$, $x > \frac{2}{1 - \sqrt{3}}$ ($\because 1 - \sqrt{3}$ 是負數), $x > \frac{2(1 + \sqrt{3})}{1 - 3}$,
 $x > \frac{2(1 + \sqrt{3})}{-2}$, $\therefore x > -1 - \sqrt{3}$
61. $ay + 9a \leq 2y - a$, $10a \leq 2y - ay$, $(2 - a)y \geq 10a$,
 $\therefore y \geq \frac{10a}{2 - a}$ ($\because a < 2$)
62. $mx + m^2 > nx + n^2$, $mx - nx > n^2 - m^2$, $(m - n)x > (n - m)(n + m)$,

$$x < \frac{(n-m)(n+m)}{m-n} \quad (\because m < n), \therefore x < -m - n$$

64. 最小可能值 = $-3 - (-1) = -2$
 66. 最大可能值 = $(-8)^2 + (-3)^2 = 73$
 67. 最小可能值 = $(-8)(2) = -16$;
 最大可能值 = $(-8)(-3) = 24$; $\therefore -16 \leq ab \leq 24$
 68. 最大可能值 = $\frac{-3}{-1} = 3$

單元 6 百分法 (2)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C
 9. C 10. C 11. D 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. D
 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. C 21. D 22. C 23. A 24. B
 25. B 26. B 27. C 28. B 29. C 30. D 31. A 32. A
 33. A 34. A 35. B 36. C 37. B 38. A 39. D 40. C
 41. A 42. B 43. B 44. A 45. B 46. D

題解

8. 本利和 = $5000(1 + 4\% \times 2 + 5\% \times 3) = \6150
 17. 複利息 = $18000(1 + \frac{2\%}{4})^4(1 + \frac{2.8\%}{4})^8 - 18000 = \1416.6
 18. $P[(1 + 6\%)^2 - 1] \geq 4000$, $0.1236P \geq 4000$, $P \geq 32362.46$.
 $\therefore P$ 是 10 的倍數, $\therefore P = 32370$
 19. 相差 = $90000[(1 + \frac{9\%}{12})^{18} - 1] - 90000 \times 9\% \times \frac{18}{12} = 12956.4 - 12150$
 $= \$806.4$
 20. 第一次還款後尚欠金額 = $95000(1 + \frac{15\%}{12}) - 25000 = \71187.5 ,
 第二次還款後尚欠金額 = $71187.5(1.0125) - 25000 = \47077
 21. 第一個月月底尚欠金額 = $18000(1 + \frac{24\%}{12}) = \18360 ,
 第二個月月底尚欠金額 = $(18360 - 5000)(1.02) = \$13627.2$,
 第三個月月底尚欠金額 = $(13627.2 - 5000)(1.02) = \8800
 22. 兩個月後尚欠金額 = $26000(1 + \frac{16\%}{12})^2 - 6000 = \20697.96 ,
 四個月後尚欠金額 = $20697.96(1 + \frac{16\%}{12})^2 - 6000 = \15254

23. 利息 = 4 年的本利和 - 3 年的本利和

$$= 44000\left(1 + \frac{8\%}{2}\right)^8 - 44000\left(1 + \frac{8\%}{2}\right)^6$$

$$= 60217.04 - 55674.04 = \$4543$$
32. 設衰變因子 = r 。 $32000r^2 = 23120$, $r = \sqrt{\frac{23120}{32000}} = 0.85$;
 \therefore 在 2006 年的價值 = $23120(0.85)^5 = \$10258$
33. 增添的圖書數量 = $74000[(1+8\%)^3(1+5\%)^2 - 1] = 28774$
34. 銷貨額 = $35000 \div (1+4\%)^4(1+8\%)^6 = 18854$
35. 設本金 = $\$P$, 年數 = n 。 $P(1+10\%n) = P(1+150\%)$,
 $1 + 0.1, n = 2.5, \therefore n = 15$
36. 設本金 = $\$P$, 年利率 = r 。 $P(1+16r) = 2P$, $1 + 16r = 2$,
 $\therefore r = 0.0625 = 6.25\%$
37. 本金 = $3200 \div (1+6\% \times 4\frac{2}{3}) = \2500 ,
 \therefore 本利和 = $2500(1 + 3\frac{1}{3}\% \times 6) = \3000
38. $\therefore 6\% \times 5 = 2.4\% \times 12.5 = 0.3$, \therefore 答案是 A。
39. A. $(1 + \frac{18\%}{12})^{12} = 1.1956$; B. $(1 + \frac{18.2\%}{4})^4 = 1.1948$;
 C. $(1 + \frac{18.8\%}{2})^2 = 1.1968$; D. $(1 + 19\%) = 1.19$;
 \therefore 智豐應選擇 C 計劃。
40. 設本金 = $\$P$ 。 $P[(1+r\%)^3 - 1] = P \times 20\%$, $(1+r\%)^3 = 1.2$,
 $1+r\% = \sqrt[3]{1.2} = 1.063$, $r\% = 0.063$, $\therefore r = 6.3$
41. 第三年所得的利息 = $65000[(1 + \frac{4\%}{4})^{12} - (1 + \frac{4\%}{4})^8] = \2857.9 ,
 第二年所得的利息 = $65000[(1.01)^8 - (1.01)^4] = \2746.4 ,
 \therefore 相差 = $2857.9 - 2746.4 = \$112$
42. 2003 年年底所得到的總金額
 $= 6800(1+5\%)^4 + 6800(1+5\%)^3 + 6800(1+5\%)^2 + 6800(1+5\%)$
 $= \$30774$
43. 設每月還款額 = $\$x$ 。 $[7000(1 + \frac{12\%}{12}) - x](1 + \frac{12\%}{12}) - x = 0$,
 $(7070 - x)(1.01) - x = 0$, $7140.7 - 1.01x - x = 0$, $2.01x = 7140.7$,
 $\therefore x = 3552.6$
44. 設每年存款 = $\$x$ 。 $x(1+6\%)^3 + x(1+6\%)^2 + x = 300000$,
 $x[(1.06)^3 + (1.06)^2 + 1.06 + 1] = 300000$, $\therefore x = 68577$
45. 價值下跌了: $95000(1-12\%)^4 - 95000(1-12\%)^5$
 $= 56971.06 - 50134.53 = \6837

46. 價值 = $16000(1+5\%)^2(1-10\%)^5 = \10416

單元 7 百分法 (3)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. C | 5. C | 6. C | 7. A | 8. B |
| 9. C | 10. D | 11. A | 12. B | 13. C | 14. A | 15. A | 16. B |
| 17. D | 18. A | 19. A | 20. C | 21. B | 22. C | 23. D | 24. A |
| 25. D | 26. C | 27. B | 28. A | 29. C | 30. A | 31. B | 32. D |
| 33. A | 34. A | 35. A | 36. B | 37. D | 38. C | 39. B | 40. B |
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. D | 44. C | 45. B | 46. A | 47. B | 48. C |
| 49. C | 50. C | 51. B | 52. C | 53. B | 54. A | | |

題解

3. 相差 = $(1700 \times 4) \div 5\% = \136000
6. 相差 = $(7500 \times 12) \times 14\% \times 80\% \times 15\% = \1512
9. 毛利 = $345600 \div 16\% \div (1 - \frac{2}{3}) = \6480000
10. 毛利 = $81300 \times (12 + 3) = \1219500 ,
 營運開支 = $54700 \times 12 = \$656400$,
 \therefore 利得稅 = $(1219500 - 656400) \times 16\% = \90096
15. 最高限額 = 總免稅額 = $\$100000$
20. 設小正方體的邊長 = x 。
 原來的正方體的總表面面積 = $6(3x)^2 = 54x^2$;
 小正方體的總表面面積 = $6x^2 \times 27 = 162x^2$;
 \therefore 百分增加 = $\frac{162x^2 - 54x^2}{54x^2} \times 100\% = 200\%$
23. 設減肥前的體重 = x kg。
 百分改變 = $\frac{x - (0.7x)(1.2x)}{(0.7x)(1.2x)} \times 100\% = +19\%$
24. 設原來體積 = $\pi r^2 h$ ，新的體積 = $\pi[r(1+x\%)]^2[h(1-20\%)]$ 。
 $\pi r^2 h = \pi[r(1+x\%)]^2[h(1-20\%)]$, $\pi r^2 h = \pi r^2 h(1+x\%)^2(0.8)$,
 $0.8(1+x\%)^2 = 1$, $(1+x\%)^2 = 1.25$, $1+x\% = 1.118$, $x = 11.8$ 。
 \therefore 底半徑的百分增加 = 11.8%
25. $A = C(1-15\%) = 0.85C$, $B = C(1+10\%) = 1.1C$,
 \therefore 百分率 = $\frac{B}{A} \times 100\% = \frac{1.1C}{0.85C} \times 100\% = 129.4\%$
26. $Q = R \times 120\% = 1.2R$, $Q = S \times 75\% = 0.75S$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I. } \quad & \frac{Q-R}{Q} \times 100\% = \frac{1.2R-R}{1.2R} \times 100\% = 16.6\% \\ \text{II. } \quad & \frac{S-Q}{S} \times 100\% = \frac{S-0.75S}{S} \times 100\% = 25\% \\ \text{III. } \quad & \frac{S-R}{S} \times 100\% = \frac{\frac{1}{0.75}Q - \frac{1}{12}Q}{\frac{1}{0.75}Q} \times 100\% = 37.5\% \end{aligned}$$

∴ 答案是 C。

27. 百分改變 = $[(1+20\%)(1-15\%)-1] \times 100\% = 2\%$

28. 不合格學生所佔百分率 = $60\%(1-55\%) = 27\%$ ，
合格學生所佔百分率 = $1-27\% = 73\%$

I. 百分率 = $\frac{73}{27} \times 100\% = 270\%$

II. 百分率 = $\frac{73-27}{27} \times 100\% = 170\%$

III. 百分率 = $\frac{73-27}{73} \times 100\% = 63\%$

∴ 答案是 A。

30. 百分改變

$$= [0.25(1+30\%) + 0.55(1-10\%) + 0.2(1+5\%) - 1] \times 100\% = 3\%$$

32. 設要多加砂糖 x g。

$$\frac{400 \times 15\% + x}{400 + x} \times 100\% = 20\%, \quad \frac{60 + x}{400 + x} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad 300 + 5x = 400 + x,$$

$$4x = 100, \quad \therefore x = 25$$

35. ∵ 差餉須每月繳交，∴ 在 31/12/2005，業主須繳交
 $(214000 + 348000) \times 5\% \div 4 = \7025

36. 增加 = $(3450 \div 15\% \div 80\%) \div 12 = \2396

38. 純利 = $63360 \div 16\% = \$396000$ ，

$$\therefore \text{毛利} = 396000 + 396000 \times 120\% = \$871200$$

39. 營運成本 = $46800 \div 5\% - 46800 \div 15\% = \624000

40. 設利得稅 = $\$x$ ，則毛利 = $x \div 6\% = \frac{x}{0.06}$ ，

$$\text{純利} = x \div 15\% = \frac{x}{0.15}。$$

$$\therefore \text{百分率} = \frac{\frac{x}{0.06} - \frac{x}{0.15}}{\frac{x}{0.06}} \times 100\% = 60\%$$

41. 最初的 $\$90000$ 的薪俸稅 = $30000 \times (2\% + 8\% + 14\%) = \7200 ，

$$\therefore \text{總收入} = 90000 + 7200 \div 20\% + 100000 = \$226000$$

42. 利用累進稅率：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{應課稅入息實額} &= 2000000 - 100000 - 30000 \times 2 \\ &= \$1840000, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{薪俸稅} &= 30000 \times (2\% + 8\% + 14\%) + (1840000 - 90000) \times 20\% \\ &= \$320000 \end{aligned}$$

利用標準稅率：

$$\text{薪俸稅} = 2000000 \times 16\% = \$320000$$

\therefore 薪俸稅是兩者中較低的 \$320000。

43. 設總收入 = \$x。

$$30000 \times (2\% + 8\% + 14\%) + (x - 200000 - 90000) \times 20\% = x \times 16\%, \\ 7200 + 0.2(x - 290000) = 0.16x, \quad 0.04x = 50800, \quad \therefore x = 1270000$$

44. 設在 2000 的會員人數 = x 。 $x(1+10\%)^3(1-5\%)^2 \leq 900$,
 $x \leq 749.2$ 。 \therefore 最多有 749 人。

45. 設成本 = \$c 和售價 = \$s，則 $9c = 6s$ or $s = 1.5c$ 。

$$\therefore \text{盈利百分率} = \frac{s-c}{c} \times 100\% = \frac{1.5c-c}{c} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

46. $D = E(1+25\%) = 1.25E$, $F = D(1-16\%) = 0.84D$;

$$\therefore \frac{F-E}{E} \times 100\% = \frac{0.84D - \frac{D}{1.25}}{\frac{D}{1.25}} \times 100\% = 5\%,$$

\therefore A 是正確的而 C 是不正確的。

$$\therefore \frac{F-E}{F} \times 100\% = \frac{0.84D - \frac{D}{1.25}}{0.84D} \times 100\% = 4.76\%,$$

\therefore B 和 D 都是不正確的。

47. 設該數是 = N 。 $N(1+r\%)(1-r\%) = N(1-36\%)$, $1-(r\%)^2 = 0.64$,
 $(r\%)^2 = 0.36$, $r\% = 0.6$, $\therefore r = 60$

48. 設原來的薪金 = \$x，則原來的儲蓄 = $x \times 20\% = 0.2x$ ，
新的儲蓄 = $x(1+15\%) - x(1-20\%)(1+10\%) = 0.27x$ 。

$$\therefore \text{百分改變} = \frac{0.27x - 0.2x}{0.2x} \times 100\% = 35\%$$

49. 原來的每千克價錢 = $60 \times \frac{3}{10} + 32 \times \frac{7}{10} = \40.4 ,

$$\text{新的每千克價錢} = 60(1-15\%) \times \frac{3}{10} + 32(1+25\%) \times \frac{7}{10} = \$43.3,$$

$$\therefore \text{百分改變} = \frac{43.3 - 40.4}{40.4} \times 100\% = 7.2\%$$

50. 設距離 = D 和速度 = S，

$$\text{則原來的時間} = \frac{D}{S}, \quad \text{新的時間} = \frac{D}{S(1-50\%)} = \frac{D}{0.5S}。$$

$$\therefore \text{百分增加} = \frac{\frac{D}{0.5S} - \frac{D}{S}}{\frac{D}{S}} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

51. 設原來的每公斤價錢 = \$x。 $\frac{480}{x} - \frac{480}{x(1+20\%)} = 10$,

$$1.2(480) - 480 = 10(1.2x), \quad 96 = 12x, \quad \therefore x = 8$$

52. 設貨品的數目 = n 。
$$\frac{600}{n}(1+15\%)(n-5) - 600 = 21,$$
$$600(1.15)(n-5) = 621n, 690n - 3450 = 621n, \therefore n = 50$$
53. 設 X 的成本 = a ，則 Y 的成本 = $a(1+25\%) = 1.25a$ ，
總成本 = $a + 1.25a = 2.25a$ 。若 Y 的盈利百分率 = $r\%$ ，
則總售價 = $a(1+60\%) + 1.25a(1+r\%)$ ，
 $\therefore (2.25a)(1+50\%) = a(1+60\%) + (1.25a)(1+r\%)$ ，
 $1.775a = 1.25a(1+r\%)$ ， $1+r\% = 1.42$ ， $r\% = 0.42$ ， $r = 42$ 。
 \therefore Y 的盈利百分率 = 42%
54. 設餘下貨品的盈利百分率 = $r\%$ 。
$$\left[\frac{1}{2}(1+20\%) + \frac{1}{6}(1-16\%) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\right)(1+r\%) - 1\right] \times 100\% = 15\%,$$
$$0.6 + 0.14 + \frac{1}{3}(1+r\%) - 1 = 0.15, \frac{1}{3}(1+r\%) = 0.41, r\% = 0.23,$$
$$r = 23. \therefore \text{盈利百分率} = 23\%$$

單元 8 續演繹幾何

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D | 6. A | 7. C | 8. C |
| 9. C | 10. A | 11. A | 12. D | 13. D | 14. B | 15. C | 16. A |
| 17. D | 18. A | 19. B | 20. C | 21. C | 22. C | 23. A | 24. D |
| 25. C | 26. B | 27. B | 28. B | 29. D | 30. A | 31. A | 32. C |
| 33. B | 34. C | 35. D | 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. B | 40. C |
| 41. D | 42. A | 43. D | 44. D | 45. C | 46. A | 47. D | 48. B |
| 49. D | 50. C | 51. D | 52. A | 53. C | 54. A | 55. C | 56. C |

題解

14. $\because \triangle ABD \sim \triangle BCD$, $\therefore \frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{BD}{CD}$, $BD^2 = AD \cdot CD = 18 \cdot 32 = 576$,
 $\therefore BD = \sqrt{576} = 24 \text{ cm}$
20. $\because \triangle QRU \sim \triangle TSU$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{QR}{TS} = \frac{QU}{TU} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$ 。
 $\because \triangle PQR \sim \triangle PST$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{PQ}{PS} = \frac{QR}{TS}$, $\frac{y}{y+9} = \frac{2}{5}$, $5y = 2y + 18$,
 $3y = 18$, $\therefore y = 6$
28. $OP = OQ = OR = 5$ (外接圓的半徑),
 $\therefore OP^2 + OQ^2 + OR^2 = 5^2 + 5^2 + 5^2 = 75$
34. I. $\angle B = \angle ACB$, $\angle AFE = \angle B + \angle D$,
 $\angle AEF = \angle CED = \angle ACB - \angle D = \angle B - \angle D$

$$\therefore \angle AFE > \angle AEF, \therefore AE > AF$$

II. $\angle DCE$ 和 $\angle CED$ 分別是鈍角和銳角，

$$\therefore DE > CD$$

III. 若 $\angle B = \angle BFD$ ，則 $BD = DF$ 。

\therefore 答案是 C。

36. A. $CD = CE, CB = CA, \angle DCB = \angle ECA = 60^\circ,$
 $\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD$ (SAS)

B. $\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BCD, \therefore \angle AEC = \angle BDC = 90^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle AEB = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ,$

而 $AB = AC$ 和 AE 是公共邊， $\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle ABE$ (RHS)

C. $\angle DBC = 180^\circ - \angle BCD - \angle BDC = 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ = 30^\circ,$
 $\angle BDE = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ,$
 $\therefore BE = DE, \therefore \triangle BDE$ 是等腰三角形。

37. I. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDE$ (ASA/AAS)

II. $AC = EC, AF = EF, CF = CF, \therefore \triangle AFC \cong \triangle EFC$ (SSS),
 $\therefore \angle AFC = \angle EFC = 90^\circ$

III. $\therefore \triangle AFC \cong \triangle EFC, \therefore \angle ACF = \angle ECF = \frac{90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle FAC = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AF = FC, \text{ 但 } AB \neq BC,$$

$\therefore \triangle AFC$ 並不全等於 $\triangle ABC$ 。

\therefore 答案是 A。

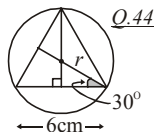
39. $\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle EDC$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{CD}{21} = \frac{40}{20} = 2, CD = 42$ 。

$$\therefore CE^2 + CD^2 = 40^2 + 42^2 = 3364 = 58^2 = DE^2, \therefore \angle DCE = 90^\circ$$

$$\sin m = \frac{40}{58}, \therefore m = 43.6^\circ$$

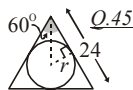
44. $\frac{3}{r} = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, r = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3},$

$$\therefore \text{面積} = \pi(2\sqrt{3})^2 = 12\pi \text{ cm}^2$$



45. $\tan\left(\frac{60^\circ}{2}\right) = \frac{r}{12},$

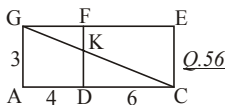
$$\therefore r = 12 \tan 30^\circ = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$



47. $\therefore \triangle DNF \sim \triangle EMF$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{MF}{NF} = \frac{EF}{DF}, \frac{MF}{6} = \frac{12}{10},$

$$\therefore MF = \frac{6}{5} \times 6 = 7.2 \text{ cm}$$

48. $ME = \sqrt{12^2 - 7.2^2} = 9.6$ 。 $\because \triangle EHN \sim \triangle EFM$ (AAA),
 $\therefore \frac{HN}{FM} = \frac{EN}{EM}, \frac{HN}{7.2} = \frac{6}{9.6}, \therefore HN = \frac{6}{9.6} \times 7.2 = 4.5$ cm
51. I 及 II. $AD + BD > AB$ (1);
 $AD + CD > AC$ (2); $BD + CD > BC$ (3);
 (1) + (2) + (3), $2(AD + BD + CD) > AB + BC + AC$,
 $\therefore AD + BD + CD > \frac{1}{2}(AB + BC + AC)$
- III. $\angle ADB = \angle BDC = \angle ADC = 360^\circ \div 3 = 120^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle ADB > \angle BAD \Rightarrow AB > BD, \angle ADC > \angle ACD \Rightarrow AC > AD$,
 $\angle BDC > \angle CBD \Rightarrow BC > CD$,
 $\therefore AB + AC + BC > BD + AD + CD$
 \therefore 答案是 D。
52. $\because \triangle FCD \sim \triangle FAB, \therefore \frac{FD}{FB} = \frac{k}{30}$; $\because \triangle BCD \sim \triangle BEF, \therefore \frac{BD}{BF} = \frac{k}{20}$;
 $\frac{FD}{FB} + \frac{BD}{BF} = \frac{k}{30} + \frac{k}{20}, \frac{FD + BD}{BF} = \frac{5k}{60}, \frac{k}{12} = \frac{BF}{BF} = 1, \therefore k = 12$
53. $\because \frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{AD}{AF}, \therefore \frac{12}{AD} = \frac{AD}{27}, AD^2 = 324, \therefore AD = 18$
54. $\because \triangle SRQ \sim \triangle TSR$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{RS}{ST} = \frac{QR}{RS}, RS^2 = 18 \cdot 8 = 144$,
 $\therefore RS = 12$
55. $\because \triangle PRQ \sim \triangle QSR$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{PR}{QS} = \frac{QR}{RS}, \frac{PR}{18} = \frac{18}{12}$,
 $PR = \frac{18}{12} \times 18 = 27$ 。 $\therefore PS = 27 - 12 = 15$
56. 把兩幅牆壁放平後，我們可見，若要電線的長度最短，則 CKG 是一條直線。



$$\therefore \triangle CKD \sim \triangle CGA, \therefore \frac{DK}{3} = \frac{6}{6+4} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore DK = \frac{3}{5} \times 3 = 1.8 \text{ m}$$

單元 9 四邊形

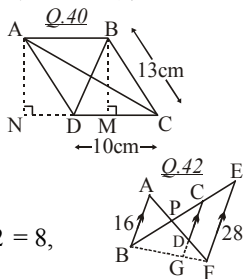
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D | 6. B | 7. C | 8. A |
| 9. A | 10. C | 11. A | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C | 15. B | 16. D |
| 17. C | 18. D | 19. A | 20. B | 21. B | 22. A | 23. C | 24. D |
| 25. C | 26. B | 27. B | 28. C | 29. C | 30. A | 31. B | 32. A |
| 33. D | 34. C | 35. C | 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. D | 40. D |

41. B 42. A 43. C 44. D 45. D 46. B 47. B 48. C
 49. D 50. B 51. B 52. A

題解

13. $x + 8 = 3y, x - 3y + 8 = 0 \dots\dots(1);$
 $4x - y = 9 - x, 5x - y - 9 = 0 \dots\dots(2);$
 解 (1) 和 (2), 我們得 $x = 2.5, y = 3.5$ 。
15. $\angle ECB = 60^\circ + 90^\circ = 150^\circ;$
 $\therefore EC = CD = CB, \therefore \angle CBE = (180^\circ - 150^\circ) \div 2 = 15^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle AFE = \angle CFB = 180^\circ - \angle ACB - \angle CBE = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 15^\circ$
 $= 120^\circ$
16. I. $\therefore \triangle SKU \cong \triangle KST$ (RHS/AAS),
 $\therefore \angle KSU = \angle KST = 60^\circ \div 2 = 30^\circ,$
 但 $\angle RST = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ, \therefore \angle KST = \angle RST,$
 而且 $\angle SKT = \angle R = 90^\circ$ 和 ST 是公共邊,
 $\therefore \triangle RST \cong \triangle KST$ (AAS)
- II. $\angle SKU = \angle QKT, KU = KT, \angle SUK = \angle QTK,$
 $\therefore \triangle SKU \cong \triangle QKT$ (ASA), $\therefore SK = QK$
- III. $\therefore PS = QR$ 和 $SU = QT, \therefore PU = RT$
 \therefore 答案是 D。
17. $QR = PS = 13, ST = \frac{1}{2}QS = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6,$
 $\therefore PR = 2RT = 2\sqrt{5^2 + 6^2} = 2\sqrt{61} = 15.6 \text{ cm}$
24. $\triangle APQ$ 的面積 : $PQCB$ 的面積 = 1 : 3
27. $\frac{a-1}{3} = \frac{CD}{DE} = \frac{GF}{FE} = \frac{8}{a+1}, (a-1)(a+1) = 24, a^2 - 1 = 24,$
 $a^2 = 25, \therefore a = 5$
28. $\frac{y}{3} = \frac{AC}{CE} = \frac{y+3}{8}, 8y = 3y + 9, 5y = 9, \therefore y = 1.8$
29. $BG = \frac{1}{2}CE, BF = 2CE, \therefore BG : BF = \frac{1}{2}CE : 2CE = 1 : 4$
34. $3y + 2 = x + y, x - 2y = 2 \dots\dots(1);$
 $2x - 4 = x + y, x - y = 4 \dots\dots(2);$
 解 (1) 和 (2), 我們得 $x = 6, y = 2$ 。
 \therefore 面積 = $\frac{1}{2}(6+2)^2 \times 4 = 128$ 平方單位
35. 設 $WZ = YZ = a$ 。 $\therefore \triangle WZK \sim \triangle HYK$ (AAA),
 $\therefore \frac{WZ}{HY} = \frac{ZK}{YK}, \frac{a}{9} = \frac{a-6}{6}, 6a = 9a - 54, 3a = 54, \therefore a = 18$

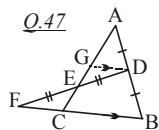
36. $\angle EBA = \angle EAB = 55^\circ$, $\angle DEA = 55^\circ + 55^\circ = 110^\circ$,
 $\angle AEF = 110^\circ - 60^\circ = 50^\circ$, 但 $AE = DE = EF$,
 $\therefore \angle AFE = (180^\circ - 50^\circ) \div 2 = 65^\circ$
37. I. $\angle DGH = \angle EGH = 90^\circ$, $\angle HDG = \angle DEG = 90^\circ - \angle EDG$,
 $\therefore \triangle DHG \sim \triangle EDG$ (AAA)
- II. $BC = DC$, $\angle BCH = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$, $\angle CBH = \angle DEG = \angle FDC$,
 $\therefore \triangle BHC \cong \triangle DCF$ (ASA)
- III. $\therefore \triangle GEF \cong \triangle GBF$ 和 $\triangle HBC \cong \triangle CDF$, 但 $\triangle HBC$ 並不全等於 $\triangle GBF$, $\therefore \triangle CDF$ 並不全等於 $\triangle GEF$ 。
38. $BD = DE = BF = \sqrt{12^2 + 12^2} = 12\sqrt{2}$, $CH = FC = 12\sqrt{2} - 12$,
 $DH = 12 - (12\sqrt{2} - 12) = 24 - 12\sqrt{2}$,
 $DG = \frac{1}{2}DF = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{12^2 + (12\sqrt{2} - 12)^2} = 6.494$,
 $\therefore GH = \sqrt{(24 - 12\sqrt{2})^2 - 6.494^2} = 2.69 \text{ cm}$
39. I. 五邊形每個角的大小 $= \frac{(5-2) \times 180^\circ}{5} = 108^\circ$,
 $\angle EAD = (180^\circ - 108^\circ) \div 2 = 36^\circ$, $\angle FAB = 108^\circ - 36^\circ = 72^\circ$,
 但 $\angle ABF = 108^\circ \div 2 = 54^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle AFB = 180^\circ - 72^\circ - 54^\circ = 54^\circ$,
 $\therefore AB = AF$ 和 $\triangle ABF$ 是等腰三角形。
- II. $\therefore \triangle ABF \cong \triangle CBF$ (SAS), $\therefore CF = AF = AB = CD$,
 $\therefore \triangle CDF$ 是等腰三角形。
- III. $\therefore AB = AF = CB = CF$, $\therefore ABCD$ 是一個菱形。
40. $CM = DM = 10 \div 2 = 5$,
 $\therefore AN = BM = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} = 12$
 但 $CN = 10 + 5 = 15$,
 $\therefore AC = \sqrt{12^2 + 15^2} = 19.2 \text{ cm}$
42. $\therefore AB \parallel CD \parallel EF$ 和 $BC = CE$,
 $\therefore AD = DF$ 和 $BG = GF$,
 $\therefore CG = 28 \div 2 = 14$ and $DG = 16 \div 2 = 8$,
 $\therefore CD = 14 - 8 = 6$
45. A. $\therefore AF = FC$ 和 $CE \parallel FG$, $\therefore AG = GE$, $\therefore CE = 2FG$,
 $\therefore CD = 2CE = 4FG$
- B. $\therefore \triangle DEH \sim \triangle FGH$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{FH}{DH} = \frac{FG}{DE} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore DH = 2FH$,
 $\therefore BD = 2DF = 2(DH + FH) = 2(2FH + FH) = 6FH$
- C. $\frac{GH}{EH} = \frac{FG}{DE} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore EH = 2GH$,
 $\therefore AE = 2EG = 2(EH + GH) = 2(2GH + GH) = 6GH$



$$D. \tan \angle AED = \frac{AD}{DE} = 2, \angle AED = 63.4^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DHE = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 63.4^\circ = 71.6^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle DEH \text{ 不是等腰三角形。}$$



47. 繪畫 $GD \parallel FB$ 。 $\therefore \triangle CEF \cong \triangle GED$ (ASA),
 $\therefore CE = GE$ 。 $\therefore AD = DB$ and $GD \parallel CB$,
 $\therefore AG = GC$ 。 $\therefore AE : EC = 3 : 1$

48. $\frac{AD}{16} = \frac{18}{12} = \frac{3}{2}, AD = 24$ 。 $\therefore \triangle ABG \sim \triangle DCG$ (AAA),
 $\therefore \frac{DA}{AG} = \frac{CD}{BA} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore AG = 24 \times \frac{2}{2+1} = 16$

49. $\therefore \triangle CDG \sim \triangle FGH$ (AAA), $\therefore \frac{FG}{CD} = \frac{GH}{DG},$

但 $\frac{GH}{DG} = \frac{EH}{AE} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore \frac{FG}{10} = \frac{3}{5}, \therefore FG = 6$

51. 繪畫 $EG \perp CD$ 。 $\therefore \triangle DEG \cong \triangle CEG$ (R.H.S.), $\therefore DG = CG$ 。
 $\therefore AD \parallel EG \parallel BC$ 和 $DG = CG$, $\therefore BE = EF$ (截線定理)

52. 設 $\angle GAS = \angle DAS = a$ 和 $\angle FDS = \angle ADS = b$ 。

$$\angle GAS + \angle DAS + \angle FDS + \angle ADS = 180^\circ,$$

$$2a + 2b = 180^\circ, a + b = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle DSA = 180^\circ - (\angle DAS + \angle ADS) = 180^\circ - (a + b) = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle PSR = \angle DSA = 90^\circ. \text{ 利用相同原理, } \angle PQR = 90^\circ.$$

$$\angle DEA = 180^\circ - \angle EDA - \angle DAE = 180^\circ - a - 2b$$

$$= 180^\circ - (a + b) - b = 90^\circ - b = a,$$

但 $\angle DCG = \frac{1}{2} \angle DCB = \frac{1}{2} \angle DAB = a, \therefore AE \parallel GC,$

$$\therefore \angle SRQ = \angle SPQ = 90^\circ. \therefore PS \neq SR, \therefore PQRS \text{ 是一個長方形。}$$

單元 10 立體圖形

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. C | 5. A | 6. B | 7. D | 8. A |
| 9. D | 10. A | 11. D | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C | 15. C | 16. A |
| 17. C | 18. D | 19. C | 20. C | 21. C | 22. D | 23. B | 24. A |
| 25. B | 26. B | 27. D | 28. A | 29. C | 30. A | 31. D | 32. D |
| 33. C | 34. A | 35. C | 36. B | 37. D | 38. A | 39. B | 40. D |
| 41. B | 42. A | 43. B | 44. C | 45. C | 46. D | 47. D | 48. D |
| 49. B | 50. A | 51. C | 52. B | 53. A | 54. C | 55. A | 56. A |
| 57. C | 58. B | 59. B | 60. C | 61. C | 62. B | 63. B | 64. D |
| 65. B | 66. C | 67. C | | | | | |

題解

46. $\cos \angle VCM = \frac{CM}{VC} = \frac{5}{10}$, $\therefore \angle VCM = 60^\circ$
47. 設 N 為 BC 的中點。 $MN = 8 \div 2 = 4$ 。
 $\tan \angle VNM = \frac{VM}{MN} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4}$, $\therefore \angle VNM = 65.2^\circ$
48. 設 K 為 AB 的中點。 $MK = 6 \div 2 = 3$ 。
 $\tan \angle VKM = \frac{VM}{MK} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$, $\therefore \angle VKM = 70.9^\circ$
59. $\because DB = DH = BH = \text{對角線}$, $\therefore \angle DHB = 60^\circ$
60. 設正方體的邊長 $= x$, 則 $EG = \sqrt{x^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{2}x$ 。
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x} = \sqrt{2}$, $\therefore \theta = 54.7^\circ$
61. 設正方體的邊長 $= x$ 。 $EG^2 = x^2 + x^2 = 2x^2$,
 $DG = \sqrt{DE^2 + EG^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x^2} = \sqrt{3}x$, $\therefore MG = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$ 。
 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{x}{2} \div \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{\theta}{2} = 35.26^\circ$, $\therefore \theta = 70.5^\circ$
62. $DF = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50$, $\therefore AF = 50 \tan 30^\circ = 28.9 \text{ cm}$
63. $\tan \angle ACF = \frac{50 \tan 30^\circ}{30}$, $\therefore \angle ACF = 43.9^\circ$
65. $AB = CD = 40$, $BD = AC = \sqrt{(50 \tan 30^\circ)^2 + 30^2} = 41.63$;
 $\tan \angle ADB = \frac{40}{41.63}$, $\therefore \angle ADB = 43.9^\circ$
66. $PN = \sqrt{12^2 + 12^2} \div 2 = 6\sqrt{2}$; $\tan \angle PVN = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\angle PVN = 40.3^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle PVR = 40.3^\circ \times 2 = 80.6^\circ$
67. 設 H 和 K 分別為 PQ 和 RS 的中點。
 $\tan \angle HVN = \frac{HN}{VN} = \frac{6}{10}$, $\angle HVN = 30.96^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle HVK = 30.96^\circ \times 2 = 61.9^\circ$

單元 11 面積及體積 (3)

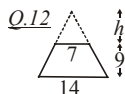
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. A | 6. B | 7. B | 8. B |
| 9. C | 10. A | 11. C | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C | 15. D | 16. C |
| 17. A | 18. B | 19. C | 20. B | 21. B | 22. D | 23. D | 24. D |
| 25. C | 26. B | 27. C | 28. B | 29. D | 30. C | 31. C | 32. D |

33. B 34. A 35. A 36. B 37. D 38. C 39. C 40. A
 41. C 42. D 43. A 44. C 45. D 46. B 47. B 48. C
 49. C 50. A 51. C 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. A 56. A
 57. D 58. C 59. D 60. C 61. A 62. D 63. B 64. A
 65. D 66. B 67. D 68. C 69. D 70. A 71. B

題解

12. $\frac{h}{h+9} = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2}, 2h = h+9, h=9;$

\therefore 體積 $= \frac{1}{3}(14)^2(9+9) - \frac{1}{3}(7)^2(9) = 1029 \text{ cm}^3$

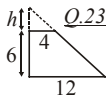


22. $\pi(3)^2 + \pi(3)(\ell) = 33\pi, 9 + 3\ell = 33, \ell = 8;$

$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{3}{8}, \frac{\theta}{2} = 22.0^\circ, \therefore \theta = 44.0^\circ$

23. $\frac{h}{h+6} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}, 3h = h+6, h=3;$

\therefore 體積 $= \frac{1}{3}\pi(12)^2(3+6) - \frac{1}{3}\pi(4)^2(3) = 416\pi \text{ cm}^3$



24. 曲面面積 $= \pi(12)\sqrt{12^2+9^2} - \pi(4)\sqrt{4^2+3^2}$
 $= 180\pi - 20\pi = 160\pi \text{ cm}^2$

28. 大球體的半徑 $= 8 \div 2 = 4 \text{ cm};$

\therefore 體積 $= \frac{4}{3}\pi(4)^3 = 268.1 \text{ cm}^3$

29. $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \times 2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi(10)^3, r^3 = 500, \therefore r = \sqrt[3]{500} = 7.94 \text{ cm}$

30. 百分改變 $= \frac{4\pi(7.94)^2(2) - 4\pi(10)^2}{4\pi(10)^2} \times 100\% = 26.1\%$

34. 設 h 為圓柱體的高。

$\pi\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2 h = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3, \left(\frac{r^2}{4}\right)(h) = \frac{4}{3}r^3, \therefore h = \frac{16}{3}r$

36. 設 $h \text{ cm}$ 為深度。 $\pi(1)^2(h) + \frac{2}{3}\pi(1)^3 = 8\pi, h + \frac{2}{3} = 8, \therefore h = \frac{22}{3}$

42. 設 $A \text{ cm}^2$ 為曲面面積。

$\frac{y}{A} = \left[\frac{r}{r(1+200\%)} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{9}, \therefore A = 9y$

44. $V_A : (V_A + V_B) : (V_A + V_B + V_C) = y^3 : (y+2y)^3 : (y+2y+y)^3$
 $= 1 : 27 : 64, \therefore V_A : V_C = 1 : (64 - 27) = 1 : 37$

45. $S_A : (S_A + S_B) : (S_A + S_B + S_C) = y^2 : (y + 2y)^2 (y + 2y + y)^2$
 $= 1 : 9 : 16,$
 $\therefore S_B : S_C = (9 - 1) : (16 - 9) = 8 : 7$
46. $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \left(\frac{1}{1 - 20\%}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{0.64},$
 \therefore 百分減少 $= (1 - 0.64) \times 100\% = 36\%$
47. $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1 + 72.8\%}} = \frac{1}{1.2},$
 \therefore 百分改變 $= (1.2 - 1) \times 100\% = 20\%$
48. 設要多加水 $x \text{ cm}^3$ 。
 $\frac{15}{x + 15} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}, 120 = x + 15, \therefore x = 105$
49. $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore$ 百分增加 $= (4 - 1) \times 100\% = 300\%$
50. 原來的體積 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h,$
 新的體積 $= \frac{1}{3}[x(1 - 20\%)]^2 [h(1 + 50\%)] = 0.96\left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 h\right) = 0.96V,$
 \therefore 百分改變 $= \frac{0.96V - V}{V} \times 100\% = -4\%$
51. 比 $= \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{ab}{2}\right)(c) : \left[abc - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{ab}{2}\right)(c)\right] = \frac{abc}{6} : \frac{5abc}{6} = 1 : 5$
52. $AB = FG = x, GH = y, BG = AF = z;$
 $AEFGH$ 的體積 $: ABCGH$ 的體積 $= \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{xy}{2}\right)(z) : \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{yz}{2}\right)(x) = 1 : 1$
53. $\therefore \angle AVB = 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ, \therefore VB = 8, VN = 8\sin 60^\circ = 4\sqrt{3};$
 \therefore 體積 $= \frac{1}{3}(6 \times 8)(4\sqrt{3}) = 110.9 \text{ cm}^3$
54. 原來的體積 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h,$
 新的體積 $= \frac{1}{3}\pi[r(1 + 40\%)]^2 [h(1 - 25\%)] = 1.47\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\right) = 1.47V,$
 \therefore 百分改變 $= \frac{1.47V - V}{V} \times 100\% = 47\%$
55. 曲面面積 $= \pi\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)(2\ell) = \pi r \ell$ (保持不變)
56. 高 $= 12\cos 60^\circ = 6 \text{ cm},$ 半徑 $= 12\sin 60^\circ \div 2 = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ cm},$
 \therefore 體積 $= \frac{1}{3}\pi(3\sqrt{3})^2(6) = 54\pi \text{ cm}^3$

57. 通過點 P ，沿著斜高把圓錐體剪開，並攤平成為一個扇形，可得最短距離是 PP' 。

$$2\pi(15) \times \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} = 2\pi(5), \theta = 120^\circ;$$

$$\therefore PP' = (15 \sin \frac{120^\circ}{2}) \times 2 = 26 \text{ cm}$$

58. 總表面面積的增加 = $\pi r^2 \times 2 = 2\pi r^2$,

$$\therefore \text{百分改變} = \frac{2\pi r^2}{4\pi r^2} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

59. I. $= \frac{4\pi r^2}{2\pi r(2r)} = \frac{4\pi r^2}{4\pi r^2} = 1$

II. $= \frac{4\pi r^2}{2\pi r(2r) + 2\pi r^2} = \frac{4\pi r^2}{6\pi r^2} = \frac{2}{3}$

III. $= \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\pi^2(2r)} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{2\pi r^3} = \frac{2}{3}$

\therefore 答案是 D。

60. $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1+125\%}} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{1.5} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{3.375}$,

$$\therefore \text{百分改變} = (3.375 - 1) \times 100\% = 237.5\%$$

61. $\frac{r_A}{r_B} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{125}} = \frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{r_B}{r_C} = \frac{1}{4 \div 2} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore r_A : r_B : r_C = 3 : 5 : 10$,

$$\therefore \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{25} \text{ 。$$
 $\because C$ 是一個半球體, $\therefore \frac{S_A}{S_C} = \frac{9}{50}$

62. 設 V_W = 水的體積, V_E = 中空部份的體積。

$$\frac{V_E}{V_E + V_W} = \left(\frac{15-10}{15} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{5}{15} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27}, \therefore V_E : V_W = 1 : (27 - 1) = 1 : 26;$$

設 d cm 為水深。 $\frac{d}{15} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{26}{27}} = 0.987$, $\therefore d = 14.8$

67. 設 $ON = OM = r$ 。 $\therefore \triangle DNC \sim \triangle BMC$,

$$\therefore \frac{ON}{BM} = \frac{OC}{BC}, \frac{r}{6} = \frac{8-r}{\sqrt{6^2+8^2}}, 10r = 48 - 6r, 16r = 48, \therefore r = 3$$

69. 設 d cm 為水深。 $\frac{d}{8} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{8}} = 0.721$, $\therefore d = 5.77$

70. $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3(1-25\%)$, $h = 2r(0.75)$, $\frac{h}{r} = 1.5 = \frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore h : r = 3 : 2$

71. $h = 30 \times \frac{3}{3+2} = 18$, $r = 30 - 18 = 12$,

$$\therefore \text{體積} = \frac{1}{3}\pi(12)^2(18) + \frac{2}{3}\pi(12)^3 = 2016\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

單元 12 直線的坐標幾何

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A | 6. D | 7. D | 8. B |
| 9. A | 10. B | 11. C | 12. C | 13. C | 14. A | 15. B | 16. A |
| 17. D | 18. B | 19. D | 20. A | 21. C | 22. D | 23. D | 24. C |
| 25. A | 26. C | 27. B | 28. A | 29. D | 30. D | 31. B | 32. C |
| 33. A | 34. D | 35. B | 36. A | 37. A | 38. B | 39. C | 40. B |
| 41. A | 42. D | 43. C | 44. D | 45. A | 46. D | 47. B | 48. C |
| 49. A | 50. C | 51. C | 52. B | 53. D | 54. D | 55. C | 56. B |
| 57. B | 58. C | 59. D | 60. B | 61. B | 62. B | 63. D | 64. A |
| 65. B | 66. A | 67. A | 68. B | 69. A | 70. C | 71. D | 72. A |

題解

6. I. $AB = \sqrt{10}$, $BC = 2\sqrt{5}$, $AC = \sqrt{10}$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是等腰三角形。
- II. $AB^2 + AC^2 = (\sqrt{10})^2 + (\sqrt{10})^2 = 20 = BC^2$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形。
- III. 面積 = $\frac{\sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{10}}{2} = 5$ 平方單位
 \therefore 答案是 D。
38. 設 y 截距 = a 。 $\frac{a-0}{0-(-10)} \times 1.25 = -1$, $\frac{a}{10} \times \frac{5}{4} = -1$, $\therefore a = -8$
40. $m_{PQ} = \frac{3-1}{3+1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $m_{QR} = \frac{3-1}{3-4} = -2$, $m_{RS} = \frac{1+1}{4-0} = \frac{1}{2}$,
 $m_{PS} = \frac{1+1}{-1-0} = -2$. $\therefore m_{PQ} = m_{RS}$ and $m_{QR} = m_{PS}$,
 $\therefore PQ \parallel RS$ 和 $QR \parallel PS$; $\therefore m_{PQ} \times m_{QR} = m_{RS} \times m_{PS} = (\frac{1}{2})(-2) = -1$,
 $\therefore PQ \perp QR$ 和 $RS \perp PS$; 但 $PQ = \sqrt{(3+1)^2 + (3-1)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$,
 $QR = \sqrt{(4-3)^2 + (1-3)^2} = \sqrt{5}$,
 $\therefore PQ \neq QR$, $\therefore PQRS$ 是一個長方形。
48. $3QR = PQ = PR + QR$, $2QR = PR$, $\therefore PR : QR = 2 : 1$,
 $\therefore R = \left(\frac{1(-10) + 2(2)}{1+2}, \frac{1(-1) + 2(5)}{1+2} \right) = (-2, 3)$

49. 設 $B = (x, y)$ 。 $\frac{9(3)+x(1)}{1+3} = 3$, $27+x=12$, $x=-15$;
 $\frac{-4(3)+y(1)}{1+3} = 2$, $-12+y=8$, $y=20$. $\therefore B = (-15, 20)$
50. $AC : BC = [(-3) - (-6)] : [4.5 - (-3)] = 3 : 7.5 = 2 : 5$
51. $\because P$ 的 x 坐標 $= 0$,
 $\therefore AP : PB = (6-0) : [0 - (-10)] = 6 : 10 = 3 : 5$
52. $PR : QR = [(k+4) - k] : [k - (k-1)] = 4 : 1$
53. $\sqrt{(-5+3)^2 + (k-7)^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$, $4 + (k-7)^2 = 20$, $(k-7)^2 = 16$,
 $k-7 = -4$ or 4 , $\therefore k = 3$ 或 11
55. $\theta = \tan^{-1}(2) - \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = 63.43^\circ - 26.57^\circ = 36.9^\circ$ (Δ 外角)
56. 斜率 $= \tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{13^2 - 12^2}}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$
58. 設 $B = (0, y)$ 。 $\because L_1 \perp L_2$, $\therefore \frac{y-1}{0-8} \times \frac{5-1}{0-8} = -1$, $\frac{y-1}{-8} \times \frac{1}{-2} = -1$,
 $y-1 = -16$, $y = -15$ 。 \therefore 面積 $= \frac{1}{2}(5+15)(8) = 80$ 平方單位
59. 設 L_1 的 y 截距 $= k$, 則 L_1 的 x 截距 $= 2k$ 。 $\because L_1 \perp L_2$,
 $\therefore \frac{k-0}{0-2k} \times \frac{b-0}{a-0} = -1$, $\frac{k}{-2k} \times \frac{b}{a} = -1$, $\frac{b}{a} = 2$, $\therefore b = 2a$
60. PR 的中點 $(M) = \left(\frac{3+1}{2}, \frac{6-4}{2}\right) = (2, 1)$ 。
 設 $S = (x, y)$ 。 $\because M$ 同時是 QS 的中點 (平行四邊形特性),
 $\therefore \frac{x-2}{2} = 2$, $x = 6$; $\frac{y+2}{2} = 1$, $y = 0$ 。 $\therefore S = (6, 0)$
61. 設 $A = (x, 0)$, $B = (0, y)$ 。 $\frac{x(2)+0(1)}{1+2} = 3$, $2x = 9$, $x = 4.5$;
 $\frac{y(1)+0(2)}{1+2} = 5$, $y = 15$ 。 $\therefore A = (4.5, 0)$, $B = (0, 15)$
62. 設 $D = (x, 0)$ 。 AB 的中點 $= \left(\frac{-6+0}{2}, \frac{0+12}{2}\right) = (-3, 6)$ 。
 $\because AB \perp CD$, $\therefore \frac{12-0}{0+6} \times \frac{0-6}{x+3} = -1$, $\frac{-12}{x+3} = -1$, $x+3 = 12$,
 $x = 9$ 。 $\therefore D = (9, 0)$
63. 設 $B = (x, 0)$ 。 $\because A, B, D$ 成一直線, $\therefore \frac{0-6}{x-16} = \frac{6+9}{16+4} = \frac{3}{4}$,
 $-24 = 3x - 48$, $x = 8$; $\because A, C, D$ 成一直線, $\therefore \frac{y-6}{0-16} = \frac{3}{4}$,

- $4y - 24 = -48, y = -6 \circ \therefore \text{面積} = \frac{1}{2}(8)(6) = 24$ 平方單位
65. $\angle AOX = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{3}\right) = 63.43^\circ, \angle COX = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{4}\right) = 26.57^\circ,$
 $\therefore \angle BOX = 26.57^\circ + (63.43^\circ - 26.57^\circ) \div 2 = 45^\circ,$
 $\therefore \text{斜率} = \tan 45^\circ = 1$
66. $\because AM = MB$ and $AN = NC, \therefore MN = \frac{1}{2}BC$ (中點定理),
 $\therefore MN = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(-6-10)^2 + (7+5)^2} = \frac{1}{2}(20) = 10$
67. $\because \triangle AOC$ 和 $\triangle BOC$ 的高相等,
 $\therefore AC : CB = \triangle AOC$ 的面積 : $\triangle BOC$ 的面積 = 2 : 3,
 $\therefore C = \left(\frac{3(-8) + 2(0)}{2+3}, \frac{3(0) + 2(-5)}{2+3}\right) = (-4.8, -2)$
68. $M = \left(\frac{3+20}{2}, \frac{0+2}{2}\right) = (11.5, 1),$
 $\therefore G = \left(\frac{1(10) + 2(11.5)}{1+2}, \frac{1(10) + 2(1)}{1+2}\right) = (11, 4)$
69. 外心 = $\left(\frac{18+0}{2}, \frac{0+24}{2}\right) = (9, 12)$
70. 半徑 = $\frac{\sqrt{(0-18)^2 + (24+0)^2}}{2} = 15,$
 $\therefore \text{面積} = \pi(15)^2 = 225\pi$ 平方單位
71. $P = \left(\frac{-2+8}{2}, \frac{3+5}{2}\right) = (3, 4), Q = \left(\frac{-2+0}{2}, \frac{3-3}{2}\right) = (-1, 0) \circ$
 設 $C = (x, y) \circ \because PC \perp XY, \therefore \frac{y-4}{x-3} \times \frac{5-3}{8+2} = -1, \frac{y-4}{x-3} = -5,$
 $y-4 = -5x+15, 5x+y=19 \dots\dots(1); \because CQ \perp XZ,$
 $\therefore \frac{y-0}{x+1} \times \frac{3+3}{-2-0} = -1, \frac{y}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3}, 3y = x+1,$
 $x-3y = -1 \dots\dots(2);$ 解 (1) 和 (2), 我們得 $x = 3.5, y = 1.5 \circ$
 $\therefore C = (3.5, 1.5)$
72. 設 $H = (x, y) \circ \because PH \perp RQ, \therefore \frac{y-5}{x-5} \times \frac{0+1}{-3-5} = -1, \frac{y-5}{x-2} = 8,$
 $y-5 = 8x-16, 8x-y=11 \dots\dots(1); \because QH \perp PR,$
 $\therefore \frac{y+1}{x-5} \times \frac{5-0}{2+3} = -1, \frac{y+1}{x-5} = -1, y+1 = -x+5,$
 $x+y=4 \dots\dots(2);$ 解 (1) 和 (2), 我們得 $x = \frac{5}{3}, y = \frac{7}{3} \circ$

$$\therefore H = \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3} \right)$$

單元 13 三角比的關係

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B | 6. A | 7. C | 8. A |
| 9. D | 10. D | 11. B | 12. C | 13. B | 14. A | 15. B | 16. C |
| 17. A | 18. C | 19. A | 20. A | 21. C | 22. D | 23. C | 24. B |
| 25. D | 26. A | 27. D | 28. B | 29. A | 30. C | 31. B | 32. A |
| 33. B | 34. B | 35. D | 36. A | 37. C | 38. C | 39. D | 40. C |
| 41. D | 42. D | 43. B | 44. A | 45. B | 46. B | 47. B | 48. C |
| 49. A | 50. D | 51. A | 52. C | 53. C | 54. D | 55. A | 56. C |
| 57. A | 58. B | 59. B | 60. A | 61. D | 62. C | 63. C | 64. D |
| 65. B | 66. A | 67. C | 68. A | | | | |

題解

17. $AB = 4 \div \tan 45^\circ = 4$, $BD = 4 \div \sin 45^\circ = 4\sqrt{2}$,
 $CD = 4\sqrt{2} \sin 30^\circ = 2\sqrt{2}$, $BC = 4\sqrt{2} \cos 30^\circ = 2\sqrt{6}$,
 $\therefore \text{面積} = \frac{4 \times 4}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{6}}{2} = (4\sqrt{3} + 8) \text{ cm}^2$
22. $\therefore AS : AP : PS = 1 : \sqrt{3} : 2$, $\therefore AB : PS = (1 + \sqrt{3}) : 2$,
 $\therefore ABCD \text{ 的面積} : PQRS \text{ 的面積} = (1 + \sqrt{3})^2 : 2^2 = (4 + 2\sqrt{3}) : 4$
 $= (2 + \sqrt{3}) : 2$
23. $\therefore X$ 、 Y 和 Z 是相似圖形, $\therefore X : Y : Z = 1^2 : (\sqrt{3})^2 : 2^2 = 1 : 3 : 4$
24. $\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{6} \cos(x + 5^\circ) = \sqrt{3}$, $2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{6} \cos(x + 5^\circ)$,
 $\cos(x + 5^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $x + 5^\circ = 45^\circ$, $\therefore x = 40^\circ$
25. $1 + \tan x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{3 - 1} = \sqrt{3} + 1$, $\tan x = \sqrt{3}$, $\therefore x = 60^\circ$
30. $= \frac{(1 - \cos x) - (1 + \cos x)}{1^2 - \cos^2 x} = -\frac{2 \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$
31. $= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$
32. $= \frac{\sin^4 x + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} = \tan^2 x$
33. $= \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta - 1}{\sin \theta} \right) \left(\frac{\cos^2 \theta - 1}{\cos \theta} \right) = \left(\frac{-\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) \left(\frac{-\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} \right) = \sin \theta \cos \theta$

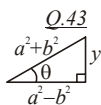
$$35. \quad 5\sin^2\theta + 4\cos^2\theta = 5, \quad 5\sin^2\theta + 4(1 - \sin^2\theta) = 5, \quad \sin^2\theta = 1, \\ \therefore \sin\theta = 1$$

$$38. \quad = \tan\theta + \frac{1}{\tan\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta \cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta \cos\theta}$$

$$39. \quad = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 2\sin^2 x$$

$$40. \quad = \cos\theta + \sin\theta \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$$

$$43. \quad \therefore y^2 = (a^2 + b^2)^2 - (a^2 - b^2)^2 \\ = (a^2 + b^2 + a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - a^2 + b^2) \\ = 4a^2b^2, \quad \therefore y = 2ab, \quad \therefore \tan\theta = \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}$$



$$44. \quad \begin{array}{l} 10x = 4.444\dots\dots \\ \hline 9x = 4 \end{array} \quad \therefore x = \tan\theta = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4^2 + 9^2}} - \frac{9}{\sqrt{4^2 + 9^2}} = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{97}} = \frac{-5\sqrt{97}}{97}$$

$$45. \quad \sqrt{3}\sin 2\theta = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \sin 2\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad 2\theta = 60^\circ, \quad \therefore \theta = 30^\circ$$

$$46. \quad \cos\theta - \sqrt{3}\sin\theta = 0, \quad \cos\theta = \sqrt{3}\sin\theta, \quad \tan\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \therefore \theta = 30^\circ$$

$$48. \quad 2\sin(x+y) = \sqrt{3}, \quad \sin(x+y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad x+y = 60^\circ \dots\dots (1);$$

$$3\tan(x-y) = \sqrt{3}, \quad \tan(x-y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad x-y = 30^\circ \dots\dots (2);$$

解 (1) 和 (2), 我們得 $x = 45^\circ$, $y = 15^\circ$ 。

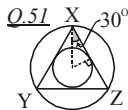
$$49. \quad x \tan 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \leq x \tan 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ, \quad x(\sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{2} \leq x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \\ x(\sqrt{3}-1) \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, \quad x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2(\sqrt{3}-1)}, \quad x \leq \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{2(3-1)}, \quad x \leq \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{4},$$

$$\therefore x \leq \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$50. \quad \therefore AB = PR = \text{圓的直徑}, \quad \therefore AB : PQ = PR : PQ = \sqrt{2} : 1$$

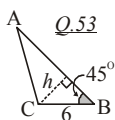
$$51. \quad \therefore C_1 \text{ 的半徑} : C_2 \text{ 的半徑} = 2 : 1,$$

$$\therefore C_1 \text{ 的面積} : C_2 \text{ 的面積} = 2^2 : 1^2 = 4 : 1$$



$$53. \quad h = 6\sin 45^\circ = 6\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 3\sqrt{2};$$

$$\frac{AB \times 3\sqrt{2}}{2} = 27, \therefore AB = \frac{54}{3\sqrt{2}} = 9\sqrt{2}$$



$$54. \quad \text{設 } AB = BC = a \circ$$

$$CD = \frac{2a}{\tan 60^\circ} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a}{3}, \quad CE = \frac{a}{\tan 30^\circ} = \sqrt{3}a,$$

$$\therefore CD : DE = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a}{3} : (\sqrt{3}a - \frac{2\sqrt{3}a}{3}) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}a}{3} : \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{3} = 2 : 1$$

$$55. \quad \text{設 } AD = DC = a \circ$$

$$BC = \frac{2a}{\cos 30^\circ} = 2a \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}a}{3}, \quad EC = a \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2},$$

$$\therefore BE : EC = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}a}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\right) : \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}a}{6} : \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} = 5 : 3$$

$$56. \quad \text{設 } AD = BD = a \circ$$

$\angle ABD = 30^\circ$ (等腰 Δ 底角), $\angle BDC = 60^\circ$ (Δ 外角),

$$\therefore CD = BD \cos 60^\circ = \frac{a}{2}, \therefore CD : AD = \frac{a}{2} : a = 1 : 2$$

$$57. \quad = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 = 1$$

$$58. \quad = (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = (1)(1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x) \\ = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$59. \quad = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta (1) = 1$$

$$60. \quad = \frac{\cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}{1 + \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} \\ = \frac{\cos \theta + 1}{1 + \cos \theta} = 1$$

$$61. \quad = \cos^2 \theta \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right) = \cos^2 \theta \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \right) = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$62. \quad = \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} + \frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta + (1 - \sin \theta)^2}{\cos \theta (1 - \sin \theta)} \\ = \frac{\cos^2 \theta + 1 - 2\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta (1 - \sin \theta)} = \frac{2 - 2\sin \theta}{\cos \theta (1 - \sin \theta)} = \frac{2}{\cos \theta}$$

$$65. \quad \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{3}{2}, \quad (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2,$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{9}{4}, \quad 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{9}{4} - 1,$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}$$

66. $= \sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 44^\circ + \sin^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 44^\circ + \dots$
 $+ \cos^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ$
 $= (\sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ) + \dots + (\sin^2 44^\circ + \cos^2 44^\circ) + \sin^2 45^\circ$
 $= 44 \times 1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 44.5$
67. $= \tan 2^\circ \times \tan 4^\circ \times \dots \times \tan 44^\circ \times \frac{1}{\tan 44^\circ} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{\tan 4^\circ} \times \frac{1}{\tan 2^\circ} = 1$
68. $\tan \theta \tan(\theta + 20^\circ) = 1$, $\frac{1}{\tan(90^\circ - \theta)} \times \tan(\theta + 20^\circ) = 1$,
 $\tan(\theta + 20^\circ) = \tan(90^\circ - \theta)$, $\theta + 20^\circ = 90^\circ - \theta$, $2\theta = 70^\circ$,
 $\therefore \theta = 35^\circ$

單元 14 三角學的應用

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B
 9. B 10. D 11. D 12. C 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. A
 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. A 24. A
 25. D 26. C 27. D 28. C 29. D 30. A 31. B 32. C
 33. B 34. D 35. D 36. C 37. A 38. B 39. A 40. C
 41. D 42. A 43. B 44. A 45. B 46. C 47. B 48. C
 49. D 50. C 51. B 52. B 53. A 54. A 55. C 56. D
 57. D 58. C 59. B 60. B 61. D 62. C 63. B 64. B
 65. D 66. C 67. B 68. D 69. A 70. A 71. D 72. A
 73. C 74. A 75. C 76. B

題解

14. 設 θ 為第二節斜坡的斜率。
 $\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$, $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ 。
 總鉛垂距離 $= 220 \sin 14^\circ + 160 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = 103.82$,
 總水平距離 $= 220 \cos 14^\circ + 160 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} = 365.25$,
 \therefore 俯角 $= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{103.82}{365.25}\right) = 15.9^\circ$
16. 仰角 $= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{12}\right) = 18.4^\circ$

20. 設 x m 為旗桿的高度。

$$\frac{x}{\tan 46^\circ} + \frac{x}{\tan 25^\circ} = 150, \quad x\left(\frac{1}{\tan 46^\circ} + \frac{1}{\tan 25^\circ}\right) = 150,$$

$$\therefore x = 150 \div \left(\frac{1}{\tan 46^\circ} + \frac{1}{\tan 25^\circ}\right) = 48.2$$

21. $\frac{OR}{\tan 20^\circ} - \frac{OR}{\tan 65^\circ} = 10 \times 15, \quad OR\left(\frac{1}{\tan 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\tan 65^\circ}\right) = 150,$

$$\therefore OR = 150 \div \left(\frac{1}{\tan 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\tan 65^\circ}\right) = 65.8 \text{ m}$$

22. 設 h m 為高度。

$$\frac{h}{\tan 72^\circ} = \frac{h-55}{\tan 39^\circ}, \quad h \tan 39^\circ = (h-55) \tan 72^\circ,$$

$$h(\tan 72^\circ - \tan 39^\circ) = 55 \tan 72^\circ, \quad \therefore h = 74.6$$

23. $h + \frac{h}{\tan 24^\circ} \times \tan 35^\circ = 120, \quad h\left(1 + \frac{\tan 35^\circ}{\tan 24^\circ}\right) = 120, \quad \therefore h = 46.6$

32. $\angle ABC = 360^\circ - 228^\circ - (180^\circ - 138^\circ) = 90^\circ,$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{12^2 + 24^2} = \sqrt{720} = 12\sqrt{5} \text{ km}$$

34. $\angle PAB = 180^\circ - 156^\circ = 24^\circ,$

$$\angle PBA = 270^\circ - 225^\circ = 45^\circ.$$

設 x m 為最短距離。

$$\frac{x}{\tan 24^\circ} + \frac{x}{\tan 45^\circ} = 460, \quad x\left(\frac{1}{\tan 24^\circ} + 1\right) = 460,$$

$$\therefore x = 460 \div \left(\frac{1}{\tan 24^\circ} + 1\right) = 142$$

35. 最短距離 = $380 \sin(180^\circ - 110^\circ - 45^\circ)$

$$= 380 \sin 25^\circ = 160.6 \text{ km}$$

36. 所需時間 = $380 \cos 25^\circ \div 100 = 3.4$ 小時

43. 正五邊形由五個全等的等腰三角形組成。

$$\text{每個底角} = (5-2) \times 180^\circ \div 5 \div 2 = 54^\circ,$$

$$\text{底長} = 15 \cos 54^\circ \times 2 = 30 \cos 54^\circ, \quad \text{高} = 15 \sin 54^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \text{面積} = \pi(15)^2 - \frac{30 \cos 54^\circ \times 15 \sin 54^\circ}{2} \times 5 = 172 \text{ cm}^2$$

44. $DE = 24 \cos 60^\circ = 12, \quad CE = 24 \sin 60^\circ = 12\sqrt{3},$

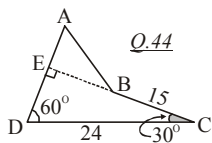
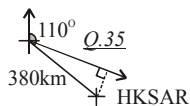
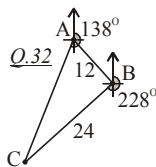
$$AE = 16 - 12 = 4, \quad BE = 12\sqrt{3} - 15,$$

$$\therefore \text{面積} = \frac{12 \times 12\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{4(12\sqrt{3} - 15)}{2}$$

$$= 136.3 \text{ cm}^2$$

45. $\sin \theta = \frac{2 \sin 45^\circ}{7} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{7}, \quad \therefore \theta = 11.7^\circ$

46. 高度 = $4 \sin(180^\circ - 90^\circ - 11.7^\circ) = 4 \sin 78.3^\circ = 3.9 \text{ cm}$



47. 高度 = $3.9 + 7\sin 11.7^\circ = 5.3$ cm

48. 設 $AB = AD = DE = BE = x$ cm。 $\frac{x}{\tan 40^\circ} + x + \frac{x}{\tan 60^\circ} = 9$,

$$x\left(\frac{1}{\tan 40^\circ} + 1 + \frac{1}{\tan 60^\circ}\right) = 9, \quad x = 9 \div \left(\frac{1}{\tan 40^\circ} + 1 + \frac{1}{\tan 60^\circ}\right) = 3.25$$

$$\therefore \text{面積} = \frac{(3.25 + 9)(3.25)}{2} = 19.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

49. 設 r cm 為半徑。 $\frac{r}{\sin 30^\circ} + r = 18$, $2r + r = 18$, $\therefore r = 6$

52. 設 a 為 A 和 B 之間的垂直距離。

$$\text{AB 的斜率} = \frac{a}{4}, \quad \text{CD 的斜率} = \frac{2a}{5}, \quad \text{EF 的斜率} = \frac{3a}{8},$$

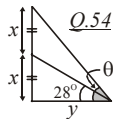
$$\therefore \frac{2a}{5} > \frac{3a}{8} > \frac{a}{4}, \quad \therefore \text{CD 的斜率最大。}$$

53. 設 a 為 A 和 B 之間的垂直距離。 $\tan 10^\circ = \frac{a}{4}$, $\therefore a = 4\tan 10^\circ$ 。

$$\text{設 } \theta \text{ 為 } PQ \text{ 的傾斜角。 } \tan \theta = \frac{2a}{6} = \frac{4\tan 10^\circ}{3}, \quad \therefore \theta = 13.2^\circ$$

54. $\tan 28^\circ = \frac{x}{y}$ 。設 θ 為俯角。

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2x}{y} = 2 \tan 28^\circ, \quad \therefore \theta = 46.8^\circ$$



59. $\tan \angle OPQ = \frac{30}{60}$, $\angle OPQ = 26.57^\circ$;

$$\sin \angle OPG = \frac{20}{\sqrt{30^2 + 60^2}}, \quad \angle OPG = 17.35^\circ;$$

$$\therefore \text{仰角} = 26.57^\circ + 17.35^\circ = 43.9^\circ$$

60. $\therefore \angle SBC = 20^\circ + 40^\circ = 60^\circ$ and $\frac{BC}{SB} = \frac{100}{50} = 2$, $\therefore \angle CSB = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore SC = 100\sin 60^\circ = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

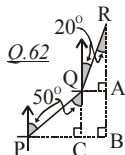
61. $\angle SCB = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$,

\therefore 方位角是 $S(30^\circ + 40^\circ)W$ 或 $S70^\circ W$ 。

62. $RB = RA + QC = 8\cos 20^\circ + 12\cos 50^\circ = 15.23$,

$$PB = PC + QA = 12\sin 50^\circ + 8\sin 20^\circ = 11.93,$$

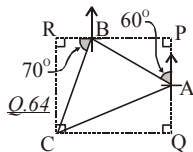
$$\therefore PR = \sqrt{15.23^2 + 11.93^2} = 19.3 \text{ km}$$



64. $AQ = RC - PA = 190\sin 70^\circ - 140\cos 60^\circ = 108.54$,

$$CQ = RB + BP = 190\cos 70^\circ + 140\sin 60^\circ = 186.23,$$

$$\therefore \text{距離} = AC = \sqrt{108.54^2 + 186.23^2} = 216 \text{ m}$$



66. $AK = AY + BX = \frac{6}{\tan 71^\circ} + \frac{6}{\tan 64^\circ} = 4.99;$

$\tan \angle AKH = \frac{6}{4.99}, \angle AKH = 50.2^\circ,$

\therefore 由 K 測得 H 的方位角是 N50.2°W。

68. $QR = AP - BQ = 80 \tan 65^\circ - 80 \tan 37^\circ = 111.28;$

$\tan \angle QPR = \frac{111.28}{80}, \angle QPR = 54^\circ, \therefore$ 由 P

測得 Q 的方位角是 $180^\circ + 54^\circ$ 或 234° 。

70. $PY = \frac{12}{2} \times \tan 60^\circ = 6\sqrt{3}.$

設 a cm 為正方形 $ABCD$ 的邊長。

$\therefore \triangle PAB \sim \triangle PQR, \therefore \frac{AB}{QR} = \frac{PX}{PY},$

$\frac{a}{12} = \frac{6\sqrt{3} - a}{6\sqrt{3}}, 6\sqrt{3}a = 72\sqrt{3} - 12a,$

$(6\sqrt{3} + 12)a = 72\sqrt{3}, \therefore a = 5.57$

71. $\angle CAP = \angle BAP = 46^\circ \div 2 = 23^\circ,$

$\angle CBP = \angle ABP = 62^\circ \div 2 = 31^\circ,$

$\angle ACP = \angle BCP = (180^\circ - 62^\circ - 46^\circ) \div 2 = 36^\circ.$

$PM = PN = 4 \sin 23^\circ,$

$\therefore BP = \frac{PM}{\sin 31^\circ} = \frac{4 \sin 23^\circ}{\sin 31^\circ} = 3.03 \text{ cm},$

$CP = \frac{PN}{\sin 36^\circ} = \frac{4 \sin 23^\circ}{\sin 36^\circ} = 2.66 \text{ cm}$

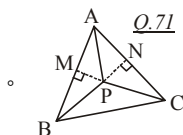
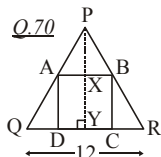
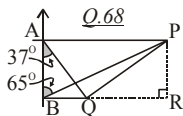
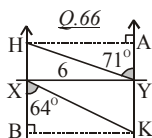
75. $\therefore \triangle BMX \cong \triangle AMX, \therefore \angle MAX = \angle MBX = 50^\circ \div 2 = 25^\circ,$

但 $\angle BAC = (180^\circ - 50^\circ) \div 2 = 65^\circ, \therefore \angle MAN = 65^\circ - 25^\circ = 40^\circ,$

$\therefore MN = AN \tan 40^\circ = \frac{16}{2} \times \tan 40^\circ = 6.71 \text{ cm}$

76. $AM = \frac{AN}{\cos 40^\circ} = \frac{8}{\cos 40^\circ} = 10.44,$

$\therefore \text{面積} = \pi(10.44)^2 = 342.6 \text{ cm}^2$



單位 15 概率簡介

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C | 6. B | 7. C | 8. B |
| 9. D | 10. C | 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. A | 15. D | 16. B |
| 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. A | 21. C | 22. C | 23. A | 24. D |
| 25. C | 26. B | 27. D | 28. D | 29. A | 30. A | 31. B | 32. B |

33. C 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. A 39. C 40. B
 41. C 42. D 43. C 44. D 45. C 46. B 47. B 48. D
 49. A 50. B 51. A 52. A 53. D 54. D 55. C 56. B
 57. A 58. D 59. C 60. B 61. A 62. C 63. C 64. B

題解

6. 2、3 和 5 都是質數。

$$54. \frac{\text{陰影部份面積}}{\text{箭靶面積}} = \left(\frac{a}{3a}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$\therefore \text{概率} = \frac{9-1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

55. 設 $x =$ 球的總數。 $\frac{x-20}{x} = \frac{4}{9}$, $9x - 180 = 4x$, $\therefore x = 36$

57. 球的總數 $= 18 \div \left(1 - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{3}{5}\right) = 18 \div \frac{3}{10} = 60$,

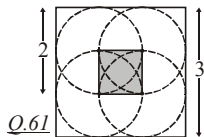
$$\therefore \text{相差} = 60 \times \left(\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{10}\right) = 12$$

58. 硬幣的總數 $= 12 \div \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) = 48$

59. 期望值 $= 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 3 \times \frac{1}{6} + 4 \times \frac{1}{6} + 5 \times \frac{1}{6} + 6 \times \frac{1}{6} = 3.5$

61. 若硬幣的圓心命中中央邊長為 $(3 - 1 - 1) = 1$ cm 的正方形內，則參加者便可勝出。

$$\therefore \text{概率} = \frac{1 \times 1}{3 \times 3} = \frac{1}{9}$$



62. 設 A 的位置是固定的，可得所有可能事件：

A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	C	C	D	D
C	D	B	D	B	C

$$\therefore \text{概率} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

63. 所有可能事件： $(3, 5, 7)$, $(3, 5, 9)$, $(3, 7, 9)$, $(5, 7, 9)$
 符合事件的結果： $(3, 5, 7)$, $(3, 7, 9)$, $(5, 7, 9)$

$$\therefore \text{概率} = \frac{3}{4}$$

64. 若在區域 AB 和 CD 剪開繩子，則較長部份便會比較短部份最少超過 30 cm。

$$\therefore \text{概率} = \frac{10+10}{50} = \frac{2}{5}$$

單元 16 集中趨勢的度量

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. C
 9. D 10. D 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. B
 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. D 22. D 23. A 24. A
 25. D 26. B 27. C 28. C 29. D 30. B 31. B 32. A
 33. D 34. D 35. C 36. D 37. B 38. A 39. A 40. D
 41. D 42. D 43. D 44. B 45. C 46. B 47. A 48. B
 49. B 50. C 51. C 52. D 53. A 54. B 55. B 56. A
 57. D 58. A 59. C 60. A 61. D 62. B 63. C 64. C

題解

6. $8 \times 15 + 12n = 9.5(15 + n)$, $120 + 12n = 142.5 + 9.5n$, $\therefore n = 9$

7. $a + b + c + d = 18 \times 4 = 72$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{平均數} &= \frac{(2a+1) + (b-4) + (c-5) + (9-a) + (d+7)}{5} \\ &= \frac{(a+b+c+d+e)+8}{5} = \frac{72+8}{5} = 16 \end{aligned}$$

8. $nm - 7 - 12 - 23 = m(n-3)$, $nm - 42 = nm - 3m$, $\therefore m = 14$

9. 原來的平均數 = $(28 + 35 + 19 + 44 + 24) \div 5 = 150 \div 5 = 30$ 。
 設 x 為所需加入的數。

$$\frac{150+x}{6} = 30(1+20\%), \quad 150+x = 36 \times 6, \quad \therefore x = 66$$

14. 現在的的平均年齡 = $\frac{(18+6) \times 16 - 27}{15} = 23.8$

15. 設 $x =$ 男士人數, $y =$ 女士人數。 $178x + 158y = 165.5(x + y)$,
 $12.5x = 7.5y$, $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{12.5}{7.5} = \frac{5}{3}$, $\therefore x : y = 5 : 3$

18. 重新排列數據： $\frac{3k}{5}, \frac{2k}{3}, \frac{5k}{7}, \frac{3k}{4}, \frac{5k}{6}$;
 $\therefore \frac{5k}{7} = 15, k = 21$

20. $\therefore x$ 的大小及正負號都不知道, \therefore 不能確定中位數。

21. x 可以是 5, 6, 7, 8。

23. $\therefore \frac{8+10}{2} = 9$, $\therefore a$ 必定排列於 10 之後, $\therefore a \geq 10$, 即 $a > 9$

25. $\therefore 6$ 和 7 都小於中位數 8 , \therefore 有以下兩種情況：

(1) $p-7$ 和 $p-2$ 是中間 2 個數, 則

$$\frac{(p-7) + (p-2)}{2} = 8, \quad 2p - 9, \quad p = 12.5$$

(2) 7 和 $p-2$ 是中間 2 個數，則

$$\frac{7+(p-2)}{2} = 8, p+5 = 16, p = 11$$

$\therefore p$ 是整數， $\therefore p = 11$

33. 舉例來說，原來的數組可以是 $-1, -1, 1, 1, x, x, x$ 。

若把數組中每個數平方，新的數組是 $1, 1, 1, 1, x^2, x^2, x^2$ 。

\therefore 眾數有可能改變， \therefore 不能確定新的眾數。

$$\begin{aligned} 35. \text{ 平均數} &= \frac{3^{4x+1} + 9^{2x+1} + 81^{x+1}}{3} = \frac{3^{4x+1} + 3^{4x+2} + 3^{4x+4}}{3} \\ &= \frac{3^{4x+1}(1+3+3^3)}{3} = 3^{4x} \cdot 31 \end{aligned}$$

40. 若平均數、眾數和中位數都是負數，它們都會在乘以 -3 時增加。

$$\begin{aligned} 43. \quad \therefore \text{ 眾數} &= 15, \therefore a = 15. 13+15+15+b+19+22 = 17 \times 6, \\ \therefore b &= 102 - 84 = 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 44. \quad \therefore \text{ 中位數} &= 10, \therefore c = 10. \therefore \text{ 眾數} = 8, \therefore a = b = 8. \\ 8+8+10+d+e &= 10 \times 5, d+e = 24, \text{ 但 } d \text{ 和 } e \text{ 必須是大於 } 10 \\ \text{的不同整數值, } \therefore d &= 11, e = 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$45. \quad a = 18 \times 4 \times \frac{2}{2+5+2+3} = 72 \times \frac{1}{6} = 12$$

46. 設 $a = 2k, b = 5k, c = 2k, d = 3k$ 。

$$\frac{2k+3k}{2} = 35, 5k = 70, k = 14, \therefore d = 3(14) = 42$$

$$\begin{aligned} 47. \quad 2+x+y+17 &= 9 \times 4, x+y = 17 \dots\dots(1); \\ 2 \times 5 + 3x + 6y + 17 \times 6 &= 9.8(5+3+6+6), 3x+6y = 84 \dots\dots(2); \\ \text{解 (1) 和 (2), 我們得 } x &= 6, y = 11. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 48. \quad 6 \times 18 + 7 \times 24 + 8k + 9 \times 20 + 10 \times 13 &= 7.86(18+24+k+20+13), \\ 8k + 586 &= 7.86(k+75), 8k - 7.86k = 589.5 - 586, \therefore k = 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$49. \quad k \text{ 的最小可能值} = (18+24-20-13)+1 = 10$$

61. 第 I 組和第 III 組數據的分佈平均，但在第 II 組數據中，「20」是極端數據。

$$\begin{aligned} 64. \quad \therefore x+y &= 2a, y+z = 2b, x+z = 2c, \\ \therefore (x+y) + (y+z) + (x+z) &= 2a+2b+2c, \\ 2(x+y+z) &= 2(a+b+c), x+y+z = a+b+c, \\ \therefore \text{ 平均數} &= \frac{x+y+z}{3} = \frac{a+b+c}{3} \end{aligned}$$