

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)**

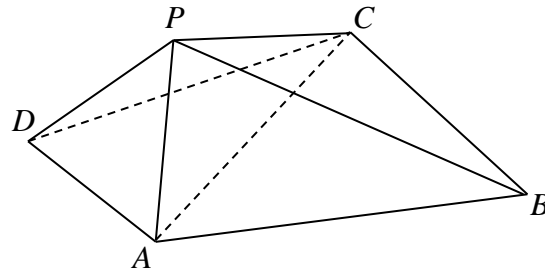
**2024 年試題及參考答案
2024 Examination Paper and Suggested Answer**

數學附加卷 Mathematics Supplementary Paper

1.		
	1.1	22
	1.2	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

Answer any 3 questions, each carries 20 marks. Write down the answers on the 3 lined pages following each question.

1.



(a) (6)

(b) (6)

(c) [:] (8)

In the above figure, is a quadrilateral, is an equilateral triangle, is a right-angled isosceles triangle with hypotenuse . , , and .

(a) Show that and are perpendicular. (6 marks)

(b) Find the volume of the triangular pyramid . (6 marks)

(c) Find the cosine of the dihedral angle between plane and plane . [Hint. Let be the mid-point of .] (8 marks)

2. (a) $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$. (2)
- (i) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$, $\frac{d}{dx} \left(x^{-2} \right) = -2x^{-3}$. (2)
- (ii) $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{6}{x^4}$. (4)
- (iii) $\frac{d^3}{dx^3} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{6}{x^5}$. (3)
- (iv) (ii) (iii) (2)
- (v) (1)
- (b) k $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{6}{x^4}$ $\frac{d^3}{dx^3} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{6}{x^5}$ (8)

(a) The slant height of a right circular cone is 1 m. Suppose its base radius is x m and its volume is V .

- (i) Show that $\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{2}{3}x^2$, $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = \frac{4}{3}x$. (2 marks)
- (ii) Find the local maximum and local minimum values of V when $x = 1$. (4 marks)
- (iii) Find the inflection point(s) of the curve $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi x^3$. (3 marks)
- (iv) Using the results in (ii) (iii), sketch the curve $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi x^3$. (2 marks)
- (v) What is the maximum possible volume of the cone? (1 mark)
- (b) Let k be a positive constant. Suppose, in the first quadrant, the area of the region bounded by the line $y = kx$ and the two curves $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ and $y = \frac{1}{x}$ is 1. Find the value of k . (8 marks)

3. Given a hyperbola $H: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.
- (a) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(2, 3)$. (2 marks)
- (b) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(-1, 4)$. (4 marks)
- (c) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(3, -2)$. (6 marks)
- (d) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(-4, 1)$. (8 marks)

Given a hyperbola $H: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$. A non-vertical line L passing through the point $(2, 3)$ intersects with H at two distinct points P and Q . Let m be the slope of L .

- (a) Show that P and Q satisfy the equation $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$. (2 marks)
- (b) Find the range of m . (4 marks)
- (c) Let O be the origin. Find the value(s) of m such that $OP = OQ$. (6 marks)
- (d) Suppose $a = 2$. Find the area of the triangle OPQ . (8 marks)
- [Hint. The segment OQ divides the triangle OPQ into two triangles.]

4.

(a) (i) $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$ (4 marks)

(ii) $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$ (4 marks)

(b) $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$ (8 marks)

(c) $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$ (4 marks)

Let $z = \frac{1-i}{1+i}$.

(a) (i) Express $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$ in polar form $r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$, where $r > 0$ and $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$. (4 marks)

(ii) Find $\frac{1-i}{1+i}$. Express your answer in the form $a + bi$, where a and b are real numbers. (4 marks)

(b) Let $z = \frac{1-i}{1+i}$. Using De Moivre's theorem, show that for any positive integer n ,

$$z^n = \frac{1-i}{1+i} \text{ and } z^{n+1} = \frac{1-i}{1+i} z^n.$$

Deduce that $z^n = \frac{1-i}{1+i}$. (8 marks)

(c) Find the general solution of the equation $z^n = \frac{1-i}{1+i}$. (4 marks)

5. (a) (7)

(b) k x y z :

(i) k (E) (5)

(ii) (E) (4)

(c) a

—

a (4)

(a) Factorize the determinant . (7 marks)

(b) Let k be a constant. Given the system of equations with unknowns x , y and z :

.

(i) Find the range of k such that (E) has a unique solution. (5 marks)

(ii) Suppose . Find the general solution of (E). (4 marks)

(c) Find the maximum value of a such that the system of equations

—

has a solution. For this value of a , solve the system of equations. (4 marks)

1. (a)

(1)

(2)

(b) (2)

(1)

DCB

(c) *M DP*

(1)

M DP

M DP

(3)

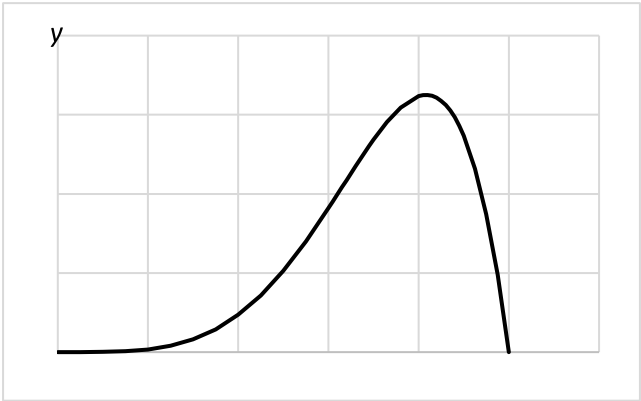
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2. (a)(i)

(ii)

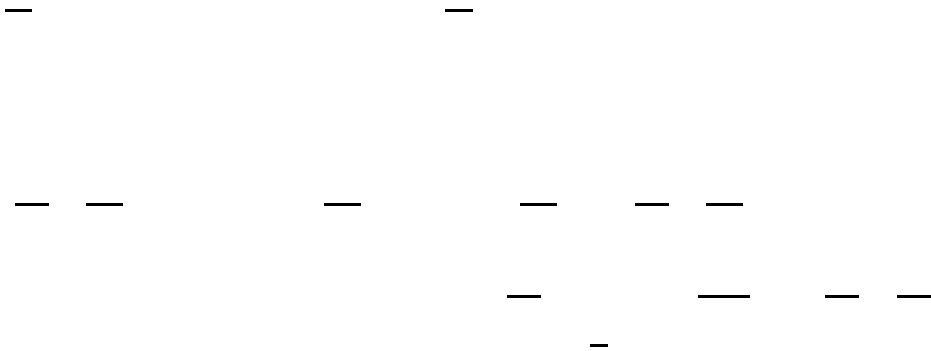
(iii)

(iv)

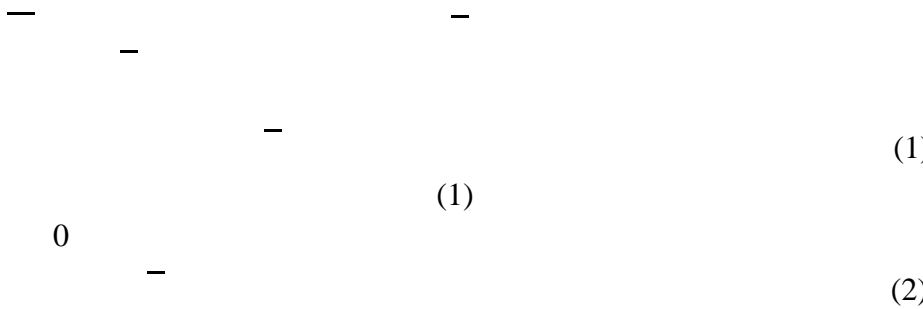


(v) —

(b)



3. (a)



(b)



(c) (2)
(1)



—

(c)

— —

5. (a)

(b)(i) (E)

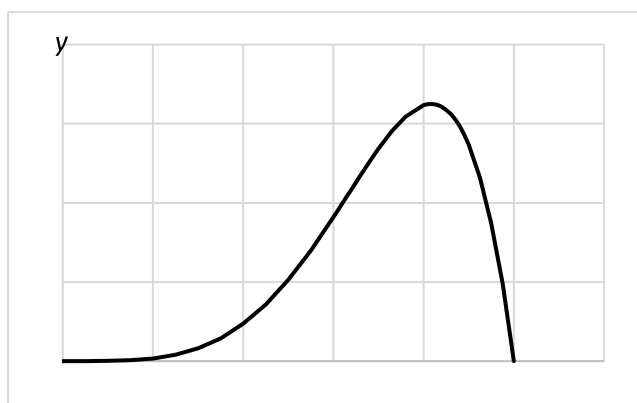
(ii)

(c)

— —

3

(iv)



(v) —

(b) Solving —, we get — or —. Solving —, we get — or —.

As the area of the bounded region is 1, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_2^4 (2x - x^2) dx = 1 \\ & \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_0^2 + \left[x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_2^4 = 1 \\ & \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) + \left(16 - \frac{64}{3} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

3. (a) —, we get —. That is,

(b) As the non-vertical line — and — have two distinct intersection points, (1) has two distinct real roots. So, —. (1) has two distinct real roots. So, —. That is, — and —.

From (2), we get — which is true for all m . Thus, the range of — is —. (2)

(c) From (1), we get —

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \\ & \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

(d) Substituting $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ into (3), we get $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ and $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$. So, $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ and $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ are positive numbers. Hence, we know that points A and B are on the same branch. We may assume $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ and $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$. Then,

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

By direct calculation,

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

The $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ is $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

4. (a) (i) $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

(ii) $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$

(b) The results follow from the sum and difference of

and $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$.

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

(c)

—
—

5. (a)

(b)(i) (E) has a unique solution if and only if $\lambda \neq 1$, that is, $\lambda \neq 1$.

(ii) When $\lambda = 1$, the system of equations becomes

Solving $x + y = 1$, we get $x = 1 - y$.

This solution also satisfies the third equation and hence is the general solution of the system of equations.

(c) Suppose the system of equations has a solution. Then there exists λ such that $\lambda^2 = 1$, that is, $\lambda = 1$ or $\lambda = -1$. Hence, we know that the maximum value of λ is 3. When $\lambda = 1$, we have $x = 1 - y$ and the solution of the system of equations is