

1.

$$|\sqrt{5}-\pi| + |2-\pi| + \sqrt{8-\sqrt{66}} = (\pi-\sqrt{5}) + (\pi-2) + \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{15}} = (\pi-\sqrt{5}) + (\pi-2) + \sqrt{5-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 2\pi - 2 - \sqrt{3} \quad (4) \neq$$

2.

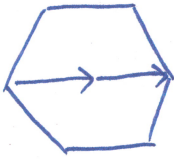
$$T: y = 2^x \xrightarrow[\text{x} \rightarrow \text{y}, \text{y} \rightarrow \text{x}]{\text{對稱 } y=x} x = 2^y \xrightarrow[\text{x} \rightarrow -x]{\text{對稱 } y \text{ 軸}} -x = 2^y \xrightarrow[\text{x} \rightarrow \text{y}, \text{y} \rightarrow \text{x}]{\text{對稱 } y=x} -y = 2^x \therefore y = -2^x \quad (2) \neq$$

3. $n(S) = 2^6$ ($\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_6$ 每次 2 個選擇)

$n(A)$: ① 想成三個方向 $\nearrow, \rightarrow, \searrow$ 各自合力為 0.
 (\vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_5) (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_4) (\vec{u}_3, \vec{u}_6)

亦即 $\vec{u}_1 = -\vec{u}_4; \vec{u}_2 = -\vec{u}_5; \vec{u}_3 = -\vec{u}_6 \Rightarrow$ 共 $2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 = 8$ 種.

② 若 $\vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_4$, 則 $\vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_4 = \rightarrow$



如以此, 為了合力為 0

$\Rightarrow \vec{u}_2 = \vec{u}_5 = \swarrow, \vec{u}_3 = \vec{u}_6 = \nwarrow$

此時, $\vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2 + \vec{u}_3 + \vec{u}_4 + \vec{u}_5 + \vec{u}_6 = \vec{0}$

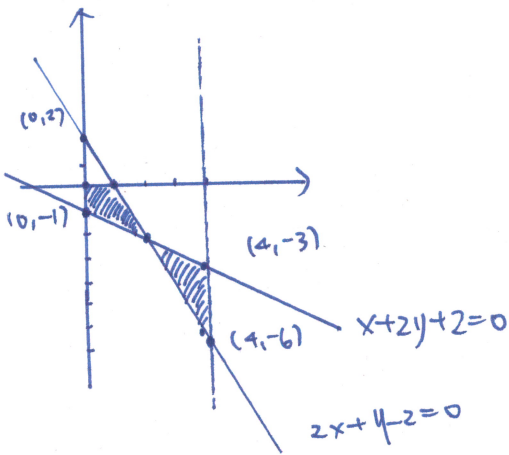
\therefore 共 $2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 2$ 種
 $\vec{u}_1 = \rightarrow$
 $\vec{u}_4 = \leftarrow$

$\therefore n(A) = 8 + 2 = 10$

$P = \frac{10}{64}$

(3) \neq

4.



$x-y$ 的 0 最大値

可由平行線法 (x 越大, y 越小)

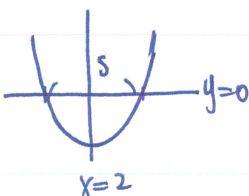
知 $4 - (-6) = 10$ 有 0 最大値.

(5) \neq

5. r_{xy} 最小 \Rightarrow 負相關, 相關程度高 (負最多)

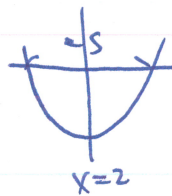
(2) \neq

6. $y = a(x-2)^2 + b \Rightarrow a(x-2)^2 + b = 0$



$\therefore (x-2)^2 = \frac{-b}{a}$
 $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{-b}{a}}$
 $\therefore S = 2\sqrt{\frac{-b}{a}}$

向下移 4. $\Rightarrow y+4 = a(x-2)^2 + b$



$\Rightarrow a(x-2)^2 + b - 4 = 0$
 $\therefore (x-2)^2 = \frac{4-b}{a} \therefore 2S = 2\sqrt{\frac{4-b}{a}}$
 $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{4-b}{a}}$

6. $2\sqrt{\frac{4-b}{a}} = 2(2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}) \Rightarrow \frac{4-b}{a} = 4(\frac{b}{a}) \Rightarrow 4-b = -4b \Rightarrow b = \frac{-4}{3}$

若再往下移 4 單位 $\Rightarrow y+f = a(x-2)^2 + b$

$\Rightarrow a(x-2)^2 + b - 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{8-b}{a}}$

$\Rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{8-b}{a}}$

$\Rightarrow kS = 2\sqrt{\frac{8-b}{a}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{28}{3}} = k(2\sqrt{\frac{14}{3}}) \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{7}$ (1) #

7. $f(2x) = 3f(|x|) \Rightarrow f(x) = 3f(|\frac{x}{2}|)$

(1) (2) $f(-x) = 3f(|\frac{-x}{2}|) = 3f(|\frac{x}{2}|) = f(x) \Rightarrow$ 偶函數.

(3) $f(0) = 3f(|\frac{0}{2}|) = 3f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

(4) $f(1) = 0$

(5) $f(1) = 1$ 顯然 (0,0), (1,1), (2,3) 不在直線

$f(2) = 3f(1) = 3 \therefore y=f(x)$ 不是常數也不是一次函數

(2) (3) #

8. (1) $f(x)$ 是 3 次多項式 \Rightarrow 必有實根

(2) $g(x) = 2(x^2+1) + b(x^2+x) = 2(x+1)(x^2-x+1) + b(x+1)x$

(3) $= 2(x+1)[(x^2-x+1) + bx] = 2(x+1)(x^2+2x+1) = 2(x+1)^3$

$\therefore g(x)=0$ 有 3 重根 $x=-1$.

(4) $f(1)=0$ 表 "x-1" 是 $f(x)$ 的因式.

(5) $\frac{g}{b} g(0)=2f(0), g(1)=2f(1), g(2)=2f(2), g(3)=2f(3)$

即令 $h(x) = g(x) - 2f(x)$. 至多為 3 次式, 且 $h(0)=h(1)=h(2)=h(3)=0$

$\therefore h(x)$ 是零多項式 $\Rightarrow h(4) = g(4) - 2f(4) = 0 \Rightarrow g(4) = 2f(4)$ (1) (2) (5) #

9. A: $x^2 - x - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 2$

B: $\frac{x}{x-2} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-2} - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-(x-2)}{x-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x-2} < 0 \Rightarrow x-2 < 0 \Rightarrow x < 2$

(1) $A \cap B = -1 < x < 2$ (x) (2) $A \cup B = x < 2 = B$ (x) (3) $A \subset B$ (0)

(4) $A - B = \emptyset$ (x) (5) $0 \in A \cap 0 \in B \Rightarrow (0,0) \in A \times B$ (0)

(3) (5) #

10.
$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = C_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = C_2 \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \exists (x_0, y_0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1x_0 + b_1y_0 = C_1 \\ a_2x_0 + b_2y_0 = C_2 \end{cases}$$

(1) $(a_1 + b_1)x_0 + b_1y_0 = (a_1x_0 + b_1y_0) + b_1x_0 = C_1 + b_1x_0 \neq C_1 \quad (x)$

(2) $a_1x_0 + (a_1 + b_1)y_0 = (a_1x_0 + b_1y_0) + a_1y_0 = C_1 + a_1y_0 \quad (0)$

(3) $a_1x_0 + b_1y_0 = a_1x_0 + b_1y_0 \quad (0)$

(4) $a_1x_0 + b_1y_0 = C_1 \quad (0)$

(5) $a_1x_0 + b_1y_0 = C_1 \neq C_1 + 1 \quad (x)$

(2)(3)(4) #

11. (1) $a_1 = 2, a_2 = \frac{1}{1-2} = -1, a_3 = \frac{1}{1-(-1)} = \frac{1}{2}, a_4 = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \Rightarrow 3\text{-次} \mid \langle \text{循環} \rangle$

$a_{100} = a_1 = 2 > 0$

(2) $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + 1) = \frac{3}{4}, a_3 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{4} + 1) = \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}, \therefore a_{100} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{100}} < 0$

(3) $a_1 = 1, a_2 = -(1+1) = -2, a_3 = -(-2+1) = 1 \Rightarrow 2\text{-次} \mid \langle \text{循環} \rangle$

$a_{100} = a_2 = -2 < 0$

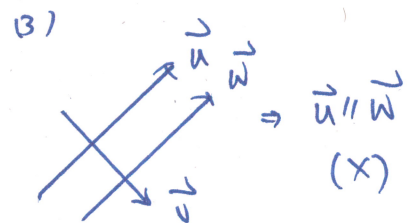
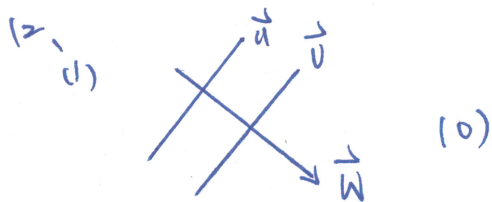
(4) $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1 + (-1)^0 = 2, a_3 = 2 + (-1)^1 = 1 \Rightarrow 2\text{-次} \mid \langle \text{循環} \rangle$

$a_{100} = a_2 = 2 > 0$

(5) $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_2 = a_1 + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}), a_3 = a_2 + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4})$

$\Rightarrow a_{100} = 1 - \frac{1}{101} < 0$

(1)(4) #



(4) $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos \theta$

$\therefore \vec{u} \parallel \vec{v} \Rightarrow \theta = 0^\circ \text{ or } 180^\circ$

$\cos \theta = \pm 1$

$\therefore |\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}| = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \quad (0)$

(5) $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \perp \vec{v} \quad (0)$

(1)(2)(4)(5) #

A. 設 $5P(B) = 4 \cdot P(C) = t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P(B) = \frac{t}{5} \\ P(C) = \frac{t}{4} \end{cases}$

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{3} P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t}{5} = \frac{t}{15}$

$P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P(A \cap C) = \frac{1}{4} P(C) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{t}{4} = \frac{t}{16}$

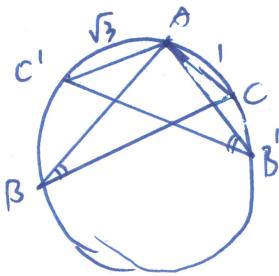
$P(A|B \cup C) = \frac{P(A \cap (B \cup C))}{P(B \cup C)} = \frac{P(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)}{P(B \cup C)}$

$\because B, C \text{ 互斥} \Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C)}{P(B) + P(C)} = \frac{\frac{t}{15} + \frac{t}{16}}{\frac{t}{5} + \frac{t}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{16+15}{48+60} = \frac{31}{108}$

B. G 是 $\triangle ABC$ 之重心 $\Rightarrow \vec{AG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}$

$\Rightarrow |\vec{AG}| = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}|\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{2}{9}\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} + \frac{1}{9}|\vec{AC}|^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 135^\circ + 2} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2 - 4 + 4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

C.



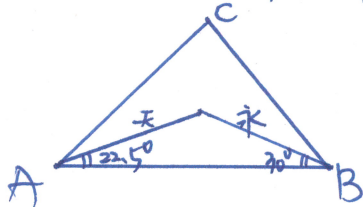
$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin B'} = 2R, \frac{1}{\sin B} = 2R$

$\because B + B' = 90^\circ \Rightarrow B' = 90^\circ - B \therefore \sin B' = \cos B$

$\therefore \sin B = \frac{1}{2R}, \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2R}$ 又 $\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B = 1 \therefore 2R = 1$

$\therefore \sin B = \frac{1}{2}, \cos B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \angle B = 30^\circ$

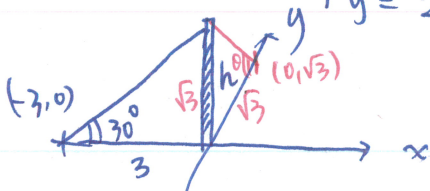
D. 內心 \Rightarrow 角平分線交點



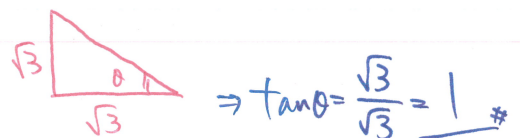
$\frac{r}{r} = \frac{\sin 22.5^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-\cos 45^\circ}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2(1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})} = \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}$

E. 第3分鐘 $\begin{cases} x = -1 + 2 \cdot \cos 180^\circ = -3 & (-3, 0) \\ y = 2 \sin 180^\circ = 0 \end{cases}$

第5分鐘 $\begin{cases} x = -1 + 2 \cos 300^\circ = 0 & (0, \sqrt{3}) \\ y = 2 \sin 300^\circ = -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$

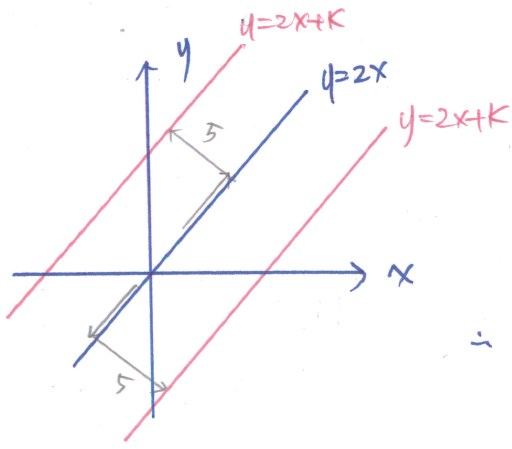


$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{3} \Rightarrow h = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$



$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 1$

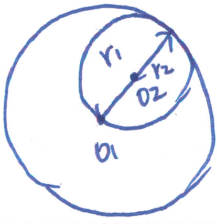
F.



亦即 $y=2x$ 和 $y=2x+k$ 距離 $= 5$
 $(2x-y=0)$ $(2x-y+k=0)$

$$\therefore \frac{|k-0|}{\sqrt{2^2+(-1)^2}} = 5 \Rightarrow |k| = \underline{5\sqrt{5}} \#$$

G.



可由圖知 $\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{r_{k+1}}{r_k} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore r_{10} = 1 \Rightarrow r_9 = 2 \Rightarrow r_8 = 2^2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow r_1 = 2^9$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{10} r_k = \frac{1 \cdot (2^{10} - 1)}{2 - 1} = \underline{1023} \#$$

H.

甲走(A→B) 乙走(A→B) 甲走(B→C) 乙走(B→C)

$$4 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = \underline{300} \#$$