

$\vec{AP} = x\vec{AB} + y\vec{AC}$

$\therefore (\frac{2}{17}, \frac{-2}{17}) \Rightarrow P$ 落在 IV, V

又 $\frac{2}{17} + \frac{-2}{17} = \frac{0}{17} < 1$. 在 $x+y=1$ 右侧 \Rightarrow V.

(5) #

2. $\because \log_a b = 2 \Rightarrow a^2 = b, \text{且 } a > 0, a \neq 1, b > 0$

$\log_a a + \log_a b \geq (\log_a a)(\log_a b) \Rightarrow \log_a a + \log_a a^2 \geq (\log_a a)(\log_a a^2)$

$\Rightarrow 3(\log_a a) \geq 2(\log_a a)^2 \Rightarrow 2(\log_a a)^2 - 3(\log_a a) \leq 0 \Rightarrow (\log_a a)(2\log_a a - 3) \leq 0$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \log_a a \leq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow 1 \leq a \leq 27, \text{又 } a \neq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{27} < a < 27$ (1) #

3. $x+y+z=10$ 可能为

$(1, 7, 6) \Rightarrow 3!$

$(1, 4, 5) \Rightarrow 3!$

$(2, 2, 6) \Rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!}$

$(2, 3, 5) \Rightarrow 3!$

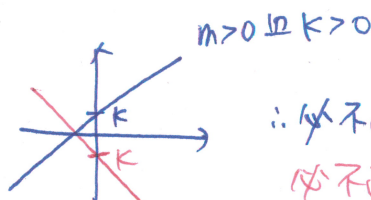
$(2, 4, 4) \Rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!}$

$(3, 3, 4) \Rightarrow \frac{3!}{2!}$

$P = \frac{6 + 3 + 3 + 3}{6 \times 3 + 3 \times 3} = \frac{15}{27} = \frac{5}{9}$

(3) #

4. $m, k > 0 \Rightarrow$



\therefore 必不通过第四象限及正x轴 } 不通过正x轴.
必不通过第一象限及正x轴

(1) $(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$ II

(2) $(x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow$ I

(3) $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 3 \Rightarrow$ I, IV

(4) $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 正y轴

(5) $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 正x轴

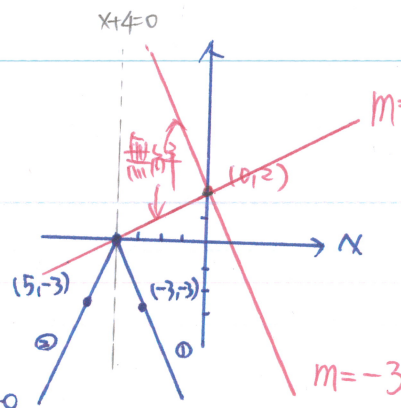
(5) #

5. 无解 \Rightarrow 没有交点 \Rightarrow 画图

$mx + 2 = -3|x + 4|$

$y = mx + 2 \Rightarrow$ 斜率为 m 过 $(0, 2)$

$y = -3|x + 4| \Rightarrow$ ① $x + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow y = -3(x + 4)$
② $x + 4 < 0 \Rightarrow y = 3(x + 4)$



$-3 \leq m < -1$

无解

(3) #

6. 主持人有3種數字 + 主持人有2種數字 + 主持人有1種數字

$$\frac{C_{3-3}^{10} \cdot 3! \cdot C_1^3}{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{主持人}}} + \frac{C_2^{10} \cdot (2^3 - C_1^3) \cdot C_1^2}{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{主持人}} \quad \substack{\uparrow \\ \text{學生}}} + \frac{C_1^{10} \cdot C_1^1}{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{主持人}} \quad \substack{\uparrow \\ \text{學生}}}$$

= 2160 + 540 + 10 = 2710 (3) #

7. $\mu_x = 4, \Rightarrow \sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{2^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}{5}} = \sqrt{2}$

$\mu_y = 60 \Rightarrow \sigma_y = 10\sigma_x = 10\sqrt{2}$

1) 趨勢為 x 越大, y 越大 $\Rightarrow r > 0$ (0)

2) $m = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = 10r < 10 \cdot 1 = 10$ (x)

3) J, 戊交換後 (x, y) 會完全落在一直線 \Rightarrow 相關係數 = 1 > r (0)

4) J, 戊交換後, σ_x, σ_y 不變且 $m = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \Rightarrow$ 變大 (0)

5) 標準化後, $\sigma_y' = 1, \sigma_x' = 1 \therefore$ 回歸線斜率 = $r \cdot \frac{1}{1} = r = \frac{m}{10}$ (x) (1)(3)(4) #

8) $\sin A = \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \angle A, \angle B \neq 60^\circ \text{ or } 120^\circ$

$\because \angle A + \angle B < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \angle A = \angle B = 60^\circ \Rightarrow$ 正 \equiv 向 # (0)

2) $\sin 30^\circ = \sin 150^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin A, \sin B, \sin C < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A, B, C$ 大於 150° or 小於 30°

$\therefore 10^\circ, 10^\circ, 160^\circ$ (0)

3) $\sin 60^\circ = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \sin A, \sin B, \sin C > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow A, B, C \uparrow$ 於 $60^\circ \sim 120^\circ$

不可能 ($60^\circ + 60^\circ + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$)

4) $A = 60^\circ \text{ or } 120^\circ, B = 30^\circ \Rightarrow (60^\circ, 30^\circ, 90^\circ) \text{ or } (120^\circ, 30^\circ, 30^\circ)$ (x)

5) $\cos(180^\circ + A) = -\cos A$

$\frac{\#}{\#} A \in I \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\#}{\#} A \in II \Rightarrow \cos A = -\frac{1}{2}$ (x) (1)(2) #

9.

水 便 湯 (原)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

1) (2) (3)

$$A^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{2}{15} \\ \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{水餃 (0)} \\ \rightarrow \text{便當 (0)} \\ \rightarrow \text{湯麵 (0)} \end{matrix}$$

(4) 設長期而言, 選水餃機率 x, 便當 y, 湯麵 (1-x-y)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{12}y = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{4}{15}x + \frac{5}{3}y = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

(5) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1-x-y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1-x-y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{3}(1-x-y) = x \\ \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{3}(1-x-y) = y \end{cases}$

9.
$$\begin{cases} 16x + y = 4 \\ 4x + 25y = 10 \end{cases} \therefore 99y = 36, y = \frac{4}{11}, x = \frac{4 - \frac{4}{11}}{16} = \frac{5}{22}$$

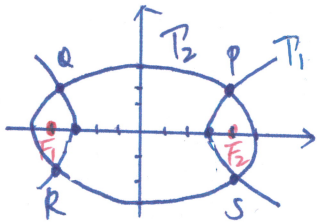
(A) 水餃機率 = $\frac{5}{22}$

(B) 便當機率 = $\frac{4}{11} \neq$ 排骨便當機率

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

10. $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{7} = 1 \Rightarrow$ ① 中心 (0,0) ② 左右 ③ $a=3, b=\sqrt{7}, c=4$

$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow$ ① 中心 (0,0) ② 左右 ③ $a=5, b=3, c=4$

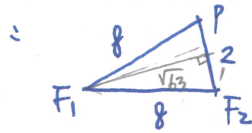


(1) 其焦點 $(\pm 4, 0)$ (0)

(2) 由 P_1 知 $|PF_1 - PF_2| = 6 \Rightarrow |PF_1|^2 - |PF_2|^2 = 60$ (0)

由 P_2 知 $|PF_1 + PF_2| = 10$

(3) 由 (2) 知 $|PF_1| = 8, |PF_2| = 2$



$\therefore \triangle PF_1F_2$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{63} = 3\sqrt{7}$ (0)

(4)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{7} = 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{(1 + \frac{y^2}{7}) \cdot 9}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow (\frac{81}{7} + 25)y^2 = 144 \Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{\frac{16}{\sqrt{7}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$(PS = |2y|)$

$\Rightarrow 81(1 + \frac{y^2}{7}) + 25y^2 = 225$

$\Rightarrow (\frac{81}{7} + 25)y^2 = 144 \Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{\frac{16}{\sqrt{7}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{4}$

$\therefore PS = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}$ (x)

(5) P, Q, R, S 之外接圓圓心為原點 (0,0)

若 (0,0) 為 $\triangle PF_1F_2$ 之外接圓圓心 $\Rightarrow F_1F_2$ 為直徑 $\Rightarrow \angle F_1PF_2 = 90^\circ$ (不合)

(1)(2)(3)

11. (1) (5,3), (6,5), (8,9) 其直線 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{5-3}{6-5}x + k = 2x + k$

(5,3) 代入 $\Rightarrow f(x) = 2x - 7$ (0)

(2) $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{2}$ (0)

(3) $Q(5)=3, Q(6)=5, Q(8)=9, Q(9)=11 \Rightarrow$ 其直線

若 $Q(x)$ 沒有其直線 $\Rightarrow Q(x)$ 與 $f(x)$ 最多 3 個交點 ($Q(x)$ 為 3 次)

若 $Q(x)$ 有其直線 $\Rightarrow f(x), Q(x)$ 為同一直線 \Rightarrow 無限多交點 (0)

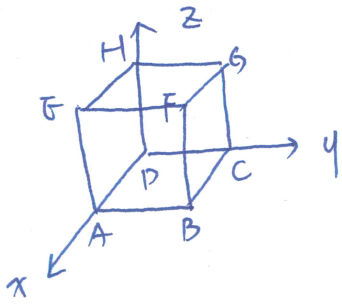
(4) $f(7) = 2 \cdot 7 - 7 = 7$ (0)

(5) $f(x) < -1 \Rightarrow 2x - 7 < -1 \Rightarrow 2x < 6 \Rightarrow x < 3$ (0)

(1)(2)(4)(5)

12. 坐標化.

模 104-3



$D(0,0,0), A(2,0,0), C(0,2,0), H(0,0,2)$

$B(2,2,0), E(2,0,2), G(0,2,2), F(2,2,2)$

$\Rightarrow P = \frac{A+E}{2} = (2,0,1), Q = \frac{C+G}{2} = (0,2,1), R = \frac{H+G}{2} = (0,1,2)$

1) $|\vec{PQ}| = \sqrt{2^2+2^2+0^2} = 2\sqrt{2} (x)$

2) $\vec{PQ} = (-2, 2, 0), \vec{PR} = (-2, 1, 1) \Rightarrow \triangle PQR \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2^2+2^2} = \sqrt{3} (x)$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{0} \\ \cancel{-2} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{-2} \quad \cancel{1} \\ \hline (2, 2, 2) \end{array}$$

3) $\vec{DF} = (2, 2, 2) \parallel (1, 1, 1)$

$\therefore \vec{DF} \perp E_{PQR} (0)$

$E_{PQR}: \vec{n} = (1, 1, 1)$

4) $\vec{PQ} = (-2, 2, 0), \vec{RP} = (2, -1, -1) \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{(-2, 2, 0) \cdot (2, -1, -1)}{\sqrt{8} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{-6}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} (0)$

5) $E_{PQR}: x+y+z = \frac{(2,0,1)}{3} \Rightarrow d(H, E_{PQR}) = \frac{|0+0+2-3|}{\sqrt{1^2+1^2+1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (0) \quad \underline{\underline{3) (4) (5) \#}}$

A. $|\vec{CD}| = \sqrt{|\vec{AC} \times \vec{BC}|} = \sqrt{4(2+\sqrt{3})} = \sqrt{8+4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\underset{b+2}{8} + 2\sqrt{\underset{b+2}{12}}} = \sqrt{6+\sqrt{2}} \#$

B. $\vec{L}_1: \begin{array}{r} \cancel{3} \quad \cancel{-1} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{3} \\ \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{-1} \quad \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{-1} \\ \hline -2, -1, -5 \end{array} \quad \vec{L}_2 = (a, 4, -2) \quad \because \vec{L}_1 \perp \vec{L}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{L}_1 \cdot \vec{L}_2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow -2a - 4 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$

設 L_1, L_2 之交點 P , 利用 L_2 之參數式設 $P(4+3t, b+4t, 2-2t)$

P 在 L_1 上 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (4+3t) + 3(b+4t) - (2-2t) = 3 \\ 2(4+3t) + (b+4t) - (2-2t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 17t + 3b = 1 \\ 12t + b = -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow t = -1, b = 6$
 $\therefore a+b = 9 \#$

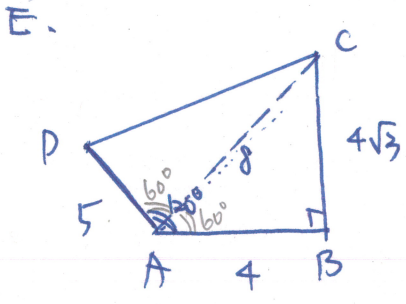
C. 奇數圈: 增加黑色. (第 n 個增加 $(\frac{1}{2^n})^2$)

偶數圈: 減少黑色. (第 n 個減少 $(\frac{1}{2^n})^2$)

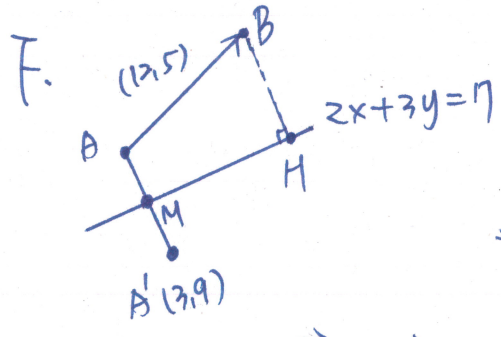
\therefore 第 5 個圈 = $(\frac{1}{2^1})^2 - (\frac{1}{2^2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2^3})^2 - (\frac{1}{2^4})^2 + (\frac{1}{2^5})^2$
 $= \frac{\frac{1}{4} (1 - (\frac{1}{4})^5)}{1 - (\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} (1 + \frac{1}{1024})}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1025}{1024} = \frac{205}{1024} \#$

D. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -1 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{m \times m} \Rightarrow$ 共有 m^2 個元, 其中 m 個 "0", $\frac{m^2-m}{2}$ 個 "1", $\frac{m^2-m}{2}$ 個 "(-1)"

這 m^2 個元的平均為 0
 標準差 = $\sqrt{\frac{\frac{m^2-m}{2} \times 1^2 + m \times 0^2 + \frac{m^2-m}{2} \times (-1)^2}{m^2}}$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{m^2-m}{m^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2-m}}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{m-1}{m} = \frac{8}{9} \Rightarrow m=9$

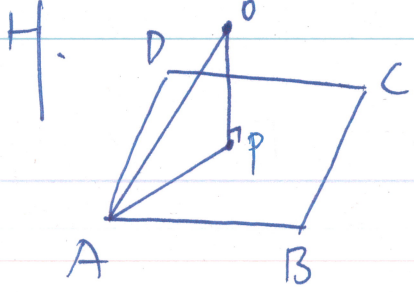


E. 由 $\triangle ABC$ 易知 $\angle CAB=60^\circ, \angle ACB=30^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle DAC=60^\circ$
 $CD = \sqrt{5^2+8^2-2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 60^\circ} = \sqrt{25+64-40} = 7$
 $\therefore R = \frac{r}{\sin 60^\circ} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \times 7 = \frac{14}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow$ 圓面積 = $\frac{49}{3}\pi$



F. 設 M 為 A 在 L 上之投影
 $\vec{AM} \perp L \Rightarrow 3x-y = -9$ (垂直 L)
 $M \begin{cases} 2x+3y=7 \\ 3x-y=-9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 13y=79, y=3, x=-1 \Rightarrow M(-1,3)$
 又 AB 在 $L=(7,-2)$ 上之正射影 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{L} / |\vec{L}| = \frac{36-10}{(\sqrt{13})^2} \cdot (7,-2) = (6,-4)$
 $\therefore \vec{MH} = (6,-4) \Rightarrow H(5,-1)$

G. 亦即 洗臉, 戴眼鏡, 刷牙, 吃早餐 有順序 \Rightarrow 視為相同物
 早餐在第三個口 + 早餐在第四個口
 $\square\square\square\square$ 衣, 裙 $\Rightarrow \frac{6!}{4!} \times (2! \times 1 \times 1 + \frac{3!}{2!} \times 1) = 30 \times (2+3) = 150$
 故 \times 口



H. $A(1,-1,2), B(0,3,1), P(2,1,0)$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{AB} = \sqrt{1^2+4^2+1^2} = 3\sqrt{2}, \therefore \vec{OA} = 3\sqrt{2}$
 又 $\vec{AP} = \sqrt{1^2+2^2+2^2} = 3 \Rightarrow \vec{OP} = 3 \Rightarrow O(4,2,2)$
 $\vec{OP} \perp \vec{AB} \Rightarrow \vec{OP} \parallel (\vec{AB} \times \vec{AP}) \Rightarrow \vec{OP} \parallel \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4-1 & -1-4 & 2+2 \\ 1-2 & 1-2 & 1-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (2, 1, 2)$
 取 $c > 0 \Rightarrow C = 2$