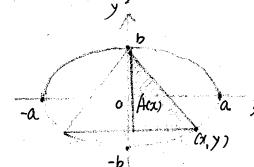
中山大學本科生考试草稿纸如为-99.

警示《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

P.207-11、试成内接于椭圆元2+3=1,且底边产行于水和的最大等度 三角形的面积。



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot A(x) = \frac{1}{2} |\chi| \cdot (|\gamma| + b)$$

$$= \frac{\gamma}{2} \cdot (\frac{b}{\alpha} \sqrt{\alpha^2 \chi^2} + b)$$

$$= \frac{b}{2\alpha} \chi (\sqrt{\alpha^2 \chi^2} + a)$$

$$A(x) = \frac{b}{2a} \left[\int a^{2}x^{2} + a + x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2 \int a^{2}x^{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{b}{2a} \left[\int a^{2}x^{2} - \frac{2x^{2}}{2 \int a^{2}x^{2}} + a \right]$$

$$= \frac{b}{2a} \cdot \frac{a^{2} - x^{2} - 3x^{2} + a \int a^{2} - x^{2}}{\int a^{2}x^{2}} = \frac{b}{2a} \cdot \frac{a^{2} - 2x^{2} + a \int a^{2}x^{2}}{\int a^{2}x^{2}}$$

$$|y| = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{3}{4}a^2} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{b}{2}.$$

$$A_{\overrightarrow{b}} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3\overline{3}a}{2} \times (b + \frac{b}{2}) = \frac{3J\overline{3}ab}{4}.$$