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$$(a) \frac{\sqrt[5]{32m^{20}} \times 16m}{20m^3 \div 5m^{-5}} = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{32^{\frac{1}{5}} \times (m^{20})^{\frac{1}{5}} \times 16m}{20m^3 \times \frac{1}{5} \times m^5} = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \times m^4 \times 16m}{20m^3 \times \frac{1}{5} \times m^5} = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{32}{4m^3} = 125 \Rightarrow m = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(b) \log_2(x^6 - x^5 - 4x^4) - 4\log_2 x = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2(x^6 - x^5 - 4x^4) - \log_2 x^4 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 \left(\frac{x^6 - x^5 - 4x^4}{x^4} \right) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2(x^2 - x - 4) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x^2 - x - 4 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x=3 \text{ 或 } x=-2$$

9.

(a)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3}$$

$$\text{令 } x^2 - 2x = 0, \text{ 则 } x=0 \text{ 或 } x=2$$

$$\because x \neq 0, \therefore x=2$$

将 $x=2$ 代入原方程

$$y = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

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

即驻点坐标为 $(2, \frac{1}{4})$

7.

(a)

$$\cos \theta = \frac{RQ^2 + PR^2 - QR^2}{2 \cdot PQ \cdot PR}$$

$$= \frac{30^2 + 36^2 - 42^2}{2 \times 30 \times 36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(b) \because \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{25}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5}$$

(c)

$$\therefore S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{1}{2}(30+36+42) = 54$$

$$S = \sqrt{54 \times (54-30) \times (54-36) \times (54-42)}$$

$$= 216\sqrt{6}$$

6.

(a)

$\therefore$ 三点在一条直线上,

$\therefore$ 任意两点组成的线段的斜率相同

对 A, B 两点有

$$k = \frac{7-(2d-7)}{4-(6-3d)} = \frac{14-2d}{3d-2}$$

对于 B, C 两点有

$$k = \frac{16-7}{19-4} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{14-2d}{3d-2} = \frac{9}{5} \Rightarrow d = \frac{76}{19}$$

(c) 由 (b) 有直线 m 的方程为

$$5x + 3y - 41 = 0 \quad (1)$$

令 $y=0$, 代入 (1) 中, 有 $x = \frac{41}{5}$

即, 直线 m 与 x 轴的交点为 $(\frac{41}{5}, 0)$

(b) 由 (a) 有直线 l 的斜率为 $k = \frac{3}{5}$,
所以直线 m 的斜率 $k = -\frac{5}{3}$

$\therefore$ 直线 m 过点 B(4, 7)

$\therefore$ 直线 m 的方程为

$$y-7 = -\frac{5}{3}(x-4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 3y - 41 = 0$$

5.

(a)

$$x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 16 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-4)^2 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow x-4 = \pm\sqrt{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \sqrt{7} + 4 \\ x_2 = -\sqrt{7} + 4 \end{cases}$$

(b)

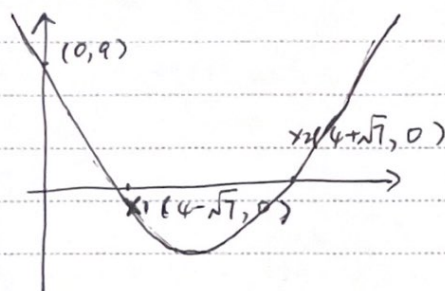
$$x^2 - 8x + 9 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-4)^2 \leq 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-4 \leq \sqrt{7} \\ x-4 \geq -\sqrt{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \leq \sqrt{7} + 4 \\ x_2 \geq -\sqrt{7} + 4 \end{cases}$$

(c)



1.

$$p = 0.2 \times 0.2 \times (1-0.2)^3 = 0.02$$

例数第2题.

(a)

$$y' = 8 - 2x \quad ①$$

将 $x=5$ 代入 ① 中有 $y' = -2$

即直线 L 在 P 点的斜率为 $k = -2$

直线 L 的方程为

~~$$y - 15 = -2(x - 5)$$~~

$$y - 15 = -2(x - 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2x + 25$$

(b)

~~直线 L 与 x 轴的交点为~~

令 $y=0$, 代入直线 L 的方程中有

$$x = \frac{25}{2}$$

即直线 L 与 x 轴的交点有 $(\frac{25}{2}, 0)$

则阴影部分的面积为.

$$\int_5^{\frac{25}{2}} (-2x + 25) - (8x - x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_5^{\frac{25}{2}} x^2 - 10x + 25 dx$$

$$= \left. \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 25x \right|_5^{\frac{25}{2}} = 140.59$$

(c)

∵ 直线 l 的斜率为 -2

∴ Q 点的切线的斜率为 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$y' = 8 - 2x$$

$$\text{令 } y' = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 有 } x = \frac{15}{4}$$

将 $x = \frac{15}{4}$ 代入 $y = 8x - x^2$ 中.

$$\text{有 } y = 15.9375$$

即 Q 点的坐标为 $(\frac{15}{4}, \frac{255}{16})$

例 数系 1 题,

(a)

$$L = \sqrt{r^2 + (\frac{3}{4}r)^2} = \frac{5}{4}r$$

(b)

该物体的表面积为

$$\pi r \cdot \frac{5}{4}r + 2\pi r \cdot y + \pi r^2 = 525\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{4}r^2 + 2yr = 525$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{525 - \frac{9}{4}r^2}{2r}$$

该物体的体积为

$$V = \pi r^2 \cdot y + \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}r$$

$$= \pi r^2 \cdot \left(\frac{525 - \frac{9}{4}r^2}{2r} \right) + \frac{1}{4}\pi r^3$$

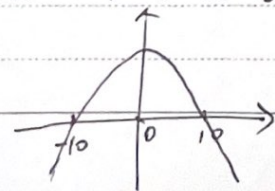
$$= \frac{525\pi r}{2} - \frac{7\pi r^3}{8}$$

(c)

$$V' = \frac{525}{2}\pi - \frac{21\pi}{8}r^2$$

$$\text{令 } V' = 0, \text{ 有 } r = \pm 10$$

又 $r > 0$, ∴ 当 $r = 10$ 时, V 取得最大值



如图所示, 最大值为 $V_{\max} = \frac{525\pi}{2} \times 10 - \frac{7\pi}{8} \times 10^3 = 1750\pi$