

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	1	3	2	5	4	35	2345	245	125	13	135	124	1	6	1	3
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
5	4	2	4	7	5	5	1	-	2	2	1	3	3	5		

第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題

1.

(x, y)	$(0, 0)$	$(3, 0)$	$(2, 3)$	$(0, 2)$
$P(x, y) = kx - 3y$	0	$3k$	$2k - 9$	-6

$$\because B \text{ 為最小值}, \therefore \begin{cases} 2k - 9 \leq 0 \\ 2k - 9 \leq 3k \\ 2k - 9 \leq -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k \leq \frac{9}{2} \\ k \geq -9 \\ k \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow -9 \leq k \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

故選(2)

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 19^3) - (2^3 + 4^3 + \dots + 18^3) \\ = (1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + 19^3) - 2^3(1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + 9^3) \\ = \left(\frac{19 \times 20}{2}\right)^2 - 8 \times \left(\frac{9 \times 10}{2}\right)^2 = 19900, \text{ 故選(1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -9 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 9 \\ 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

故選(3)

4. A 和 C 的 x 差為 6, \therefore 邊長為 6

$$A \text{ 在拋物線上} \Rightarrow A(4, \frac{16}{a}), C \text{ 在拋物線上} \Rightarrow C(-2, \frac{4}{a})$$

$$A \text{ 和 } C \text{ 的 } y \text{ 差為 } \frac{16}{a} - \frac{4}{a} = 6 \Rightarrow a = 2, \text{ 故選(2)}$$

$$5. \text{ 因 } (1+x)^n = C_0^n + C_1^n x + C_2^n x^2 + \dots + C_n^n x^n$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = (1 + \sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{3}})^n = [1 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)]^n = \sqrt{3}^n$$

$$\text{又 } \sqrt{3}^n > 10^{10} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{n}{2}} > 10^{10} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} \log 3 > 10 \log 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} \times 0.4771 > 10 \Rightarrow n > 41. \dots, \text{ 故選(5)}$$

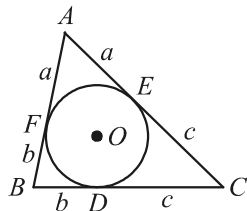
6. \therefore 內切, $\therefore \overline{AF} = \overline{AE} = a, \overline{BF} = \overline{BD} = b, \overline{CD} = \overline{CE} = c$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=5 \\ b+c=6 \\ a+c=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=2 \\ c=4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{利用分點公式 } \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{4}{6}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{6}\overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AC}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{2}{3}, n = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 故 } 3m + 6n = 3 \times \frac{2}{3} + 6 \times \frac{1}{3} = 4, \text{ 故選(4)}$$



二、多選題

$$7. (1) \times : \frac{2}{1} \neq \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \text{有解}$$

$$(2) \times : \frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \text{有解}$$

$$(3) \circ : \begin{cases} x+2y+z=4 \dots ① \\ 8x+y-2z=-3 \dots ② \\ 6x-3y-4z=5 \dots ③ \end{cases}$$

$$2 \times ① + ② \quad 10x + 5y = 5 \Rightarrow \text{無解}$$

$$4 \times ① + ③ \quad 10x + 5y = 21$$

$$(4) \times : \begin{cases} x-3y-2z=0 \dots ① \\ 2x+y+2z=1 \dots ② \\ 4x+y+3z=3 \dots ③ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① + ② \quad 3x - 2y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 5, y = 7 \Rightarrow z = -8 \Rightarrow \text{有解} \\ ① \times 3 + ③ \times 2 \quad 11x - 7y = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \circ : \begin{cases} x = -4 + 2t \\ y = -2t \\ z = 3 - 3t \end{cases} \text{ 與 } \begin{cases} x = 5 - 2s \\ y = -s \\ z = -1 + 6s \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4 + 2t = 5 - 2s \\ -2t = -s \end{cases} \Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{2}, s = 3 \text{ 代入 } z \text{ 不相等} \Rightarrow \text{無解}$$

故選(3)(5)

$$8. H(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ 或 } g(x) = 0$$

$$(1) \times : f(0) \cdot f(1) > 0 \text{ 且 } g(0) \cdot g(1) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{不一定有實根}$$

$$(2) \circ : f(1) \cdot f(2) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ 有實根}$$

$$(3) \circ : f(2) \cdot f(3) < 0 \text{ 且 } g(2) \cdot g(3) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ 與 } g(x) = 0 \text{ 皆有實根}$$

$$(4) \circ : g(3) \cdot g(4) < 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = 0 \text{ 有實根}$$

$$(5) \circ : f(4) \cdot f(5) < 0 \text{ 且 } g(4) \cdot g(5) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ 與 } g(x) = 0 \text{ 皆有實根}$$

故選(2)(3)(4)(5)

$$9. (1) \times : \text{當 } a = b = 1 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{一點}(1, -2)$$

$$(2) \circ : \text{當 } a = b = -1 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 10 \Rightarrow \text{圓}$$

$$(3) \times : \text{當 } a = 1 \text{ 且 } b = 2 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2(y+1)^2 = -2 \Rightarrow \text{無圖形}$$

$$(4) \circ : \text{當 } a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } b = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(y+8)^2 = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{26} + \frac{(y+8)^2}{52} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{橢圓}$$

$$(5) \circ : \text{當 } a = 1 \text{ 且 } b = -2 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 2(y-1)^2 = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{(x-1)^2}{6} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{雙曲線}$$

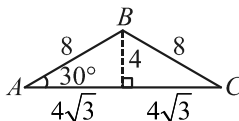
故選(2)(4)(5)

$$10. (1) \circ : \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 4 \times \sin 30^\circ = 8$$

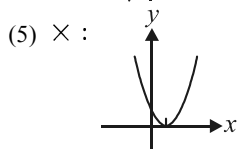
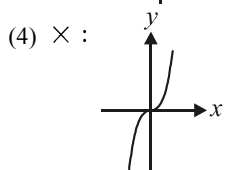
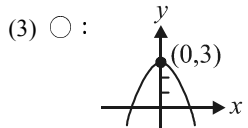
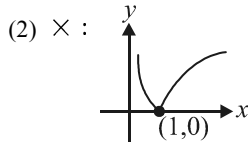
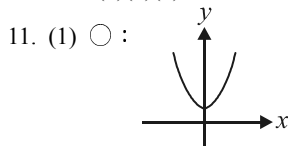
$$(2) \circ : \begin{array}{c} B \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 8 \quad 4 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ A \quad C \end{array} \Rightarrow \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4\sqrt{3} = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$(3) \times : \begin{array}{c} B \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 8 \quad 5 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ A \quad C_1 \quad C_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{兩解}$$

$$(4) \times : \begin{array}{c} B \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 8 \quad 6 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ A \quad C_1 \quad C_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{兩解}$$

(5) ○ :  $\Rightarrow \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times 8\sqrt{3} \times 4 = 16\sqrt{3}$

故選(1)(2)(5)



故選(1)(3)

12. (1) ○、(2) × : $x' = 2x, y' = y, \therefore r_1 = r_2$
 (3) ○ : $\because \sigma_x = \sigma_{x^n}$ 且 $\sigma_y = \sigma_{y^n}$ 又 $\sum(x_i - \mu_x)(y_i - \mu_y)$
 $= -\sum(x_i^n - \mu_{x^n})(y_i^n - \mu_{y^n}), \therefore r_3 = -r_1$

(4) × : $m_1 = r_1 \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}, m_2 = r_2 \frac{\sigma_{y'}}{\sigma_{x'}}$
 $\because r_1 = r_2, \sigma_y = \sigma_{y'}, \sigma_{x'} = 2\sigma_x, \therefore m_1 = 2m_2$

(5) ○ : $m_1 = r_1 \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}, m_3 = r_3 \frac{\sigma_{y^n}}{\sigma_{x^n}}$
 $\because r_3 = -r_1, \sigma_y = \sigma_{y^n}, \sigma_x = \sigma_{x^n}, \therefore m_3 = -m_1$

故選(1)(3)(5)

13. 已知 $f(x) = (x^3 - 1)q_1(x) + (x^2 + 1) \Rightarrow f(1) = 2$

$f(x) = (x^3 + 1)q_2(x) + (x^2 - 1) \Rightarrow f(-1) = 0$

(1) ○ : 所求為 $f(1) = 2$

(2) ○ : $\because f(-1) = 0$

(3) × : 設 $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)q(x) + (ax + b)$

$f(1) = a + b = 2, f(-1) = -a + b = 0$

$\therefore a = 1, b = 1, \therefore$ 餘式為 $x + 1$

(4) ○ : $f(x) = (x^3 - 1)q_1(x) + (x^2 + 1), \therefore (x^3 - 1)$ 為 $x^2 + x + 1$ 之倍式, \therefore 餘式只看 $(x^2 + 1) \div (x^2 + x + 1)$ 之餘式為 $-x$

(5) × : $f(x) = (x^3 + 1)q_2(x) + (x^2 - 1), \therefore (x^3 + 1)$ 為 $x^2 - x + 1$ 之倍式, \therefore 餘式只看 $(x^2 - 1) \div (x^2 - x + 1)$ 之餘式為 $x - 2$

故選(1)(2)(4)

第貳部分：選填題

A. $\because f(a) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log_\pi a = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore f(b) = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \log_\pi b = \frac{1}{3}$

又知 $b^2 = ac$ 得 $\log_\pi b^2 = \log_\pi ac \Rightarrow 2\log_\pi b = \log_\pi a + \log_\pi c$

$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \log_\pi c \Rightarrow \log_\pi c = \frac{1}{6}$

B. $ax^2 - bx + c = 0$ 有實數解 $\Rightarrow D \geq 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \Rightarrow b^2 \geq 4ac$

$b = 2$ 時 $4 \geq 4ac \Rightarrow 1 \geq ac \Rightarrow a = 1, c = 1$, 共 1 組

$b = 4$ 時 $16 \geq 4ac \Rightarrow 4 \geq ac \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} a & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline c & 1 \sim 4 & 1 \sim 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$

共 8 組

$b = 6$ 時 $36 \geq 4ac \Rightarrow 9 \geq ac \Rightarrow$

$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} a & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline c & 1 \sim 6 & 1 \sim 4 & 1 \sim 3 & 1 \sim 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$

共 17 組

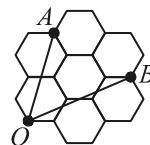
\therefore 機率為 $\frac{1+8+17}{6 \times 3 \times 6} = \frac{26}{108} = \frac{13}{54}$

C. 利用坐標化, 令正六邊形邊長為 2

則 $O(0, 0), A(2, 4\sqrt{3}), B(8, 2\sqrt{3})$

$\therefore \vec{OA} = (2, 4\sqrt{3}), \vec{OB} = (8, 2\sqrt{3})$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB}}{|\vec{OA}| |\vec{OB}|} = \frac{16 + 24}{\sqrt{52} \times \sqrt{76}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{247}}$



D. $C_4^5 \times (C_2^4 + C_3^4 + C_4^4) = 5 \times (6 + 4 + 1) = 55$

E. [方法一]

$f(5) = pf(1) + qf(2) + rf(4)$

$\Rightarrow 25a + 5b + c = p(a + b + c) + q(4a + 2b + c) + r(16a + 4b + c)$

$= (p + 4q + 16r)a + (p + 2q + 4r)b + (p + q + r)c$

$\therefore \begin{cases} p + 4q + 16r = 25 \\ p + 2q + 4r = 5 \\ p + q + r = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 1 \\ q = -2 \\ r = 2 \end{cases}$

[方法二]

$f(x) = f(1) \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{(1-2)(1-4)} + f(2) \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{(2-1)(2-4)} + f(4) \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(4-1)(4-2)}$

$\Rightarrow f(5) = 1 \cdot f(1) + (-2) \cdot f(2) + 2 \cdot f(4)$

F. 設直線 L 與 x 軸夾角為 α

則斜率為 $\tan \alpha$

設直線 M 與 x 軸夾角為 β

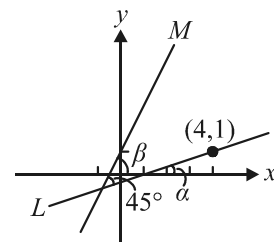
則斜率為 $\tan \beta = 2$

$\therefore \alpha = \beta - 45^\circ$

$\therefore \tan \alpha = \tan(\beta - 45^\circ)$

$= \frac{\tan \beta - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan \beta \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore L: y - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(x - 4) \Rightarrow x - 3y = 1$



G. 圓心為 $C(-4, 6), r = \sqrt{5}$

求 $\sqrt{(x-2t-2)^2 + (y-t+1)^2}$ 的最小值

視為 $P(x, y), Q(2t+2, t-1)$, 求 \overline{PQ} 最小值

P 為圓上動點, Q 為 $L: x - 2y = 4$ 的動點

\therefore 最小值為 $d(C, L) - r = \frac{|-4 - 12 - 4|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2}} - \sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$