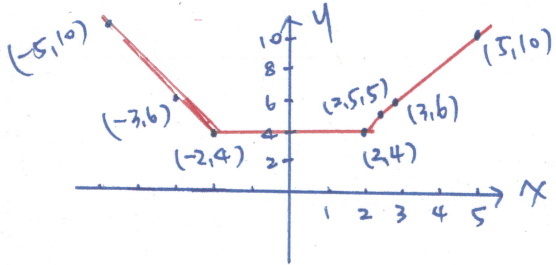


1. $f(x) = |x-2| + |x+2|$

x	-3	-2	2	3
y	6	4	4	6



$5 < f(x) \leq 10$

由圖可知 $\Rightarrow 2.5 < x \leq 5$ or $-5 \leq x < -2.5$

$\therefore x$ 的整數解為 3, 4, 5, -3, -4, -5

(4) #

2. $A + A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -a \\ -2 & 8-b \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & a \\ 2 & b \end{bmatrix} \therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} b & -a \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

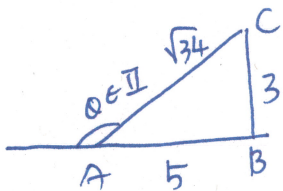
$\det A = 3b - 2a = 1$

$b = 5$

$\therefore a = 7$

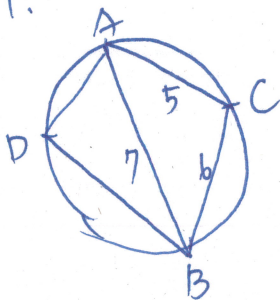
(5) #

3. $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{34}}\right) \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}\right) = \frac{-30}{34} = \frac{-15}{17}$



(4) #

4.



$\therefore \widehat{AD} < \widehat{BC} \Rightarrow \overline{AD} < \overline{BC}$

又 $\triangle ABD$ 周長 = 16 \Rightarrow 設 $\overline{AD} = x, \overline{BD} = 9 - x$

ABCD 為圓內接四邊形 $\Rightarrow \angle C + \angle D = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \cos D = -\cos C$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + (9-x)^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot (9-x)} = -\frac{5^2 + 6^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = \frac{-1}{5}$

$\Rightarrow 5(x^2 + 81 - 18x + x^2 - 49) = -2(9x - x^2)$

$\Rightarrow 8x^2 - 72x + 160 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 4$ or 5 ($\overline{AD} < \overline{BC}$, $\therefore x = 4$)

(2) #

5. 變分正負

① $a, c, d, e > 0$ ② $b < 0$

$c = 2^{0.3}, e = 2^{-0.3}, a = (0.3)^2 = 0.09 < \frac{1}{2} = 2^{-1} \therefore c > e > a$

$d = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 0.3 = \log_2 \frac{1}{0.3} = \log_2 \frac{10}{3} = \frac{\log \frac{10}{3}}{\log 2} \approx 1.7 > 2^{0.5} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2} > 2^{0.3} \Rightarrow d > c$

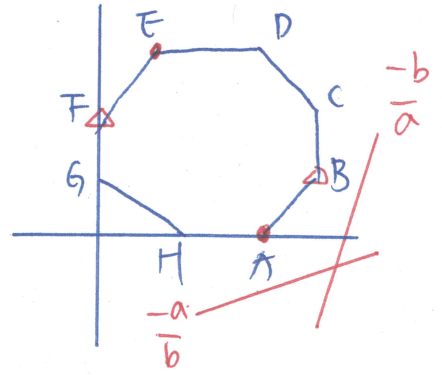
(3) #

b. $ax+by+10$ 最小值在 A 處 \Rightarrow 最大值在 E 處

右小 $\Rightarrow a < 0$.

下小 $\Rightarrow b > 0$

$m_{AH} < m = \frac{-a}{b} < m_{AB} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{-a}{b} < 1$



求 $15-bx-ay \Rightarrow -b < 0, -a > 0 \therefore$ 右小, 上大.

$m = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{\frac{-a}{b}} \therefore \frac{-b}{a} > 1 = m_{AB} = m_{EF}$

\therefore 最大值在 F, 最小值在 B

(5) #

7. $\log A = 9.61 \Rightarrow A = 10^{9.61}$

$\log B = 4.82 \Rightarrow B = 10^{4.82}$

(1) $A = 10^{9.61} = 10^{4.82} \times (10^{4.79}) > 2B$ (x)

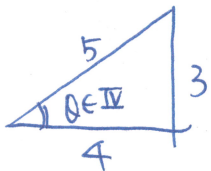
(2) $AB = 10^{9.61} \times 10^{4.82} = 10^{14.43}$, $\log AB = 14.43 = 14 + 0.43 = 14 + \log 2 \dots$
 (3) $\therefore AB$ 是 15 位數且最高位數是 2

(4) $A+B = 10^{9.61} + 10^{4.82} \approx 10^{9.61} \therefore \log(A+B) \approx 9.61 = 9 + 0.61 = 9 + \log 4 \dots$
 $\therefore A+B$ 是 10 位數

(5) $A+B^2 = 10^{9.61} + 10^{9.64} = 10^{9.61} (1 + 10^{0.03}) \approx 10^{9.61} \times 2$

$\therefore \log(A+B^2) \approx \log 10^{9.61} + \log 2 \approx 9.61 + 0.3010 = 9.911 \Rightarrow$ 10 位數 (2)(3)(4)(5) #

8. $\tan \theta = \frac{-3}{4} \Rightarrow \theta \in \text{II, IV}$. 又 y 坐標 $= -4 < 0 \therefore \theta \in \text{IV}$



(1) P 點 $(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

(2) $y = r \sin \theta = -4 \Rightarrow r = \frac{-4}{-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{20}{3}$

$x = r \cos \theta = \frac{20}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{3}$

(3) $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{-3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

(4) $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = 2 \left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) < 0$

(5) $\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 2 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{32}{25} - 1 > 0$

(4)(5) #

9. $f(x)$ 是實係數且 $f(1+i) = f(2-\sqrt{3}) = 0 \Rightarrow f(1-i) = 0$

(1) 實係數 \Rightarrow 虛根共軛 $f(1-i) = 0$ (0)

(2) 實係數 \Rightarrow $\sqrt{\quad}$ 不一定共軛 (若要 $\sqrt{\quad}$ 共軛, 需為有理係數) (x)

(3) $f(2+i) = \overline{3i-1} \Rightarrow f(2-i) = -3i-1$ (x)

(4) $x f(x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ or $f(x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 至少 $0, \pm\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$

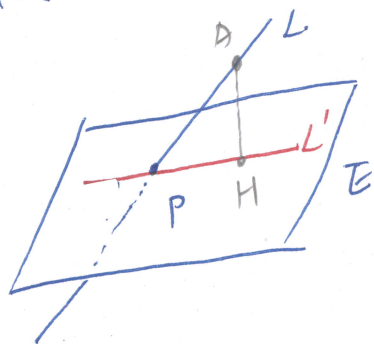
$\therefore f(x) = 0$ 有一實根 $2-\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow f(x^2) = 0$ 有實根 $\pm\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow$ 三個實根 (0)

($x^2 = 2-\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$)

(5) $f(x) = 0$ 的解有 $1+i, 1-i, 2-\sqrt{3}$. \Rightarrow 剩下來根可能為一實根 or 一虛根.

又 $f(-1) \cdot f(0) < 0 \Rightarrow (-1, 0)$ 之間有奇數個實根 \Rightarrow 恰有一實根 (0) (1)(4)(5) *

10.



設 P 為 L 與 E 之交點 $\Rightarrow P$ 在 L 上

\therefore 設 $P(1+3t, -5t, -2+t)$

又 P 在 E 上 $\Rightarrow (1+3t) - 2(-5t) - (-2+t) = 15$

$\Rightarrow 12t = 12, t = 1 \therefore P(4, -5, -1)$

$A(1, 0, -2)$ 在 L 上. 設 H 為 A 在 E 上之投影點.

$\therefore H$ 在 \vec{AH} 上. 設 $H(1+s, -2s, -2-s)$

又 H 在 E 上 $\Rightarrow 1+s - 2(-2s) - (-2-s) = 15$

$\Rightarrow 6s = 12, s = 2 \therefore H(3, -4, -4)$

L' 即為 $\vec{PH}: \frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{y+5}{-1} = \frac{z+1}{3}$

將 (1)~(5) 選項代入 L' 檢查

(2)(4)(5) *

11. 標準差表示分散程度.

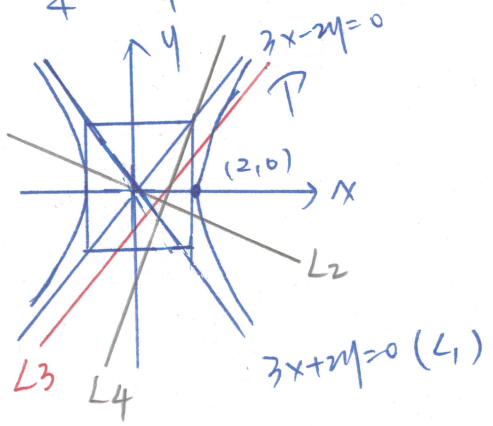
明顯可知 (2)(3)(5) 均不相同.

(1) $x, x, y \Rightarrow M_1 = \frac{2x+y}{3}, \sigma_1 = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+x^2+y^2}{3} - \left(\frac{2x+y}{3}\right)^2}$

(4) $x, x, x, x, y, y \Rightarrow M_4 = \frac{4x+2y}{6} = M_1, \sigma_4 = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+x^2+x^2+x^2+y^2+y^2}{6} - \left(\frac{2x+y}{3}\right)^2} = \sigma_1$

(1)(4) *

12. $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow$ 漸近線 $\frac{x}{2} \pm \frac{y}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x \pm 2y = 0$



(1)~(4) 均可由圖判斷
L1, L4 無交點, L2, L3 有交點

(5) $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \\ 2x+y = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{2} - 2x \end{cases}$

$\therefore \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-2x)^2}{9} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow 7x^2 - 32\sqrt{2}x + 64 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 有交點
 $D = 2048 - 1904 > 0$

(2)(3)(5) \Rightarrow

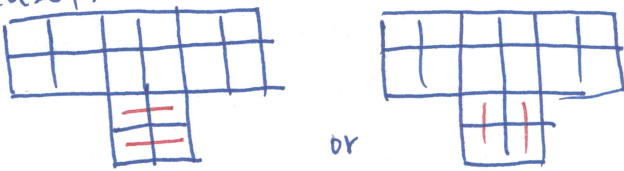
A. $\overline{AB}, \overline{AC}, \overline{AD}$ 所圍成之四面體體積 = 60 = $|\overline{AB} \times \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AD}|$
 又 $\overline{AB} \times \overline{AC}$ 在 \overline{AD} 上之正射影為 $k\overline{AD} \Rightarrow \frac{(\overline{AB} \times \overline{AC}) \cdot \overline{AD}}{|\overline{AD}|} = |k\overline{AD}|$
 $\therefore 60 = k \cdot |\overline{AD}|^2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{20}{3}$

B. $\log(x+y+2) = \log x + \log y + \log 2 = \log(2xy) \Rightarrow x+y+2 = 2xy$
 $\Rightarrow 2xy - x - y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow xy - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-\frac{1}{2})(y-\frac{1}{2}) = 1 + \frac{1}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow (2x-1)(2y-1) = 5 \quad \because x > y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-1=5 \\ 2y-1=1 \end{cases} \therefore x=3, y=1$
(3,1) #

C. $m \times 2, t \times 2, h \times 1, c \times 1, s \times 1, a \times 2, e \times 1, i \times 1$
 至少兩個母音相鄰 = 全 - 母音均不相鄰 (先排母音, 再填充)
 $= 1 - \frac{7! \cdot C_4^8 \cdot \frac{4!}{2!}}{11!} = 1 - \frac{7! \cdot C_4^8 \cdot 4!}{11!} = \frac{26}{33}$
 $(\frac{7! \cdot C_4^8 \cdot 4!}{11!} = \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8} = \frac{7}{33})$

D. $10 \times 1 + 9 \times 3 + 8 \times 5 + \dots + 1 \times 19$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{10} (-k+11)(2k-1) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (2k^2 + 23k - 11) = (2) \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} + 23 \frac{10 \times 11}{2} - 11 \times 10 = 385$
385 #

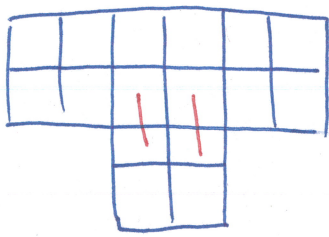
E. case 1:



$\Rightarrow 2 \times$ \Rightarrow

6 □ :	1 種	$\therefore 2 \times 13 = 26$ 種
4 □ + 2 日 :	7 種	
2 □ + 4 日 :	4 種	
6 日 :	1 種	

case 2:



\Rightarrow 僅剩下 +

\therefore 2 種 $\Rightarrow 2^2 = 4$ 種 共 30 種

F. 設數學成績 x 分,

考慮 $x-56 : -6, -4, -3, -2, 0, 1, 4, 5, a-56, b-56$.

$\because x-56$ 的平均 = 0 $\Rightarrow (-6) + (-4) + (-3) + (-2) + 0 + 1 + 4 + 5 + (a-56) + (b-56) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (a-56) + (b-56) = 5 \dots \textcircled{1}$

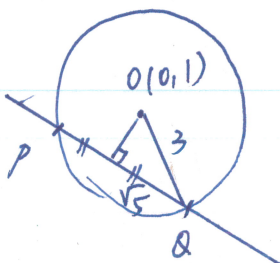
$x-56$ 的標準差 = 4 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{(-6)^2 + (-4)^2 + (-3)^2 + (-2)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + (a-56)^2 + (b-56)^2}{10}} = 4$

$\Rightarrow (a-56)^2 + (b-56)^2 = 53 \dots \textcircled{2}$

由 $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$ 知 $(-2)^2 + 1^2 = 53 \therefore a-56, b-56 = -2$ or 1

$\therefore |a-b| = 9$

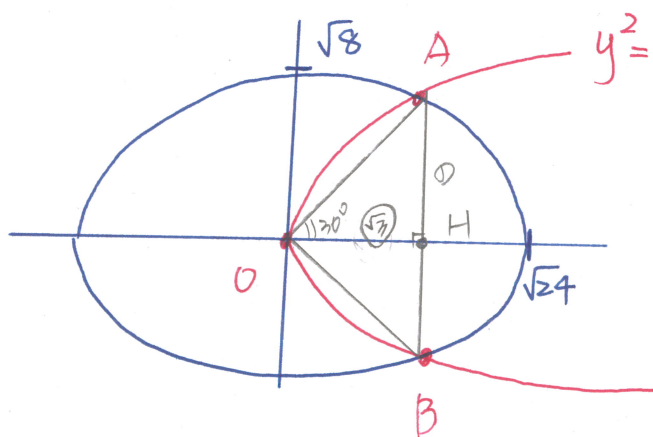
G. $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$



由右圖知 $d(0, L) = \sqrt{3^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2} = 2$

$\frac{|m \cdot 0 + 1 + 3|}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1^2}} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m^2 + 1} = 2 \Rightarrow m^2 = 3$

H.



$y^2 = kx$ 設 $A(\sqrt{3}t, t)$

$\therefore A$ 在 \mathcal{P}_1 上

$\Rightarrow \frac{3t^2}{24} + \frac{t^2}{8} = 1 \Rightarrow t^2 = 4 \Rightarrow t = 2$

$\therefore A(2\sqrt{3}, 2)$

又 A 在 \mathcal{P}_2 上

$\Rightarrow 2^2 = k \cdot (2\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow k = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$