

1. 找規律:

$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 7 + 3 \Rightarrow 0, a_3 \Rightarrow 7 \times 0 + 3 \Rightarrow 3, a_4 \Rightarrow 7 \times 3 + 3 \Rightarrow 4$

$a_5 = 7 \times 4 + 3 \Rightarrow 1 \therefore$  四次循環, 僅能 1, 0, 3, 4.

(3) #

2. 不同行, 不同列較好算.

2的選擇 3的選擇

$P = 1 - \text{不同行不同列} = 1 - \frac{4 \times 3!}{4!} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

(4) #

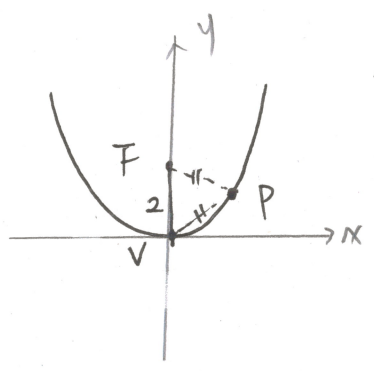
3.  $\det(AB) = (\det A) \cdot (\det B)$

$\begin{bmatrix} 2a+3c & 2b+3d \\ 3a-2c & 3b-2d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2a+3c & 2b+3d \\ 3a-2c & 3b-2d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = (-17) \cdot K$

(1) #

4.



坐標化, 設  $V(0,0)$ , 同±距  $\Rightarrow P: x^2 = 8y$

$\therefore \overline{PV} = \overline{PF} \therefore$  P 點之 y 坐標為 1. 設  $(a, 1)$

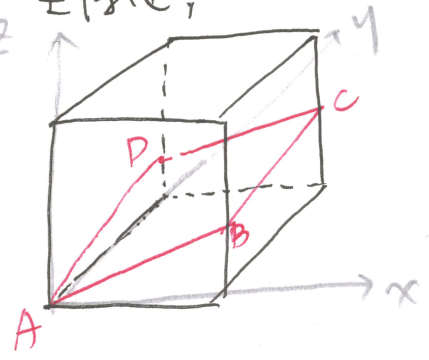
$\times P$  在  $P$  上  $\Rightarrow a^2 = 8 \Rightarrow a = 2\sqrt{2}$ .

$\therefore \Delta PFV$  面積  $= \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{FV} \times a = 2\sqrt{2}$

(2) #

5.

坐標化,



設  $A(0,0,0), B(1,0,\frac{1}{2}), C(1,1,\frac{2}{3})$

$\therefore$  平面  $ABC: \textcircled{1} \vec{n}: \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ x & x & x & x \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \parallel \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}$

$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, 1) \parallel (3, 1, -6)$

$\textcircled{2}$  原  $(0,0,0)$

$\therefore 3x + y - 6z = 0.$

$D(0,1,z)$  在平面上  $\Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{6}$

(5) #

b.

$$f(x) = f(1) \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(1-2)(1-3)} + f(2) \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(2-1)(2-3)} + f(3) \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(3-1)(3-2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(5) = f(1) \cdot \frac{3 \times 2}{1 \times 2} + f(2) \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot (-1)} + f(3) \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= 3f(1) - 8f(2) + 6f(3)$$

(3) #

7. 1)  $2x - 3y + 4z = 0$  表平面 (x)

2)  $\begin{cases} x = 2 - \frac{1}{2}t \\ y = t \\ z = 1 - t \end{cases}$  表直線  $\Rightarrow$  檢查 A, B 是否在線上 (= 真決定一線)

t=0 時表 A 真, t=2 時表 B 真 (0)

3)  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2} = \frac{z+1}{2}$  表直線  $\Rightarrow$  檢查. (0)

A:  $\frac{2-1}{1} = \frac{2-0}{2} = \frac{1+1}{2}$  (合) B:  $\frac{1-1}{1} = \frac{2-2}{2} = \frac{-1+1}{2}$  (合)

4)  $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y + z = 5 \\ 2x + y = 4 \end{cases}$  表 = 平面交線  $\Rightarrow$  (B) 為直線. (0)

A:  $\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 = 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 + 0 = 4 \end{cases}$  (合) B:  $\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + (-1) = 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 + 2 = 4 \end{cases}$  (合)

5)  $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y - 4z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y + z = 5 \\ y + z = 1 \end{cases}$  可能為直線 (若 A, B 均在三平面上且三平面重直) (0)

A:  $\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 = 5 \\ 0 + 1 = 1 \end{cases}$  (合) B:  $\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot (-1) = 0 \\ 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 + (-1) = 5 \\ 2 + (-1) = 1 \end{cases}$  (合)

(2)(3)(4)(5) #

8.

①  $\vec{AB} = (-2, -2, 1)$   
 $\vec{AC} = (4, 1, 1)$   
 $\cos A = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{-8-2+1}{3 \times \sqrt{18}} = \frac{-9}{9\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \angle A = 135^\circ (0)$

②  $\Delta ABC$  (面積)  $= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}|$   

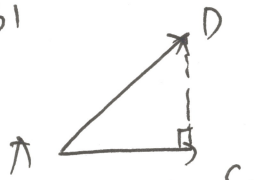
$$\begin{array}{r} \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \\ \begin{array}{r} \cancel{-2} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{-2} \quad \cancel{-2} \\ \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline (-3, 6, 6) \end{array}$$
  
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 6^2 + 6^2}$   
 $= \frac{9}{2} < 5 \quad (0)$

③  $ABC$  所形成平面:  $\vec{n} \parallel \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \parallel (1, -2, -2)$   $\odot$   $B(1, -1, -1)$

$\therefore$  平面方程式:  $x - 2y - 2z = \frac{(1, -1, -1) \cdot (1, -2, -2)}{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2} = 5$

又  $D$  在平面上  $\Rightarrow 5 - 2k - 4k = 5 \Rightarrow k = 0 \quad (x)$

④ 平行六面體體積  $= |(\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}) \cdot \vec{AD}| = |(-3, 6, 6) \cdot (2, 0, 4)| = 18 \quad (0)$

⑤  若  $\vec{AD}$  在  $\vec{AC}$  之正射影為  $\vec{AC} \Rightarrow \vec{AC} \perp \vec{CD}$

$\therefore (4, 1, 1) \cdot (-2, k-2, 2k+1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow -8 + k - 2 + 2k + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 3 \quad (x)$

(1)(2)(4)

9.

$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  為實係數多項式  $\& f(2+i) = 0 \Rightarrow f(2-i) = 0$ .

故方程式為一實根 = 虛根

①  $f(2+i) \neq 0$  除了  $2+i, 2-i$  沒有其他虛根.  $(x)$

②  $f(i) = 2-i \Rightarrow f(\bar{i}) = \overline{2-i} \Rightarrow f(-i) = 2+i \quad (0)$

③ 故敘述需為“實係數”多項式.  $(x)$

④ 若  $f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \underbrace{(x-1)}_{\text{三次}} \underbrace{(x-(2+i))(x-(2-i))}_{\text{三次}} \cdot \underbrace{k}_{\text{不常數}}$

$= k(x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 5) \quad \therefore b = d \quad (0)$

⑤ 若  $f(0) > 0$  且  $f(-2) < 0$  表實根介於  $(-2, 0)$  之間.

$\therefore (-4, -2)$  之間沒有實根  $\Rightarrow f(-4) \cdot f(-2) > 0$

(僅 1 實根)

$\therefore f(-4) < 0 \quad (0)$

(2)(4)(5)

(0, (1)(2)(3)  
 $y > 1 \Leftrightarrow \overleftrightarrow{BC}$

$2x + y \leq 1$  (左側)  $\Leftrightarrow \overleftrightarrow{AC}$

$\therefore ax - by \geq c \Leftrightarrow \overleftrightarrow{AB}$  : 可行解在  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  右側  $\therefore a > 0$   
 下方  $\therefore -b < 0 \Rightarrow b > 0$ .

又  $x=0$  時,  $y = -\frac{c}{b} > 0 \therefore c < 0$ .

(4)(5)

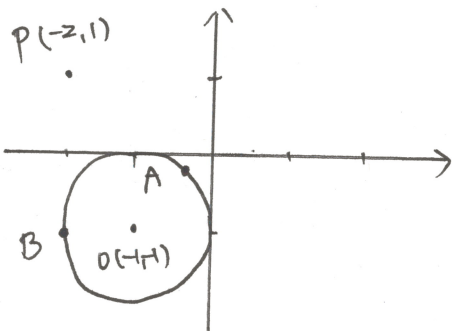
$\therefore px - qy$  在 A 有最大值, B 有最小值  $\Rightarrow$  右大, 左小:  $p > 0$   
 上大, 下小:  $-q > 0 \Rightarrow q < 0$ .

又  $M = \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} > M_{AC} = -2 \Rightarrow p < -2q \Rightarrow p + 2q < 0$   
 ( $\because q < 0$ )

(1)(2)(4) #

(1, 1)

$x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{圓心 } (-1, -1)$



(2) A  $\begin{cases} 3x + 4y + 2 = 0 \\ x = 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{5}, x = \frac{-2}{5}$   
 $\Rightarrow A(\frac{-2}{5}, \frac{-1}{5})$

(3) B  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y + 1 = 0 \\ x = 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5y^2 + 6y + 1 = 0$   
 $\therefore y = \frac{-1}{5}, -1 \Rightarrow B(-2, -1)$

$\overleftrightarrow{PB}$  為過 B 之切線: 可明顯知  $\overleftrightarrow{PB}$  方程式為  $x = -2$ . (0)

(4) P  $\begin{cases} 3x + 4y + 2 = 0 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(-2, 1)$   
 $\vec{PA} = (\frac{8}{5}, \frac{-6}{5})$   
 $\vec{PB} = (0, -2)$

$\triangle PAB$  面積 =  $\frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{8}{5} & \frac{-6}{5} \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{8}{5}$  (0)

(5)  $\overline{PO} = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \therefore$  最近距離 =  $\sqrt{5} - 1$ , 最遠距離 =  $\sqrt{5} + 1$   
 $= 1 \dots \dots \dots = 3 \dots \dots$

$\therefore$  距離 = 2, 3  $\Rightarrow$  共有 4 個點 (0)

(3)(4)(5) #

12.

1) 回歸線:  $y - 70 = a \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (x - 60)$

$\therefore$  過  $(70, 73) \Rightarrow 3 = a \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \cdot 10 \Rightarrow \sigma_y = 10a$

$\therefore$  回歸線  $y - 70 = 0.3(x - 60) \Rightarrow y = 0.3x + 52$  (\*)

3)  $\therefore \sigma_y = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - 70)^2}{10}} \Rightarrow \sum (y_i - 70)^2 = 10$

$\therefore$  若有人低於 60 分  $\Rightarrow \sum (y_i - 70)^2 > 100$  (不合)  $\therefore$  均高於 60 分. (\*)

4) 相關係數僅受 "正負" 影響  $\Rightarrow$  不變  $r_{x'y'} = r_{xy} = 0.9$  (\*)

5) 標準化後回歸線  $y' = r x' \Rightarrow y' = 0.9 x'$  (x) (1)(2)(3)(4) \*

A.  $2^{x+3} = 3^{x+1} \Rightarrow \text{f. } 2^x = 3 \cdot 3^x \Rightarrow \frac{3^x}{2^x} = \frac{8}{3}$  \*

B.  $1 \leq |x - \sqrt{2}| \leq a$  有 12 個整數解

$\Rightarrow 1 \leq x - \sqrt{2} \leq a$  有 6 個整數解.  $\Rightarrow a = 1$  \*

C.  $\log a^{10} = 21, \dots \Rightarrow 21 \leq \log a^{10} < 22 \Rightarrow 2.1 \leq \log a < 2.2$

$\log a^{20} = 42, \dots \Rightarrow 42 \leq \log a^{20} < 43 \Rightarrow 2.1 \leq \log a < 2.15$

$\therefore \log a$  的首數是 2  $\Rightarrow$  表 3 位數.

尾數是  $0.10 \sim 0.15 \Rightarrow \log 1.06 \sim \log 1.41$

$\therefore a$  可能為  $106 \sim 141$ , 共 16 個整數  $\Rightarrow 16$  \*

D.  $A = \frac{(A-B) + (A+B)}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

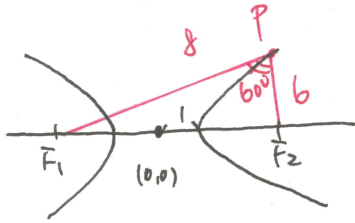
$\therefore A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 11 \end{bmatrix}, B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\det(A^2 - B^2) = \det \left( \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \right) = -12 - 8 = -20$  \*

E. 全 - 有 1 種沒吃 + 有 2 種沒吃

$$= 3^5 - C_1^2 \cdot 2^5 + C_2^2 \cdot 1^5 = 243 - 96 + 3 = \underline{150}^*$$

F.



$$a^2 = 1, b^2 = k$$

不妨設 P 在右側。

$$\therefore |\overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2}| = 2a = 2 \quad \therefore \overline{PF_1} = 8, \overline{PF_2} = 6$$

$$\text{又 } \overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = 14$$

$$\therefore \overline{F_1F_2} = 2c = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot \cos 60^\circ} = \sqrt{52} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\therefore b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 12 = k^*$$

G. 設甲取完後，再換乙取。(此題題意不清)

甲贏  $\Rightarrow$  甲取 9 號時，乙可取任一球 (除了 8 號)  $\Rightarrow$  19 種

甲取 19 號時，乙可取任一球  $\Rightarrow$  20 種

若甲取得號碼小於乙  $\Rightarrow$  甲取 9 號，乙取 10~20 (除了 8 號) = 10 種

甲取 19 號，乙取 20 號  $\Rightarrow$  1 種

$$\therefore p = \frac{10+1}{19+20} = \frac{11}{39}^*$$

H.

設  $\angle BAC = 20^\circ, \angle CAD = \theta$

$$\text{由正弦定理知 } \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{\sin 20^\circ} = 2R = \frac{5}{\sin \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{2\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{5}{\sin \theta}$$

( $\triangle ABC$ )                      ( $\triangle ACD$ )

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta = 4\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos C = -\cos A = -\frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore \overline{BD} = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{5})^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{5} \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{-2}{5\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{80 + 25 + 16} = \underline{11}^*$$