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澳門理工學院
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Macao Polytechnic Institute



旅遊學院
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澳門科技大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DE MACAU
MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

澳門四高校聯合入學考試（語言科及數學科）

Joint Admission Examination for Macao Four Higher Education Institutions (Languages and Mathematics)

2017/2018 試題及參考答案
2017/2018 Examination Paper and Suggested Answer

數學正卷 Mathematics Standard Paper

第一部分 選擇題。每題佔四分，共佔六十分。

1. 設 $P=\{-2, a-2, 3\}$, $Q=\{1, a^2-a-3, -5\}$ 。若 $P \cap Q=\{3\}$ ，則

- A. $a=2$ B. $a=-2$ C. $a=3$
 D. $a=-2$ 或 $a=3$ E. 以上皆非

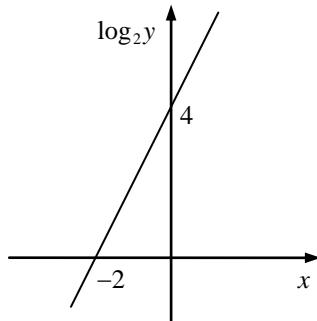
2. 解不等式 $\frac{x+2}{3} < \frac{4x+5}{6} < \frac{7x+8}{9}$ 。

- A. $x > 2$ B. $x > \frac{1}{2}$ C. $x > -\frac{1}{2}$
 D. $x < -\frac{1}{2}$ E. $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$

3. 把 5000 元存入銀行，每年計息一次，以複利計算，2 年後的本利和為 5408 元，則年利率為

- A. 3.4% B. 4% C. 4.2% D. 3.6% E. 4.5%

4. x 與 $\log_2 y$ 之間的線性關係如下圖所示。若 $y=ab^x$ ，則 $a+b=$



- A. 4 B. 64 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. 12 E. 20

5. 若 $x + \frac{1}{x} = 6 + \frac{1}{6}$ ，則 $x =$

- A. 6 B. $\frac{1}{6}$ C. 6 或 $\frac{1}{6}$ D. 6 或 $-\frac{1}{6}$ E. -6 或 $\frac{1}{6}$

6. $\left(\frac{2\log_{10}2 + \log_{10}6}{-\log_{10}3 - 3\log_{10}2} \right)^5 - 9^5 \times 3^{-11} =$

- A. $\frac{3}{2}$ B. $-\frac{3}{4}$ C. $\frac{2}{3}$ D. $-\frac{4}{3}$ E. 0

7. 若 $x^3 + 3x - a - 3$ 能被 $x - 1$ 整除，則 $a =$

- A. -1 B. 1 C. -2 D. 2 E. 以上皆非

8. 函數 $6(7-x) + [9-(7-x)]x$ 的最小值是

- A. 36 B. 42 C. 38 D. 34 E. 以上皆非

9. 若 $\sin x - \cos x = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則 $\sin x \cos x =$
 A. $\frac{2}{9}$ B. $-\frac{4}{9}$ C. $-\frac{2}{9}$ D. $-\frac{1}{3}$ E. 以上皆非
10. 方程 $\ln(x-1) + \ln x = \ln 6$ 有多少個實根？
 A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 E. 4
11. 已知 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 組成等比數列。若 a_1 和 a_4 是方程 $3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$ 的兩個根，則 $a_2 a_3 =$
 A. $\frac{2}{3}$ B. $-\frac{3}{2}$ C. $\frac{5}{3}$ D. $-\frac{5}{3}$ E. $-\frac{2}{3}$
12. 指數函數 $y = e^x$ 的圖像先向上移動一個單位，然後再向右平移一個單位。新圖像的函數表達式是什麼？
 A. $y = e^{x+1} + 1$ B. $y = e^{x-1} - 1$ C. $y = -e^x + 1$
 D. $y = e^{x+1} - 1$ E. $y = e^{x-1} + 1$
13. 設 $\alpha \in (0, 2\pi)$ 。若 $\cos \alpha > 0$ 和 $\tan \alpha < 0$ ，則
 A. $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ B. $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ C. $\alpha \in \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$
 D. $\alpha \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$ E. $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$
14. 若 F_1 、 F_2 是橢圓 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$ 的兩個焦點， M 是橢圓上任意一點，則 ΔMF_1F_2 的周長為
 A. 16 B. 18 C. 22 D. 20 E. 以上皆非
15. 在 $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$ 的展開式中，常數項是多少？
 A. -252 B. 252 C. 0 D. -32 E. 32

第二部分 解答題。每題佔八分，共佔四十分。

1. 把 $\frac{x^3+x}{x^2-3x+2}$ 化為部分分式。 (8 分)
2. 圓 C 的圓心坐標為 $(2, 3)$ ， x 軸為 C 的一條切線。直線 L 的斜率及 y 軸的截距分別為 -1 及 b 。
(a) 求圓 C 的方程。 (2 分)
(b) 求 b 的範圍使得 L 與 C 相交於不同的兩點 A 及 B 。 (3 分)
(c) 已知線段 AB 的長度 $|AB|$ 等於 2，求 b 的值。 (3 分)
3. 從 3 名男生和 4 名女生中隨機地選出 3 人參加歌唱比賽，求以下各事件的概率。
(a) 3 人都是男生。 (2 分)
(b) 1 名男生，2 名女生。 (2 分)
(c) 2 名男生，1 名女生。 (2 分)
(d) 3 人中至少有 1 名女生。 (2 分)
4. 等差數列 $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 滿足 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0$ 和 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 5$ 。
(a) 求通項 a_n 的公式。 (4 分)
(b) 設 $b_n = \frac{1}{a_{n+3}a_{n+4}}$ ($n \geq 1$)，求數列 $\{b_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 的前 n 項和。 (4 分)
5. 用數學歸納法證明對於任一正整數 n ， $3^{3n+1} - 5^{n+2}$ 可被 22 整除。 (8 分)

參考答案

第一部份 選擇題。

題目編號	最佳答案
1	B
2	C
3	B
4	E
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	E
10	B
11	A
12	E
13	D
14	B
15	A

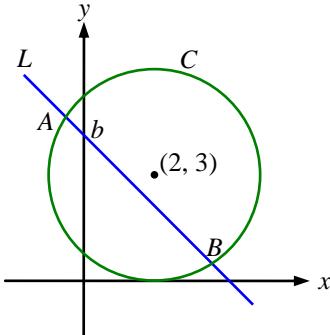
第二部份 解答題。

1. 利用長除法，得 $\frac{x^3}{x^2-3x+2} = x+3 + \frac{8x-6}{x^2-3x+2}$ 。

設 $\frac{8x-6}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{8x-6}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2}$ 。則 $8x-6 = A(x-2) + B(x-1)$ 。

比較對應項係數得 $A=-2$ ， $B=10$ 。因此 $\frac{x^3}{x^2-3x+2} = x+3 - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{10}{x-2}$ 。

2. (a) 據題意，可知半徑 $r=3$ 。 \therefore 圓 C 的方程為 $(x-2)^2+(y-3)^2=3^2$ ，即 $x^2+y^2-4x-6y+4=0$ 。



(b) 代數方法

直線 L 的方程為 $y=-x+b$ 。

A 、 B 為方程組 $\begin{cases} y = -x + b \\ x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的解。

消去 y 得 $2x^2 - 2(b-1)x + (b^2 - 6b + 4) = 0$ ----- (1)

所求的 b 的範圍使得方程 (1) 的判別式 Δ 大於 0，即

$$(b-1)^2 - 2(b^2 - 6b + 4) > 0 \Leftrightarrow b^2 - 10b + 7 < 0 \Leftrightarrow 5 - 3\sqrt{2} < b < 5 + 3\sqrt{2}.$$

幾何方法

設 d 為圓心 $(2, 3)$ 到直線 $L: x+y-b=0$ 的距離，則 $d = \frac{|2+3-b|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}}$ 。

L 與 C 相交於不同的兩點當且僅當 $d < r$ ，即 $\frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}} < 3$ 。

解以上不等式得 $5 - 3\sqrt{2} < b < 5 + 3\sqrt{2}$ 。

(c) 代數方法

設 (x_1, y_1) 、 (x_2, y_2) 分別為 A 、 B 的座標。 $\therefore L$ 的斜率為 -1 ， $\therefore |AB| = \sqrt{2}|x_2 - x_1|$ 。

由韋達定理（即根與係數的關係）得 $|AB|^2 = 2(x_2 - x_1)^2 = 2[(x_2 + x_1)^2 - 4x_1 x_2] = \Delta/2 = -2(b^2 - 10b + 7)$ 。

若 $|AB|=2$ ，則 $b^2 - 10b + 7 = -2 \Rightarrow b=1$ 或 9 。經驗證，這兩個值都符合要求。

幾何方法

如上所述，圓心 $(2, 3)$ 到直線 L 的距離 $d = \frac{|2+3-b|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}}$ 。

從勾股定理，得 $d^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}|AB|\right)^2 = r^2$ ，即 $\left(\frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1^2 = 3^2$ 。

解方程得 $b=1$ 或 9 。經驗證，這兩個值都符合要求。

3. (a) 所求概率 $= {}_3C_3 / {}_7C_3 = 1/35$ 。

(b) 所求概率 $= {}_3C_1 \cdot {}_4C_2 / {}_7C_3 = 18/35$ 。

(c) 所求概率 $= {}_3C_2 \cdot {}_4C_1 / {}_7C_3 = 12/35$ 。

(d) 方法一：所求概率 $= 1 - \text{沒有女生的概率} = 1 - 1/35 = 34/35$ (見 (a) 的答案)。

方法二：所求概率 $= ({}_4C_1 \cdot {}_3C_2 + {}_4C_2 \cdot {}_3C_1 + {}_4C_3) / {}_7C_3 = 34/35$ 。

4. (a) 設 a 和 d 分別為 $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 的首項和公差。

據題意， $3a+3d=0$ 和 $5a+10d=5$ 。解這兩條方程，得 $a=-1$ 及 $d=1$ 。

$$\therefore a_n = a + (n-1)d = n-2$$

(b) $b_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}$ 。

$$\therefore b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{n}{2(n+2)}$$

5. 設 $S(n)$ 代表命題 “ $3^{3n+1} - 5^{n+2}$ 可被 22 整除”。

由於 $3^4 - 5^3 = -44 = 22 \cdot (-2)$ ， $S(1)$ 成立。

假設 $S(k)$ 對某正整數 k 成立，即假定 $3^{3k+1} - 5^{k+2} = 22a$ ， a 為整數。

考慮 $S(k+1)$ ： $3^{3k+4} - 5^{k+3} = 27 \cdot 3^{3k+1} - 5 \cdot 5^{k+2} = 27(22a + 5^{k+2}) - 5 \cdot 5^{k+2} = 22(27a + 5^{k+2})$ 。

換句話說， $S(k+1)$ 也成立。

根據數學歸納法原理，可知 $S(n)$ 對所有正整數 n 都成立。

Part 1 Multiple choice questions. Each question carries 4 marks with a total of 60 marks.

1. Let $P = \{-2, a-2, 3\}$, $Q = \{1, a^2 - a - 3, -5\}$. If $P \cap Q = \{3\}$, then

A. $a = 2$	B. $a = -2$	C. $a = 3$
D. $a = -2$ or $a = 3$	E. none of the above	

2. Solve the inequalities $\frac{x+2}{3} < \frac{4x+5}{6} < \frac{7x+8}{9}$.

A. $x > 2$	B. $x > \frac{1}{2}$	C. $x > -\frac{1}{2}$	D. $x < -\frac{1}{2}$	E. $-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}$
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3. Suppose that \$5000 is deposited in a savings account and the interest rate is compounded annually. The total amount on deposit at the end of 2 years is \$5408. What is the annual interest rate?

A. 3.4%	B. 4%	C. 4.2%	D. 3.6%	E. 4.5%
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4. The linear relationship between x and $\log_2 y$ is as shown in following figure. If $y = ab^x$, then $a + b =$

A line graph showing the relationship between $\log_2 y$ (y-axis) and x (x-axis). The line passes through the point $(-2, 0)$ and has a positive slope. It intersects the $\log_2 y$ -axis at $y = 4$.

A. 4	B. 64	C. $\frac{1}{4}$	D. 12	E. 20
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5. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 6 + \frac{1}{6}$, then $x =$

A. 6	B. $\frac{1}{6}$	C. 6 or $\frac{1}{6}$	D. 6 or $-\frac{1}{6}$	E. -6 or $\frac{1}{6}$
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6. $\left(\frac{2\log_{10}2 + \log_{10}6}{-\log_{10}3 - 3\log_{10}2} \right)^5 - 9^5 \times 3^{-11} =$

A. $\frac{3}{2}$	B. $-\frac{3}{4}$	C. $\frac{2}{3}$	D. $-\frac{4}{3}$	E. 0
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7. If $x^3 + 3x - a - 3$ is divisible by $x - 1$, then $a =$

A. -1	B. 1	C. -2	D. 2	E. none of the above	
D. 2	E. none of the above				

8. The minimum value of the function $6(7-x) + [9 - (7-x)]x$ is

A. 36	B. 42	C. 38	D. 34	E. none of the above	
D. 34	E. none of the above				

9. If $\sin x - \cos x = \frac{1}{3}$, then $\sin x \cos x =$
- A. $\frac{2}{9}$ B. $-\frac{4}{9}$ C. $-\frac{2}{9}$
 D. $-\frac{1}{3}$ E. none of the above
10. How many real roots does the equation $\ln(x-1) + \ln x = \ln 6$ have?
- A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 E. 4
11. Suppose that a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 form a geometric sequence. If a_1 and a_4 are the roots of the equation $3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$, then $a_2 a_3 =$
- A. $\frac{2}{3}$ B. $-\frac{3}{2}$ C. $\frac{5}{3}$ D. $-\frac{5}{3}$ E. $-\frac{2}{3}$
12. The graph of the exponential function $y = e^x$ is shifted upward by one unit, and then shifted to the right by one unit. What is the equation of the new graph?
- A. $y = e^{x+1} + 1$ B. $y = e^{x-1} - 1$ C. $y = -e^x + 1$
 D. $y = e^{x+1} - 1$ E. $y = e^{x-1} + 1$
13. Suppose $\alpha \in (0, 2\pi)$. If $\cos \alpha > 0$ and $\tan \alpha < 0$, then
- A. $\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ B. $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ C. $\alpha \in \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$
 D. $\alpha \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$ E. $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$
14. Suppose that F_1 and F_2 are the foci of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$, and that M is any point on the ellipse, then the perimeter of ΔMF_1F_2 is
- A. 16 B. 18 C. 22
 D. 20 E. none of the above
15. In the expansion of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10}$, what is the constant term?
- A. -252 B. 252 C. 0 D. -32 E. 32

Part II Problem-solving questions. Each question carries 8 marks with a total 40 marks.

1. Find the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{x^3 + x}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$. (8 marks)
2. Let C be a circle centered at $(2, 3)$ and x -axis be a tangent to C . Let L be a straight line with slope -1 and y -intercept b .
 - (a) Find the equation of the circle C . (2 marks)
 - (b) Find the range of b such that the straight line L and the circle C intersect at two different points A and B . (3 marks)
 - (c) Given that $|AB|$, length of the line segment AB , equals 2. Find the value of b . (3 marks)
3. Suppose three persons are randomly chosen from three boys and four girls to compete in a singing contest. What is the probability for each of the following events?
 - (a) All the three boys are chosen. (2 marks)
 - (b) One boy and two girls are chosen. (2 marks)
 - (c) Two boys and one girl are chosen. (2 marks)
 - (d) At least one girl is chosen. (2 marks)
4. Let $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be an arithmetic sequence such that $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0$ and $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 5$.
 - (a) Find the general term a_n of the arithmetic sequence. (4 marks)
 - (b) Let $b_n = \frac{1}{a_{n+3}a_{n+4}}$ ($n \geq 1$), find the sum of the first n terms of $\{b_n\}_{n \geq 1}$. (4 marks)
5. Prove by mathematical induction that $3^{3n+1} - 5^{n+2}$ is divisible by 22 for any positive integer n . (8 marks)

Suggested Answer

Part I Multiple choice questions.

Question Number	Best Answer
1	B
2	C
3	B
4	E
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	C
9	E
10	B
11	A
12	E
13	D
14	B
15	A

(Answers for Part II start from next page)

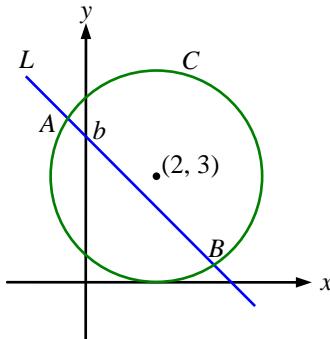
Part II Problem-solving questions.

1. By long division, we get $\frac{x^3}{x^2-3x+2} = x+3 + \frac{8x-6}{x^2-3x+2}$.

Let $\frac{8x-6}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{8x-6}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2}$. Then $8x-6 = A(x-2) + B(x-1)$.

Comparing coefficients of both sides yields $A=-2$, $B=10$. Hence $\frac{x^3}{x^2-3x+2} = x+3 - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{10}{x-2}$.

2. (a) The given implies that the radius $r=3$. \therefore The equation of circle C is given by $(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 3^2$, that is, $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 4 = 0$.



(b) Algebraic Method

The equation of line L is $y = -x + b$. A and B are solutions of the system $\begin{cases} y = -x + b \\ x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$.

Eliminating y yields $2x^2 - 2(b-1)x + (b^2 - 6b + 4) = 0$ ----- (1)

For the required range of b , the discriminant Δ of (1) is greater than 0, i.e. $(b-1)^2 - 2(b^2 - 6b + 4) > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow b^2 - 10b + 7 < 0 \Leftrightarrow 5 - 3\sqrt{2} < b < 5 + 3\sqrt{2}$.

Geometric Method

Let d be the distance from the center $(2, 3)$ to the line L : $x + y - b = 0$. Then $d = \frac{|2+3-b|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}}$.

L intersects C at two distinct points if and only if $d < r$, i.e. $\frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}} < 3$.

Solving the inequality yields $5 - 3\sqrt{2} < b < 5 + 3\sqrt{2}$.

(c) Algebraic Method

Let (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) be respectively the coordinates of points A and B . \therefore The slope of L is -1 ,
 $\therefore |AB| = \sqrt{2} |x_2 - x_1|$.

By Viète Theorem (i.e., the relationship between roots and coefficients), we get

$$|AB|^2 = 2(x_2 - x_1)^2 = 2[(x_2 + x_1)^2 - 4x_1 x_2] = \Delta/2 = -2(b^2 - 10b + 7).$$

If $|AB|=2$, then $b^2 - 10b + 7 = -2 \Rightarrow b = 1$ or 9 . Upon verification, both values are acceptable.

Geometric Method

As mentioned above, the distance d from $(2, 3)$ to L is given by $d = \frac{|2+3-b|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}}$.

From Pythagoras Theorem, we get $d^2 + (\frac{1}{2}|AB|)^2 = r^2$, i.e. $\left(\frac{|5-b|}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1^2 = 3^2$.

Solving the equation yields $b=1$ or 9 . Upon verification, both values are acceptable.

3. (a) Required probability = ${}_3C_3 / {}_7C_3 = 1/35$.
 (b) Required probability = ${}_3C_1 \cdot {}_4C_2 / {}_7C_3 = 18/35$.
 (c) Required probability = ${}_3C_2 \cdot {}_4C_1 / {}_7C_3 = 12/35$.
 (d) Method 1: Required probability = $1 - \text{“probability of no girls”} = 1 - 1/35 = 34/35$ (see the answer of (a)).
Method 2: Required probability = $({}_4C_1 \cdot {}_3C_2 + {}_4C_2 \cdot {}_3C_1 + {}_4C_3) / {}_7C_3 = 34/35$.

4. (a) Let a and d be respectively the first term and the common difference of $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$.

The given implies that $3a+3d=0$ and $5a+10d=5$. Solving these equations yields $a=-1$ and $d=1$.

$$\therefore a_n = a + (n-1)d = n-2.$$

$$(b) b_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}.$$

$$\therefore b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{n}{2(n+2)}.$$

5. Let $S(n)$ denote the statement “ $3^{3n+1} - 5^{n+2}$ is divisible by 22”.

Since $3^4 - 5^3 = -44 = 22 \cdot (-2)$, $S(1)$ is true.

Assume $S(k)$ is true for some positive integer k , that is $3^{3k+1} - 5^{k+2} = 22a$ for some integer a .

Consider $S(k+1)$: $3^{3k+4} - 5^{k+3} = 27 \cdot 3^{3k+1} - 5 \cdot 5^{k+2} = 27(22a + 5^{k+2}) - 5 \cdot 5^{k+2} = 22(27a + 5^{k+2})$.

In other words, $S(k+1)$ is also true.

By the Principle of Mathematical Induction, $S(n)$ is true for all positive integers n .