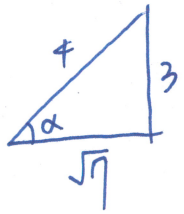


1.



$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right) < 0$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{9}{16}\right) < 0$$

} $2\alpha \in \text{III}$

(3) *

2.

(1), (1, 2'), (1, 3, 3', 3''), (1, 4, 4', ..., 4^n), ...

第 k 個 () 有 2^{k-1} 項且為 k^k (底數是 k)

$$1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 2^{k-1} = \frac{1(2^k - 1)}{2 - 1} \approx 1000$$

$\therefore 2^k - 1 \approx 1000$, 取 $k = 10$, $2^{10} - 1 = 1023$

\therefore 第 10 個 () 有 512 個數且為 10^5 .

$a_{1023} = 10^{511}$, $a_{1022} = 10^{510}$, ..., $a_{1000} = 10^{+88} \Rightarrow 489$ 位數

(4) *

3.

對稱原點 \Leftrightarrow 奇函數 $\Leftrightarrow f(-x) = -f(x)$

對稱 y 軸 \Leftrightarrow 偶函數 $\Leftrightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$

$f_1(-x) = |(-x)^3| + (-x)^2 - 2 = |x^3| + x^2 - 2 = f_1(x) \Rightarrow$ 偶

$f_2(-x) = 2(-x) = -(2x) = -f_2(x) \Rightarrow$ 奇

$f_3(-x) = 0.2^{-x} = \frac{1}{0.2^x} \Rightarrow$ 非奇非偶

$f_4(-x) = \frac{1 - 10^{-x}}{1 + 10^{-x}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{10^x}}{1 + \frac{1}{10^x}} = \frac{10^x - 1}{10^x + 1} = -\frac{1 - 10^x}{1 + 10^x} = -f_4(x) \Rightarrow$ 奇

$2 + 2x \mid = 4$

(2) *

4. 與 R 有關 \Rightarrow 正弦: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R$

先考慮 $\triangle ADG$ 及 $\triangle CDG$, 共用 \overline{DG}

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{DG}}{\sin 45^\circ} = 2R_1 \quad \frac{\overline{DG}}{\sin 45^\circ} = 2R_2 \Rightarrow R_1 = R_2$$

($\triangle ADG, \angle A = 45^\circ$) ($\triangle CDG, \angle C = 45^\circ$)

再考慮 $\triangle BEG$, 雖然沒有相同的邊長, 但 $\angle EBG = 135^\circ$

($\sin 135^\circ = \sin 45^\circ$)

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{EG}}{\sin 135^\circ} = 2R_3$$

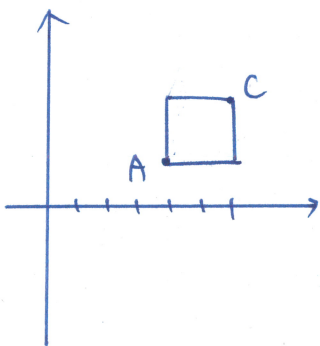
($\triangle BEG, \angle B = 135^\circ$)

$$\because \overline{DG} < \overline{EG} \Rightarrow R_1 = R_2 < R_3$$

$$\therefore R_1 < R_3$$

(3) *

5.



$\because a > 1$, $\log_a x$ 是減增 $\Rightarrow \log_a 4 < \log_a 6$

$\therefore \log_a 6 - \log_a 4 = 2 =$ 正方形邊長

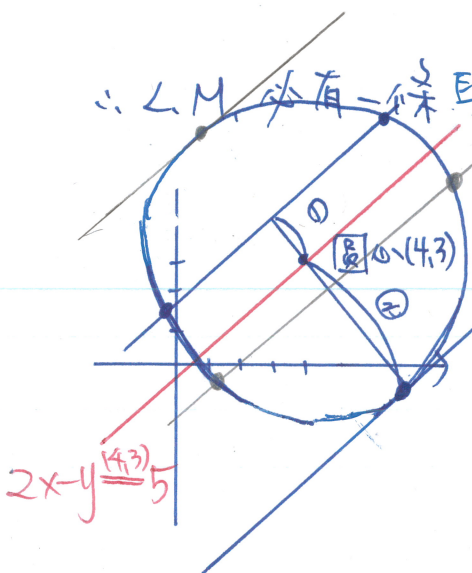
$$\Rightarrow \log_a \frac{6}{4} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = a^2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \quad (4) *$$

6.

$\because \angle, M$ 與圓交點形成正三角形 \Rightarrow 3個交點

圓與直線交點可能為 0, 1, 2
 不相交 相切 交2點

$\therefore \angle, M$ 必有一條與圓相切 \Rightarrow 有2種情形, 如圖



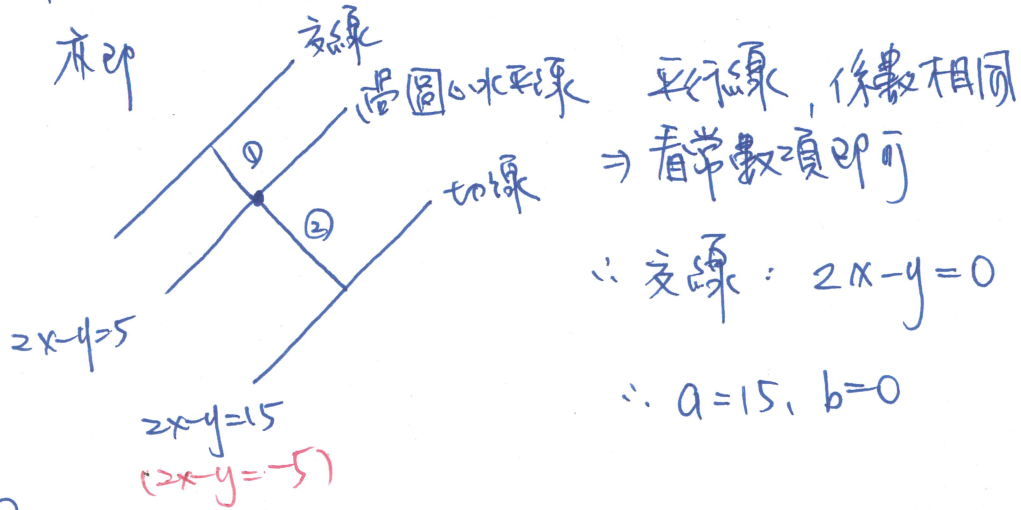
設 $2x - y = k$ 與圓相切

$$\Rightarrow d(0, 1) = r \Rightarrow \frac{|8 - 3 - k|}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{20} \Rightarrow k = 15 \text{ or } -5$$

① $k = 15$ 時, 過圓心之水平線 $2x - y = 5$

又圓心即正 \triangle 之重心.

6. 所以圓心到交之直線距離 = 到切線距離 = 1 = 2 中區 104-1 解



② 當 $k = -5$ 時, 同理可得之線 $2x - y = 10$. $\therefore a = 10, b = -5$

a 可能之總和 = $15 + 10 = 25$

(5) *

7. 實係數多項式 \Rightarrow 虛根共軛

有根 $1 + i \log_3 2 \Rightarrow$ 另一根 $1 - i \log_3 2$

(1) $1 + i \log_3 2 = 1 + i \left(\frac{1}{\log_3 2} \right)$

(2) $1 + i \log_3 \frac{1}{2} = 1 - i \log_3 2 \quad (0)$

(3) $1 + i \log_3 \frac{1}{3} = 1 - i \log_3 2 \quad (0)$

(4) $1 + i \log_3 \frac{1}{2} = 1 + i \log_3 2 \quad (0)$

(5) $1 + i \log_3 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + i \log_3 2 \quad (0)$

(2)(3)(4)(5) \Rightarrow

8. (1) $\sigma_x = 0$ 表示 x 均相等 \Rightarrow 不論 y 值為何, x 均相同 $\Rightarrow r = 0$
(或散佈圖在鉛直線上)

(2) $\sigma_x = 0$, 散佈圖在鉛直線
 $\sigma_y = 0$, 散佈圖在水平線

$r = 0$ 不一定在鉛直線或水平線上

\therefore (豎拍也是 $r = 0$, 如左圖)

8. (3)

$b = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}$ 回歸線斜率.

$\because b=r \quad \therefore \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma_y = \sigma_x$

(4) 若 $a=0 \Rightarrow y = bx$, (μ_x, μ_y) 需滿足 $\Rightarrow \mu_y = b \cdot \mu_x$ 即可 (x)

(5) $b = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \Rightarrow \sigma_y = \frac{b}{r} \cdot \sigma_x \Rightarrow \sigma_y = \left| \frac{b}{r} \right| \cdot \sigma_x$ (x) (1)(3) #

9.

$f(2) = a \times 1 + b \times 0 = a$

$f(8) = a \times 0 + b \times 0 = 0$

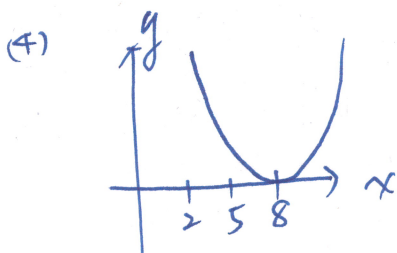
$f(5) = a \times 0 + b \times 1 = b$

(1) $f(x-3)$ 係以 $x-5$ 為式 $f(5-3) - f(2) = a$ (0)

(2) $\because f(x)$ 有最大區 b , 又 $f(x)$ 是拋物線 $\Rightarrow x=5$ 是對稱軸.

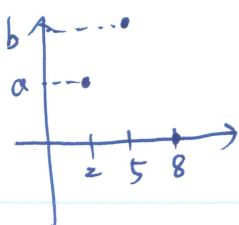
$\therefore f(2) = f(8) \Rightarrow a=0$ (0)

(3) 若 $f(x)$ 沒有最大區:
 ① $f(x)$ 是拋物線 \Rightarrow 有最小區. (x)
 ② $f(x)$ 是直線 $\Rightarrow a, b, 0$ 成等差 $\Rightarrow 2b = a + 0$



如圖, 與 x 軸負向沒交點.
 (但 $a > 0, b > 0$) (x)

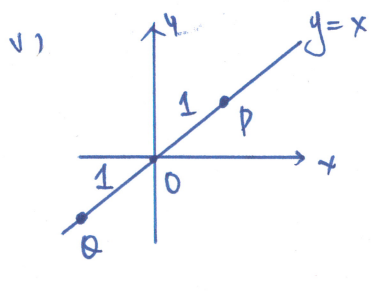
(5)



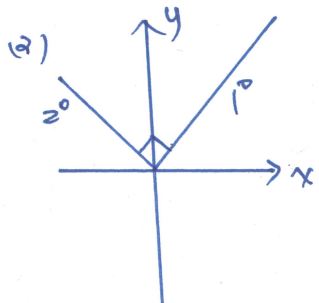
如圖, 由拋物線對稱性知
 \Rightarrow 對稱軸落在 $x=2 \sim x=5$ 中間 (0)

(1)(2)(5) #

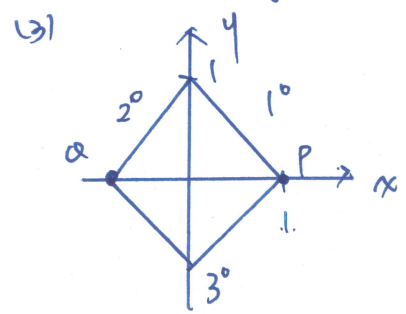
10. $\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ} = |\vec{OP}| |\vec{OQ}| \cos \theta = p_1 q_1 + p_2 q_2$ (設 $\vec{OP} = (p_1, p_2), \vec{OQ} = (q_1, q_2)$)



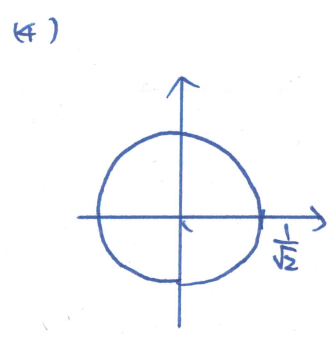
取 $\vec{OP} = \vec{OQ} = 1, \theta = 180^\circ$
(1)



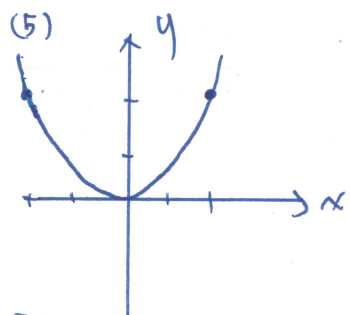
1° 先畫 $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = x$
2° 對稱 y 軸
 $\therefore \theta = 90^\circ$
 $\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ} = 0$ (x)



1° 先畫 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \Rightarrow x + y = 1$
2° $|x|$: 對稱 y 軸
3° $|y|$: 對稱 x 軸
取 $P(1,0), Q(-1,0)$ (1)



$\vec{OP} = \vec{OQ} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore |\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ}| \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (x)



設 $P(p, \frac{1}{2}p^2), Q(q, \frac{1}{2}q^2)$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ} = pq + \frac{1}{4}p^2q^2 = -1$
 $\Rightarrow (pq)^2 + 4pq + 4 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (pq + 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow pq = -2$

取 $P(2, 2), Q(-1, \frac{1}{2})$ (1)

(1)(3)(5) #

11. 1) $a_n = n!$ 是遞增 $\therefore A_3 = a_3 = 6, B_3 = a_4 = 24 \Rightarrow d_3 = 18$

2) $\langle a_n \rangle$ 是公差 > 0 的等差 $\Rightarrow a_n$ 是遞增 $\therefore A_n = a_n, B_n = a_{n+1} \Rightarrow d_n = a_n - a_{n+1}$
 $\therefore d_n = -\text{公差} = \text{定值} \therefore \langle d_n \rangle$ 是等差 (1)

3) $\langle a_n \rangle$ 是首項 > 0 且公比 > 1 之等比 $\Rightarrow a_n$ 是遞增 $\therefore A_n = a_n, B_n = a_{n+1}$
設首項 a , 公比 $r \Rightarrow d_n = a_n - a_{n+1} = ar^{n-1} - ar^n = ar^{n-1} \cdot (1-r)$
 $\therefore \langle d_n \rangle$ 是等比數列. (1)

4) $\langle a_n \rangle$ 是遞增 $\Rightarrow A_n = a_n, B_n = a_{n+1} \Rightarrow d_n = a_n - a_{n+1} = -(\frac{1}{4})^n \Rightarrow \langle d_n \rangle$ 是等比.

5) $a_1 = 2 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{1-2} = -1 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{1-(-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2, \dots$ 依此規律
 $\therefore A_n = 2, B_n = -1, d_n = 2 - (-1) = 3$ 是定值 $\Rightarrow \langle d_n \rangle$ 是等差 (2)(3)(4)(5) # P5.

A. $a^{\log_3 5} = 9 \Rightarrow a^{\log_3 25} = a^{2\log_3 5} = (a^{\log_3 5})^2 = 9^2 = 81$

B. 先挑3人，再分職務
(全-2人同時選上)

$n(A) = (C_3^{10} - C_2^2 \cdot C_1^8) \times 3! = 112 \times 6$

$P = \frac{112}{120} = \frac{28}{30} = \frac{14}{15}$

$n(S) = C_3^{10} \times 3! = 120 \times 6$

C. $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b)$

$\Rightarrow 40 = (a+b)^3 - 6(a+b)$

設 $a+b = x$

$\Rightarrow x^3 - 6x - 40 = 0$. 可能的根 $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots$

($x=4$ 代入 $\Rightarrow 64 - 24 - 40 = 0$)

$\therefore x^3 - 6x - 40 = (x-4)(\quad) = (x-4)(x^2 + 4x + 10)$

無實數解

$\therefore x=4 \Rightarrow a+b=4$

D. 標準差不受加、減的數量影響

$\therefore -108, -106, -105, -104 \xrightarrow{+108} 0, 2, 3, 4$ 也可以是 $0, 1, 2, 4$
 $1, 3, 4, 5$ $1, 3, 5$
 $5, 7, 8, 9$ $5, 6, 7, 9$

共 12 組

E. 外心在 AB 之中垂線上.

① A, B 中點 $(-1, -1)$

\therefore 中垂線方程式: $y = 2x + k$

② $m_{AB} = \frac{2}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ 中垂線 $m = 2$

$-1 = -2 + k \Rightarrow k = 1$

又外心在 x 軸上 $\begin{cases} y = 2x + 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 外心 $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

E. 設 $C(0, c)$, 外心 $O(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

$\because O$ 是外心, $\therefore \overline{OC} = \overline{OA}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + c^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 4} \Rightarrow c^2 = 6 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{6} (\because c > 0)$$

F. \because 同一書櫃僅能放 1 種書, \odot 不同種書, 1 種 1 種放入

case 1: 百科 1 櫃, 漫畫 1 櫃: $C_1^3 \times 1 \times C_1^2 \times 1 = 6$

case 2: 百科 2 櫃, 漫畫 1 櫃: $C_2^3 \times (2^2 - 2) \times C_1^1 \times 1 = 4 \cdot 2$

case 3: 百科 1 櫃, 漫畫 2 櫃: $C_1^3 \times 1 \times C_2^2 \times (2^5 - 2) = 90$

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G. 總共有 20 票, \therefore 不記名 \therefore 僅需知道有幾票.

設景美 1 有 x_1 票

2 x_2

3 x_3

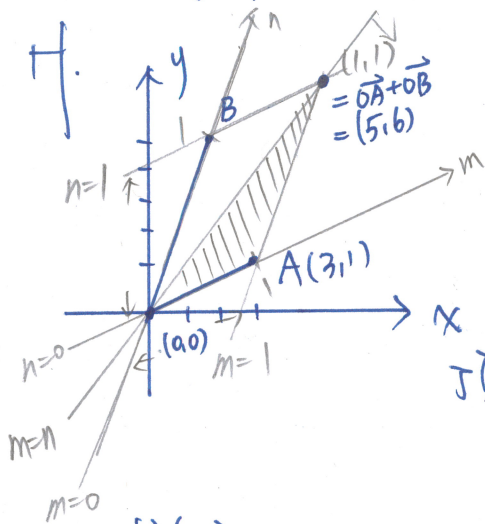
4 x_4

廢票 x_5

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{20}^5 = C_{20}^{24} = 10626$$

10626



$$\vec{OC} = m\vec{OA} + n\vec{OB}$$

$$0 \leq m \leq 1 \quad (m=0, m=1 \text{ 均含})$$

$$0 \leq n \leq 1 \quad (n=0, n=1 \text{ 均含})$$

$$m - n \geq 0 \quad (m - n = 0 \text{ 亦含})$$

頂點法

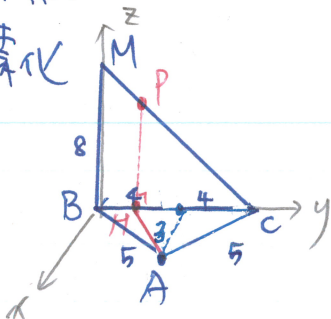
(x, y)	$(0, 0)$	$(3, 1)$	$(5, 6)$
$x - 4y$	0	-1	-19

\uparrow
min

$\frac{0}{\text{取小值}}: -19$

I. 求角度 $\Rightarrow \cos \theta$

坐標化



$A(3, 4, 0)$

$C(0, 8, 0)$

$M(0, 0, 8)$

$$\vec{CM} = (0, -8, 8) \parallel (0, -1, 1)$$

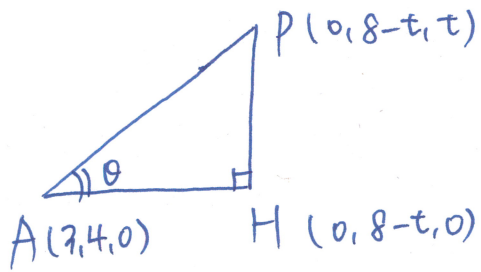
$\because P$ 在直線 CM 上

設 $P(0, 8-t, t)$

$H(0, 8-t, 0)$

$$\theta = \angle PAH$$

I.



$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \frac{t}{\sqrt{7^2 + (t-4)^2}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - 8t + 25}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{8}{t} + \frac{25}{t^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25\left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{8}{25t}\right) + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{25\left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{4}{25}\right)^2 + 1 - \frac{16}{25}}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{25}}} = \frac{5}{3} \# \end{aligned}$$