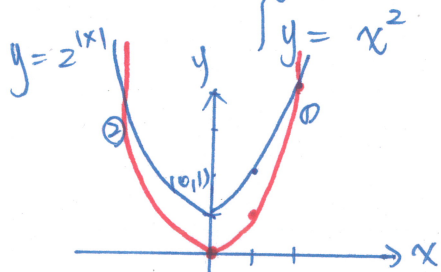


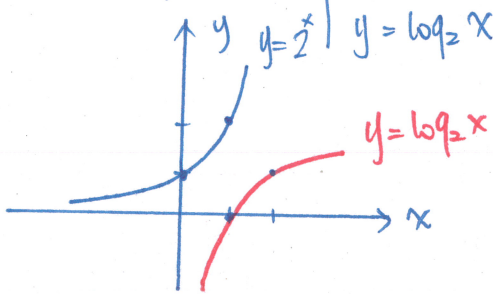
# 1. 解的個數 $\Rightarrow$ 畫圖或交點個數

1)  $2^{|x|} = x^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2^{|x|} \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} : \textcircled{1} x > 0, y = 2^x \textcircled{2} \text{對稱} y \text{軸}$



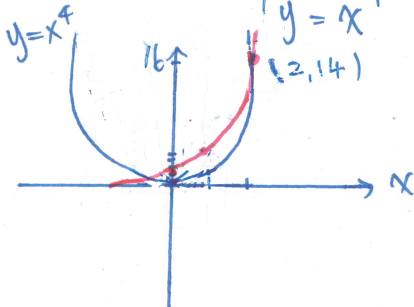
$\Rightarrow$  超過 1 個交點  
(確切為 4 個交點)

2)  $2^x = \log_2 x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2^x \\ y = \log_2 x \end{cases}$



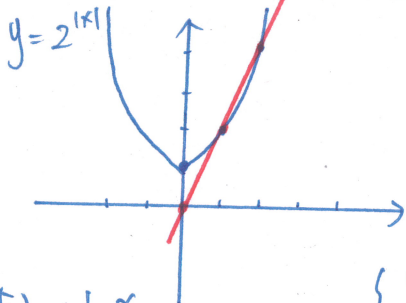
$\Rightarrow$  0 個交點

3)  $4^x = x^4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 4^x \\ y = x^4 \end{cases}$



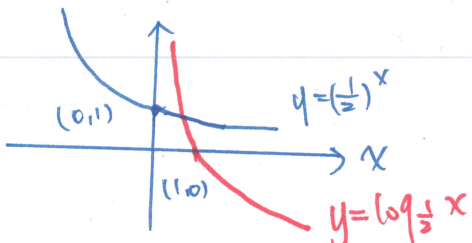
$\Rightarrow$  超過 1 個交點  
(確切為 3 個交點)

4)  $2^{|x|} = 2x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2^{|x|} \\ y = 2x \end{cases}$



$\Rightarrow$  2 個交點

5)  $(\frac{1}{2})^x = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = (\frac{1}{2})^x \\ y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \end{cases}$



$\Rightarrow$  1 個交點

(5)  $\neq$

## 2. 找規律

$$d_1 = \frac{1}{10}, d_2 = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{10}, d_3 = 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{6}{10} = \frac{8}{10}, d_4 = 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$d_5 = \frac{4}{10} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{10}, d_6 = 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{9}{10} = \frac{2}{10}, d_7 = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{10}, d_8 = 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{7}{10} = \frac{6}{10} = d_2$$

⇒ 6-次-循環

$$d_{52} = d_4 = \frac{4}{10}$$

(2) \*

### 3. $\vec{z} = (4, -3), \vec{m} = (12, a), \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \frac{3}{5}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{z} \cdot \vec{m}}{|\vec{z}| |\vec{m}|} \Rightarrow \pm \frac{3}{5} = \frac{48 - 3a}{5 \times \sqrt{144 + a^2}} \Rightarrow \pm 1 = \frac{16 - a}{\sqrt{144 + a^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 144 + a^2 = 25(16 - a)^2 \Rightarrow 32a = 112 \Rightarrow a = \frac{112}{32} = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2} \quad \underline{(4)} *$$

### 4. $C: (x-t)^2 + (y+3)^2 = -10 + t^2 + 9 \Rightarrow \text{圓心}(t, -3), r = \sqrt{t^2 - 1}$

$$\therefore d(O, L) = \frac{|4t + 9 - 5|}{5} = \sqrt{t^2 - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{16(t^2 + 2t + 1)}{25} = t^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 16t^2 + 32t + 16 = 25t^2 - 25 \Rightarrow 9t^2 - 32t - 41 = 0$$

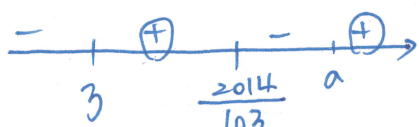
$$\Rightarrow (9t - 41)(t + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{41}{9} \text{ or } -1$$

(5) \*

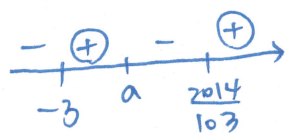
### 5. $(103x - 2014)(x^2 - x + 1)(x - 3)(x + a) > 0$

$$\because x^2 - x + 1 \text{ 恒正} \Rightarrow (103x - 2014)(x - 3)(x + a) > 0$$

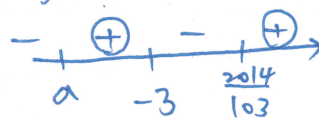
case 1:



case 2:



case 3:



1) 取  $a = 0$  即可 (case 2)

2) 取  $a = 11$  即可 (case 2)

3)  $\because$  小  $\frac{2014}{103} \approx 19.5$ , 介  $\frac{2014}{103} \approx 19.5$  大  $\frac{2014}{103} \approx 19.5$   $\Rightarrow$  區間  $t$  均有  $x$   $\Rightarrow$  無法找到  $a$

4) 取  $a = -1$  即可 (case 3)

5) 取  $a = 19.9$  即可 (case 2)

(3) \*

6.  $(1+\sqrt{2})^7 = 1 + C_1^7 \sqrt{2} + C_2^7 (\sqrt{2})^2 + C_3^7 (\sqrt{2})^3 + C_4^7 (\sqrt{2})^4 + C_5^7 (\sqrt{2})^5 + C_6^7 (\sqrt{2})^6 + C_7^7 (\sqrt{2})^7$  申模 103 - 1

$$= (1+42+140+56) + \sqrt{2}(7+70+84+8)$$

$\therefore a = 239, b = 169 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2b^2 = 239^2 - 2 \times 169^2 = 57121 - 57122 = -1$

(1) \*

7.  $x^3 + px^2 + qx + 2^n = 0$  有一根  $1 + \sqrt{15}i \Rightarrow$  有另一根  $1 - \sqrt{15}i$

$\therefore x^3 + px^2 + qx + 2^n$  有因式  $(x - (1 + \sqrt{15}i))(x - (1 - \sqrt{15}i)) = x^2 - 2x + 16$

$\therefore x^3 + px^2 + qx + 2^n = (x^2 - 2x + 16)(x + 2^{n-4}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 2^{n-4} - 2 \\ q = 16 - 2^{n-3} \end{cases}$  均為正整數。

$\therefore n = 6 \Rightarrow p = 2, q = 8 \Rightarrow$  此方程式的根為  $1 \pm \sqrt{15}i, -4$

(1)(3)(4) \*

8.  $\log_3 x = 1.7 \Rightarrow x = 3^{1.7} \Rightarrow y = x^3$   
 $\log_3 y = 5.1 \Rightarrow y = 3^{5.1}$

1)  $x^{10} = 3^{17} \Rightarrow \log_3 3^{17} = 17 \log_3 3 = 17 \times 0.4771 = 8.1107 \Rightarrow$  9位數 (0)

2) 個位數字  $\Rightarrow$  找規律.

$3^1 \Rightarrow 3, 3^2 \Rightarrow 9, 3^3 \Rightarrow 27, 3^4 \Rightarrow 81, 3^5 \Rightarrow 243 \dots \therefore 4 = \text{次一循環}$   
↑ 個位數字

$\therefore 3^{17}$  個位數字  $\Rightarrow 3^1$  個位數字  $\Rightarrow 3$  (x)

3)  $\log_3 (x^3 + 24) = \log_3 3^{5.1} + 2 \times 3^{5.1} = \log_3 3 \times 3^{5.1} = 1 + 5.1 = 6.1$  (0)

4)  $\log (x^3 + 24) = \log 3^{6.1} = 6.1 \log 3 = 6.1 \times 0.4771 = 2.91031$   
 $- 2 + 0.91031 = 2 + \log 8.1 \dots \Rightarrow$  最高位數字 8 (x)

5)  $\log (x^{10} + y^3) = \log (3^{17} + 3^{15.3}) = \log 3^{15} (3^2 + 3^{0.3})$   
 $\doteq \log 3^{15} \times 10 = 15 \log 3 + 1 = 8.1565 \Rightarrow$  9位數 (0)

(1)(3)(5) \*

9.  $f(a)=1-a, f(b)=1-b, f(c)=1-c$

又  $f(x)$  至多是二次式 且  $f(x)=1-x$  有 3 相異實數解

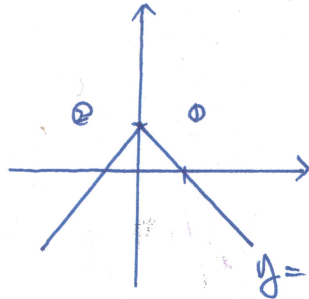
$\therefore f(x) = 0 \cdot x^2 + (-1) \cdot x + 1$  (恆等式)

(1)  $f(x)=1-x$  是一次式  $\Rightarrow$  沒有最大最小值 (x)

(2)  $f(x)=1-|x|$

畫圖:  $\textcircled{1} x > 0: y = 1-x$

$\textcircled{2}$  對稱 y 軸.



$\Rightarrow$  有最大值 (0)

(3)  $f(x)=1-x$  是遞減函數, 亦即  $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

$1.1^{0.9} > 1 > 0.9^{1.1} > 0 > \log_{0.5} 5 \Rightarrow f(1.1^{0.9}) < f(0.9^{1.1}) < f(\log_{0.5} 5)$  (x)

(4)  $\sum_{k=1}^{10} f(k)f(1+k) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (1-k)(1-(1+k)) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (1-k)(-k) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (-k+k^2)$

$= \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} - \frac{10 \times 11}{2} = 385 - 55 = 330$  (0)

(5)  $f(x)$  是一次式  $\Rightarrow A=0, \Rightarrow 1-x = B(x-b) + C$

$\therefore$  可想成  $(1-x)$  除以  $(x-b)$  得商  $B$  和餘  $C \Rightarrow$  唯一商和餘 (0)

(2)(4)(5) \*

10. (1) 在有男有女的條件下 (2男1女 or 1男2女)

大位被抽的方法:  $C_1^9 C_1^{10} + C_2^{10} = 235$  (x)

↓  
剩19男 10女  
挑1人 挑1人 挑2人

靜香被抽的方法:  $C_2^{20} + C_1^{20} C_1^9 = 370$

(2) 在同性別的條件下 (3男 or 3女)

大位被抽的方法:  $C_2^9 = 36$  (0)

靜香被抽的方法:  $C_2^9 = 36$

(3) 一次抽3人和逐次抽取, 差異在視否有先後順序 (方法數  $\times 3!$ )

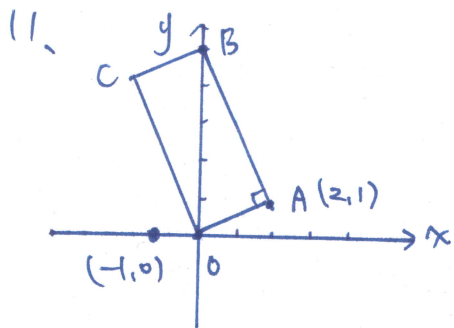
機率分子分母要同乘  $3!$ ,  $\therefore$  機率相同 (0)

10. (4) 同時抽中 =  $\frac{C_1^{28}}{C_3^{30}} = \frac{28}{30 \times 29 \times 28} = \frac{1}{145} < \frac{1}{100}$  (X)

(5) 大友佳被抽中  $\Rightarrow$  剩 29 人抽 2 人

靜香被抽中 =  $\frac{C_1^{28}}{C_2^{29}} = \frac{28}{29 \times 28} = \frac{2}{29} < \frac{1}{10}$  (X)

(2)(3) \*



$\vec{OA} = (2, 1) \Rightarrow \vec{AB} \perp \vec{OA} \therefore \vec{AB} \parallel (-1, 2)$

$\therefore B = (2-t, 1+2t)$  (利用  $\vec{AB}$  參數式)

$\therefore B$  在  $y$  軸上  $\therefore 2-t=0 \Rightarrow t=2 \therefore B(0, 5)$

1)  $B(0, 5)$  (0)

2)  $\vec{OC} = \vec{AB} = 2\vec{OA}$  (0)

3) 最大值發生在頂點

	O	A	B	C
真	(0,0)	(2,1)	(0,5)	(-2,-4)
$3x+2y$	0	8	10	-14

(X)

4) 設  $\frac{y}{x+1} = k \Rightarrow y = k(x+1)$ , 必過真  $(-1, 0)$ , 斜率  $k$ .

由圖可知, 矩形  $OACB$  與  $(-1, 0)$  構成直線斜率  $k \geq 0$  上的真  $P$  or  $k \leq -4$

$\therefore$  沒有最大值 (X)

5)  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ : 表  $(x, y)$  到  $(0, 0)$  的距離.

最遠距離  $\vec{OB} = 5$ , 左右各有整數真距離  $1, 2, 3, 4$  (各 2 個)

最近距離  $\vec{OO} = 0$

$0, 5$  (各 1 個)

$\therefore$  共 10 個整數真  $\Rightarrow$  9 個正整數真

(1)(2)(5) \*

12. 甲成: 50, 60, 70, 80, 100

乙成: 40, 50, 60, 70, 90

丙成: 40, 48, 56, 64, 80

丁成: 40, 50, 60, 70, 90

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{甲成} \\ \text{乙成} \\ \text{丙成} \\ \text{丁成} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{乙成} = \text{甲成} - 10 \\ \text{丁成} = \text{甲成} - 10 \\ \text{丙成} = \text{甲成} \times \frac{4}{5} \end{array}$

$\therefore \sigma_{\text{甲}} = \sigma_{\text{乙}} = \sigma_{\text{丁}} = \frac{5}{4} \sigma_{\text{丙}}$

1)  $\sigma_{\text{甲}} = \sigma_{\text{乙}} = \sigma_{\text{丁}} > \sigma_{\text{丙}}$  (X)

2) 扣除社會, 其餘四科均唸書時間越多, 成績越高  $\Rightarrow$  正相關 (0)

3) 甲:  $(X, Y) = (1, 50), (2, 100), (3, 60), (4, 70), (5, 80)$

乙:  $(X', Y') = (1.5, 40), (2, 90), (2.5, 50), (3, 60), (3.5, 70)$

丙:  $(X^*, Y^*) = (0, 40), (1, 80), (2, 48), (3, 56), (4, 64)$

$\therefore X' = 0.5X + 1, Y' = Y - 10 \Rightarrow r_{X'Y'} = r_{XY} \therefore r_{X'Y'} = r_{X^*Y^*} = r_{XY} (0)$

$X^* = X - 1, Y^* = \frac{4}{5}Y \Rightarrow r_{X^*Y^*} = r_{XY}$

(相關係數僅受“正”“負”影響, 不受平移, 伸縮影響)

4) 若相關係數為 1  $\Rightarrow$  所有資料落在同一直線上

$(0, 40), (1, 50), (2, 60), (3, 70), (5, 90)$  落在  $y = 10x + 40$  上 (0)

5) 回歸直線斜率  $= r \cdot \frac{\sigma_Y}{\sigma_X}$ , 由(2)知.

①  $r_{XY} = r_{X'Y'} = r_{X^*Y^*}$

②  $\sigma_{Y'} = \sigma_Y, \sigma_{Y^*} = \frac{4}{5}\sigma_Y$

③  $\sigma_{X'} = 0.5\sigma_X, \sigma_{X^*} = \sigma_X$

$m' = 2m$

$\therefore m' > m > m^* \quad (0)$   
乙 甲 丙

$m^* = \frac{4}{5}m$

(2)(3)(4)(5) \*

A.  $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$  有最大値  $\Rightarrow$  必設在  $x = -3$  or  $x = 5$   
 $-3 \leq x \leq 5$

又存在 2 個  $x$  值, 亦即  $f(-3) = f(5)$  都是最大値 3

依據對稱性知 當  $x = \frac{-3+5}{2} = 1$  時有最小値 (頂點)

$\therefore f(x) = (x-1)^2 + k, f(5) = 3$  代入  $\Rightarrow 3 = 16 + k, k = -13$

$\therefore f(x) = (x-1)^2 - 13 = x^2 - 2x - 12$   $(-2, -12)$  \*

B. 最多僅能有 5 層紅色, 此時有  $C_5^6$  種方法.

$\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$  (先排 5 個綠色, 有 6 個空填入 5 個紅色)

若有 4 層紅色, 此時有  $C_4^7$  種方法.

$\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$

B. 同理若有3層紅色:  $C_3^8$  種方法

中模 103-1

2	$C_2^9$
1	$C_1^{10}$
0	1

共有  $C_5^6 + C_4^7 + C_3^8 + C_2^9 + C_1^{10} + 1 = 6 + 35 + 56 + 36 + 10 + 1 = \underline{144}$  \*

C. 甲廠合格:  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ , 甲廠不合格:  $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ , 甲廠有兩種毒 =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

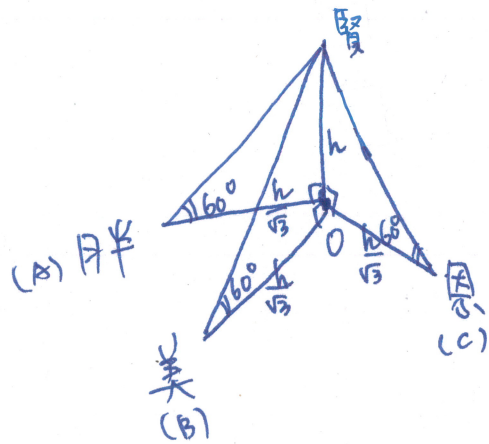
同理, 乙廠合格 =  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 乙廠不合格 =  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 乙廠有兩種毒 =  $\frac{1}{4}$

丙廠合格 =  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 丙廠不合格 =  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 丙廠有兩種毒 =  $\frac{1}{4}$

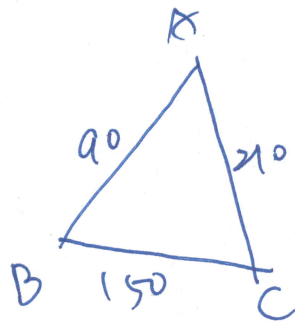
$$P(\text{一家=種} \mid \text{一家不合格}) = \frac{P(\text{甲,乙=種,丙=種}) + P(\text{甲,丙=種,乙=種}) + P(\text{乙,丙=種,甲=種})}{P(\text{三家不合格})}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{6}{27} = \frac{2}{9} *$$

D. 仰角均為  $60^\circ \Rightarrow$  外接圓半徑.



由圖知  $OA = OB = OC = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}$  為  $\triangle ABC$  之外接圓半徑



$$\cos B = \frac{90^2 + 150^2 - 210^2}{2 \cdot 90 \cdot 150}$$

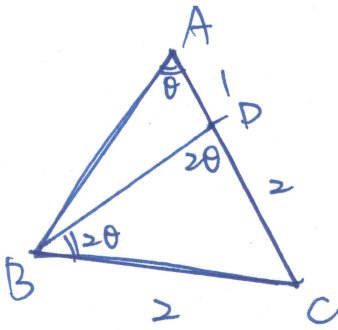
$$= \frac{9^2 + 15^2 - 21^2}{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 15} = \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 15}$$

$$= \frac{-15}{30} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{210}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2R \Rightarrow R = \frac{210}{\sqrt{3}} = 70\sqrt{3} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow h = \underline{210} *$$

E.



$\angle A = \theta \Rightarrow \angle BDC = 2\theta$

$\because BC = DC = 2$

$\therefore \angle CBD = 2\theta \Rightarrow \angle C = 180^\circ - 4\theta$

$\therefore \angle ABD = \theta$

$\therefore$  由正弦定理知:  $\frac{2}{\sin \theta} = \frac{3}{\sin 3\theta}$  ( $\triangle ABC$ )

$\therefore 2 \sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow 2(3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta) = 3 \sin \theta$

$\Rightarrow 8 \sin^3 \theta - 3 \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0$  or  $\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{6}}{4}$

$\times \theta$  是第一象限角  $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$

F.

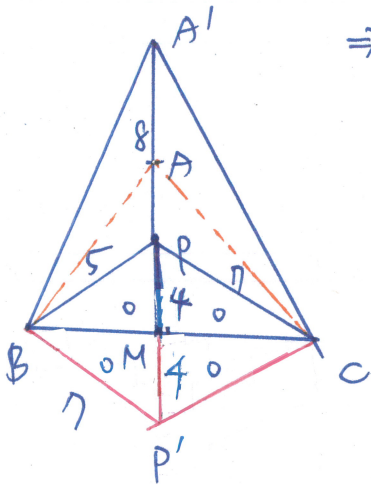
$\vec{PA} + \vec{PB} + \vec{PC} = \vec{0}$ , 取  $A'$  使得  $\vec{PA'} = 2\vec{PA}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{PA'} + \vec{PB} + \vec{PC} = \vec{0}$

$\therefore P$  为  $\triangle A'BC$  之重心

设  $M$  为  $BC$  中点  $\Rightarrow \vec{PA'} = \vec{PM} = 2 \Rightarrow \vec{PM} = 4$

延伸  $\vec{PM}$ , 作  $\vec{P'M} = \vec{PM} \Rightarrow$  使得  $PBP'C$  为平行四边形



$\therefore \triangle PBP'$  面积  $= \sqrt{10 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 - 9} = 10\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore \triangle A'BC$  面积  $= 30\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore \triangle PA'B = 2 \triangle PAB \Rightarrow \triangle PAB = 5\sqrt{3}$

$\triangle PA'C = 2 \triangle PAC \Rightarrow \triangle PAC = 5\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore \triangle ABC = 20\sqrt{3}$

G.

$\frac{xy}{x+y} = \frac{1}{\frac{x+y}{xy}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}$

$(9x+4y) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) \geq (3+2)^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{xy}{x+y} \leq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4$



H. 設  $n$  年後

$$\text{甲: } 10(1+13.4\%)^n$$

$$\text{乙: } 10(1+5\%)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow 10(1.134)^n = 2 \times 10(1.05)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1.134}{1.05}\right)^n = 2 \Rightarrow (1.08)^n = 2$$

$$\text{取 } \log \Rightarrow n \log \frac{108}{100} = \log 2 \Rightarrow n(\log 3 + 2\log 2 - 2) = \log 2$$

$$\Rightarrow n(3 \times 0.4771 + 2 \times 0.3010 - 2) = 0.3010 \Rightarrow n = \frac{0.3010}{0.0333}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 9.03 \dots \Rightarrow \underline{n \geq 10} \#$$