

1. 有理數：可以化為分數，十位數可表示成有限小數或無限循環小數
 無理數：是實數(可以畫在數線上, or 沒有 i), 但不是有理數

(3) $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$ 均為無理

(4) $\sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

(5) $\log_5 \frac{5}{2} + \log_5 10 = \log_5 25 = 2$

(3)*

2. $f(x) = ax^2 - 4ax + b = a(x^2 - 4x) + b = a(x-2)^2 + b - 4a$. ($a < 0$)

$\therefore x=2$ 有最大(值) $f(2) = b - 4a = 12 \dots \textcircled{1}$

$x=5$ 有最小(值) $f(5) = 9a + (b - 4a) = -6 \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$: $9a = -18, a = -2, b = 4$.

(2)*

3. 200元: 芝 100元: 綠, 紅, 蛋

500元 = $100 \times 5 \Rightarrow (0, 0, 5): \frac{3!}{2!}$ $(0, 2, 3): 3!$ $(1, 2, 2): \frac{3!}{2!}$

$(0, 1, 4): 3!$ $(1, 1, 3): \frac{3!}{2!}$

共 21 種

500元 = $200 \times 1 + 300 \times 3 \Rightarrow (0, 0, 3): \frac{3!}{2!} = 3$ $(1, 1, 1): \frac{3!}{3!} = 1$

$(0, 1, 2): 3! = 6$

共 10 種

500元 = $200 \times 2 + 100 \Rightarrow (0, 0, 1): \frac{3!}{2!}$

共 3 種

34 種

(4)*

4. 原式 = $C_0^n (\frac{1}{4})^0 \cdot 1^n + C_1^n (\frac{1}{4})^1 \cdot 1^{n-1} + C_2^n (\frac{1}{4})^2 \cdot 1^{n-2} + \dots + C_n^n (\frac{1}{4})^n \cdot 1^0$

= $(\frac{1}{4} + 1)^n < \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow (\frac{3}{4})^n < \frac{1}{1000}$

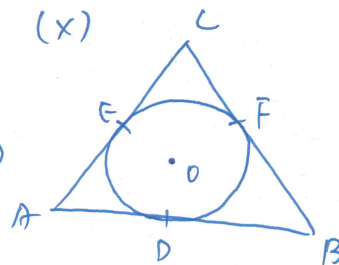
取 $\log \Rightarrow \log (\frac{3}{4})^n < \log \frac{1}{1000} \Rightarrow n \begin{matrix} \log 3 \\ 0.4771 \end{matrix} - \log 4 \begin{matrix} \\ 0.6020 \end{matrix} < -3 \Rightarrow n > \frac{3}{0.1249} = 24 \dots$

$\therefore n \geq 25$

(5)*

5. (1) O 為內心 \Rightarrow 無以性質 ($\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = \vec{0}$, O 是重心) (x)

(2) $\vec{AO} \cdot \vec{AB} = \vec{AD} \times \vec{AB}$ $\times \vec{AD} = \vec{AE}$ $\therefore \vec{AO} \cdot \vec{AB} > \vec{AO} \cdot \vec{AE} (0)$
 $\vec{AO} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AE} \times \vec{AC}$ $\vec{AB} > \vec{AC}$



(3) \vec{AO} 在 \vec{AB} 上的正射影長 = \vec{AD} $\vec{AD} = \vec{AE} (x)$
 \vec{AO} 在 \vec{AC} 上的正射影長 = \vec{AE}

(4) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}| \cdot \cos \theta \leq \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} (x)$

(5) 若 $\vec{AO} = \frac{3}{5} \vec{AC} + \frac{2}{5} \vec{AB} \Leftrightarrow O, C, B$ 共線 (x)

(2)*

6. (1) 需 "整係數" 多項式 (x)

(2) $f(2) \cdot f(3) > 0$ 不保證沒有實根

(例: 若 $f(2.5) < 0$, 則 $2 \sim 2.5$ 間有根, $2.5 \sim 3$ 間有根)

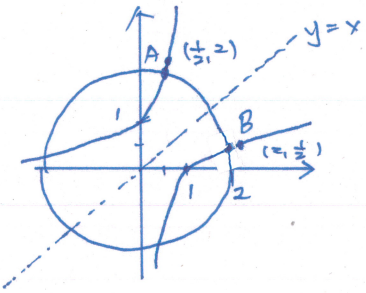
(3) 若 $a_0 = 0$, 則 $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$ 有一根 0 (0)

(4) $f(x)$ 是實係數多項式 \Rightarrow 虛根會共軛 (0)

(5) $x^4 - 2x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 3)(x^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}, \pm i$. 不一定有有理根 (x)

(3)(4) *

7. $y = 4^x$ 和 $y = \frac{1}{2} \log_4 x = \log_4 x$ 對稱 $y = x$



(1) A 在圓上 $\Rightarrow x_1^2 + y_1^2 = 4$ (0)

(2) 圓的最大 y 坐標 = 2 (與 y 軸相切)

又 A 在圓上 $\Rightarrow y_1 < 2$ (0)

(3) $\because (\frac{1}{2}, 2)$ 在 $y = 4^x$ 上,

且 A 在 $y = 4^x$ 上, 又 $y_1 < 2 \therefore A$ 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$ 左側 $\Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{2}$ (x)

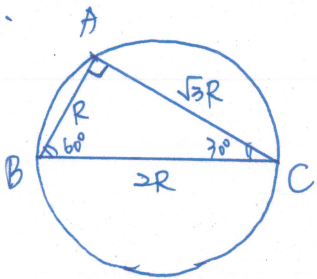
(4) $\because A, B$ 是關於 $y = x$

$\therefore x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2$ (x)

(5) \overline{AB} 垂直 $y = x \Rightarrow m_{\overline{AB}} = -1$ (x)

(1)(2) *

8.



設外接圓半徑 $R \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = R, \overline{BC} = 2R$

$\because \angle A = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \sqrt{3}R$

(1) $\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times R \times \sqrt{3}R$

$\therefore \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{4} \overline{BC} \times \overline{AC}$ (0)

$\frac{1}{4} \times \overline{BC} \times \overline{AC} = \frac{1}{4} \times 2R \times \sqrt{3}R$

(2) 若 D 在 \widehat{AC} 劣弧上 $\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \angle ADC = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ (x)

D 在 \widehat{AC} 優弧上 $\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 60^\circ$

(3) BC 是平角 \Rightarrow 差 180° .

B 是 30° , C 是 $210^\circ \Rightarrow$ 差 180° (0)

(4)

(5) 若 D 在 \widehat{BC} 上, 與 A 不同弧 $\Rightarrow \angle ABD + \angle ACD = 180^\circ \dots$ case 1

與 A 同弧 $\Rightarrow \angle ABD = \angle ACD \dots$ case 1

case 1: $\sin \angle ABD = \sin \angle ACD$

case 2: $\sin \angle ABD = \sin \angle ACD$

$\cos \angle ABD = -\cos \angle ACD$

$\cos \angle ABD = \cos \angle ACD$

(1)(3)(5) *

9. 1) $P(x, y), L: x-z=0, F(-4, 1) \Rightarrow d(P, L) = \overline{PF}, F \notin L \Rightarrow$ 點到直線距離 (03-3 此類)

2) $P(x, y), F_1(-1, 2), F_2(5, -6) \Rightarrow |\overline{PF}_1 - \overline{PF}_2| = 10 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{6^2 + (-8)^2} = 10 = 2a \Rightarrow$ 線段 (x)

3) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow a=3, b=4 \Rightarrow 2a=b \Rightarrow |\overline{PF}_1 - \overline{PF}_2| = b$
 $\therefore c=5$

又 $\overline{PF}_1 \cdot \overline{PF}_2 = 1 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow |k-4k| = b \Rightarrow k=2, \overline{PF}_1=2, \overline{PF}_2=8, \overline{FF}_2=2c=10$

\therefore 焦距 = 20 (0)

4) $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a=3, b=\sqrt{2}, c=\sqrt{11} \therefore$ 焦點 $(\pm\sqrt{11}, 0)$ (0)

$\frac{x^2}{14} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow a=\sqrt{14}, b=\sqrt{3}, c=\sqrt{11} \therefore$ 焦點 $(\pm\sqrt{11}, 0)$

5) $x^2 - 2x + (-4y^2 - 16y) = -19 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 4(y+2)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2}{4} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{1} = 1$

\therefore 漸近線 $\frac{x-1}{2} \pm \frac{y+2}{1} = 0 \therefore M = \pm \frac{1}{2}(x)$

4)(3)(4) *

10. 1) 無法得知 M_z, σ_z (僅 $\pm, -, x, \div$ 有規則) (x)

2) $\sigma_y = \frac{3}{2}\sigma_x = \frac{27}{2}, \sigma_w = \sigma_x = 9$ (0)

4) 相關係數: $y_i = \frac{3}{2}x_i + b \Rightarrow r_{xy} = 1$ (完全落在直線上) (0)

$w_i = x_i + 24 \Rightarrow r_{wx} = 1$ (完全落在直線上)

5) y_i 對 x_i 迴歸線: $y = \frac{3}{2}x + b$ (x)

w_i : $w = x + 24$

(3)(4) *

11. 折答線: $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+2}{2}$, 可停留 \Rightarrow 不相交

1) (2)(3) 線、面不相交 \Rightarrow 線、面平行 $\Rightarrow \vec{L} \perp \vec{n} \Rightarrow \vec{L} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$
 (線) (面法)

1) $(1, 1, 2) \cdot (1, 1, 2) \neq 0$ (x)

2) $(1, 1, 2) \cdot (2, 4, -3) = 0$ (檢查平行或重合)

$(2, 1, -2)$ 代入 $2x + 4y - 3z - 14 = 4 + 4 + 6 - 14 = 0$ (重合) (x)

3) $(1, 1, 2) \cdot (1, 1, -1) = 0$ (檢查平行或重合)

$(2, 1, -2)$ 代入 $x + y - z - 4 = 2 + 1 + 2 - 4 \neq 0$ (平行) (0)

4) 直線、直線不相交 \Rightarrow 平行或歪斜

4) $\begin{cases} x+y+2z=2 \\ 3x-y+2z=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \therefore$ 不平行, 檢查是否有交點

由 1, 2 知無解
 $\begin{cases} x=t = 2+s \dots \textcircled{1} \\ y=t = 1+s \dots \textcircled{2} \\ z=1-t = -2+2s \end{cases} \therefore$ 沒有交點 \Rightarrow 歪斜 (0)

5) $\begin{cases} x=3+t = 2+s \\ y=2+t = 1+s \\ z=-3-t = -2+2s \end{cases} \Rightarrow t=-1, s=0$ 交點 $(2, 1, -2)$ (x)

(3)(4) *

12. 轉移矩陣

料 金 不 (原)

起始矩陣

103-3 次模

$$M = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \text{料} \\ \text{金} \\ \text{不} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \text{料} \\ \text{金} \\ \text{不} \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

(0)

$$X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(新)

$$(2) X_1 = M X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.36 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.22 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{料} \\ \rightarrow \text{金} \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$(4) X_2 = M^2 X_0 = M(M X_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.36 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.22 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.388 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{料 (0)}$$

(5) 設穩定狀態: 料 x , 金 y , 不 $(1-x-y)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.4 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1-x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1-x-y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0.6x + 0.2y + 0.4(1-x-y) = x \\ 0.3x + 0.5y + 0.4(1-x-y) = y \end{cases}$$

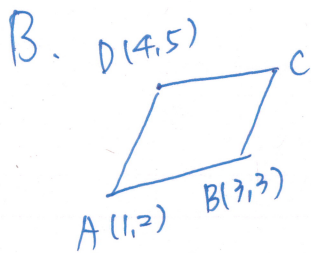
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0.2x + 0.2y = 0.4 \\ 0.1x + 0.9y = 0.4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x + y = 2 \dots \textcircled{1} \\ x + 9y = 4 \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{2} \times 4 - \textcircled{1} : 35y = 14, y = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} (x)$$

(1)(3)(4) *

A. $\sqrt{7+2\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{4+3} = 2+\sqrt{3}$

$$\frac{k}{3} < 2+\sqrt{3} < \frac{k+1}{3} \Rightarrow k < \frac{6+\sqrt{12}}{1} < k+1 \Rightarrow k = 11 *$$



$$\square ABCD \text{面積} = \left| \frac{\vec{AB} \times \vec{AD}}{2} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \right| = 3 *$$

C.
$$P = \frac{\text{小明勝} \cup \text{小明出石頭}}{\text{小明勝}} = \frac{(\text{石, 剪})}{(\text{石, 剪}) + (\text{布, 石}) + (\text{剪, 布})} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} *$$

D.
$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 1 \\ a_2 &= a_1 + 2 \\ a_3 &= a_2 + 3 \\ &\vdots \\ S_{10} &= A_{10} - A_9 \\ &= \left(\frac{10 \times 11}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{9 \times 10}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= 3025 - 2025 \\ &= 1000 * \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} +) a_n &= a_{n-1} + n \\ a_n &= 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

E. 設圓心為 (x, y)

$$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \overline{OC} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \overline{OA} = \overline{OB} : x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 6y + 9 \\ \overline{OA} = \overline{OC} : x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = x^2 - 12x + 36 + y^2 - 2y + 1 \end{cases}$$

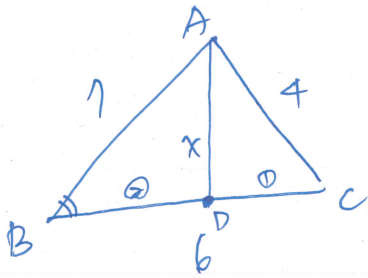
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ 12x - 4y = 28 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (2, -1) \quad d(O, L) = \frac{|3 \times 2 - 4(-1) - 12|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{2}{5} \#$$

F. $a = b = c = \sin A = \sin B = \sin C = 6 = 4 = 11$, 又 $a = \overline{BC} = 6$.

$\therefore b = 4, c = 11$.

$\therefore \overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{AC} \Rightarrow \overline{BD} \cdot \overline{CD} = 2 = 1$

$\therefore \overline{BD} = 4, \overline{CD} = 2$. 設 $\overline{AD} = x$

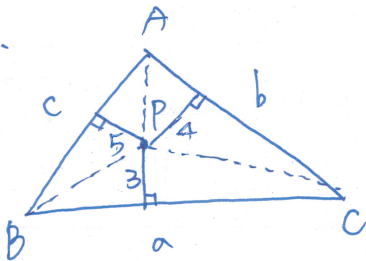


$$\cos B = \frac{11^2 + 4^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 11 \cdot 4} = \frac{11^2 + 6^2 - 4^2}{2 \cdot 11 \cdot 6} \quad (\triangle ABD) \quad (\triangle ABC)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(49 + 16 - x^2) = 2(49 + 36 - 16)$$

$$\Rightarrow 65 - x^2 = 46 \Rightarrow x^2 = 19 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{19} \#$$

G.



$\triangle ABC$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times a + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times b + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times c$

\equiv (個正三角形) 面積和 = $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 100$

$$\therefore (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 \right) \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}a + \frac{4}{2}b + \frac{5}{2}c \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}a + \frac{4}{2}b + \frac{5}{2}c \right)^2 \leq 100 \times \frac{50}{4} \Rightarrow 25 \leq \frac{3}{2}a + \frac{4}{2}b + \frac{5}{2}c \leq 25\sqrt{2} \#$$

H.

$$\begin{cases} 4x - y = 1 \\ 5x + 4y = 38 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (2, 7)$$

目標函數:

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 4y = 38 \\ x + 2y = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (6, 2)$$

$$1300x + 1400y + 1900(60 - x - y) = 114000 - 600x - 500y$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 10 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (10, 0)$$

頂點法

(x, y)	$(2, 7)$	$(6, 2)$	$(10, 0)$
目標函數	109300	109400	108000

$m = 6, n = 2 \#$