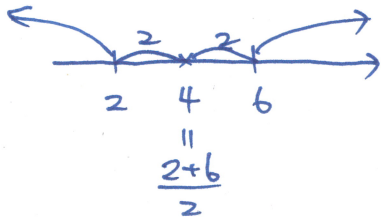


1.  $x \leq 2$  or  $x \geq 6$



$\Rightarrow |x-4| > 2$

$a = \frac{3}{4}, b = \frac{3}{2}$

$\Rightarrow |\frac{3}{4}x - 3| > \frac{3}{2}$

$a+b = \frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow |-\frac{3}{4}x + 3| > \frac{3}{2}$

(4) \*

2.  $\frac{1}{2} x = 1.05^{100}$

取  $\log \Rightarrow \log x = \log 1.05^{100} = 100 \cdot \log 1.05 = 100 \times 0.0212 = 2.12$   
 $= \underbrace{2}_{\substack{\text{不} \\ \text{3位數}}} + \underbrace{0.12}_{\log 1.32} \approx 132$

(3) \*

3. 可化為有限小數  $\Rightarrow$  分母只有 2 or 5 兩個質因數.

分母  $24 = 3 \times 2^3 \Rightarrow$  分子需為 3 的倍數

數字和  $= 3+1+5+a+2+1 = 12+a$  是 3 的倍數

$\Rightarrow a = 0, 3, 6, 9$  , 共 4 個

(2) \*

4. 回歸線必過平均  $(\mu_x, \mu_y) = (11, \frac{43+K}{5})$

代入  $\Rightarrow \frac{43+K}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times 11 + \frac{6}{5} = 10 \Rightarrow K=7$

(1) \*

5.  $\frac{1}{2} x = 7^{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \log x = \frac{2}{3} \log 7 = \frac{2}{3} \times 0.8451 = 0.5634$

$\log 3 = 0.4771$

$\log x = 0.5634$

$\therefore x$  靠近 4  $\Rightarrow$  選 3.7

$\log 4 = 0.6020$

(4) \*

6. 設甲往右走  $x$  步, 乙往左走  $y$  步

若要停在同一格  $\Rightarrow x+y=5$

$5 = 2+3$  (2項)  $\rightarrow 2!$

$= 1+1+3$  (3項)  $\rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!}$

$= 1+2+2$  (3項)  $\rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!}$

$= 1+1+1+2$  (4項)  $\rightarrow \frac{4!}{3!}$

$= 1+1+1+1+1$  (5項)  $\rightarrow 1$

13種方法

無解 \*

7.  $f(x) = (2x-3)Q(x) + r \dots (*)$

(1) (\*)  $f(x) = (2x-3)Q(x) + r \quad (0)$   
 $= \frac{(x-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot 2Q(x) + r}{\text{除式} \quad \text{商} \quad \text{餘}}$

(2) (\*)  $f(x) = (2x-3)Q(x) + r \quad (0)$   
 $= \frac{(2x-3) \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{Q(x)}{5} + r}{\text{除式} \quad \text{商} \quad \text{餘}}$

(3)  $xf(x) = x[(2x-3)Q(x) + r]$   
 $= x(2x-3)Q(x) + rx$   
 $= \frac{(2x-3) \cdot xQ(x) + rx}{(x)}$   
 $= (2x-3)xQ(x) + (2x-3) \cdot \frac{r}{2} + \frac{3}{2}r$   
 $= \frac{(2x-3)[xQ(x) + \frac{r}{2}] + \frac{3}{2}r}{(x)}$

$rx$  不是真正餘式  
 ( $\because$  除式是一次式)

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{r}{2} \\ 2x-3 \overline{) rx - \frac{3}{2}r} \\ \underline{rx - \frac{3}{2}r} \\ \frac{3}{2}r \\ \uparrow \\ \text{真正餘式} \end{array}$$

(4)  $f(\frac{x}{2}) = (2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} - 3)Q(\frac{x}{2}) + r = \frac{(x-3)Q(\frac{x}{2}) + r}{\text{除式} \quad \text{商} \quad \text{餘}} \quad (0)$

(5)  $f(3x) = (2 \cdot 3x - 3)Q(3x) + r$   
 $= \frac{(2x-1) \cdot 3Q(3x) + r}{\text{除式} \quad \text{商} \quad \text{餘}} \quad (0)$

(3) \*

8. 
$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z = \text{甲} + 4 &\Rightarrow \sigma_2 = \sigma_1 \\ \text{丙} = 2 \times \text{甲} + 1 &\Rightarrow \sigma_3 = 2\sigma_1 \\ J = (-2) \times \text{甲} + 1 &\Rightarrow \sigma_4 = 2\sigma_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \sigma_3 = \sigma_4 > \sigma_1 = \sigma_2$$

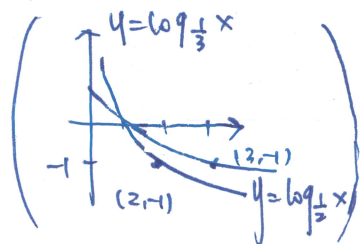
9.  $\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 3 > \log_b \frac{1}{3} > 0$  (4)(5) \*

	$a > 1$	$0 < a < 1$
$y = \log_a x$		

由  $\frac{1}{a} \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{1}{a} > 1$

$0 < b < 1$

$\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 3 = -\log_a 3 > -\log_b 3 \Rightarrow \log_a 3 < \log_b 3$



$\therefore a > b$  ( $0 < a, b < 1$ , 要變號) )

$\Rightarrow 0 < b < a < 1$

1)  $\log_a 4 + \log_a 8 = \log_a 32 > \log_a 36 = 2\log_a 6$  (0)  
( $\because 0 < a < 1$ )

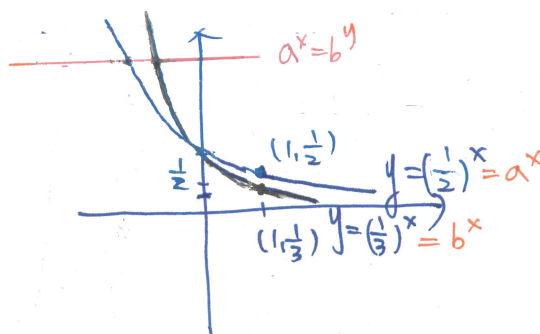
2)  $1 = \log_a a$

$\because 0 < a < 1 \Rightarrow \log_a a < \log_a b \Rightarrow \log_a b > 1$  (0)

3)  $0 < b < 1 \Rightarrow b^3 < b^2$  (x)

4)  $a > b$  且  $a^x > b^x \Rightarrow x > 0$  (0)

5)  $\frac{1}{b} x, y < 0 \Rightarrow x < y$  (x)  
 $x, y > 0 \Rightarrow x > y$  (x)



(1)(2)(4) \*

可參考右圖

10、

$$\text{不中3單} = (1-p)(1-q) \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{中-3單} = p(1-q) \cdot \frac{3}{4} + (1-p) \cdot q \cdot \frac{3}{4} + (1-p)(1-q) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{24}$$

$$\text{中=3單} = p \cdot q \cdot \frac{3}{4} + p \cdot (1-q) \cdot \frac{1}{4} + (1-p) \cdot q \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{中≡3單} = p \cdot q \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{11}{24} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{24} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (1-p)(1-q) = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 1-p-q+pq = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow p+q = 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6} \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} p \cdot q = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{代入} \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow p \cdot (\frac{5}{6} - p) = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{6}p - p^2 = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow p^2 - \frac{5}{6}p + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6p^2 - 5p + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (3p-1)(2p-1) = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\because p > q \therefore p = \frac{1}{2}, q = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{24} (0) \quad \textcircled{2} p+q = \frac{5}{6} (x) \quad \textcircled{3} p = \frac{1}{2} (0) \quad \textcircled{4} q = \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4} (x)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{乙丙均可命中} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12} (0)$$

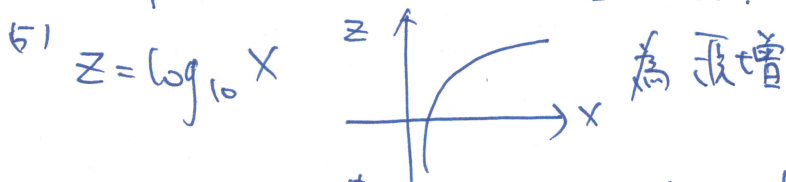
(1)(3)(5) \*

11. (1)  $\sqrt{20} = 4. \dots \Rightarrow$  (a) 為  $Y = \sqrt{x}$  的正方圖

$\log_{10} 20 = 1. \dots \Rightarrow$  (b) 為  $Z = \log_{10} X$  的正方圖

(3) 正確

(4) 平均: 僅"+","-","x","÷" 跟著變換, 沒有"√" (x)



$\therefore X$  的中位數  $M_x$   $\xrightarrow{\text{變換}}$   $\log_{10} M_x$  但是  $Z$  的中位數 (x)

但  $X$  為偶數, 中位數為  $\frac{25.8 + 26.2}{2} = 26$

$Z$  的中位數為  $\frac{\log_{10} 25.8 + \log_{10} 26.2}{2} \neq \log_{10} 26$  (2)(3) \*

12.

(1)  $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$  (x)  
 下  
 a 有 10 個選擇

(2)  $C_3^{10} \times 1 = C_3^{10}$  (0)  
 下                      上  
 挑 3 個數 只有 1 種排入 a, b, c 方法

(3)  $(a < b < c) + (a < b = c)$   
 $= C_3^{10} + C_2^{10}$  (0)

(4)  $a \leq b \leq c = (a < b < c) + (a = b < c) + (a < b = c) + (a = b = c)$   
 $= C_3^{10} + C_2^{10} + C_2^{10} + C_1^{10}$  (x)

(5) 成等差, 討論公差 d.

d=1	d=2	d=3	d=4
1, 2, 3	1, 3, 5	1, 4, 9	1, 5, 9
2, 3, 4	2, 4, 6	2, 5, 8	2, 6, 10
}	}	}	
8, 9, 10	6, 8, 10	4, 7, 10	
8 種	6 種	4 種	2 種 $\Rightarrow$ 2 種

$P = \frac{20}{C_3^{10}} = \frac{2C_2^5}{C_3^{10}}$  (0)

(2)(3)(5) \*

二、

A.  $2x^2 - x + 1 = A(x-2)(x-3) + B(x-1)(x-3) + C(x-1)(x-2)$

$x=2$  代入  $\Rightarrow 7 = -B \Rightarrow B = -7$

$x=3$  代入  $\Rightarrow 16 = 2C \Rightarrow C = 8$

$x=1$  代入  $\Rightarrow 2 = 2A \Rightarrow A = 1$

$A + B + C = 2$  \*

B. a, b, c 成等差  $\Rightarrow b-d, b, b+d$   $\because b > 0$

a, b 成等比  $\Rightarrow (b-d)^2 = 4b$   $\Rightarrow b-d = 2\sqrt{b}$  ... (1)

b, c, 64 成等比  $\Rightarrow (b+d)^2 = 64b$   $\Rightarrow b+d = 8\sqrt{b}$  ... (2)

$\therefore (1) + (2) \Rightarrow 2b = 10\sqrt{b} \Rightarrow \sqrt{b} = 5 \Rightarrow b = 25, a+b+c = 3b = 75$  #

C. 第  $n$  頁結束有  $(1+2+\dots+n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  頁

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 200 \Rightarrow n(n+1) = 400.$$

取  $n=19 \Rightarrow \frac{19 \times 20}{2} = 190$ , 即  $\underbrace{1+(2+2)+\dots+(19+\dots+19)}_{19 \text{ 個}} + \underbrace{20+\dots+20}_{10 \text{ 頁}}$

$$= 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 19^2 + 20 \times 10$$

$$= \frac{19 \times 20 \times 39}{6} + 200 = 2670 \neq$$

D.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu_x)^2}{n}}$$

$X: a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 \mid a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9, a_{10}$

$\overbrace{d=2} \quad \overbrace{d=2} \quad \overbrace{d=2}$

$\bar{x} = \frac{a_5 + a_6}{2}$

$X - \mu_x: -9, -7, -5, -3, -1, 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{2(1^2+3^2+5^2+7^2+9^2)}{10}} = \sqrt{\frac{165 \times 2}{10}} = \sqrt{33} \neq$$

E.

$x^4 - 10x^2 + 8x + k = 0$ , 有 2 根和  $= 2$ .

設  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  為方程式的 4 根且  $\alpha + \beta = 2 \Rightarrow$  有因式  $x^2 - 2x + m$

由根和係數知  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma + \delta = -2 \Rightarrow$  有因式  $x^2 + 2x + n$

$$\therefore x^4 - 10x^2 + 8x + k = (x^2 - 2x + m)(x^2 + 2x + n)$$

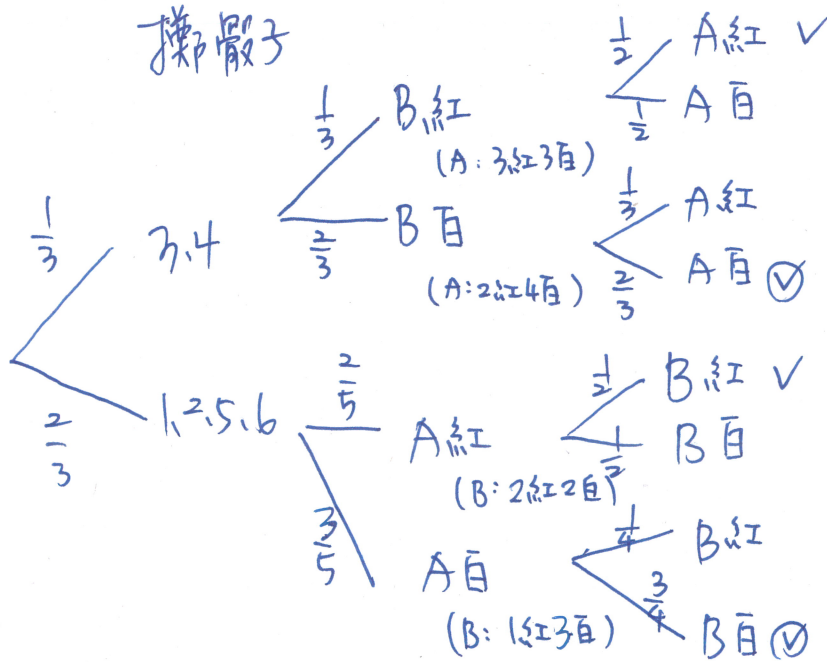
$$= x^4 + (m+n-4)x^2 + (2m-2n)x + mn$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m+n-4 = -10 \\ 2m-2n = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = -1, n = -5 \Rightarrow k = 5 \neq$$

F.

擲骰子

北區 103-1



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

$$= \frac{80 + 162}{30 + 80 + 172 + 162} = \frac{242}{344} = \frac{121}{172} *$$

9. 設  $T_1$  小時可得 30 分;  $T_2$  小時可得 60 分.

$$y = \frac{10^{2x-1.5}}{1 + 10^{2x-1.5}} \times 100 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + 10^{2x-1.5}}\right) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{100} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + 10^{2x-1.5}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + 10^{2x-1.5}} = 1 - \frac{y}{100} = \frac{100-y}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 10^{2x-1.5} = \frac{100}{100-y} \Rightarrow 10^{2x-1.5} = \frac{100}{100-y} - 1 = \frac{y}{100-y}$$

$$(T_1, 30) \text{ 代入 } \Rightarrow 10^{2T_1-1.5} = \frac{30}{70} \dots (1)$$

$$(T_2, 60) \text{ 代入 } \Rightarrow 10^{2T_2-1.5} = \frac{60}{40} \dots (2)$$

$$\frac{(2)}{(1)} \Rightarrow 10^{2(T_2-T_1)} = \frac{\frac{6}{4}}{\frac{3}{7}} = \frac{42}{12} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{取 } \log \Rightarrow 2(T_2 - T_1) = \log 7 - \log 2$$

$$\Rightarrow T_2 - T_1 = \frac{0.8451 - 0.3010}{2}$$

$$\approx 0.27205 \text{ 小時}$$

$$\approx 16 \dots$$

至少 17 分 \*

H.

$$9 = 1+1+7 \Rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!}$$

$$= 1+2+6 \Rightarrow 3!$$

$$= 1+3+5 \Rightarrow 3!$$

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

$$= 2+2+5 \Rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!}$$

$$= 2+3+4 \Rightarrow 3!$$

$$= 3+3+3 \Rightarrow 1$$

共 8 種