

二零零一至 二零零二 年度上學期考試  
中四級 數學科  
評分標準

題解

甲部(70分)

1. 
$$\frac{-32x^5}{8x^3} = -4x^{5-3}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-4x^2}}$$

2. 
$$2^x = (2^2)^{x-3}$$

$$2^x = 2^{2x-6}$$

$$\therefore x = 2x - 6$$

$$x = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

3. 
$$4x^2 - 9y^2$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{(2x+3y)(2x-3y)}}$$

4. 
$$\sqrt{578} = \sqrt{12 \times 12 \times 2}$$

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

5. 
$$\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{75} - \sqrt{108} = 2\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{3}}}$$

6. 
$$2x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{(3)^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+8}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}}}$$

7. 由於有等根，所以判別式  $\Delta = 0$ 。

$$(-6)^2 - 4(1)(k) = 0$$

$$4k = 36$$

$$k = \underline{\underline{9}}$$

8. 
$$f(-1) - f(2) = \frac{1}{-1+4} - \frac{1}{2+4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

9. 
$$f(x) = 2x^2 + x + k$$

$$f(-1) = -1$$

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

$$2 - 1 + k = -1$$

$$k = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

10. 
$$\begin{cases} y = 13 - 2x & \dots\dots\dots (i) \\ y = 2x^2 - 3x - 8 & \dots\dots\dots (ii) \end{cases}$$

將 (ii) 代入 (i) ,

$$2x^2 - 3x - 8 = 13 - 2x$$

$$2x^2 - x - 21 = 0$$

$$(2x - 7)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2} \text{ 或 } -3$$

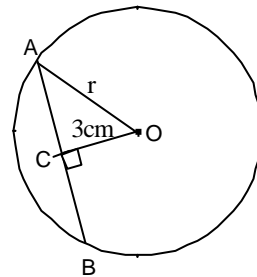
將求得的  $x$  值代入 (i) ,

當  $x = \frac{7}{2}$  時,  $y = 13 - 2\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) = 6$  ;

當  $x = -3$  時,  $y = 13 - 2(-3) = 19$ 。

$\therefore$  方程組的解是  $\left(\frac{7}{2}, 6\right)$  和  $(-3, 19)$ 。

11.



$$AC = \frac{1}{2}AB$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8\right) \text{ cm}$$

$$= 4 \text{ cm}$$

在  $\triangle OAC$  中，根據畢氏定理，

$$\begin{aligned}r^2 &= AC^2 + OC^2 \\r &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} \text{ cm} \\&= 5 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

\ 圓的半徑是 5 cm。

12.  $\angle SQR = \angle SPR = 84^\circ$   
 $\angle PQS = \angle PQR - \angle SQR$   
 $= 130^\circ - 84^\circ$   
 $= 46^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle PRS = \angle PQS$   
 $= \underline{46^\circ}$

## 乙部(30分)

13. (a)

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + x - 12 &= 0 \\(x+4)(x-3) &= 0 \\ \therefore x &= \underline{-4} \text{ 或 } \underline{3}\end{aligned}$$

(b) 三角形的面積 =  $\frac{x(x+1)}{2} \text{ cm}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{x(x+1)}{2} &= 6 \\x^2 + x &= 12 \\x^2 + x - 12 &= 0 \\ \text{從 (a), } x &= -4 \text{ (捨去) 或 } 3 \\ \therefore x &= \underline{3}\end{aligned}$$

14. (a) 兩個正方形周界的和 = 原來鐵線的長度

$$\begin{aligned}4x + 4y &= 40 \\x + y &= 10 \\ \therefore y &= 10 - x \dots\dots\dots \text{(i)}\end{aligned}$$

(b) 兩個正方形面積的和 =  $(x^2 + y^2) \text{ cm}^2$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 58 \dots\dots\dots \text{(ii)}$$

將 (i) 代入 (ii)，

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + (10-x)^2 &= 58 \\x^2 + 100 - 20x + x^2 &= 58 \\2x^2 - 20x + 42 &= 0 \\x^2 - 10x + 21 &= 0 \\(x-3)(x-7) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \text{ 或 } 7$$

將求得的  $x$  值代入 (i)，

$$\text{當 } x = 3 \text{ 時, } y = 10 - 3 = 7;$$

$$\text{當 } x = 7 \text{ 時, } y = 10 - 7 = 3.$$

$$\therefore y > x$$

$$\therefore x = \underline{3}, y = \underline{7}$$

15.

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

評分標準完