

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	3	4	1	5	4	1245	134	4	25	2345	245	2	1	6
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
6	6	2	0	2	9	9	1	0	8	-	5	4	3	

第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題

1. 設跑跑有  $x$  天、跑游有  $y$  天、游跑有  $z$  天、游游有 0 天(牴觸條件  $a$ )

依題意可列式 
$$\begin{cases} x+y=15 \\ x+z=17 \\ y+z=18 \end{cases}$$
，解得  $x=7$ 。故本題選(2)

2.  $\frac{0.5 \times 0.2}{0.5 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.3 + 0.2 \times 0.4} = \frac{10}{27} \approx 0.37$ ，故本題選(3)

3. 可行解區域頂點  $(2, 1)$

得最小值  $z = 2a + b = 2\sqrt{5}$   
 $(a^2 + b^2)(2^2 + 1^2) \geq (2a + b)^2$   
 $\therefore a^2 + b^2 \geq 4$   
 等號可成立於

$(a, b) = (\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5})$

故本題選(4)

4. 【法一】

$$m(x) = \frac{\log_2(2x+2)}{x}$$
  

$$= \frac{\log_2(x+1) - (-1)}{x-0}$$

由  $y = \log_2(x+1) (x > 0)$  圖形上的點  $P(x, y)$  與  $A(0, -1)$  所決定的斜率得知  $a < b < c$

【法二】

令  $x_1 = 7, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 1$ ，代入得  $a = \frac{4}{7}, b = \frac{3}{3}, c = \frac{2}{1}$

故  $a < b < c$

故本題選(1)

5. 設  $P(x, y)$ ， $|\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OP}|$

$$= \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+\sqrt{3})^2} = \overline{PE}$$
，

其中  $E$  為定點  $(1, -\sqrt{3})$

$P$  為圓  $(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 1$  上動點

故  $\overline{PE} \leq \overline{CE} + r = \sqrt{7} + 1$

故本題選(5)

6. 【法一】設拋物線  $\Gamma: y^2 = 8x$  的準線

為  $L: x = -2$ ，

直線  $y = m(x+2)$  恆過定點  $P(-2, 0)$

如圖，過  $A、B$  分別作  $\overline{AM} \perp L$  於  $M$ ， $\overline{BN} \perp L$  於  $N$

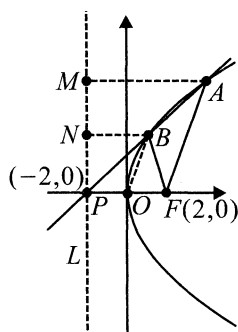
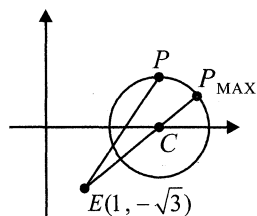
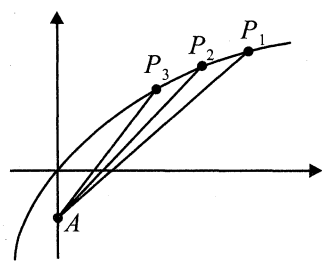
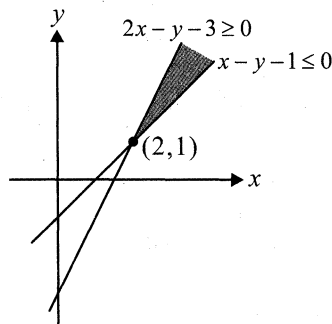
由  $\overline{FA} = 2\overline{FB}$ ，則  $\overline{AM} = 2\overline{BN}$ ，

點  $B$  為  $\overline{AP}$  的中點， $O$  為  $\overline{PF}$  的中點

連接  $\overline{OB}$ ，則  $\overline{OB} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{AF}$ ，

$\therefore \overline{OB} = \overline{BF}$ ，點  $B$  的  $x$  坐標為 1，

故點  $B$  的座標為  $(1, 2\sqrt{2})$ 。



$$\therefore m = \frac{y_B - y_P}{x_B - x_P} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 0}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

【法二】

如【法一】圖，設  $A(2t^2, 4t)$ ， $B(2k^2, 4k)$ ， $t > k > 0$

①由  $\overline{FA} = 2\overline{FB}$ ，得  $d(A, L) = 2 \cdot d(B, L)$

$$2t^2 + 2 = 2(2k^2 + 2)$$
， $2k^2 - t^2 + 1 = 0$

② $\because P-B-A$  三點共線， $\therefore m_{AP} = m_{BP}$ ，即  $\frac{4t-0}{2t^2+2} = \frac{4k-0}{2k^2+2}$

$$tk^2 + t = kt^2 + k$$
， $tk^2 - kt^2 + t - k = 0$ ， $tk(k-t) - (k-t) = 0$   
 $(tk-1)(k-t) = 0$ ， $\because t > k$ ， $\therefore k-t \neq 0$ ， $\therefore tk = 1$

③由  $\begin{cases} 2k^2 - t^2 + 1 = 0 \\ tk = 1 \end{cases}$  解得  $t = \sqrt{2}$ ， $k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\therefore A(4, 4\sqrt{2})$$
， $B(1, 2\sqrt{2})$ ， $m = \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}}{4 - 1} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$

故本題選(4)

二、多選題

7. 好球、壞球以符號  $S、B$  表示之

(1) 好好 + 壞好 =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 好球壞球機率相等，三振所需球數比保送少，故機率高

(3) 前三球恰二好一壞，且第四球好球

$BSSS + SBSS + SSBS$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \neq C_2^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

(4)  $P(SSS|S) = \frac{P(SSS)}{P(S)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$

(5)  $P(BBBB|B) = \frac{P(BBBB)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{8}{27}$

故本題選(1)(2)(4)(5)

8. (1)  $\overline{X} = \overline{X'} \times 5 + 60 = \frac{40}{10} \times 5 + 60 = 80$ ，

$\overline{Y} = \overline{Y'} \times 5 + 60 = \frac{10}{10} \times 5 + 60 = 65$

(2)  $\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X'^2}{10} - (\overline{X'})^2} \times 5 = \sqrt{\frac{160.8}{10} - (\frac{40}{10})^2} \times 5 = \sqrt{2}$

$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum Y'^2}{10} - (\overline{Y'})^2} \times 5 = \sqrt{\frac{13.20}{10} - (\frac{10}{10})^2} \times 5 = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

(3) 
$$r = \frac{\sum XY' - n\overline{X'}\overline{Y'}}{\sqrt{\sum X'^2 - n\overline{X'}^2} \sqrt{\sum Y'^2 - n\overline{Y'}^2}}$$
  

$$= \frac{41.36 - 10 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{160.8 - 10 \cdot 4^2} \sqrt{13.2 - 10 \cdot 1^2}} = \frac{1.36}{\sqrt{0.8} \sqrt{3.2}} = \frac{17}{20} = 0.85$$

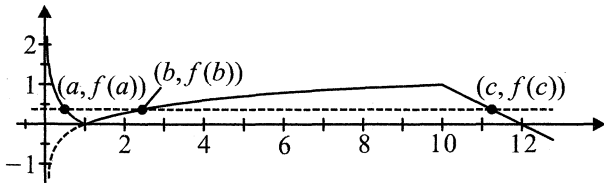
(4) 斜率  $m = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = \frac{17}{20} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{17}{10}$

故最適合直線為  $(y - 65) = \frac{17}{10}(x - 80)$

(5) 將  $x=70$  代入  $(y-65) = \frac{17}{10}(x-80)$  得  $y=48$

故本題選(1)(3)(4)

9.  $0 < a < 1 < b < 10 < c < 12$



(1)  $\log a < 0$

(2)  $\log b < 1$

(3)  $\log c < \log 12 = 2\log 2 + \log 3 \approx 1.0791 < \sqrt{2}$

(4)  $|\log a| = -\log a = \log \frac{1}{a} = \log b$ ,  $a = \frac{1}{b}$ ,  $\therefore ab = 1$

(5)  $c$  可能為 11

故本題選(4)

10. (1)  $f(-2i-1) = 0$ ,  $f(i+2) \neq 0$

(2)  $f(2i+1) \neq 0$

(3)  $f(-1) = -12$ ,  $f(1) = 8$

$f(x)$  的偶數次項係數和為  $\frac{f(1)+f(-1)}{2} = -2$

(4)(5) 設  $f(x) = (px-q)(x+1+2i)(x+1-2i)$

$= (px-q)(x^2+2x+5)$ ,  $\therefore f(-1) = -12$ ,  $f(1) = 8$

$\therefore p=2$ ,  $q=1$ ,  $\therefore f(x) = (2x-1)(x^2+2x+5)$

$\therefore$  有一實根為  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 非整數,  $\therefore a = f(2) = 39$ ,  $b = f(3) = 100$

$\therefore 2a < b$

故本題選(2)(5)

11.  $V_{MAX} = V_{O_2B_2C_2} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3}$

$V$	$\frac{1}{6} \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 = 0$	$\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3}$
$P(V)$	$\frac{C_2^3 \cdot C_3^4}{C_3^6} = \frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{C_3^6} = \frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{3}{C_3^6} = \frac{3}{20}$	$\frac{3}{C_3^6} = \frac{3}{20}$	$\frac{1}{C_3^6} = \frac{1}{20}$

故本題選(2)(3)(4)(5)

12. (1)(2)  $a_1 = 100$ , 由  $S_3 = \frac{3(a_1+a_3)}{2} = 255 = 3a_2$

得  $a_3 = 70$ ,  $a_2 = 85$ ,  $d = -15$

(3)  $S_5 = 5 \cdot a_3 = 5 \cdot 70 = 350$

(4)  $\begin{cases} \frac{x_3^2}{100} + \frac{y_3^2}{25} = 1 \\ x_3^2 + y_3^2 = 70 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3^2 = 60 \\ y_3^2 = 10 \end{cases}, \left| \frac{x_3}{y_3} \right| = \sqrt{6}$

(5)  $\Delta P_3FF' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot FF' \cdot |y_3| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{10} = 5\sqrt{30}$

故本題選(2)(4)(5)

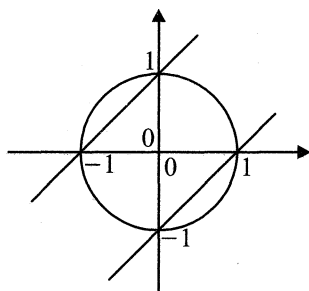
### 第貳部分：選填題

A.  $d(0, L_1) = d(0, L_2)$

$\therefore \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{|b|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\therefore |a| = |b| = 1$

$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 2$



B.  $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \tan A$ ,  $|\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot \cos A = \tan A$ ,

$|\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $|\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{2}{3}$

$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$

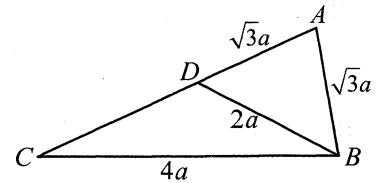
C. 設  $\overline{BD} = 2a$

$\overline{BC} = 4a$   
 $\overline{AB} = \overline{AD} = \sqrt{3}a$

$\therefore \cos A = \frac{3a^2 + 3a^2 - 4a^2}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3}a \cdot \sqrt{3}a} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ , 由正弦定理得  $\frac{\sin C}{AB} = \frac{\sin A}{BC}$

$\therefore \frac{\sin C}{\sqrt{3}a} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{4a}$ ,  $\therefore \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$



D. 設  $\overline{CD} = x$ ,  $\tan \alpha = \frac{x}{35}$ ,  $\tan \beta = \frac{x}{80}$ ,

$\frac{\pi}{2} > \alpha \geq 2\beta > 0$ ,  $\tan \alpha \geq \tan 2\beta = \frac{2 \tan \beta}{1 - \tan^2 \beta}$

$\frac{x}{35} \geq \frac{2 \cdot \frac{x}{80}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{6400}}$ ,  $\frac{x}{35} \geq \frac{160x}{6400 - x^2}$ ,  $6400 - x^2 \geq 35 \cdot 160$

$x^2 \leq 800$ , 得  $x \leq 20\sqrt{2}$

E. 設數列前四項為  $a-d$ ,  $a$ ,  $a+d$ ,  $a+2d$ ,

由  $S_1, S_2, S_4$  成等比,  $S_2^2 = S_1 S_4$ ,  $(2a-d)^2 = (a-d)(4a+2d)$

得  $2ad = 3d^2$ ,  $d = \frac{2a}{3}$  ( $a \neq 0, d \neq 0$ ), 由  $S_3 = a_2^2$ ,  $3a = a^2$

得  $a=3$  或  $a=0$  (不合),  $d = \frac{2a}{3} = 2$

得此數列為  $1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots$ ,  $a_n = 2n-1$ ,  $a_{50} = 99$

F. 若山羊雙魚均無, 三種功能各挑一,  $C_1^2 \cdot C_1^2 \cdot C_1^6 = 24$ ,

若山羊雙魚僅一, 至少再一張增攻,  $C_1^1 \cdot (C_2^6 + C_1^6 C_1^4) = 78$ ,

若山羊雙魚均有, 第三張必為增攻,  $C_2^2 \cdot C_1^6 = 6$ ,

以上共 108 種

G.  $\vec{n} = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $\vec{l} = (a, b, 1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (1, 2, -3)$ ,

【法一】  $\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{l} = a + b + 1 = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \vec{l} = a + 2b - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = 4 \end{cases}$

【法二】  $\vec{n} \times \overrightarrow{PQ} = (-5, 4, 1) // (a, b, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = 4 \end{cases}$

H. 【法一】  $\overrightarrow{T_1 T_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{T_1 T_9} = \sqrt{3}r \cdot \sqrt{3}r \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \frac{3}{2}r^2 = 3$

【法二】  $\overrightarrow{T_1 T_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{T_1 T_9} = (\overrightarrow{OT_3} - \overrightarrow{OT_1}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OT_9} - \overrightarrow{OT_1})$

$= \overrightarrow{OT_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{OT_9} - \overrightarrow{OT_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{OT_1} - \overrightarrow{OT_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{OT_9} + |\overrightarrow{OT_1}|^2$

$= -r \cdot r \cos 120^\circ + r^2 = \frac{3}{2}r^2 = 3$