

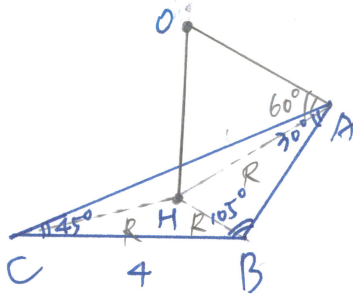
1. $\log_2 n$ 是有理數 $\Rightarrow n$ 是 2 的乘冪

n 可能的取值 $n = 2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^9$

總和 = $1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^9 = \frac{(2^{10}-1)}{2-1} = 1023$

(2) #

2.



設旗竿頂端 O, 底端 H.

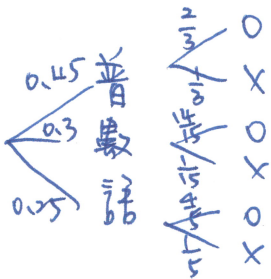
H 到 A, B, C 等距 $\Rightarrow AH = BH = CH = R$ ($\triangle ABC$ 外接圓半徑)

\therefore 正弦: $\frac{4}{\sin 30^\circ} = 2R \Rightarrow 2R = 8 \Rightarrow R = 4$

$\therefore OH = 4\sqrt{3}$ ($\triangle OAH$) $\approx 6.9 = 8$

(5) #

3.



$$P = \frac{0.3 \times \frac{1}{15}}{0.45 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0.3 \times \frac{1}{15} + 0.25 \times \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{15+2+5} = \frac{1}{11}$$

(3) #

4.

若 $b = a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+ay = a^2+1 \\ x+ay = a^2+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 無限多解

若 $b \neq a \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}: (b-a)y = b^2 - a^2 \Rightarrow y = b+a \Rightarrow$ 恰有一組解 $(-ab, a+b)$

$\therefore x = -a(b+a) + a^2 + 1 = -ab + 1$

(1) 方程組不可能無解

(4) 若 $a=1, b=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ 此方程組有解 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$

(5)

(1) #

5. $\therefore 6$ 是中位數 $\therefore x, y$ 均大於 6.

$\bar{x} = \frac{2+4+4+5+5+6+7+8+11+x+y}{11} = 6 \Rightarrow x+y = 66 - 52 = 14$

標準差 $= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{4^2+2^2+2^2+1^2+1^2+0^2+1^2+2^2+5^2+(x-6)^2+(y-6)^2}{11}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{56 + (x-6)^2 + (y-6)^2}{11}} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{已知 } x+y=14 \text{ 且 } x, y > 6 \\ 2 \leq (x-6)^2 + (y-6)^2 \leq 4 \\ (7,7) \qquad (6,8) \end{array} \right] \approx \sqrt{\frac{60}{11}} \approx 2.3 \dots$

(4) #

6. 有兩個最大(正) $\Rightarrow x=a, b$ 均產生 $\frac{0}{2}$ 正。

$\therefore a+b=6 \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2}=3 \Rightarrow x=3$ 是整數解。

$\therefore f(x) = 2(x^2 + \frac{k-3}{2}x) + 6k = 2(x + \frac{k-3}{4})^2 + 6k - 2(\frac{k-3}{4})^2$

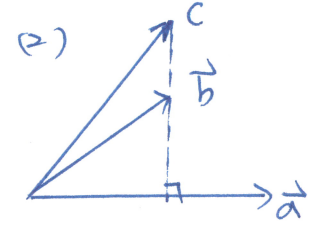
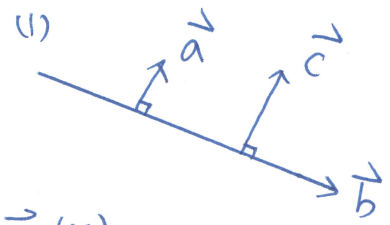
$\therefore \frac{k-3}{4} = -3 \Rightarrow k = -9$

$\therefore f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x - 54 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} D = b^2 - 4ac > 0$

$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 6 \\ \alpha\beta = -27 \end{cases} \therefore \alpha, \beta \text{ 一正一負}$

$\therefore f(x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \alpha \cdot \beta$ (一正一負) $\Rightarrow x$ 有 2 個實根 $(\pm\sqrt{\alpha}, \pm\sqrt{\beta})$ (3) *

7. (1) $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$ 且 $\vec{b} \perp \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{c}$ (x)

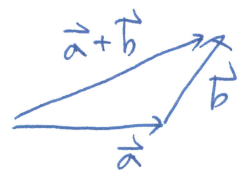


(2) 如右圖, $\vec{b} \neq \vec{c}$ (x)

(3) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \therefore \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ 不必為 $\vec{0}$ (x)

(4) $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| \xrightarrow{\text{平方}} |\vec{a}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$ (0)

(5) 三角不等式: $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|$ "=" 成立 $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$ (0) (5)



(2邊之和 > 第3邊)

(1)(2)(3) *

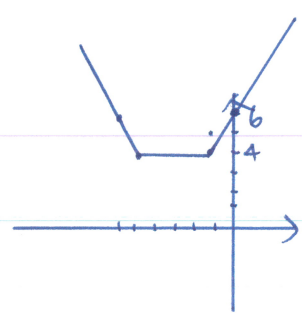
8. (1) $x > |y| \Rightarrow x$ 的(值) > y 的(值) 且 $x > 0 \Rightarrow x+y > 0$ (0)

(2) $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq \sqrt{(\frac{1}{x})(\frac{1}{y})}$ 的條件是 $\frac{1}{x} > 0$ 且 $\frac{1}{y} > 0$.

$\frac{1}{b} x < 0, y < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(-1)}{z} + \frac{(-1)}{(-1)} < \sqrt{\frac{1}{(-1)(-1)}} (x)$

(3) $x = \sqrt{2}, y = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x+y, xy$ 均為有理數, 但 $x-y$ 是無理數。

(4) 取 $x=2, y=1 \Rightarrow z = \frac{9}{4}$ (x)



\therefore 在 $y=4$ 上。

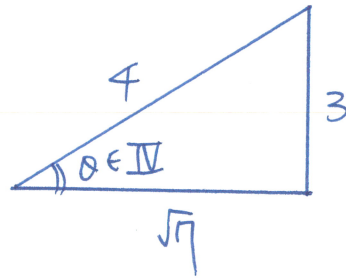
$\therefore f(x) \geq 4$ (0)

(5) $y = |x+1| + |x+5|$ 為折線圖

x	-6	-5	-1	0
y	6	4	4	6

(1)(5) *

9. (1) $\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} < 0$ (0)



(2) $\tan(90^\circ + \theta) = -\tan(90^\circ - \theta)$

$\tan(90^\circ + \theta) = -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$ (0)

(3) $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{-3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} < 0$ (x)

(4) $\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2(\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{-1}{8}$ (x)

(5) $\theta \in \text{IV}, \cos 2\theta = \frac{-1}{8} \therefore 2\theta \notin \text{IV}$ (0)

(1)(2)(5) *

10. $y = \frac{6}{5}x - 2 \Rightarrow \frac{6}{5} = m = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \Rightarrow \mu_x, \mu_y = (60, \mu_y)$

(1) $\mu_y = \frac{6}{5} \times 60 - 2 = 70$ (0)

(2) $\frac{6}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\sigma_y}{4} \Rightarrow \sigma_y = 6$ (0)

(3) $\mu_z = \frac{\mu_x - 60}{4} = \frac{60 - 60}{4} = 0$ (0)

(4) $\sigma_z = \frac{\sigma_x}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ (0)

(5) $r_{yz} = r_{y, \frac{x}{4} - 60} = r_{y,x} = \frac{4}{5}$ (0)

(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) *

11. (1) $f(x)g(x) \neq f(x-2)$ 令 $f(2)g(2) = (8-8+6-10)(4+2+1) = -2f(x)$

(2) $f(2) = 8-8+6-10 < 0$
 $f(3) = 27-18+9-10 > 0$ $\rightarrow f(2)f(3) < 0 \therefore f(x)=0$ 在 2~3 之間必有實根 (0)

(3) $\frac{1}{10} f(2^x) + 4 = 0$ 有實根 $x=1 \Rightarrow f(2^1) + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 8-8+6-10+4 = 0$ (0)

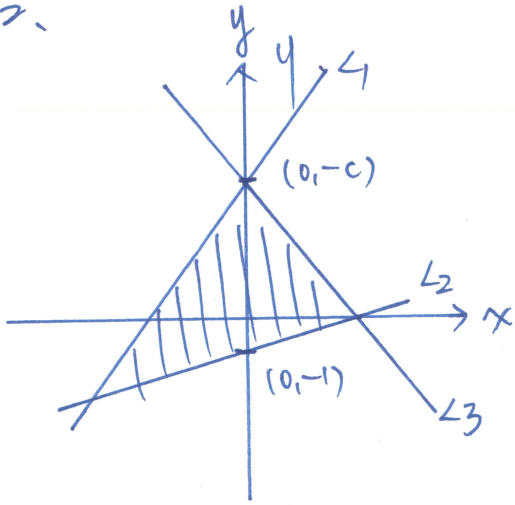
(4) $g(x) = x^2 + x + 1 \Rightarrow D = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4 + 1 = -3 < 0 \therefore g(x) \neq 0$ (0)

(5) $g(2^x) = (2^x)^2 + (2^x) + 1 = (2^x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} \therefore 2^x > 0$

$\therefore g(2^x) > (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} = 1$ (x)

(2)(3)(4) *

12.



① $2x + y + c = 0 \Rightarrow m = -2 \Rightarrow L_3$

必過點 $(0, -c) \Rightarrow c < 0$

② $ax + by + b = 0 \Rightarrow ax + b(y+1) = 0$

必過點 $(0, -1) \Rightarrow L_2$

\therefore 可行解區域在 L_2 之左上

左, $\geq 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$

上, $\geq 0 \Rightarrow b > 0$.

③ $dx + ey + f = 0$ 是 L_1

\therefore 可行解區域在 L_1 右下 \Rightarrow 有, $\geq 0 \Rightarrow d > 0$
下, $\geq 0 \Rightarrow e < 0$

$x=0$ 時 $y = -\frac{f}{e} \Rightarrow \frac{f}{e} > 0 \Rightarrow f > 0$

(2)(3)(5) *

13.

(1) 各項係數和 = $f(1) = (1^2 - 2 \cdot 1)^{100} - 1 \quad (0)$

(2) $f(3) = (3^2 - 2 \cdot 3)^{100} = 3^{100}$ 個位數字 \Rightarrow 找規律

$3^1 \Rightarrow 3, 3^2 \Rightarrow 9, 3^3 \Rightarrow 7, 3^4 \Rightarrow 1, 3^5 \Rightarrow 3 \therefore 3^{100}$ 個位數字 = 3^4 個位數字 = 1 (0)

(3) $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x)^{100} = [(x-1)^2 - 1]^{100}$

$= \binom{100}{100} [(x-1)^2]^{100} + \binom{100}{99} [(x-1)^2]^{99} (-1) + \dots + \binom{100}{2} [(x-1)^2]^2 (-1)^{98} + \binom{100}{1} (x-1)^2 (-1)^{99} + \binom{100}{0} (-1)^{100}$

(x-1)²的倍式 餘式
(x-1)⁴的倍式 餘式

$\therefore f(x)$ 除以 $(x-1)^2$ 餘 $\binom{100}{0} (-1)^{100} = 1 \quad (0)$

$f(x)$ 除以 $(x-1)^4$ 餘 $\binom{100}{1} (x-1)^2 (-1)^{99} + \binom{100}{0} (-1)^{100} = -100(x-1)^2 + 1 \quad (0)$

(5) $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x)^{100}$ 一般項 $\binom{100}{k} (x^2)^k (-2x)^{100-k} = \binom{100}{k} (-2)^{100-k} x^{100+k}$

\therefore 當 $k=1$ 時 $\Rightarrow \binom{100}{1} \cdot (-2)^{99} \cdot x^{101} \quad (x)$

(1)(2)(3)(4) *

$$A. a_2 = \frac{2a_1}{a_1+1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}+1} = \frac{4}{5}, a_3 = \frac{2a_2}{a_2+1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}+1} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{2a_3}{a_3+1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{8}{9}}{\frac{8}{9}+1} = \frac{16}{17}, a_5 = \frac{2a_4}{a_4+1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{16}{17}}{1+\frac{16}{17}} = \frac{32}{33}$$

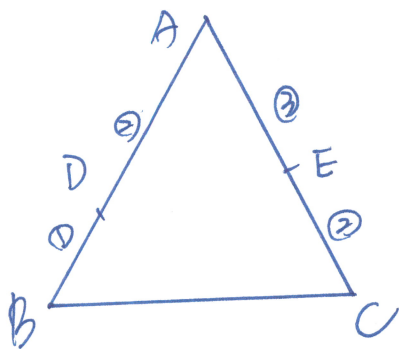
$$a_6 = \frac{2a_5}{a_5+1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{32}{33}}{\frac{32}{33}+1} = \frac{64}{65}, a_7 = \frac{2a_6}{a_6+1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{64}{65}}{1+\frac{64}{65}} = \frac{128}{129}^{\#}$$

[另解] 找規律 \Rightarrow 猜測 $a_n = \frac{2^n}{2^n+1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2a_n}{a_n+1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{2^n}{2^n+1}}{\frac{2^n}{2^n+1}+1} = \frac{2 \times 2^n}{2^n+2^n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}+1} = a_{n+1} \therefore a_7 = \frac{128}{129}^{\#}$$

B. G 是重心 \Rightarrow 變向量的關係 $\vec{OG} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC})$

題目是 $\vec{AG} \Rightarrow \vec{AG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}$

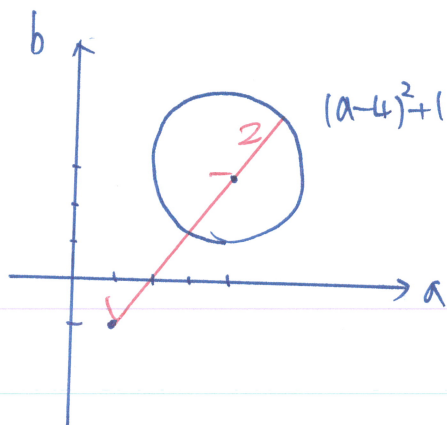


$$\Rightarrow \vec{AG} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\vec{AD}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\vec{AE}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\vec{AD} + \frac{2}{9}\vec{AE}$$

$\left(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}\right)^{\#}$

C. $(a-4)^2 + (b-3)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$ 以圓心 $(4,3)$, 半徑 $= 2$ 之圓



求 $(a-1)^2 + (b+1)^2$
 即 (a,b) 到 $(1,-1)$ 之距離平方
 \therefore 該距離 $= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} + 2 = 7$

$\therefore (a-1)^2 + (b+1)^2 \geq \frac{0}{\text{取}} \neq \text{取} = 7^2 = 49^{\#}$

D. $\log x = -7.0458 = -8 + 0.9542$

$\therefore \log y$ 之尾數為 0.4771, 又 $-9 \leq \log y \leq -8$

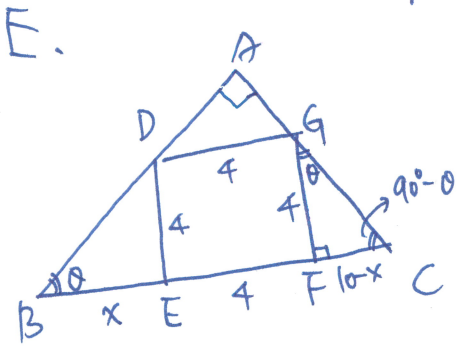
$\log y = -9 + 0.4771 = -8.5229$

$\Rightarrow 10^8(x-y) = 10^8(10^{-7.0458} - 10^{-8.5229}) = 10^{0.9542} - 10^{-0.5229}$

$\log 10^{0.9542} - 0.9542 = \log 9 \Rightarrow 10^{0.9542} = 9$

$\log 10^{-0.5229} = -0.5229 = -1 + 0.4771 = \log \frac{3}{10} \Rightarrow 10^{-0.5229} = 0.3$

$\therefore 9 - 0.3 = 8.7$ 取捨 取 9 #



設 $\overline{BE} = x \Rightarrow \overline{CF} = 10 - x$

由 $\triangle BDE \sim \triangle D$: $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{x}$

由 $\triangle GFC \sim \triangle C$: $\tan \theta = \frac{10-x}{4}$

$\therefore \frac{4}{x} = \frac{10-x}{4} \Rightarrow 16 = 10x - x^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 8 \text{ or } 2$

$\therefore \tan B + \tan C$
 $= \frac{4}{2} + \frac{4}{8}$
 $= \frac{5}{2}$ #

F. 5 物分 4 人

[法一] (正圖) \Rightarrow (薯) (1,1,1,2)

(手, 手, 手, 耳+耳) $\Rightarrow \frac{4!}{3!} = 4$

(手, 手, 耳, 手+耳) $\Rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!} = 12$

(手, 耳, 耳, 耳+耳) $\Rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!} = 12$

共 28 種 #

[法二] 反面 = 全 - 有 1 人沒有 + 有 2 人沒有 - 有 3 人沒有 + 有 4 人沒有

全: 第 1 人得 x_1 手 y_1 耳 $\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3$ 且 $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 2$

$\therefore \overline{S} = \overline{H} = H_3^4 \cdot H_2^4$

2	x_2	y_2
3	x_3	y_3
4	x_4	y_4

同理可求得其他

$\therefore \overline{S} = \overline{H} = H_3^4 H_2^4 - C_1^4 H_3^3 H_2^2 + C_2^4 H_3^2 H_2^2 - C_3^4 H_3 H_2^2 + 0 = 28$ # p6.

$= 20 \times 10 - 4 \times 10 \times 6 + 6 \times 4 \times 3 - 4 \times 1 \times 1$

9. 設轉運站: A, B, C, D, 設非轉運站: E, F, G, H.
 (甲) (乙) (丙) (丁) (戊) (己) (庚) (辛)

$n(S)$: 從 A, B, C, D 誰, 任意出 (甲, 乙兩人不得同門, 誰出, 且誰出不同站)

甲誰	乙誰	甲出	乙出	
$4 \times 3 \times 1 \times 7$				(乙誰=甲出)
$4 \times 3 \times 6 \times 6$				(乙誰≠甲出)
$\therefore n(S) = 84 + 432 = 516$				

$n(A)$: 甲誰, 甲出 乙誰 乙出

A	B	B	A	\Rightarrow 共 2 種
or B	A	A	B	

$\therefore P = \frac{2}{516} = \frac{1}{258}$