



ກະຊວງສຶກສາ  
ວັນທີ 20/5/2012

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ



ກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ວິລາ  
ກົມມັດທະຍົມສຶກສາ

## ຫົວປິດສອບເສັງແຂ່ງຂັ້ນນັກຮຽນເຕັ້ງ ມ7

ຫົວປະເທດ ປະຈຳສຶກຮຽນ 2011-2012

ວິຊາ ຄະນິດສາດ

( ເວລາ: 120 ນາທີ )

✓ 1. (1 ຄະແນນ) ໃຫ້ຕຳລາ  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 3$  ແລະ  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , ຈຶ່ງຄືດໄລ່  $f(A)$

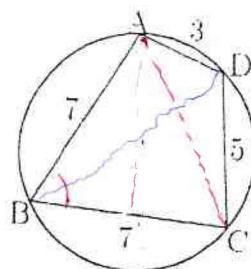
✓ 2. (1.5 ຄະແນນ) ຈຶ່ງຄືດໄລ່  $\int_3^4 \frac{5x-3}{x^2-3x+2} dx$

✓ 3. (1.5 ຄະແນນ) ຈຶ່ງຄືດໄລ່  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 3x \cos 5x}{\sin^2 3x}$

✓ 4. (1.5 ຄະແນນ) ໃຫ້ອັນດັບຈຳນວນ  $a_1 = \frac{1}{1.2.3}, a_2 = \frac{1}{2.3.4}, a_3 = \frac{1}{3.4.5}, \dots$

4.1 ຈຶ່ງຊອກຫຼຸດທົ່ວໄປ  $a_n$

4.2 ຈຶ່ງຊອກຜົນບວກ  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots$



✓ 5. (1.5 ຄະແນນ) ມີຮູບສືແຈ ABCD ແນບໃນຮູບວິງມິນ,

ເຊື່ອ  $AB = BC = 7$ ,  $CD = 5$  ແລະ  $DA = 3$

5.1 ຈຶ່ງຊອກຫາ  $\cos B$  ແລະ ລວງຢາວຂອງຂ້າງ  $AC$

5.2 ຈຶ່ງຄືດໄລ່ເນື້ອທີ່ຂອງ ABCD

✓ 6. (2 ຄະແນນ) ໃນຫັບພູງ  $Oxy$  ໃຫ້ມັດ  $A(-1 ; 3)$ ,  $B(1 ; 1)$  ແລະ ເສັ້ນຊື່  $(d) : y = 2x$

6.1 ຈຶ່ງກຳນົດມັດ  $C$  ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ເສັ້ນຊື່  $(d)$  ເພື່ອໃຫ້  $\Delta ABC$  ເປັນຮູບສາມແຈ້ງ

6.2 ໃຫ້ມັດ  $M(2 ; 4)$ , ຈຶ່ງຂຽນສົນຜົນວົງມິນແນບນອກ  $\Delta ABM$

✓ 7. (1 ຄະແນນ) ໃຫ້ຮູບກ້ອນສາກາ  $ABCD.A'B'C'D'$  ມີຂ້າງເທົ່າກັບ 1. ໃຫ້  $M$ ,  $N$  ແມ່ນມັດເຖິງກາງຂອງ  $AB$  ແລະ  $CD$ . ຈຶ່ງຄືດໄລ່ໄລຍະຫ່າງລະຫວ່າງສອງເສັ້ນຊື່  $A'C$  ແລະ  $MN$ .



## ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ເມືອງ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

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ກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ

ກົມມ້ວຍທະບຽບສຶກສາ

ຂະໜານຕອບທີ່ ລົດສອບເສັງແລ້ວຂັ້ນນັກຮຽນເກົ່າ ຊົ້ນ ມ7ທີ່ວປະເທດ ສຶກຮຽນ 2011-2012  
ວິທະຍາ ດະບິດຄາດ, ໄຊເວລາ: 120 ນາທີ

ລ.	ຄໍາຕອບ	ຄະແນນ
1	<p>ຕິດຕັ້ງ <math>f(A) = A^2 - 5A + 7I</math></p> $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ ແລະ } I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -5 \\ -15 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$ $-5A = -5 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 5 \\ 15 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$ $3I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{ຕິດຕັ້ງ } f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -5 \\ -1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 5 \\ 15 & -15 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0,25
2	$f(x) = \frac{5x-3}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2}$ $\Leftrightarrow 5x-3 = A(x-1) + B(x-2)$ $\Leftrightarrow 5x-3 = (A+B)x - 2A - B$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=5 \\ -2A-B=-3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-2 \\ B=7 \end{cases}$	0,75
3	<p>ຄວາມ ນ.</p> $I = \int f(x)dx = -2 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 7 \int \frac{dx}{x-2}$ $= -2(\ln x-1 )_3^2 + 7(\ln x-2 )_3^2$ $= -2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) + 7(\ln 2 - \ln 1)$ $= -2\ln 3 + 2 \ln 2 + 7 \ln 2 - 7 \ln 1 = 9 \ln 2 - 2 \ln 3$	0,75
4	$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x + 3x \cos 5x}{\sin^2 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos x) + \cos x(1-\cos 3x) + \cos x \cos 3x(1-\cos 5x)}{(1-\cos 3x)(1+\cos 3x)}$ $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1-\cos x}{(1-\cos 3x)(1+\cos 3x)} + \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos 3x} + \frac{\cos x \cos 3x(1-\cos 5x)}{(1-\cos 3x)(1+\cos 3x)} \right) =$	0.5

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \cos 3x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{3x}{2})} + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos 3x} + \frac{\cos x \cos 3x}{(1 + \cos 3x)} \cdot \frac{\sin^2(\frac{5x}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{3x}{2})} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{3x}{2})} + 1 + \frac{\sin^2(\frac{5x}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{3x}{2})} \right) \quad (*) \tag{0.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

从(\*) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\frac{x}{2}} = 1$  得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{3x}{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{3x}{2})}{\frac{3x}{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{9} \tag{0.25}$$

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{5x}{2})}{\sin^2(\frac{3x}{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{5x}{2})}{\frac{5x}{2}}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{\sin(\frac{3x}{2})}{\frac{3x}{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{25}{4} = \frac{25}{9}$ ; 由上得:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{9} + 1 + \frac{25}{9} \right) = \frac{35}{18} \tag{0.25}$$

(4.1)  $a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$

0.25

(4.2)  $\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1} + \frac{C}{n+2}$

$1 = A(n+1) + B(n+2) + Cn(n+1)$ ; (1)

- 令  $n = 0$  由 (1) 得  $1 = 2A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$

0.50

- 令  $n = -1$  由 (1) 得  $1 = -B \Rightarrow B = -1$

- 令  $n = -2$  由 (1) 得  $1 = 2C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$$

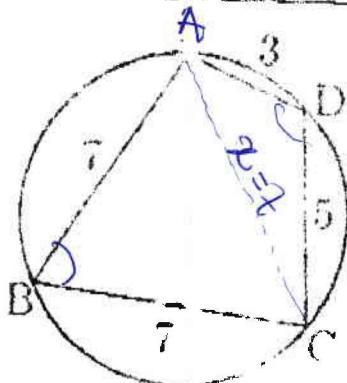
$$\text{则 } a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right), a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right), a_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right), a_4 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

0.50

$$\Rightarrow S_n \approx \left( 1 - \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$$

ដោយ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{4}$  ដើម្បីបង្កើតឡាមាត្រមែនទៀត គឺមិនធិនបានទីតួកការណូរការ តែតាម  $\frac{1}{4}$

0,25



$$\text{ច. 1) } \angle BAC = x$$

និងមានមុន  $\triangle BAC$  និង  $\triangle DAC$  ដូចតាំ

$$x^2 = 7^2 + 7^2 - 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cos B \quad (1)$$

$$x^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cos D \quad (2)$$

0,75

ច. 2)

ជាអង់រៃប្រឈមស្ថិត តាមរឿងរឿង,

$$\text{ច. 3) } \text{ក្នុង } \overset{\wedge}{B} \overset{\wedge}{D} = 180^\circ, \text{ និង } D = 180^\circ - B$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x^2 = 7^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cos(180^\circ - B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 34 + 30 \cos B \quad (3)$$

$$\text{ច. 1) និង (3) } \Rightarrow 98 - 98 \cos B = 34 + 30 \cos B$$

$$-128 \cos B = -64 \quad \therefore \cos B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ច. 3) } \Rightarrow x^2 = 34 + 15 = 49 \quad \text{និង } \Rightarrow x > 0, \quad x = AC = 7$$

0,25

$$5.2 \text{ ច. } \cos B = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ដូចតាំ } \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{និង } \sin D = \sin(180^\circ - B) = \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

មិនបាន  $ABCD$  ពិភពលេខ

$$S = \Delta BAC + \Delta DAC = \frac{1}{2} 7 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$S = 16\sqrt{3}$$

0,50

1.

$\Delta ABC$  ជាប្រអប់តាមទម្រង់មិនមានវេលាបី  
 $\Rightarrow \Delta ABC \sim \Delta C$   $\Leftrightarrow C \in (\Delta)$  (ទីរួមបញ្ជាការការសម្រេច  $AB$ ).  
 ដូចជា: ទម្រង់  $(\Delta)$  ជីវ៉ានយោគារា  $I(0,2)$  នៅក្នុង  $AB$ , តើការសម្រេច  $AB = (2, -2)$   
 យឺរ  $x$ :  $-x + 2 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - 2y + 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - y + 2 = 0$$

ពិនិត្យថា ទម្រង់  $C$  របៀបណឹងខាងក្រោមបានដូចខាងក្រោម:

$$\begin{cases} x - y + 2 = 0 & (a) \\ y = 2x & (d) \end{cases}$$

ផែនក្រោម  $C(2,4)$

0.5

$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC$  ឱ្យរួច  $B \Leftrightarrow BC = AB$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = AB^2 = 8$$

$$\text{ដើម្បី } y = 2x \text{ នៅក្នុង } (x-1)^2 + (2x-1)^2 = 8 \Rightarrow 5x^2 - 6x - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{ផ្តល់ } \left( \frac{3 - \sqrt{39}}{5}, \frac{2(3 \pm \sqrt{39})}{5} \right)$$

0.5

$\Delta ABC$  ឱ្យរួច  $B$  នៅវិជ្ជាគារ  $C$  នូវយុទ្ធវិធី  $(d)$

គិត6

2. រាយការ

$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC$  ឱ្យរួច  $A \Leftrightarrow AC^2 = AB^2 - (x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 8$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x^2 - 10x + 2 = 0 \quad (y = 2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{15}}{5}$$

$$\Delta ABC$$
 ឱ្យរួច  $A$  នៅវិជ្ជាគារ  $C$  នូវយុទ្ធវិធី  $(d)$   $\left( \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{15}}{5}, \frac{2(5 \pm \sqrt{15})}{5} \right)$

0.5

2. ដូចជាអ្នករំលែក  $\Delta ABC$ រាយការ  $a, b, c$  ទាំងបីនូវ

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2ax - 2by + c = 0$$

$$M(2,4) \Leftrightarrow 4a + 8b - c - 20 = 0 \quad (1)$$

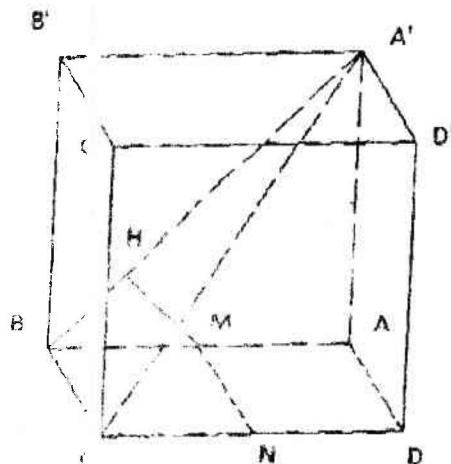
$$A(-1,3) \Leftrightarrow 2a - b + c + 10 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$B(1,1) \Leftrightarrow -a + b + c + 2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{យកតាមរូបគិត } \text{ នៅក្នុង } (1) \text{ ដូចខាងក្រោម: } a = \frac{3}{4}; b = \frac{11}{4}; c = 5$$

$$\text{តើការសម្រេច } \text{ នៅក្នុង } \Delta ABC \text{ មានរូបរាង } x^2 + y^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{11}{2}y + 5 = 0$$

0.5

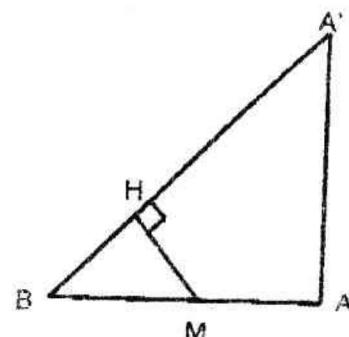


0.25

ຈະເຖິງຂອງໄສແລ້ວ ມາດຕົມ:

- $MN \parallel BC \rightarrow MN \perp (A'BC)$ , ແລ້ວນີ້  $d(MN, A'C) = d(MN, (A'BC))$
- $A'B \subset (A'B), (A'B) \perp MN$
- $d(A'C, (M')) = d(A'B, (MN))$
- ເຊັ່ນຕົມ  $MH \perp A'B$

ຈະເຖິງຂອງໄສແລ້ວ ລາຍການມາດສະຖຸບໄດ້ວ່າ  $MH$  ແມ່ນໄລຍະທຳງລະຫວ່າງ  $MN$  ແລ້ວ  $A'C$



0.50

ເຊັ່ນຕົມວ່າ:

- ລູບອີງ ທີ່  $\triangle MAB$  ດັບສຸດສາມຜົງທົງ ແລ້ວ ຂາຍໜີ  $A$ , ນີ້ນີ້  $\angle A'BA = 45^\circ$
- $MH = MB \tan 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

0.25