新北市立板橋高級中學 102 學年度第一學期數學科雙週解題《第八回》參考解答

高一: 設
$$u = \sqrt[3]{20 + 14\sqrt{2}}$$
,  $v = \sqrt[3]{20 - 14\sqrt{2}}$ , 且 $x = u + v$ 。

- (1)試求 $u^3 + v^3$ 與uv的值。
- (2)已知x為一個整係數三次方程式的有理根,試求x的值。

解 
$$(1)u^3 + v^3 = (20 + 14\sqrt{2}) + (20 - 14\sqrt{2}) = 40$$
,  $uv = \sqrt[3]{(20 + 14\sqrt{2})(20 - 14\sqrt{2})} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$   
 $(2)x^3 = (u+v)^3 = u^3 + v^3 + 3uv(u+v) = 40 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot x \Rightarrow x^3 - 6x - 40 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (x-4)(x^2 + 4x + 10) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4, -2 \pm \sqrt{6}i \, ( 不合)$ 

高二:設過P(2,1)的直線與x軸,y軸的正向交於A,B兩點,且過P分別向x軸,y軸作垂線,其交點分別為C,D,令 $\angle BAO=\theta$ ,其中O為原點。

(1)試證: 
$$\overline{CA} + \overline{AP} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$$
;  $\overline{DB} + \overline{BP} = 2 \times \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$  o

(2)試求ΔOAB周長的最小值。

$$\widehat{P} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\overline{DB} + \overline{BP} = 2\left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right) = 2\left(\frac{1 + 2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}\right)$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right)} = 2 \times \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = 2 \times \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$(2) \diamondsuit \tan \frac{\theta}{2} = k (0 < k < 1)$$

則 
$$\triangle OAB$$
 周 長 =  $\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} + 2 \times \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} + 3 = \frac{1}{k} + 2 \times \frac{1 + k}{1 - k} + 3$   
=  $\frac{1 - k}{k} + 1 + 2 \times (1 + \frac{2k}{1 - k}) + 3 = \frac{1 - k}{k} + \frac{4k}{1 - k} + 6$   
 $\geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1 - k}{k} \times \frac{4k}{1 - k}} + 6 = 2 \times 2 + 6 = 10$   
等號成立於  $\frac{1 - k}{k} = \frac{4k}{1 - k} \Rightarrow (1 - k)^2 = 4k^2 \Rightarrow 3k^2 + 2k - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{3}$  或  $-1$  (不合)