

答案

一、基礎題：

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. C
9. C 10. C 11. D 12. A 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. C
17. A 18. D 19. A 20. B

二、精熟題：

21. A 22. C 23. B

三、非選擇題：

1. $6 + 6\sqrt{3}$ 2. 13

詳解

一、基礎題：

- $$\begin{cases} 3\angle A + \angle B = 202^\circ \\ 5\angle A - 2\angle B = 58^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \angle A = 42^\circ, \angle B = 76^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle C = 180^\circ - 42^\circ - 76^\circ = 62^\circ$$
- $$\angle B = \angle E = (3x - 8)^\circ$$

$$\angle C = \angle F = (4x - 7)^\circ$$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{則 } (2x + 6) + (3x - 8) + (4x - 7) = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 21$$

$$\therefore \angle C = (4 \times 21 - 7)^\circ = 77^\circ$$
- 設此正 n 邊形的一外角為 x° ，則一內角為 $(180 - x)^\circ$

$$180 - x = 5x, x = 30$$

$$\therefore n = 360 \div 30 = 12$$
- $$\because \angle A - \angle B = \angle C \Rightarrow \angle A = \angle B + \angle C$$

$$\text{又 } \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 180^\circ \div 2 = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \text{ 為直角三角形}$$
- (A) SAS 全等性質；(B) SSA 不一定全等；(C) AAS 全等性質；
(D) ASA 全等性質
- 設正三角形與正六邊形的邊長分別為 a 、 b

$$\text{則 } 3a : 6b = 2 : 3 \Rightarrow a : b = 4 : 3$$

$$\text{設 } a = 4r, b = 3r, r > 0$$

$$\text{面積比} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (4r)^2 : \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (3r)^2 \times 6 = 8 : 27$$
- $$\because \overline{BD} = \overline{CD} \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$$

$$\because \overline{CD} = \overline{CE} \therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4$$

$$\text{又 } \angle ABC + \angle AED = 66^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 1 + \angle 4 = 66^\circ \Rightarrow \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 66^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle DFC = 180^\circ - (\angle 2 + \angle 3)$$

$$= 180^\circ - 66^\circ$$

$$= 114^\circ$$
- 所求 $= \angle C$ 的外角 $= 180^\circ - 30^\circ = 150^\circ$
- $\because$ 為等腰三角形 $\Rightarrow x = 8$ 或 17

當 $x = 8$ 時， $8 + 8 = 16 < 17$ (不合)

當 $x = 17$ 時， $17 - 17 < 8 < 17 + 17$ (符合)
- $$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 3 + \angle 4$$

$$= 180^\circ - \angle A$$

$$= \angle B + \angle C$$

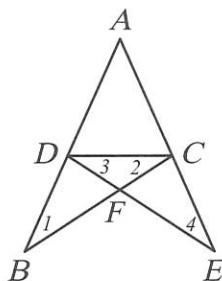
$$= 54^\circ + 71^\circ = 125^\circ$$

$$\angle 5 + \angle 6 = 360^\circ - (\angle B + \angle C)$$

$$= 360^\circ - 125^\circ = 235^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 + \angle 5 + \angle 6$$

$$= 125^\circ + 125^\circ + 235^\circ = 485^\circ$$



- $$\angle DCA = 180^\circ - 62^\circ - 58^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$\because \angle ADC > \angle DCA > \angle CAD \therefore \overline{AC} > \overline{DA} > \overline{CD}$$

$$\text{又 } \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 58^\circ - 57^\circ = 65^\circ$$

$$\text{同理, } \overline{AB} > \overline{BC} > \overline{AC}$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{AB} > \overline{BC} > \overline{AC} > \overline{DA} > \overline{CD}$$
- $$(n - 2) \times 180 = \frac{(140 + 175)}{2} \times n$$

$$(n - 2) \times 180 = \frac{315}{2} \times n$$

$$(n - 2) \times 4 = \frac{7}{2} \times n$$

$$4n - 8 = \frac{7}{2}n \Rightarrow n = 16$$
- $$\overline{CD} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{BC} = 12$$

$$\triangle ACD \text{ 中, } \overline{AD} = \sqrt{20^2 - 12^2} = 16$$

$$\overline{ED} = 16 - 7 = 9$$

$$\triangle CDE \text{ 中, } \overline{EC} = \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2} = 15$$

$$\overline{ED} + \overline{EC} = 9 + 15 = 24$$
- $$\angle P = 180^\circ - \angle 4 - \angle 5$$

$$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle B - \frac{1}{2} \angle C$$

$$= 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle B + \angle C)$$

同理， $\angle Q = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle A + \angle D)$

$$\angle P + \angle Q = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle B + \angle C) + 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle A + \angle D)$$

$$= 360^\circ - \frac{1}{2} (\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D)$$

$$= 360^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \times 360^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle P = 180^\circ - \angle Q = 180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ$$
- $$31 - 8 < 2x - 5 < 31 + 8$$

$$28 < 2x < 44, 14 < x < 22$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15, 17, 19, 21$$

$$\therefore a = 21, b = 15$$

$$\text{故 } a - b = 21 - 15 = 6$$
- $$\frac{(n - 2) \times 180}{n} = \frac{20 \times 180}{21}$$

$$\frac{n - 2}{n} = \frac{20}{21}, 21(n - 2) = 20n \therefore n = 42$$
- 作 $\overline{DF} \perp \overline{AB}$ 於 F 點，設 $\overline{DF} = \overline{DE} = x$

$$\triangle ABC \text{ 面積} = \triangle ABD \text{ 面積} + \triangle ADC \text{ 面積}$$

$$16 = \frac{10 \times x}{2} + \frac{6 \times x}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2$$
- $$\angle DCE = \angle A + 40^\circ \text{ (外角定理)}$$

$$\angle DBE = \angle A + 20^\circ \text{ (外角定理)}$$

$$\therefore \angle DCE - \angle DBE = 20^\circ$$
- $$\because \overline{HI} = \overline{HK} + \overline{KI} = \overline{IL} + \overline{KI} = \overline{KL}, \angle GHI = \angle JKL = 49^\circ$$

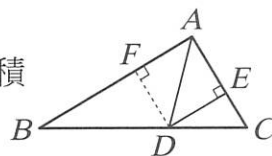
$$\angle HGI = 180^\circ - 49^\circ - 27^\circ = 104^\circ = \angle KJL$$

$$\therefore \triangle GHI \cong \triangle JKL \text{ (AAS 全等性質)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{GH} = \overline{JK}, \overline{GI} = \overline{JL}$$

則 $x - 2 = 6 - y$ 且 $4 + x = 12 - y$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 8$$



20. 由題意知： $\triangle AEH$ 、 $\triangle BFE$ 、 $\triangle CGF$ 、 $\triangle DHG$ 都是全等的
 直角三角形，且其面積和 = 144

$$\therefore 4 \times \frac{\overline{AH} \times \overline{AE}}{2} = 144 \Rightarrow \overline{AH} \times \overline{AE} = 72$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{AH} \times \overline{HD} = 72$$

二、精熟題：

21. 甲可利用 ASA 全等性質作出與原三角形全等的三角形

22. $\because \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ = \angle 1 + \angle 3 \Rightarrow \angle 2 = \angle 3$

又 $\angle E = \angle D = 90^\circ$ ， $\overline{AC} = \overline{AB}$

$\therefore \triangle ACE \cong \triangle BAD$ (AAS 全等性質)

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AD} = \overline{CE} = 6$$

$$\because \overline{AB} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$

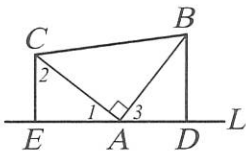
$$\therefore \overline{BC} = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = 10\sqrt{2}$$

23. $\because D$ 、 E 分別是 A 、 B 向右平移 2 個單位長，
 再向上平移 2 個單位長

又 F 點在第一象限上

$$\therefore a = -1 + 2 = 1, b = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$\text{故 } a - b = 1 - 2 = -1$$



三、非選擇題：

1. 作 $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ 於 D 點

則 $\angle 1 = 45^\circ$ ， $\angle 2 = 60^\circ$ ， $\angle C = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \triangle ADC$ 為 $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ 的直角三角形

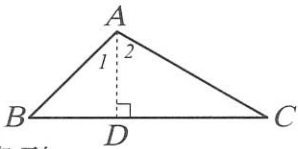
$\triangle ABD$ 為 $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$ 的直角三角形

$\triangle ADC$ 中， $\overline{AD} = 12 \div 2 = 6$

$$\overline{CD} = 6 \times \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

$\triangle ABD$ 中， $\overline{BD} = \overline{AD} = 6$

$$\therefore \overline{BC} = \overline{BD} + \overline{CD} = 6 + 6\sqrt{3}$$



$$\underline{\text{答：} 6 + 6\sqrt{3}}$$

2. 設 $\overline{AB} = x$

$\triangle CAB$ 中， $19 - 7 < x < 19 + 7$

$$\Rightarrow 12 < x < 26 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$\triangle DAB$ 中， $11 - 10 < x < 11 + 10$

$$\Rightarrow 1 < x < 21 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$\triangle EAB$ 中， $17 - 8 < x < 17 + 8$

$$\Rightarrow 9 < x < 25 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

由①式、②式、③式得 $12 < x < 21$

$\because \overline{AB}$ 的長度為質數，且各邊長均相異

$$\therefore x = 13 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 13$$

$$\underline{\text{答：} 13}$$