109 學年度第一學期五專(資工二乙)數學第一次小考

分數欄

一、單一選擇題(共70分,每題10分)

1. (C) 已知
$$\sum_{k=1}^{9} a_k = 7$$
 , $\sum_{k=1}^{11} b_k = 5$, $\mathbb{Z} a_{10} = 5$, $b_{11} = -3$, 求 $\sum_{k=1}^{10} (5a_k - 4b_k + 1)$ 之值為 (A)5 (B)29 (C)38 (D)98

輝析:
$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} (5a_k - 4b_k + 1) = 5\sum_{k=1}^{10} a_k - 4\sum_{k=1}^{10} b_k + \sum_{k=1}^{10} 1 = 5(\sum_{k=1}^{9} a_k + a_{10}) - 4(\sum_{k=1}^{11} b_k - b_{11}) + 10$$
$$= 5 \cdot (7 + 5) - 4 \cdot (5 - (-3)) + 10 = 60 - 32 + 10 = 38$$

2.(C)在24與-8 之間,插入11個數使之成為等差數列,則所插入的第幾個數為0? (A)7 (B)8 (C)9 (D)10

解析: 設 $a_1 = 24$,則 $a_{13} = -8$

$$a_{13} = a_1 + 12d = 24 + 12d = -8 \Rightarrow d = -\frac{8}{3}$$

 $a_n = 24 + (n-1) \times (-\frac{8}{3}) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 10$

即插入的第9個數為0

3. (A) 若 p, q 兩數的等差中項為 $\sqrt{5}$,等比中項為 2,則 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = ?$ (A) $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ (B) $\sqrt{5} + 1$

(C)
$$\sqrt{5} - 1$$
 (D) $2\sqrt{5}$

$$\begin{cases} p + q = 2\sqrt{5} \\ pq = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{p+q}{pq} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

4. (D) 設-6, a, b, 48 四數成等差數列, a, b, x, y 四數成等比數列,則 x – 2y = ? (A)10 (B)30 (C)300 (D)-300

解析: 48=-6+3d ⇒公差 d=18

$$a = -6 + 18 = 12, b = 12 + 18 = 30$$

又 12, 30, x, y 成等比數列,公比 $r = \frac{30}{12} = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\therefore x = 30 \times \frac{5}{2} = 75 \quad \text{,} \quad y = 75 \times \frac{5}{2} = \frac{375}{2}$$

x - 2y = 75 - 375 = -300

5. (B) 495 (C) 505 (D) 515 (C) 616 (C) 617 (D) 618 (E) 618 (E

6.(A)設一等比級數公比是3,其前6項的和是1456,則第4項為 (A)108 (B)324 (C)36 (D)972

解析:
$$S_6 = \frac{a_1(3^6 - 1)}{3 - 1} = 1456 \Rightarrow a_1 = 4$$

 $\therefore a_4 = a_1 r^3 = 4 \times 3^3 = 108$

7. (C) 設x-1為2x+1與-x+3的等差中項,則x=? (A)2 (B)4 (C)6 (D)8

解析: 由題意得知
$$(x-1) = \frac{(2x+1)+(-x+3)}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2x - 2 = x + 4$$
, $\therefore x = 6$

二、計算與證明題(共30分,每題10分)

1. 試求
$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} (k+1)(k+2)$$
 之值為何?

答案:
$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} (k+1)(k+2) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2 + 3k + 2$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2 + 3\sum_{k=1}^{10} k + \sum_{k=1}^{10} 2$$
$$= \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} + 3 \times \frac{10 \times 11}{2} + 2 \times 10$$
$$= 385 + 165 + 20 = 570$$

答案:
$$a_k + a_{k+1} + \dots + a_{k+p} = 720$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 r^{k-1} + a_1 r^k + a_1 r^{k+1} + \dots + a_1 r^{k+p-1} = 720$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times 3^{k-1} + 2 \times 3^k + 2 \times 3^{k+1} + \dots + 2 \times 3^{k+p-1} = 7 \quad 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times 3^{k-1} (1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^p) = 720$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times 3^{k-1} \times (\frac{3^{p+1} - 1}{3 - 1}) = 720 \Rightarrow 3^{k-1} (3^{p+1} - 1) = 3^2 \times 80$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow k = 3 \quad \text{fff} \quad 3^{p+1} - 1 = 80 \Rightarrow p + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow p = 3$$

3. 設四個正數 a,b,c,d 為等比數列,且滿足 a+b=8、 c+d=72 ,又 a < b < c < d ,試求公比?

答案: 設公比為
$$r$$
,則 $b=ar$, $c=ar^2$, $d=ar^3$

因為
$$\begin{cases} a+b=8 \\ c+d=72 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+ar=8 \\ ar^2+ar^3=72 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a(1+r)=8\cdots \\ ar^2(1+r)=72\cdots \end{cases}$$

將
$$\frac{2}{0}$$
得 $r^2 = \frac{72}{8}$ \Rightarrow $r^2 = 9$ \Rightarrow $r = \pm 3$

因為a,b,c,d為正數所以r=3