

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	4	4	2	1	45	23	123	145	3	45	1	8	8	3
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5	5	-	2	3	1	5	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	4
31	32	33												
4	3	4												

第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題

$$1. \text{原式} = \frac{1}{x - \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-x-2}} = \frac{1}{x - \frac{(x^2-1)(x-1)}{x^2-x-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x - \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-2)}} = \frac{1}{x - \frac{(x-1)^2}{x-2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{x(x-2) - (x-1)^2}{x-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{-1}{x-2}} = -x+2, \text{故選(4)}$$

$$2. \overline{AB} \times \pi = 200 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} \approx 200 \times \frac{7}{22} = \frac{700}{11} \approx 63.6 \approx 64, \text{故選(4)}$$

$$3. \textcircled{1} x^2 < 10 \Rightarrow x = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

②考慮 $A \cap B$ 即 $x^2 < 10$ 且 $x^2 + y^2 < 40$

x	1	2	3
y	1~6	1~5	1~5

$$\therefore P(A \cap B) = \frac{16}{6^2} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{由①②所求條件機率 } P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{4}{9}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{8}{9}$$

故選(4)

$$4. \text{全體平均} = \frac{29+54+78+108+182}{5} = \frac{451}{5} = 90.2 \approx 90 \text{ (萬元)}$$

故選(2)

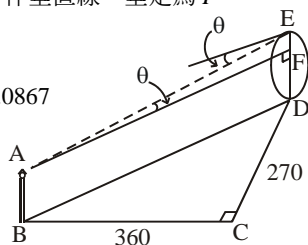
5. 如圖：連結 \overline{BD} ，並由 A 向 \overline{DE} 作垂直線，垂足為 F

$$\overline{AF} = \overline{BD} = \sqrt{360^2 + 270^2} = 450$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\overline{EF}}{\overline{AF}} = \frac{135-96}{450} = \frac{39}{450} \approx 0.0867$$

$\therefore \theta$ 最接近 5°

故選(1)



二、多選題

6. 依題意，可令等差數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 前 3 項 $0, d, 2d$

$$\text{則 } b_1 = f(a_1) = f(0) = 2$$

$$b_2 = f(a_2) = f(d) = d^2 - d + 2$$

$$b_3 = f(a_3) = f(2d) = 4d^2 - 2d + 2$$

\therefore 數列 $\langle b_n \rangle$ 為等比數列

$$\therefore (d^2 - d + 2)^2 = 2(4d^2 - 2d + 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow d^4 - 2d^3 - 3d^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2(d-3)(d+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 0, d = 3, d = -1$$

(不合) (不合)

可得數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 前 3 項 $0, 3, 6$

數列 $\langle b_n \rangle$ 前 3 項 $2, 8, 32$

(1) \times ：應為 $a_2 = 3$

(2) \times ：應為 $b_3 = 32$

(3) \times ： $a_{103} = a_1 + 102d = 0 + 102 \times 3 = 306$

$$b_5 = b_1 \times 4^4 = 2 \times 4^4 = 512, \therefore a_{103} < b_5$$

(4) \circ ：數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 前 n 項和

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 0 + (n-1) \times 3] = \frac{n(3n-3)}{2}$$

$$S_8 = \frac{8 \times 21}{2} = 84 < 100$$

$$S_9 = \frac{9 \times 24}{2} = 108 > 100, \therefore n \text{ 至少為 } 9$$

(5) \circ ： $b_{100} = 2 \times 4^{99} = 2^{199}$

$$\log b_{100} = \log 2^{199} = 199 \log 2 \approx 199 \times 0.3010 = 59 + 0.8990$$

$\therefore \log b_{100}$ 的首數為 59

$\therefore b_{100}$ 為 60 位數

故選(4)(5)

7. (1) \times ：應為 $C(3, 4, 5)$

(2) \circ ： $B(3, 0, 5), D(0, 4, 5), Q(3, 4, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{BQ} = (0, 4, -5), \overrightarrow{BD} = (-3, 4, 0)$$

外積 $\overrightarrow{BQ} \times \overrightarrow{BD}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -5 \\ 4 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (20, 15, 12)$$

(3) \circ ：內積 $\overrightarrow{BQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD}$

$$= (0, 4, -5) \cdot (-3, 4, 0) = 16$$

(4) \times ：平面 BDQ 方程式

$$20(x-3) + 15(y-0) + 12(z-5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x + 15y + 12z - 120 = 0$$

$\therefore d(C, \text{平面 } BDQ)$

$$= \frac{|20 \times 3 + 15 \times 4 + 12 \times 5 - 120|}{\sqrt{20^2 + 15^2 + 12^2}}$$

$$= \frac{60}{\sqrt{769}} > \frac{60}{\sqrt{900}} = 2$$

(5) \times ： $\overrightarrow{OA} = (0, 0, 5)$

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = (3, 4, 5)$$

外積 $\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OC}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-20, 15, 0)$$

$$\text{內積 } (\overrightarrow{OA} \times \overrightarrow{OC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{BQ} \times \overrightarrow{BD}) = -175 \neq 0$$

即平面 BDQ 與平面 OAC 的法向量沒有垂直

\therefore 兩平面沒有互相垂直，故選(2)(3)

$$8. (1) \circ : \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 7 \times 4}{3 \times 7 \times 4} = \frac{56}{84}$$

$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{5 \times 3 \times 4}{7 \times 3 \times 4} = \frac{60}{84}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 3 \times 7}{4 \times 3 \times 7} = \frac{63}{84}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3} < \frac{5}{7} < \frac{3}{4}$$

(2) ○：算幾不等式 $\frac{a+b}{2} > \sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^2 > ab \Rightarrow 2ab < \frac{1}{2}$

柯西不等式

$$(a^2 + b^2)(1^2 + 1^2) > (a+b)^2 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2ab < \frac{1}{2} < a^2 + b^2$$

(3) ○： $f(x) = (0.2)^x$ 為減函數，由 $a > b \Rightarrow (0.2)^a < (0.2)^b$

(4) ×： $f(x) = \log_2 x$ 為增函數

$$\text{由 } a > b > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow \log_2 \frac{1}{a} < \log_2 \frac{1}{b}$$

$$(5) \times: \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}-\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \sqrt{x^2+2} + \sqrt{x^2+1} > \sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-\sqrt{x^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+2} - \sqrt{x^2+1} < \sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2}$$

故選(1)(2)(3)

9. (1) ○： $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1 = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

當 $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 時， $f(x)$ 有最小值 $\frac{3}{4}$

(2) ×： $f(x) = x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 有最小值不是 $\frac{3}{4}$

(3) ×： $f(x) = (2^x)^2 + 2^x + 1 = (2^x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore 2^x + \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore f(x)$ 有最小值不是 $\frac{3}{4}$

(4) ○： $f(x) = (\log_2 x)^2 + (\log_2 x) + 1 = (\log_2 x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

當 $\log_2 x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 時， $f(x)$ 有最小值 $\frac{3}{4}$

(5) ○： $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin x + 1 = (\sin x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

當 $\sin x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$ 時， $f(x)$ 有最小值 $\frac{3}{4}$

故選(1)(4)(5)

10. $m_{AB} = \frac{13-11}{1-2} = -2$

$m_{AC} = \frac{13-3}{1-6} = -2$

$\therefore m_{AB} = m_{AC}$

$\therefore A, B, C$ 三點共線，由 A, B, C 三

筆資料可知 x 與 y 為完全負相

關，且 $r = -1, b = -2$ ，再由 $A(1,13)$ 代入 $L: y = a - 2x$

$$\Rightarrow 13 = a - 2 \times 1 \Rightarrow a = 15$$

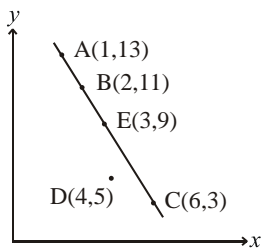
(1) ×：應為 $r = -1$

(2) ×：應為 $b = -2$

(3) ○： $a = 15$

(4) ×：如圖： A, B, C, D 4 筆資料中 x 與 y 的相關係數必大於 -1

(5) ×：如圖：點 $E(3,9)$ 亦是 L 上一點， A, B, C, E 4 筆資料中， y 對於 x 的迴歸直線斜率等於 b



故選(3)

11. 依題意 $\Gamma_4: y = x^2 + 1$

$$\Gamma_5: y = (x-3)^3$$

$$\Gamma_6: (\frac{x}{3})^2 + y^2 = 1$$

作圖如右：

(1) ×：應為 $\Gamma_4: y = x^2 + 1$

(2) ×：應為 $\Gamma_6: (\frac{x}{3})^2 + y^2 = 1$

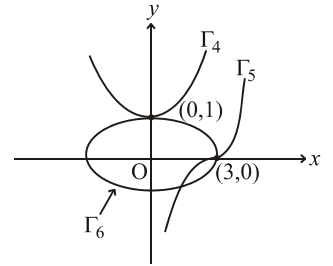
$$(3) \times: \text{解} \begin{cases} y = x^2 + 1 \\ y = (x-3)^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = (x-3)^3$$

三次方程式至少有一實根， $\therefore \Gamma_4$ 和 Γ_5 至少有一交點

(4) ○：交點為 $(0,1)$

(5) ○：如圖，恰有兩個交點

故選(4)(5)



第貳部分：選填題

A. $x = 2 + 3\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 = (3\sqrt{5})^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 41 = 0$

$$\frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 39x - 53}{x^2 - 4x - 40} = \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - 4x - 41) + 6x - 12}{(x^2 - 4x - 41) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{0 + 6x - 12}{0 + 1} = 6x - 12 = 6(2 + 3\sqrt{5}) - 12 = 18\sqrt{5}$$

B. 對數有意義 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-3 > 0 \\ 4-b > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 3 \\ b < 4 \end{cases}$

依題意

$$\log(a-3) + \log(4-b) = 2 \log \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow (a-3)(4-b) = 5$$

$a-3$	1	5
$4-b$	5	1
a	4	8
b	-1	3

$\therefore a, b$ 均為正整數

\therefore 序對 $(a, b) = (8, 3)$

C. ① 2 紅球 + 另一色球 $\rightarrow C_2^2 \times C_1^7 = 7$

② 2 白球 + 另一色球 $\rightarrow C_2^3 \times C_1^6 = 18$

③ 2 黃球 + 另一色球 $\rightarrow C_2^4 \times C_1^5 = 30$

綜合①②③ 共有 55 種情形

D. ΔABC 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AB} \times \overline{BC} \times \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AB} \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 4$$

$$\text{如圖：} \overline{AP} = 4 \times \sin 60^\circ = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\overline{BP} = 4 \times \cos 60^\circ = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

令 $\angle ACP = \theta$

則 $\tan \angle ACB = \tan(180^\circ - \theta)$

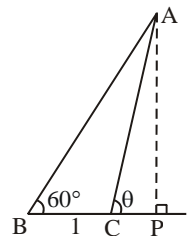
$$= -\tan \theta = -\frac{\overline{AP}}{\overline{CP}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{1} = -2\sqrt{3}$$

E. ① 斜率為正的有

$$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{2}{1}, \frac{3}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{3}$$

扣除相同者，剩下有 $1, 2, 3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$ 等 7 種

② 同理，斜率為負的有



$-1, -2, -3, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-3}{2}, \frac{-1}{3}, \frac{-2}{3}$ 等 7 種

③亦可斜率為 0 → 1 種

綜合①②③有 15 種不同的值

F. 如圖，圓 $C: x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$

與坐標軸之交點分別為

$A(\sqrt{3}, 0), B(-\sqrt{3}, 0), C(0, 3), D(0, -1)$

又 $L: 2x + y = k$ 斜率為 -2

① $A(\sqrt{3}, 0)$ 代入

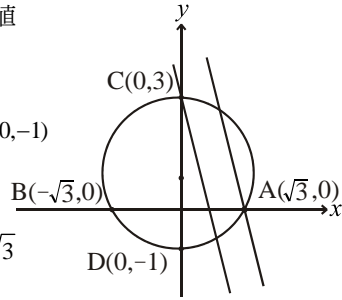
$$L: 2 \times \sqrt{3} + 0 = k \Rightarrow k = 2\sqrt{3}$$

② $C(0, 3)$ 代入

$$L: 2 \times 0 + 3 = k \Rightarrow k = 3$$

由①②可知 $3 < k < 2\sqrt{3}$

所求 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 21$



G. $A = A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^2 = I \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & x \\ 3 & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & x \\ 3 & y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4+3x & 2x+xy \\ 6+3y & 3x+y^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4+3x=1 \\ 6+3y=0 \\ 2x+xy=0 \\ 3x+y^2=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}$$

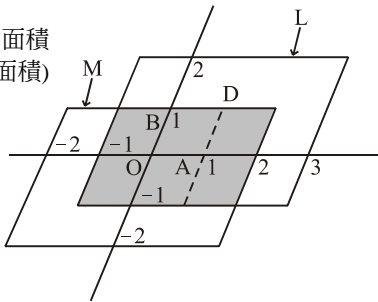
\therefore 數對 $(x, y) = (-1, -2)$

H. 如圖：重疊區域 $L \cap M$ 的面積

$= 6 \times (\text{平行四邊形 } OADB \text{ 面積})$

$= 6 \times (12 \times 2)$

$= 144$



I. $\Gamma: y^2 + 4x - 6y + 25 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (y-3)^2 = -4x - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-3)^2 = 4(-1)(x+4)$$

Γ 頂點 $(-4, 3)$ 且 $c = -1$ 開口向左

\therefore 焦點 $F(-5, 3)$

$$\text{所求 } \overline{OF} = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{34}$$

