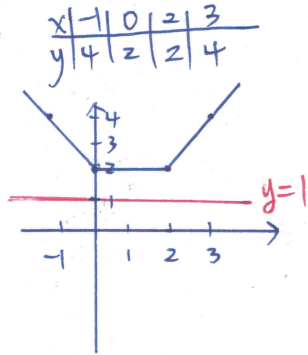


1.  $|2-x| + |x| = 1 \Rightarrow |x-2| + |x| = 1$  的解  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = |x-2| + |x| \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$  的交點

$y = |x-2| + |x|$  是折線圖



沒有交點  $\Rightarrow$  沒有實數解

(5)  $\Rightarrow$

2.  $\ominus \quad \ominus \quad \ominus \quad \ominus \quad \oplus$   
 $| \quad 4 \quad 9 \quad 16 \quad 25 \quad 36 \quad 49$

$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 26 < x < 49 & \text{有 } 12 \text{ 個} \\ 16 < x < 25 & \text{有 } 8 \text{ 個} \\ 4 < x < 9 & \text{有 } 4 \text{ 個} \\ x < 1 & \text{有 } 0 \text{ 個} \end{matrix}$  的正整數  $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 26 < x < 49 \\ 16 < x < 25 \\ 4 < x < 9 \\ x < 1 \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{共 } 24 \text{ 個}$

(2) \*

3.  $\textcircled{1}$  相關係數的伸縮、平移  $\Rightarrow$  加、減、乘、除均不影響大小，僅受正負影響 (c, d)

$\Rightarrow$  選 c, d 異號

(4) \*

5. 1994年手機使用人數  $N = 285 \times 1.75^9$  (從查表給定知, 求  $1.75^9$ )

設  $x = 1.75^9 \Rightarrow \log x = 9 \log 1.75 = 9 \times 0.243 = 2.187 = 2 + 0.187 \quad (n + \log a)$

$\approx \underbrace{2}_{\text{3位數}} + \log \underbrace{1.54}_a \Rightarrow x = 154$

$\therefore N = 285 \times 154 = 43890$

(3) \*

4.  $\star a > 0, a \neq 1, b > 0$

$a = 2 \Rightarrow \log_2 1 = 0, \log_2 2 = 1, \log_2 3, \log_2 4 = 2, \log_2 9$

$a = 3 \Rightarrow \log_3 1 = 0, \log_3 2, \log_3 3 = 1, \log_3 4, \log_3 9 = 2$

$a = 4 \Rightarrow \log_4 1 = 0, \log_4 2 = \frac{1}{2}, \log_4 3, \log_4 4 = 1, \log_4 9 = \log_2 3$

$a = 9 \Rightarrow \log_9 1 = 0, \log_9 2, \log_9 3 = \frac{1}{2}, \log_9 4 = \log_3 2, \log_9 9 = 1$

(5) \* P1

6.

(1) 分 (3,3,3)  $\Rightarrow C_3^9 C_3^6 C_3^3 \frac{1}{3!} = 84 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{6} = 280$

(2) 分 (1,2,3), 甲乙去 1 人組  $\Rightarrow (C_1^9 C_2^6 C_3^3 \times \frac{1}{2!}) \times 1 = 70$

(3) 分 (2,2,2), (甲,乙) 去 (2,2) 組  $\Rightarrow C_2^9 C_2^5 C_2^3 \times \frac{1}{2!} \times \frac{2!}{\text{甲,乙}} = 210$   
 [法=] (1)-(2) = 210

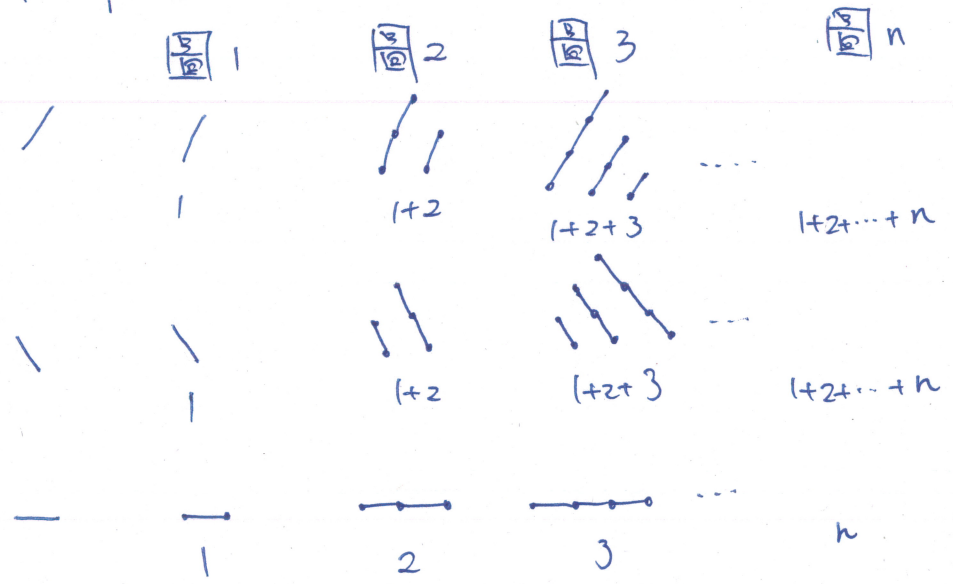
(4) 先分同學, 再分 A,B,C  $\Rightarrow (2) \times 3! = 70 \times 6 = 420$

(5)  $\Rightarrow (3) \times 3! = 210 \times 6 = 1260$

(3)(5) \*

7.

找規律: 合成 / \ - 三個方向討論



$\boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$  n 共用了:  $(1+2+\dots+n) \times 2 + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times 2 + n = n(n+2)$

(1)  $6 \times 8 = 48$  (o)

(2)  $10 \times 12 - 5 \times 7 = 120 - 35 = 85$  (x)

(3)  $20 \times 22 = 420$  (x)

(4)  $\boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$  1 ~ n:  $\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+2) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 2 \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$= n(n+1) \frac{(2n+1)+6}{6} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+7)}{6}$  (o)

$\boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$  1 ~ 10:  $\frac{10 \times 11 \times 27}{6} = 495$  (o)

(1)(4)(5) \*

8. 由一次因式檢驗法知  $\Rightarrow$  可能的根  $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{2}, \pm 5$

$\therefore$  給定  $x_1 < 0$  且 選項  $x_2, x_3$  同時出現  $\Rightarrow x_1$  為有理根的機會大.

$\therefore x = -1$  代入  $f(-1) = -2 - 7 - 6 + 5 \neq 0$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$  代入  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 2(\frac{1}{8}) - 7(\frac{1}{4}) + 6(-\frac{1}{2}) + 5 = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = (2x+1)(\quad) = (2x+1)(x^2-4x+5)$

$\therefore$  根為  $\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-20}}{2} = 2 \pm i$

(1)  $y = x^2 + (x_2+x_3)x + x_2x_3 = (x+x_2)(x+x_3)$ , 求  $x$  軸之交點 ( $y=0$ )

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = (x+x_2)(x+x_3) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  之實數解  $\Rightarrow x = -x_2, -x_3 \Rightarrow$  無交點 ( $x$ )  
(虛根)

(2)  $(x_2-1)^{96} = (x_3-1)^{96} \Leftrightarrow (1-i)^{96} = (1+i)^{96} \Leftrightarrow (-2i)^{48} = (2i)^{48} \Leftrightarrow 2^{48} = 2^{48} (0)$

(3)  $f(x) = (2x+1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3)$  沒有因式  $(x+x_2)(x+x_3)$  ( $x$ )

(4)  $y = f(x) - 2x^3 - 6x = \underline{-7x^2 + 5}$  是偶函數  $\Leftrightarrow$  對稱  $y$  軸 ( $0$ )  
均乘偶次方項

(5)

2	-7	6	5		1
2	-5	1	6		6
2	-3	-2	-2		-2
2	-3	-2	-2		-2
2	-1	-1	-1		-1

$a=2$   
 $b=-1$   
 $c=-2$   
 $d=6$

$a-2b+3c-4d$   
 $= 2+2-6-24$   
 $= -26 = 52x_1 (x)$

(2)(4) \*

9. 迴歸線  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \Rightarrow$  ① 迴歸 ( $\mu_x, \mu_y$ ) =  $(2, \frac{6+a+b}{5})$  ②  $m = \frac{1}{2} = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}$

① 真代入  $\Rightarrow \frac{6+a+b}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + 3 \Rightarrow a+b=14$  ( $\mu_y=4$ )

③  $\begin{matrix} X-\mu_x & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ Y-\mu_y & -1 & -2 & -3 & a-4 & b-4 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1+0+0+(a-4)+0}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{14+(a-4)^2+(b-4)^2}}$

$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{1+0+0+1+0}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$     $\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{1+4+9+(a-4)^2+(b-4)^2}{5}}$     $\therefore \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a-4}{2} \Rightarrow a=5, b=9$

$\therefore \sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{40}{5}} = \sqrt{8}$     $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} \sqrt{40}} = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}}$

(2)(3) \*

10.  $f(x) = 2^x$   
 $g(x) = \log_2 x$  對稱於  $y=x$

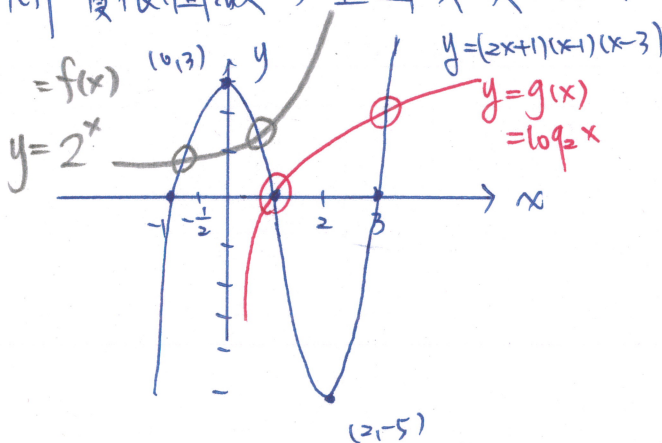
1)  $\log_2 k, \log_2 2015k, \log_2 2015^2 k \Rightarrow \log_2 k, \log_2 k + \log_2 2015, \log_2 k + 2\log_2 2015$   
 $\Rightarrow$  等差數列, 公差  $= \log_2 2015$

2)  $2^k, 2^{2015+k}, 2^{4030+k} \Rightarrow 2^k, 2^{2015} \cdot 2^k, (2^{2015})^2 \cdot 2^k$   
 $\Rightarrow$  等比數列, 公比  $2^{2015}$

3)  $y=kx, y=\frac{1}{k}x$  也對稱  $y=x$

$\therefore \left| \begin{array}{l} y=kx \\ y=f(x) \end{array} \right.$  有 2 個交點  $\xrightarrow{\text{對稱 } y=x}$   $\left| \begin{array}{l} y=\frac{1}{k}x \\ y=g(x) \end{array} \right.$  也有 2 個交點 (0)

4) 解實根個數  $\rightarrow$  畫圖找交點個數



$\left| \begin{array}{l} y=f(x) \\ y=(2x+1)(x-1)(x-3) \end{array} \right.$  2 實根  
 和  $\left| \begin{array}{l} y=g(x) \\ y=(2x+1)(x-1)(x-3) \end{array} \right.$  2 實根

(3)(4) \*

11. (1) 目標為  $A \rightarrow B$ , 全事件機率 = 1 (0)

(2)  $A \rightarrow D$  有 4 條路:  $\rightarrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow : \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow \uparrow : \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \uparrow : \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow : \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$  }  $\frac{5}{16}$  (0)

(3)  $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B : A \rightarrow D \times D \rightarrow B$   
 $\frac{5}{16} \times 1 = \frac{5}{16}$  (x)

(4)  $A \rightarrow B$  命成  $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B$  or  $A \rightarrow E \rightarrow D$

$\therefore (1)-(3) = \frac{11}{16}$  是  $A \rightarrow E \rightarrow D$  的機率 (x)

(5)  $C \rightarrow E$  的機率均為  $\frac{1}{2}$  ( $A \rightarrow C$  是前提, 不用計算) (0)

11(2)(5)

12.

(1)  $x$  是  $f(x)-g(x) = (1-a)x^3 + (1-b)x + (1-c)$  的因式

$\therefore 1-c=0 \Rightarrow c=1 \Rightarrow f(x)-g(x) = (1-a)x^3 + (1-b)x$

(2) 當  $a=b$  (不一定要有),  $f(x)-g(x)$  是奇函數  $\Rightarrow f(x)-g(x)$  對稱原點.

(3)  $f(x)-g(x) = x((1-a)x^2 + (1-b)) \Rightarrow x=0$  or  $x^2 = -\frac{1-b}{1-a}$

除 $\rightarrow$ 乘  
 當  $-\frac{1-b}{1-a} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$  有三個實根  $\Leftrightarrow (a-1)(b-1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow ab - a - b + 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow ab < a+b-1$   
 當  $-\frac{1-b}{1-a} < 0 \Leftrightarrow$  有一個實根  $\Leftrightarrow (a-1)(b-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow ab - a - b + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow ab > a+b-1$

$\therefore$  當  $ab > a+b$  時  $\Rightarrow ab > a+b-1 \Rightarrow$  有一個實根 (0)

當  $ab < a+b$  時  $\Rightarrow$  若  $ab = a+b - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$  僅一個實根 (x)

(5) 當  $ab = a+b$  (不一定要有),  $x = 0$  or  $\pm \sqrt{-\frac{1-b}{1-a}}$  (0)

不論實根或虛根  
 $\Rightarrow$  和均為 0

(2)(3)(5) \*

A. 若  $\frac{2a+3b}{2} = \sqrt{(2a)(3b)}$ , 即算幾不等式的等號成立  $\Rightarrow 2a=3b$

同理  $\frac{4b+5c}{2} = \sqrt{(4b)(5c)} \Rightarrow 4b=5c$

$a=b=3:2, b=c=5:4 \Rightarrow a:b:c = 15:10:8$

$\sum a=15t, b=10t, c=8t \Rightarrow \frac{8b+5c}{a} = \frac{80t+40t}{15t} = 8$

B.  $f(x) = -3 \cdot \frac{3^{2x}}{3} + 4 \cdot 3^x + 5$

令  $t = 3^x > 0$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = -t^2 + 4t + 5 = -(t-2)^2 + 9$

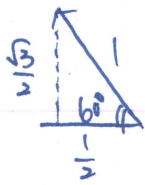
Max = 9 \*

C. 分三個方向討論  $\rightarrow$   $\nwarrow$   $\swarrow$   
 (1, 4, 7, ...) (2, 5, 8, ...) (3, 6, 9, ...)

第 1, 4, 7, ... 步: 每單位向右 1 單位

$$\text{向右: } 1+4+7+\dots+49 = \frac{(1+49) \times 17}{2} = 425$$

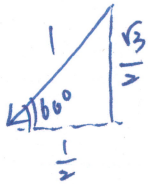
第 2, 5, 8, ... 步: 每單位向左  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 向上  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



$$\text{向左: } \frac{1}{2} \times (2+5+8+\dots+50) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(2+50) \times 17}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 442$$

$$\text{向上: } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (2+5+8+\dots+50) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 442$$

第 3, 6, 9, ... 步: 每單位向左  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 向下  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



$$\text{向左: } \frac{1}{2} \times (3+6+9+\dots+48) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(3+48) \times 16}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 408$$

$$\text{向下: } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (3+6+9+\dots+48) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 408$$

~~總和~~  $= A_{50}$ :  $x$  坐標:  $425 - \frac{1}{2} \times 442 - \frac{1}{2} \times 408 = 0$

$y$  坐標:  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 442 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 408 = 17\sqrt{3}$

$(0, 17\sqrt{3})$  #

D.  $x-y=z \Rightarrow x=y+z$

$x=2$   $(y, z) = (1, 1)$

$x=3$   $(y, z) = (1, 2), (2, 1)$

$x=4$   $(y, z) = (1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1)$

$x=5$   $(y, z) = (1, 4), (2, 3), (3, 2), (4, 1)$

$x=6$   $(y, z) = (1, 5), (2, 4), (3, 3), (4, 2), (5, 1)$

$P = \frac{7}{15}$  #

E.  $\sum t = 5^x \Rightarrow x = \log_5 t$

$\therefore f(t) = 7 \cdot \log_5 t \cdot \log_3 5 + 110$   
 $= 7 \cdot \log_3 t + 110$

$f(3) = 7 \cdot \log_3 3 + 110 = 7 \cdot 1 + 110$

$f(3^2) = 7 \log_3 3^2 + 110 = 7 \cdot 2 + 110$

⋮

$f(3^{10}) = 7 \log_3 3^{10} + 110 = 7 \cdot 10 + 110$

$= 7(1+2+\dots+10) + 110 \times 10$

$= 7 \times \frac{10 \times 11}{2} + 1100 = \underline{1485} \#$

F.

AB相鄰  $\cap$  CD相鄰  $\cap$  EF相鄰 - AB相鄰  $\cap$  CD相鄰  $\cap$  EF相鄰  $\cap$  DEF相鄰

$= \textcircled{AB} \textcircled{CD} \textcircled{EF} \textcircled{G} - \textcircled{AB} \textcircled{CDEF} \textcircled{G}$

$= 4! \times \underset{\uparrow}{2!} \times \underset{\uparrow}{2!} \times \underset{\uparrow}{2!} - 3! \times \underset{\uparrow}{2!} \times \underset{\uparrow}{2} = 192 - 24 = \underline{168} \#$

G.  $1, 3, 5, \dots, 169 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1+169}{2} = 85$

$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{84^2 + 82^2 + \dots + 2^2 + 0^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 82^2 + 84^2}{85}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 2^2 (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 42^2)}{85}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 4 \times \frac{42 \times 43 \times 85}{6}}{85}} = \sqrt{2408} \approx 49 \#$

( $\because 49^2 = 2401$ )

H.

$$x=1+i \Rightarrow x-1=i \Rightarrow x^2-2x+1=-1 \Rightarrow x^2-2x+2=0$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad -2 \quad 2 \quad \overline{) \quad 2 \quad 8 \quad 1 \quad -2} \\
 \underline{2 \quad 4 \quad -11 \quad 12 \quad 7 \quad -1} \\
 2 \quad -4 \quad 4 \\
 \underline{8 \quad -15 \quad 12} \\
 8 \quad -16 \quad 16 \\
 \underline{1 \quad -4 \quad 7} \\
 1 \quad -2 \quad 2 \\
 \underline{-2 \quad 5 \quad -1} \\
 -2 \quad 4 \quad -4 \\
 \underline{1 \quad 3}
 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x^2-2x+2)(2x^3+8x^2+x-2) + x+3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(1+i) &= (1+i)+3 \\
 &= 4+i
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 4+i$  是實係數方程式的一根  $\Rightarrow$  另一根  $4-i$

$$\therefore \text{此方程式} = a(x-(4+i))(x-(4-i))$$

$$= a(x^2-8x+17) = ax^2+bx+17$$

$$\therefore a=1, b=-8 \Rightarrow \underline{a^2+b^2=65}$$