

1. $f(x)$ 是偶函數 $\Rightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$, $f(-1) = f(1)$
 $g(x)$ 是奇函數 $\Rightarrow g(-x) = -g(x)$, $g(-1) = -g(1)$
 $f(x) - g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$

$x = -1$ 代入 $\Rightarrow f(-1) - g(-1) = (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 + 1 = 1$

$\Rightarrow f(1) + g(1) = 1$

(4) *

2. $a_1 = 1$

$a_2 = 1 + 3$

$a_3 = 3 + 5 + 7$

$a_4 = 5 + 7 + 9 + 11$

$a_5 = 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15$

$a_6 = 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19$

\vdots

a_n

\vdots

a_{2016}

第 1 個數 連續 k 個

1 1

1 2

3 3

5 4

7 5

9 6

\vdots \vdots

\vdots \vdots

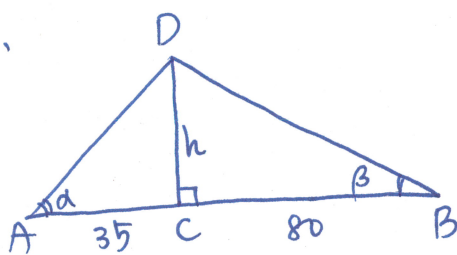
$2n-3$ n

4029 2016

$a_{2016} = (9 + 1 + 3 + 5 + 7) + \dots + (9 + 1 + 3 + 5 + 7) + 9$ 個位數 $\rightarrow 4$
 (個位數) 共 $\frac{2015}{5} = 403$ 組

(3) *

3.



給定鄰邊和對邊 $\Rightarrow \tan \theta$

$\therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{h}{35}$, $\tan \beta = \frac{h}{80}$

$\therefore \alpha \geq \beta$ II $\tan \theta$ 是在第一象限遞增 $\Rightarrow \tan \alpha \geq \tan \beta$

$\therefore \frac{h}{35} \geq \frac{2(\frac{h}{80})}{1 - (\frac{h}{80})^2}$

$\because \alpha < 90^\circ \therefore \beta < 45^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{h}{80} < 1$

$\frac{2 \tan \beta}{1 - \tan^2 \beta}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{35} \left[1 - \frac{h^2}{6400} \right] \geq 2 \cdot \frac{h}{80} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{h^2}{6400} \geq \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{h^2}{6400} \leq \frac{1}{8}$

$\Rightarrow h^2 \leq 800 \Rightarrow h \leq \sqrt{800} \approx 28.28 \dots < 28.5$
 ($= 8.5^2 = 812.25$)

(2) *

$$4. \frac{xy+3y}{2} \geq \sqrt{(xy)(3y)} \Rightarrow \frac{15}{2} \geq \sqrt{3xy^2} \Rightarrow \frac{225}{4} \geq 3xy^2 \Rightarrow xy^2 \leq \frac{75}{4}$$

(4) #

$$5. |x-1| \leq 3 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 3 \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ -2 \quad 1 \quad 4 \end{array} \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$|2y+7| \leq 3 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 3 \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ -10 \quad -7 \quad -4 \end{array} \Rightarrow -10 \leq 2y \leq -4 \Rightarrow -5 \leq y \leq -2$$

1) $\min - \max \leq x-y \leq \max - \min \Rightarrow 0 \leq x-y \leq 9$ (0)

2) 找 $(-2) \cdot (-5), (-2) \cdot (-2), 4 \cdot (-5), 4 \cdot (-2)$ 的 最大和最小

$$-20 \leq xy \leq 10$$
 (0)

3) $\frac{x}{y}$ 小心分母是否通端 0, 若沒有找 $\frac{-2}{-5}, \frac{-2}{-2}, \frac{4}{-5}, \frac{4}{-2}$ 的 最大和最小

$$-2 \leq \frac{x}{y} \leq 1$$
 (0)

4) x^2 小心是否通端 0 $\Rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 \leq 16$ (x)

5) 同 4), $4 \leq y^2 \leq 25$ (0)

(1)(2)(3)(5) #

6. $f(-1)=1 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 除 } (x+1) \text{ 餘 } 1$

$f(1)=5 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 除 } (x-1) \text{ 餘 } 5$

$f(3)=9 \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 除 } (x-3) \text{ 餘 } 9$

設 $f(x) \text{ 除 } (x+1)(x-1)(x-3) \text{ 餘 } r(x)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x+1)(x-1)(x-3) \bigcirc (x) + r(x) \dots (*)$$

被除	除	商	餘
(低於3次)	(3次)	(常數)	(最高2次)

(1) 表示法為 Lagrange 插值多項式

∴ f(x) 常數項為 a ∴ f(0)=a 又 f(-1)=1, f(1)=5, f(3)=9

∴ f(x) = a * (x+1)(x-1)(x-3) / ((0+1)(0-1)(0-3)) + 1 * (x(x-1)(x-3) / ((-1)(-1-1)(-1-3))) + 5 * (x(x+1)(x-3) / (1(1+1)(1-3))) + 9 * (x(x+1)(x-1) / (3(3+1)(3-1)))

(2) 由 (*) 知: f(-1)=r(-1)=1, f(1)=r(1)=5, f(3)=r(3)=9.

r(x) = ax^2 + bx + c

直接發現 (m=4/2)

r(-1) = a - b + c = 1
r(1) = a + b + c = 5 => 2b = 4
r(3) = 9a + 3b + c = 9 => a = 0, c = 1

(-1, 1), (1, 5), (3, 9) 點線

∴ r(x) = 4/2 x + 1

= 2x + 1

∴ r(x) = 2x + 1 or

∴ f(x) = (x+1)(x-1)(x-3) Q(x) + (2x+1) => 不可能是二次(x)

∴ f(x) 必為一次 or 三次以上 (Q(x)=0)

(3) f(x) 必為一次或三次 => 必有實根(0)

f(2) = a * (3 * 1 * (-1) / (1 * (-1) * (-3))) + 1 * (2 * 1 * (-1) / ((-1) * (-2) * (-4))) + 5 * (2 * 3 * (-1) / (1 * 2 * (-2))) + 9 * (2 * 3 * 1 / (3 * 4 * 2))

代入 (*) = -a + 1/4 + 3/4 + 9/4 = 40/4 - a = 10 - a

∴ 當 a > 3 => 取 a = 10 => f(2) = 0 (x)

or a > 10, f(1) > 0, f(2) < 0, f(3) > 0 => 在 2 之間必有實根 2~3 之間

(5) g(x) 除以 x(x+1)(x-1)(x-3) 設餘 R(x)

=> g(x) = x(x+1)(x-1)(x-3) q(x) + R(x)

∴ g(0)=R(0)=a
g(-1)=R(-1)=1
g(1)=R(1)=5
g(3)=R(3)=9

∴ R(x) 與 f(x) 有 4 個值 (0, -1, 1, 3) 相同。且次數小於或等於 3 次

=> R(x) = f(x) (0)

(1)(3)(5) 等

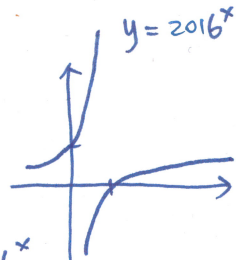
7. (1) 對稱 $y=x$: $y \rightarrow x$
 $x \rightarrow y$

$$y = -\log_{2016} x \xrightarrow[\text{對稱 } y=x]{\text{對稱}} x = -\log_{2016} y$$

$$\therefore -x = \log_{2016} y$$

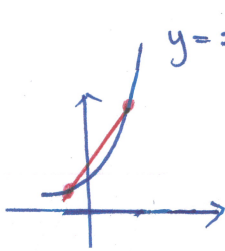
$$\therefore y = 2016^{-x} \quad (0)$$

(2) 交點 \Rightarrow 畫圖



$y = \log_{2016} x \Rightarrow$ 沒有交點 (x)

(3)



如圖. (正 = 斜率必為正 (0))

(4) 與 x 軸相交 \Leftrightarrow 與 $y=0$ 解聯立.
 $(y=0)$

$$\begin{cases} y = \log_{2016} (x^2 - 12x + 40) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 40 = 1$$

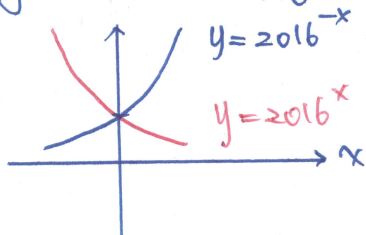
$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 39 = 0$$

$$D = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 39 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{無解}$$

\therefore 沒有交點 (x)

(5)

$$y = 2016^{-x} = \left(\frac{1}{2016}\right)^x$$



(x)

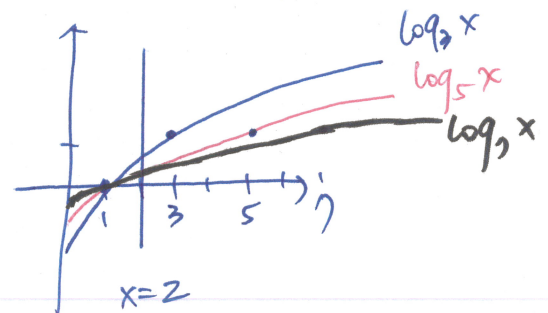
(1)(3) *

8. (1) (2) $a = \log_3 6 = \log_3 3 + \log_3 2 = 1 + \log_3 2$

(3) $b = \log_5 10 = \log_5 5 + \log_5 2 = 1 + \log_5 2$

$c = \log_7 14 = \log_7 7 + \log_7 2 = 1 + \log_7 2$

$\therefore a > b > c$



(4)

(5) $1.5 = 1 + 0.5 = 1 + \log_4 2 \therefore a > 1.5 > b$

(2)(4) *

9. (1) 已知甲要使用 \Rightarrow 當日其他三人至少一人使用
 $=$ 全 - 其他三人均不使用
 $= 1 - 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.85$ (O)

(2) 已知甲要使用 \Rightarrow 當日其他三人至少二人使用
 $=$ (乙丙用, 丁不用) + (乙, 丁用, 丙不用) + (丙, 丁用, 乙不用)
 $+ (乙, 丙, 丁 均使用)$
 $= 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.4 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.4 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.4$
 $= 0.15 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.45$ (X)

(3) 已知甲要使用 \Rightarrow 當日其他三人恰一人使用
 (乙用, 丙, 丁不用) (丙用, 乙, 丁不用) (丁用, 甲, 乙不用)
 $= 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.4 = 0.4$ (X)

(4) 已知丙要使用 \Rightarrow 當日其他三人恰一人使用
 $=$ (甲用, 乙, 丁不用) + (乙用, 甲, 丁不用) + (丁用, 甲, 乙不用)
 $= 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 + 0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.5$
 $= 0.18 + 0.12 + 0.08 = 0.38$ (O)

(5) 已知甲、乙要使用 \Rightarrow 當日其他二人至少一人使用
 $=$ 全 - 都不使用
 $= 1 - 0.5 \times 0.6 = 0.7$ (O)

(1)(4)(5) *

10. (1) 回歸線: $y - \mu_y = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (x - \mu_x)$
 $\Rightarrow y - 75 = 0.8 \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (x - 70)$

(10, 35) 代入: $-40 = 0.8 \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \cdot -60 \Rightarrow \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{6}$

(2) $m = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = 0.8 \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ (X)

(1) 回歸線: $y - 75 = \frac{2}{3} (x - 70)$ 必過 \bar{x}, \bar{y} (70, 75)

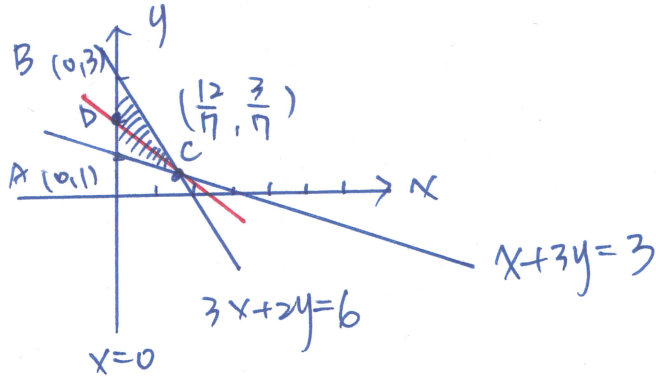
(3) $\sigma_x = \frac{6}{5} \sigma_y = 1.2 \sigma_y$

(5) 回歸線僅能預測, 無法取得真值. (X)

(1)(3) *

A. $\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x+3y \geq 3 \\ 3x+2y \leq 6 \end{cases}$

$L: y = kx + 2$
 \Rightarrow 斜率 k ,
 必過點 $(0, 2)$



$\therefore (0, 2)$ 是 \overline{AB} 之中點，若直線 L 恰平分 $\triangle ABC$ (面積)
 $\Rightarrow L$ 必過 C 點， $m_L = k = \frac{\frac{3}{7} - 2}{\frac{12}{7} - 0} = \frac{-11}{12} \neq$

B.

$$a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_{60} = (a)(ar) \cdot \dots \cdot (ar^{59}) = a^{60} \cdot r^{1+2+\dots+59} = a^{60} \cdot r^{\frac{59 \cdot 60}{2}} = a^{60} \cdot r^{1770}$$

$$a_3 \cdot a_6 \cdot \dots \cdot a_{60} = (ar^2)(ar^5) \cdot \dots \cdot (ar^{59}) = a^{20} \cdot r^{2+5+\dots+59} = a^{20} \cdot r^{\frac{20 \cdot 61}{2}} = a^{20} \cdot r^{610}$$

$$a^{60} \cdot r^{1770} = r^{60} \Rightarrow a^{60} = r^{-1710} \Rightarrow a^{20} = r^{-570}$$

$$\therefore a^{20} \cdot r^{610} = r^{-570} \cdot r^{610} = r^{40}$$

$k=40$ #

C. $n(A)$: 挑 3 個不同系 = 有國文系 or 沒有國文系
 $= C_1^3 C_2^7 + C_3^7 = 3 \times 21 + 35 = 98 \neq$

D. $(\frac{x}{\sqrt{y}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x}})^8 \Rightarrow$ 一般項: $C_k^8 (\frac{x}{\sqrt{y}})^k (\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}})^{8-k}$
 $= C_k^8 x^{k - \frac{1}{2}(8-k)} y^{\frac{1}{2}k + 8 - k}$
 $x^2 y^2: k - \frac{1}{2}(8-k) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}k = 6, k = 4$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 8 - 4 = 2$
 $\therefore k = 4 \Rightarrow C_4^8 x^2 y^2 = \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} x^2 y^2$
 $= 70 x^2 y^2$ #

E. 甲4局內贏 = 甲,甲 + 乙,甲,甲 + 甲,乙,甲,甲

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

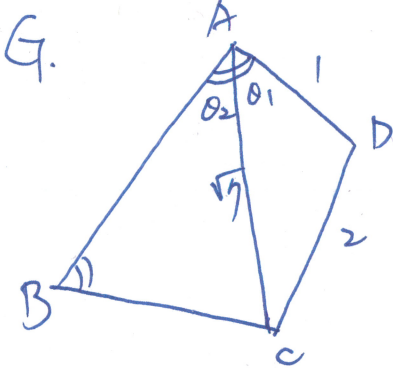
$$= \frac{36+12+8}{81} = \frac{56}{81}$$

F. 設性向測驗成績為A, 成就測驗成績為B
 ⇒ 標準差為 σ_A 標準差為 σ_B

由 $y = 0.81x + 3.3$ 知 $r \cdot \frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_A} = 0.81$ — ① ($r > 0$)

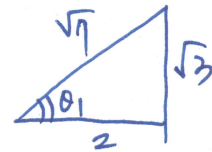
$y = 0.64 + 31.6$ 知 $r \cdot \frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_B} = 0.64$ — ②

∴ ①·② ⇒ $r^2 = 0.81 \times 0.64 \Rightarrow r = \pm \sqrt{0.81 \times 0.64}$ (取正)
 $= 0.9 \times 0.8 = 0.72$
 ⇒ $100r = \underline{72}$ #

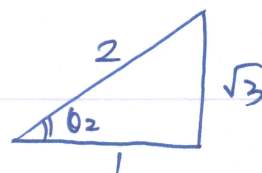
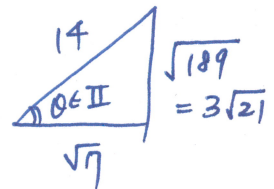


∵ 已知 $\triangle ACD$ 的三邊長 ∴ $\triangle ACD$ 的三內角均可求得
 又給定 $\angle BAD$, 即可利用 $\angle BAD - \angle CAD = \angle BAC$
 得知 $\angle BAC \Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ 三內角均可求得 ($\angle ABC$ 已知)
 ∴ 角都知道 ⇒ 正弦

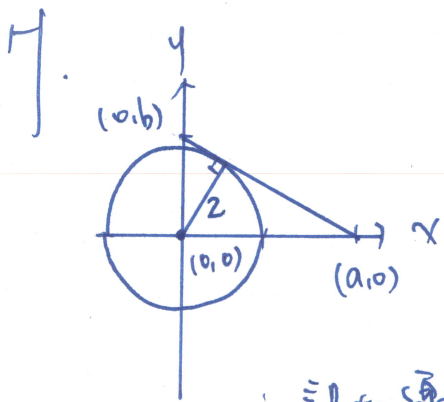
$$\cos \angle CAD = \frac{(\sqrt{7})^2 + 1^2 - 2^2}{2 \cdot \sqrt{7} \cdot 1} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{7}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \cos \angle BAC &= \cos(\angle BAD - \angle CAD) \quad \text{設 } \angle BAD = \theta \\ &= \cos \theta \cos \theta_1 + \sin \theta \sin \theta_1 \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \left(\frac{-\sqrt{7}}{14} \right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \left(\frac{3\sqrt{21}}{14} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{7} + \frac{9}{14} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



∴ $\frac{BC}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\frac{\sqrt{21}}{6}} \Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{7} \times \frac{6}{\sqrt{21}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{3}$ #



設切線交正 x 軸於 $(a,0)$
正 y 軸於 $(0,b)$

\Rightarrow 三角形面積 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \dots (1)$

設切線 $L: \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$. (截距式)

$\because d(O, L) = r \Rightarrow \frac{|\frac{0}{a} + \frac{0}{b} - 1|}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{a})^2 + (\frac{1}{b})^2}} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{a})^2 + (\frac{1}{b})^2}} = 2$

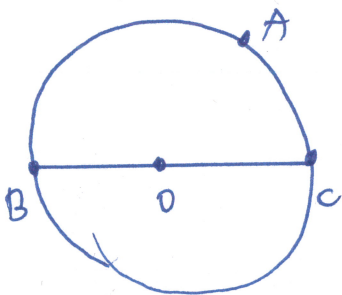
$\Rightarrow (\frac{1}{a})^2 + (\frac{1}{b})^2 = \frac{1}{4} \dots (2)$

由 (1)(2) 知. 相加. 相乘求最值 \Rightarrow 算幾不等式

$\frac{(\frac{1}{a})^2 + (\frac{1}{b})^2}{2} \geq \sqrt{(\frac{1}{a})^2 (\frac{1}{b})^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2 b^2}} \Rightarrow ab \geq 8$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} ab \geq 4$ *

I. $\vec{AO} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC}$ 表示 O, B, C 共線. $\because \vec{OB} = \vec{OC}$

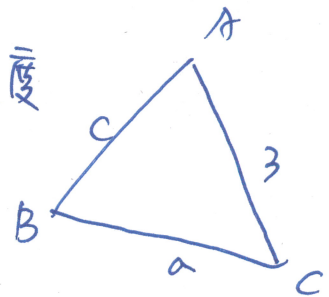


\vec{AB} 和 \vec{AC} 夾角為 90° *

J. 欲求 a, b, c 三邊長 \Rightarrow 所有已知條件換成長度

$\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = a \cdot c \cdot \cos B = 2 \Rightarrow ac = b$

$\cos B = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 - 9 = 4$
 $\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = 13$



$\begin{cases} ac = b \\ a^2 + c^2 = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a, c) = (3, 2) \text{ or } (-2, -3) \because a > c \therefore a = 3$
 $(-3, -2) \text{ or } (2, 3) \because a, c > 0 \therefore c = 2$
 $a - b + c = 2$ *