

1. 目前勝率 =  $\frac{35}{86}$

設  $t$  年後可超過 125 勝  $\Rightarrow 35 + \frac{35}{86}(30t) \geq 125$

$\Rightarrow t > \frac{125-35}{30} \times \frac{86}{35} = 7. \dots \Rightarrow t \geq 8$  年

$2014 + 8 = 2022$

(2) #

2.

$y = a^x$      $y = \log_a x$

$a > 0$

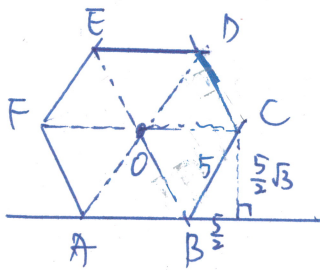
$\Rightarrow$  找 (1) or (2)  
找是否有交點

又  $y = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$      $\therefore$  有交點 (2, 2)

$y = \log_{\sqrt{2}} 2 = 2$

(1) #

3. 坐標法



設  $A(0,0)$      $F(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3})$      $\Rightarrow I = \frac{3F+2C}{5}$

$B(5,0)$      $C(\frac{15}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3})$

$H(\frac{15}{2}, 0)$

$G(\frac{5}{2}, 0)$

$= (\frac{15}{10}, \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3})$

$\vec{AI} \cdot \vec{GH} = (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}) \cdot (10, 0) = 15$

(3) #

4.

$Y = 8X - 14 \Rightarrow r_{XY} = r_1 = 1$

$Z = X - 10 \Rightarrow r_{XZ} = r_3 = 1$

又  $Y = 8(Z + 10) - 14 \Rightarrow r_{YZ} = r_2 = 1$

(3) #

5.  $S_1 = a_1$

$\therefore \frac{a_1+2}{2} = \sqrt{S_1 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{a_1 \cdot 2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a_1^2+4a_1+4}{4} = 2a_1 \Rightarrow a_1^2 - 4a_1 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (a_1-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 2$

$n=2, S_2 = a_1 + a_2$

$\therefore \frac{a_2+2}{2} = \sqrt{S_2 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{(2+a_2) \cdot 2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a_2^2+4a_2+4}{4} = 2 + 2a_2 \Rightarrow a_2^2 - 4a_2 - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 6$  (取正整数)

$n=3, S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$

$\therefore \frac{a_3+2}{2} = \sqrt{S_3 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{(8+a_3) \cdot 2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a_3^2+4a_3+4}{4} = 16 + 2a_3 \Rightarrow a_3^2 - 4a_3 - 60 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = 10$

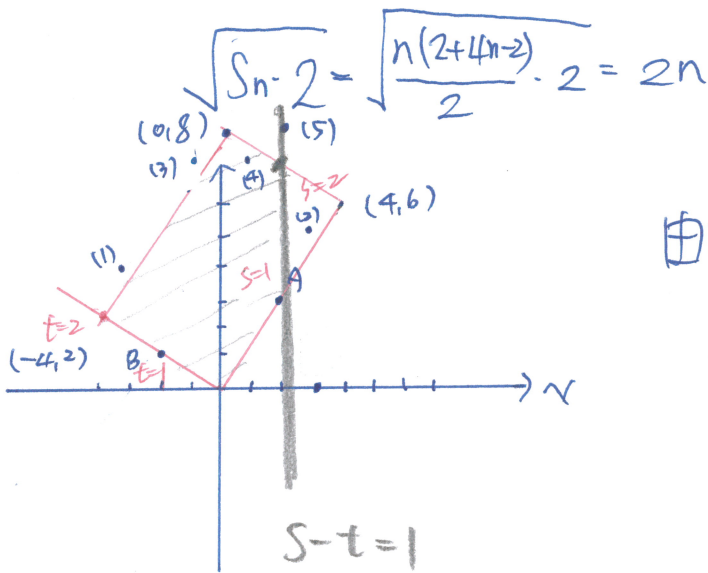
由規律猜測  $a_n = 4n - 2$  (公差 = 4)

檢驗:  $\frac{a_n+2}{2} = \frac{4n}{2} = 2n$

$\therefore a_{2015} = 4 \cdot 2015 - 2 = 8058$

(5) \*

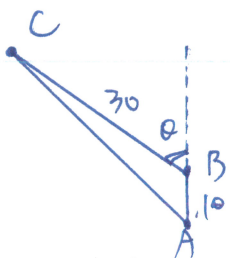
6.



由右圖知

(4) \*

7.



$\therefore 45^\circ \leq \theta \leq 60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ABC$  位於  $120^\circ \sim 135^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \cos B \leq \frac{-1}{2}$

$\overline{AC}^2 = 10^2 + 30^2 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 30 \cdot \cos B$

$\therefore 1300 \leq \overline{AC}^2 \leq 1000 + 300\sqrt{2} \div 1424$

(1)(2) \*

8.  $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

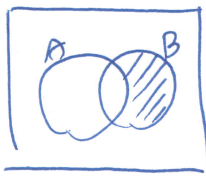
$P(A-B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B) = P(A) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

(1)  $P(A) = \frac{2}{3} (x)$

(2)  $P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4} (x)$

(3)  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8+9-6}{12} = \frac{11}{12} (0)$

(4)  $P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (0)$



(5)  $P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4} (x)$

(3)(4)

9.

$f(x) = \frac{(x-103)(x-104)(x-105) \cdot \underbrace{Q(x)}_{\text{常数 } a} + \underbrace{r(x)}_{=k}}{\dots} \quad (*)$

$\therefore f(103) = r(103) = 4$

$f(104) = r(104) = -3$

$f(105) = r(105) = 2$

由此可知  $r(x)$  和  $g(x)$  相同。

1) 右式  $\Rightarrow$  次式 (x)

2)  $g(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{(x-104)(x-105)}{(103-104)(103-105)} - 3 \cdot \frac{(x-103)(x-105)}{(104-103)(104-105)} + 2 \cdot \frac{(x-103)(x-104)}{(105-103)(105-104)}$

$\therefore g(106) = 4 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 1}{(-1)(-2)} - 3 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot (-1)} + 2 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 1} = 4 + 9 + 6 = 19 (x)$

3)  $r(x)$  和  $g(x)$  相同  $\Rightarrow g(x)$  余式 (0)

4)  $f(106) = \underbrace{a \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}_{(x) \cdot (*)} + \underbrace{r(106)}_{19} = -5 \Rightarrow 6a = -24, a = -4 (0)$

5)  $f(103) > 0, f(104) < 0, f(105) > 0, f(106) < 0.$

$\therefore f(x) = 0$  的  $\Rightarrow$  根介于  $103 \sim 104, 104 \sim 105, 105 \sim 106.$   $\Rightarrow$  正根 (3)(4)(5)

$\therefore f(x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{103}, \pm \sqrt{104}, \pm \sqrt{105} \Rightarrow$  文實根 (0)

10.  $|ax+1| \leq 4 \Rightarrow -4 \leq ax+1 \leq 4 \Rightarrow -5 \leq ax \leq 3$

若  $a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-5}{a} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{a} \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{a}$  是整數

若  $a < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-5}{a} \geq x \geq \frac{3}{a} \Rightarrow c = \frac{-5}{a}$  是整數

(1)  $c = \frac{3}{2} (x)$

(2)  $c = \frac{3}{3} (0)$

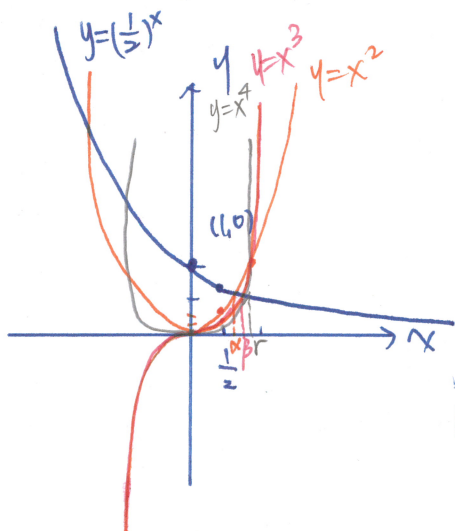
(3)  $c = \frac{3}{0.1} = 30 (0)$

(4)  $c = \frac{3}{0.27} = \frac{3}{\frac{27}{100}} = \frac{3 \times 100}{27} = 11 (0)$

(5)  $c = \frac{-5}{\frac{-5}{2}} = 2 (0)$

(2)(3)(4)(5) \*

11.



$(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

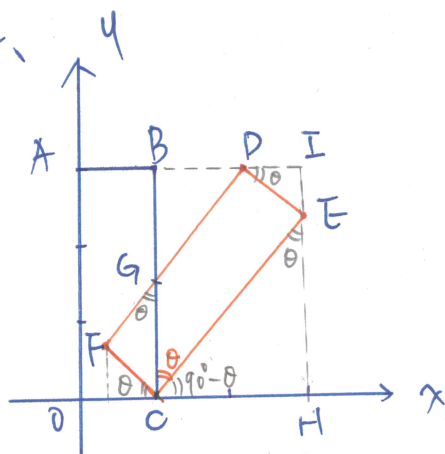
$(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

$(\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{1}{16}$

由右圖知  $\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < \beta < \gamma < 1$

(1)(3)(5) \*

12.



由左圖知  $\overline{BC} = \overline{DE} \cdot \sin \theta + \overline{CE} \cdot \cos \theta$

$\Rightarrow 3 = 1 \cdot \sin \theta + 3 \cdot \cos \theta$

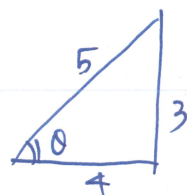
(又  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ )

$\begin{cases} \sin \theta + 3 \cos \theta = 3 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 3 - 3 \cos \theta \\ \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore (3 - 3 \cos \theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow 9 - 18 \cos \theta + 9 \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

$\Rightarrow 10 \cos^2 \theta - 18 \cos \theta + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow 5 \cos^2 \theta - 9 \cos \theta + 4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (5 \cos \theta - 4)(\cos \theta - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5} \text{ or } 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$   
( $\neq 0, \theta = 0^\circ$ )



12.

(3)  $F(1-\cos\theta, \sin\theta) = (\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$

(4)

$$D \text{ 的 } x \text{ 坐標} = \overline{OC} + \overline{CF} - \overline{DI} = 1 + 3\sin\theta - \cos\theta$$

$$= 1 + \frac{9}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = 2$$

$\therefore D(2, 3)$

顯然 O, D, F 沒有共線 (可判斷斜率) (x)

(3)  $\overleftrightarrow{CF}: O C(1, 0) \Rightarrow F(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}) \Rightarrow m = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{-3}{4}$

$$y = \frac{-3}{4}x + \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 4y = -3x + 3 \Rightarrow 3x + 4y = 3 \quad (0)$$

(5)

$$\Delta CFG = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{CF} \times \overline{FG} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad (0)$$

$$\left( \tan\theta = \frac{CF}{GF} = \frac{1}{GF} \right)$$

$\Delta CFG$


(1)(3)(4)(5)

13. (1) 面朝上  $\Rightarrow$  俯視圖有幾個黑色

$\because$  黑白相間,  $\therefore$  黑白個數幾乎一樣多, 但第 10 層, 邊長 19  $\Rightarrow$  共  $19^2 = 361$  塊  
 黑色會多白色 1 塊  $\Rightarrow$  黑色有  $[\frac{19^2}{2}] + 1 = 181$  塊 (x)

(2) 表面積共有 6 個方向 "上", "下", "前", "後", "左", "右"

"上", "下":  共有  $19^2 \times 2$  塊膠板

"前", "後", "左", "右":  共有  $(1+3+5+\dots+19) \times 4$  塊  
 4 個方向.

共有  $361 \times 2 + \frac{10(1+19)}{2} \times 4 = 1122$  塊

表面積 =  $1122 \times 2^2 = 4488 \text{ cm}^2 \quad (0)$

(3) 白: "上", "下":  $180 \times 2$  塊

"前", "後", "右", "左":  $(1+2+\dots+9) \times 4 = \frac{9(1+9)}{2} \times 4 = 180$  塊

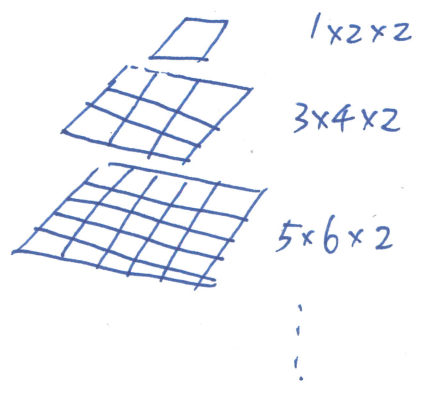
} 共 540 塊 (0)

(4) 黑: "上", "下":  $181 \times 2$  塊

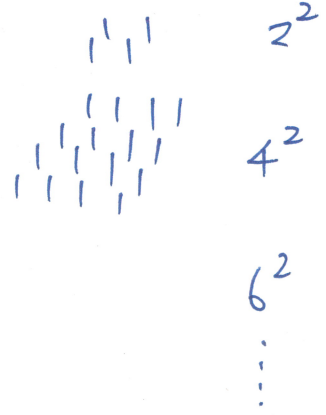
"前", "後", "右", "左":  $(1+2+\dots+10) \times 4 = \frac{10(1+10)}{2} \times 4 = 220$  塊

} 共 582 塊 (x)

13. (5) 橫向



縱向



最下方 19x19, 19x20x2  
有2片 < 19x20x2

$20^2$

+) 

---

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} (2k-1)(2k) \times 2 + 19 \times 20 \times 2 + (2^2 + 4^2 + \dots + 20^2)$$

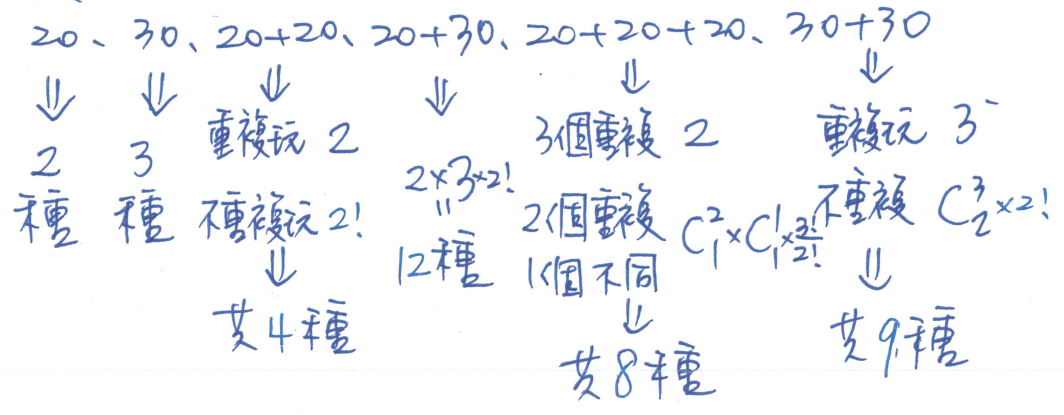
$$= 4 \sum_{k=1}^{10} (2k^2 - k) + 760 + 2^2 (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 10^2)$$

$$= 4 \times \left[ 2 \times \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} - \frac{10 \times 11}{2} \right] + 760 + 4 \times \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6}$$

$$= 4 \times (770 - 55) + 760 + 1540 = 5160 \quad (*)$$

(2)(3) \*

A. 不超过 60 元



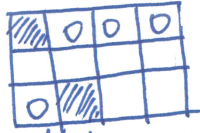
總共 2+3+4+12+8+9 = 38 種 \*

B. 機率  $\Rightarrow$  視為不同物

$n(S) = 10!$

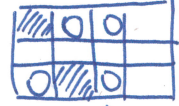
$n(A)$ :  $\because$  第二列沒藍球  $\Rightarrow$  藍球放入第一、三列

case 1 若藍球第一列 3 個, 第三列 1 個  $\Rightarrow$  白球僅能放第二列  $\Rightarrow$  2 球剩下



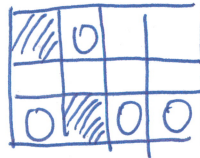
$C_3^3 \times 4! \times C_2^4 \times 2! \times 4!$   
 第三列挑 1 個放藍球      第二列挑 2 個放白球

case 2: 若藍球第一列 2 個, 第三列 2 個  $\Rightarrow$  白球第一列 1 個, 第二列 1 個  $\Rightarrow$  2 球剩下



$C_2^3 \times C_2^3 \times 4! \times C_1^1 \times C_1^4 \times 2! \times 4!$

case 3: 若藍球第一列 1 個, 第三列 3 個  $\Rightarrow$  2 球僅能放第二列  $\Rightarrow$  白球僅能放第一列



$C_1^3 \times 4! \times 4! \times 2!$

$$P = \frac{3 \times 4! \times 6 \times 2! \times 4! + 9 \times 4! \times 4 \times 2! \times 4! + 3 \times 4! \times 4! \times 2!}{10!} = \frac{57 \times 4! \times 4! \times 2!}{10!}$$

$$= \frac{57 \times 24 \times 2}{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5} = \frac{19}{1650} \#$$

C.  $\because$  切線  $m=1 \Rightarrow \vec{CO} = (1, -1)$  (利用  $\vec{CO}$  參數式)  
 $\because \vec{CO}$  參數式  $(0+t, k-t) = (t, k-t)$  (設真  $O'$ )  
 設圓心  $O'(t, k-t)$

$\overline{O'A} = \overline{O'B} = \overline{O'C} = \text{半徑}$

$\sqrt{t^2 + (k-t+2)^2} = \sqrt{(t+1)^2 + (k-t)^2} = \sqrt{t^2 + (-t)^2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{4k+3}{6}$

$\Rightarrow t^2 + (k-t)^2 + 2(k-t) \cdot 2 + 4 = t^2 + 2t + 1 + (k-t)^2 \Rightarrow 4k - 4t + 4 = 2t + 1$   
 $t^2 + 2t + 1 + k^2 - 2kt + t^2 = t^2 + t^2 \Rightarrow k^2 - 2kt + 2t + 1 = 0$

$\therefore k^2 - 2k \left(\frac{4k+3}{6}\right) + 2 \left(\frac{4k+3}{6}\right) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3k^2 - 4k^2 - 3k + 4k + 3 + 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow k^2 - k - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow k = 3 \text{ or } -2$  (負不合)  $\therefore t = \frac{5}{2}$       圓心  $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \#$

D.  $a = \frac{14+b+b+9+b+8+x}{7} = \frac{49+x}{7}$

$b, b, b, 8, 9, 14, x$

若  $x \leq 6 \Rightarrow b = 6$

b: 若  $6 \leq x \leq 8 \Rightarrow b = x$

若  $x \geq 8 \Rightarrow b = 8$

$c = 6.$

① 若  $x \leq 6 \Rightarrow b = c = 6 \therefore a = b$   
公差 = 0 (不合)

②  $6 \leq x \leq 8 \Rightarrow a, b, x, \frac{49+x}{7}$  成等差  
或

b,  $\frac{49+x}{7}, x$  成等差.

a.  $2x = 6 + \frac{49+x}{7} \Rightarrow 14x = 42 + 49 + x$   
 $\Rightarrow 13x = 91, x = 7$  (合)

b.  $2 \cdot \frac{49+x}{7} = 6 + x \Rightarrow 98 + 2x = 42 + 7x$   
 $\Rightarrow 5x = 56 \Rightarrow x = \frac{56}{5} > 8$  (不合)

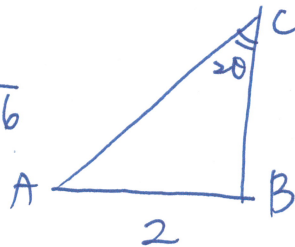
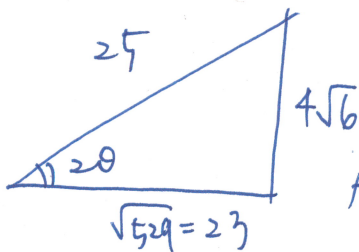
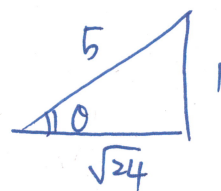
③  $x \geq 8 \Rightarrow 6, 8, \frac{49+x}{7}$  成等差  
必大  $\geq 8$

$\therefore \frac{49+x}{7} = 10 \Rightarrow x = 21$  (合)

$\therefore x$  可能为 7 或 21  $\Rightarrow 7 + 21 = 28$

E.

$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$   
 $= 2 \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5} = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{25}$



$\therefore \overline{AB} = \sqrt{2} = 2$

$\therefore \overline{AC} = \frac{25}{2\sqrt{6}}$

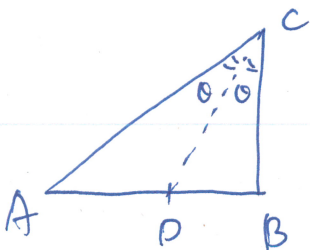
$\overline{BC} = \frac{23}{2\sqrt{6}}$

又  $\overline{CD}$  是  $\angle ACB$  的角平分线

$\therefore \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\overline{AD}}{\overline{BD}} = \frac{25}{23}$

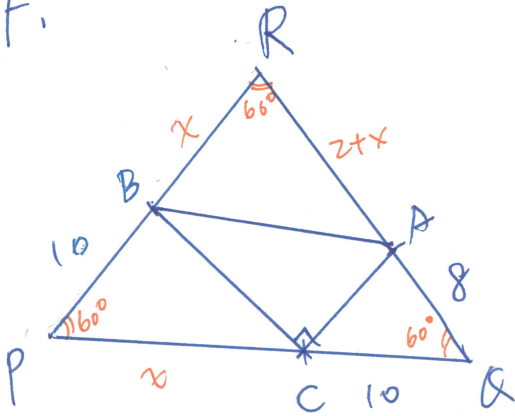
$\therefore \overline{AD} = \frac{25}{48} \times 2 = \frac{25}{24}$

$\Rightarrow \overline{OD} = \frac{25}{24} - 1 = \frac{1}{24}$





F.



設  $\overline{PC} = x \Rightarrow \overline{RB} = x, \overline{RA} = x+2$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB}^2 = x^2 + (2+x)^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot (2+x) \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\overline{BC}^2 = x^2 + 10^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 10 \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\overline{AC}^2 = 8^2 + 10^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$\because \angle C$  是直角  $\Rightarrow \overline{AB}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AC}^2$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + (2+x)^2 - x(2+x) = (x^2 + 10^2 - 10x) + (8^2 + 10^2 - 8 \cdot 10)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 4 + 4x + x^2 - 2x - x^2 = x^2 + 100 - 10x + 64 + 100 - 80$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x = 180) \Rightarrow \underline{x = 15}^*$$

G. 設 n 年後還清

甲地欠:  $100(1+1.5\%)^n$

$$\Rightarrow 100(1.015)^n = 80(1.0353)^n$$

乙地有:  $80(1+3.53\%)^n$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1.0353}{1.015}\right)^n = \frac{100}{80}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1.02)^n = \frac{5}{4}$$

取  $\log \Rightarrow n \log 1.02 = 0.699 - 0.6020$

$$\Rightarrow 0.0086n = 0.0970 \Rightarrow n = 11.17 \dots \Rightarrow n \geq 12$$

12 #