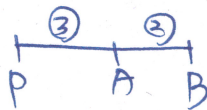


1. 由相似形知 $\overline{PA} : \overline{AB} = 3 : 2$



$$A = \frac{3B + 2P}{3 + 2} \Rightarrow 5A = 3B + 2P$$

(令集公式) $\Rightarrow P = \frac{5A - 3B}{2} = \frac{5a - 3b}{2}$

(4) #

2. $n(S) = C_2^{52}$ A: 23張同桌數 B: 23張同花色

$$n(A) = \underbrace{C_2^4}_{\text{同1桌 (A)}} + \underbrace{C_2^4}_{\text{同2桌}} + \dots + \underbrace{C_2^4}_{\text{同13桌 (K)}} = C_2^4 \times 13 = 78$$

$$n(B) = \underbrace{C_2^{13}}_{\text{同♠}} + \underbrace{C_2^{13}}_{\text{同♥}} + \underbrace{C_2^{13}}_{\text{同♠}} + \underbrace{C_2^{13}}_{\text{同♣}} = C_2^{13} \times 4 = 312$$

$\therefore n(B) = 4 \times n(A) \quad \therefore P(B) = 4P(A) \Rightarrow \frac{q}{p} = 4P$

(1) #

3. $S = 2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + \dots + 98^2 + 100^2 = 2^2(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 50^2)$
 $= 4 \times \frac{50 \times 51 \times 101}{6} = 171700$

(4) #

4. 由一次因式檢驗法知 \Rightarrow 可能的根為 $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 8, \pm 12, \pm 24$.

$x=1$ 代入 $f(1) = 1 - 2 - 13 + 14 + 24 \neq 0$

$x=-1$ 代入 $f(-1) = 1 + 2 - 13 - 14 + 24 = 0$

$x=2$ 代入 $f(2) = 16 - 16 - 52 + 28 + 24 = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 13x^2 + 14x + 24$ 有因式 $(x+1), (x-2)$

$= (x+1)(x-2)(\quad)$

$= (x^2 - x - 2)(x^2 - x - 12)$

$= (x-2)(x+1)(x-4)(x+3) \leq 0$

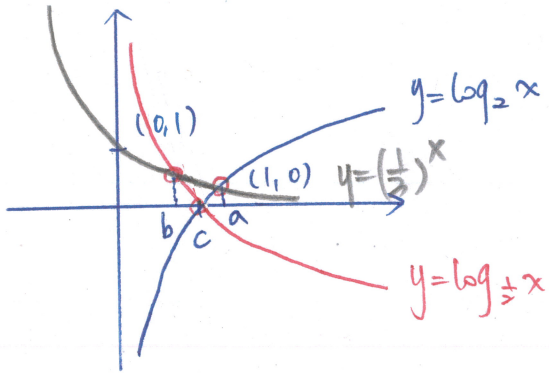
$\begin{array}{ccccccc} + & - & + & - & + & & \\ | & - & | & - & | & & \\ -3 & -1 & 2 & 4 & & & \end{array}$ \therefore 共 $-3, -2, -1, 6$ 個區數
 $2, 3, 4$

(3) #

5. 畫圖找交集

$$\log_2 x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \quad \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \quad \log_2 x = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \log_2 x \\ y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \end{cases} \text{ 的交集} \times \text{坐標} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \\ y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \log_2 x \\ y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \end{cases}$$



由左圖知: $b < c < a$

(2) *

6. 問題在次方 \Rightarrow 取 \log

原式同取 $\log \Rightarrow \log(k) < \sqrt{3} \log \sqrt{3} < \log(k+1)$

$$\sqrt{3} \log \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log 3 \approx \frac{1.732}{2} \times 0.4771 > 0.32 > \log 2 = 0.301$$

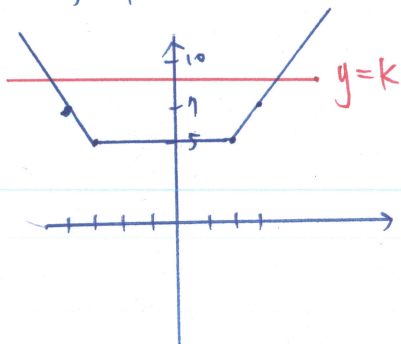
$$\therefore \log 2 < \sqrt{3} \log \sqrt{3} < \log 3 \Rightarrow k=2$$

(2) *

7. $|x+3| + |x-2| = k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = |x+3| + |x-2| \text{ 之交集} \\ y = k \text{ (水平線)} \end{cases}$

$y = |x+3| + |x-2|$ 為折線圖

x	-4	-3	2	3
y	7	5	5	7



方程式有解 \Leftrightarrow 圖中有交集

\therefore 由圖知 $k \geq 5$

(1) $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732 < 5$

(2) $4\sqrt{3} = 5$

(3) $\sqrt{17+\sqrt{17}} \approx \sqrt{17+4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{23} \dots < 5$

(4) $2\pi \approx 6.28 > 5$

(2)(4)(5) *

8. (a, b) 是 $y = \log_2 x$ 上一直 \Rightarrow 代入滿足方程式
 $\Rightarrow b = \log_2 a \Rightarrow 2^b = a$ (*) (**)

以下各選項將 x 代入, 檢查 y 是否正確:

4) $y = \log_2 (2a) = \log_2 2 + \log_2 a = 1 + b \neq b$ (x)

e) $y = \log_2 a^2 = 2 \log_2 a = 2b \neq b^2$ (x)

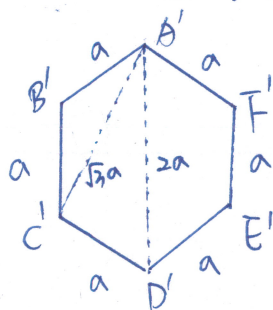
3) $y = \log_2 \frac{1}{a} = -\log_2 a = -b$ (o)

4) $y = 2^b = a$ (o)

5) $y = 2^{2b} = (2^b)^2 = a^2 \neq 2a$ (x)

B) (4) *

9. 此六邊形的中線也是正六邊形, 設邊長 a



\Rightarrow 任一中線有 $a, \sqrt{3}a, 2a$.

\equiv 邊長的可能: $(a, a, \sqrt{3}a)$ Ex: $\triangle A'B'C'$ - case 1
 (由小 \rightarrow 大討論) $(a, \sqrt{3}a, 2a)$ Ex: $\triangle A'B'D'$ - case 2
 $(\sqrt{3}a, \sqrt{3}a, \sqrt{3}a)$ Ex: $\triangle A'C'E'$ - case 3

case 1: 有兩相鄰中線 $(a, a) \Rightarrow$ 共 6 個 ($\triangle A'BC', \triangle B'C'D', \triangle C'D'E', \triangle D'E'F', \triangle E'FA', \triangle F'A'B'$)
 $30^\circ - 30^\circ - 120^\circ$

case 2: 有對角線 $(2a) \Rightarrow$ 共 12 個
 $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$ (3x4: 每個對角線, 有 4 個)

- ($\triangle A'D'B', \triangle A'D'C', \triangle A'D'F', \triangle A'D'E'$
 $\triangle B'E'C', \triangle B'E'D', \triangle B'E'A', \triangle B'E'F'$
 $\triangle C'F'B', \triangle C'F'A', \triangle C'F'D', \triangle C'F'E'$)

case 3: 均有一個間隔 \Rightarrow 共 2 個 ($\triangle A'C'E', \triangle B'D'F'$)
 $(\sqrt{3}a, \sqrt{3}a, \sqrt{3}a)$
 $60^\circ - 60^\circ - 60^\circ$

(1) (2) (5) *

10. (1) 迴歸線 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ 經過 $(M_x, M_y) = (\frac{13+t}{5}, 3)$

$\therefore 3 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{13+t}{5} + 1 \Rightarrow 13+t = 20 \Rightarrow t=7 \quad (M_x=4)$

(2) 迴歸線 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ 斜率 $= \frac{1}{2} = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}$

$X: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 \Rightarrow \sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - M_x)^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{(-3)^2 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2 + 3^2}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{21}{5}}$

$Y: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \Rightarrow \sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(y_i - M_y)^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{5}}$

$\therefore \sigma_y \neq \sigma_x$ (或是可直接看出, X比Y分散)

$\therefore r \neq \frac{1}{2}$

⊙ 平移, 伸縮 $X \rightarrow aX + b$: 平均 $M_{aX+b} = aM_x + b$ (+, -, x_i, \bar{x})

$Y \rightarrow cY + d$ 標準差 $\sigma_{aX+b} = |a| \sigma_x$ (x_i, \bar{x})

相關係數 $r_{aX+b, cY+d} = \frac{ac}{|ac|} r_{X,Y}$ (正負)

(4) Y', X' 之迴歸線斜率 $= r_{X', Y'} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{Y'}}{\sigma_{X'}} = r \cdot \frac{3\sigma_y}{2\sigma_x} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{(\frac{1}{2})}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$

(5) $M_{X'} = 2M_x + 1 = 9 \Rightarrow Y', X'$ 之迴歸線會通過 r, X 之迴歸線斜率

(3)(5)

11.

(1) $f(x)$ 除以 $(x-1)$ 餘式 $f(1) = 1^{99} + 1 = 2$ (0)

(2) 利用 = 冪次定理: $f(x) = (x-1+1)^{99} + 1$

(完全平方式, 無法使用餘式定理)

$\therefore f(x) = \left[C_{99}^{99} (x-1)^{99} + C_{98}^{99} (x-1)^{98} \cdot 1 + \dots + C_2^{99} (x-1)^2 \cdot 1^{97} + C_1^{99} (x-1) \cdot 1^{98} + C_0^{99} \cdot 1^{99} \right] + 1$

均為 $(x-1)^2$ 的倍式

\therefore 餘式 $= (x-1) + 1 + 1 = x+1 \quad (x)$

11. (3) \Rightarrow \bar{h}

設 $f(x)$ 除以 (x^2-1) 的餘式為 $ax+b$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x^2-1)Q(x) + ax+b \Rightarrow f(1) = a+b = 2 \quad \therefore a=1, b=1$$

$$f(-1) = -a+b = 0 \quad \text{餘式} = x+1 (x)$$

\Rightarrow \bar{h} 設 $x^2-1 \Rightarrow$ 看到 x^2 用 1 代入

$$\therefore f(x) = x^{99} + 1 = (x^2)^{49} \cdot x + 1 \xrightarrow{x^2 \rightarrow 1} 1^{49} \cdot x + 1 = x+1 (x)$$

(4) $f(i) = i^{99} + 1 = i^3 + 1 = -i + 1 (0)$

(5) 令 $x = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1+2i+(-1)}{2} = i$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^{99} + 1 = (x^2)^{49} \cdot x + 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = (i)^{49} \cdot \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 1 = i \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 1 = \frac{i-1+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (x)$$

(1)(4) *

(2)

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \dots (*)$$

(1) $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{3} + P(B) - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9-8+6}{12} = \frac{7}{12} (0)$

(2) A, B 獨立 $\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot P(B)$

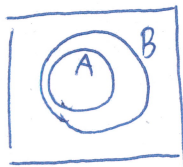
代入 (*): $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{3} + P(B) - \frac{2}{3}P(B) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}P(B) = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{1}{4} (0)$

(3) A, B 互斥 $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0$

代入 (*): $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{3} + P(B) - 0 \Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{1}{12} (x)$

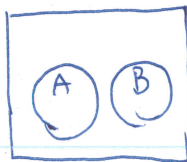
(4)

(5)



B 最大 $\Rightarrow P(B) = P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{4}$

$A \cap B$ 最大 $\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{3}$



B 最小 $\Rightarrow P(B) = P(A \cup B) - P(A) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$

$A \cap B$ 最小 $\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0$

(1)(2)(5) *

A. $(3x - \frac{2}{x^2})^6$ 一般項: $C_k^6 (3x)^k (-\frac{2}{x^2})^{6-k}$
 $= C_k^6 \cdot 3^k \cdot (-2)^{6-k} \cdot x^k \cdot (x^{-2})^{6-k}$
 $= C_k^6 \cdot 3^k \cdot (-2)^{6-k} \cdot x^{3k-12}$

常數項: $3k-12=0 \Rightarrow k=4$. 係數: $C_4^6 \cdot 3^4 \cdot (-2)^2 = 4860$ *

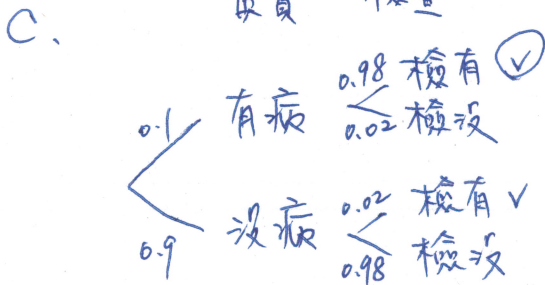
B. 考慮多項式 $f(x) - x \Rightarrow f(1) - 1 = 0 \therefore f(x) - x$ 有因式 $(x-1) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-3)$
 $f(2) - 2 = 0$
 $f(3) - 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow f(x) - x = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) Q(x)$

$\therefore f(x)$ 是三次且領首係數 = 1 $\therefore Q(x) = 1$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + x$. $f(4) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 4 = 10$ *

真實 檢查



$P = \frac{0.1 \times 0.98}{0.1 \times 0.98 + 0.9 \times 0.02} = \frac{98}{98 + 18} = \frac{49}{58}$ *

D. [法一] $\sqrt{a_n} = \frac{\sqrt{a_{n+1}} + \sqrt{a_{n-1}}}{2}$. 此為等差中項 (a, b, c 成等差 $\Rightarrow b = \frac{a+c}{2}$)

$\therefore \langle \sqrt{a_n} \rangle$ 是等差數列

$\sqrt{a_1}, \sqrt{a_2}, \dots, \sqrt{a_8} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a_8} = 2 + 7 \times (5-2) = 23 \Rightarrow a_8 = 529$

[法二] 非常見遞迴關係 \Rightarrow 找規律. $\sqrt{a_1} = 2 \quad a_1 = 4$
 $\sqrt{a_2} = 5 \quad a_2 = 25$

$\sqrt{a_{n+1}} = 2\sqrt{a_n} - \sqrt{a_{n-1}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a_3} = 2\sqrt{25} - \sqrt{4} = 8 \Rightarrow a_3 = 64$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a_4} = 2\sqrt{64} - \sqrt{25} = 11 \Rightarrow a_4 = 121$

$\therefore \sqrt{a_8} = 23 \Rightarrow a_8 = 529$ *

E. 有一根 $\sqrt{9+4\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{9+2\sqrt{8}} = \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{1} = 2\sqrt{2} + 1$

設另一根 $\beta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{2} + 1 + \beta = -a \\ (2\sqrt{2} + 1)\beta = -14 \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{-14}{2\sqrt{2} + 1} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2} - 1} = -2(2\sqrt{2} - 1) \\ = \underline{2 - 4\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$

F. [法一] 不相鄰 \Rightarrow 先排其他, 再插空.

$\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$: 先插入2個甲

再插入乙

case 1: 插在不同空 ex: $\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$

挑2個空

C_2^4

$C_2^6 = 90$

case 2: 插在同一個空 ex: $\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$

甲甲中間必挑

C_1^4

$C_1^5 = 20$

[法二] 全 - 甲相鄰 - 乙相鄰 + 甲相鄰且乙相鄰

$\textcircled{\text{甲}} \textcircled{\text{乙}} \textcircled{\text{甲}} \textcircled{\text{乙}} \textcircled{\text{甲}} \textcircled{\text{乙}}$

$\frac{110}{110} \#$

$= C_2^7 C_2^5 (\frac{1}{2!} \times 2!) - C_1^6 C_2^5 - C_1^6 C_2^5 + C_1^5 C_1^4 (\frac{1}{2!} \times 2!)$

$= 210 - 60 - 60 + 20 = \underline{110} \#$

G. 中兩發 = 信2發 + 信1發樺1發 + 樺2發 (記得考慮沒中)

$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 2! \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} \times 2! + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5}$

中不中順序可交換

$= \frac{4 + 32 + 16}{225} = \frac{52}{225} \#$

H. 設平均成長率 r. 原始台業績 N:

$\Rightarrow N(1+25\%)(1+20\%)(1+15\%)(1+10\%) = N(1+r)^4$ [西合查表, 不要約分]

$\Rightarrow (1+r)^4 = \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{115}{100} \times \frac{110}{100}$, 取 $\log \Rightarrow 4 \log(1+r) = \log 1.25 + \log 1.2 + \log 1.15 + \log 1.1$

$\Rightarrow 4 \log(1+r) = 0.0969 + 0.0792 + 0.0607 + 0.0414 \Rightarrow \log(1+r) = 0.06955 \approx \log 1.17$

$\therefore 1+r \approx 1.17 \Rightarrow r = \underline{17\%} \#$