

$$1. \sqrt{0.04 + 0.0625 + 1} = \sqrt{1.1025} = 1.05$$

(2) *

$$2. \text{前、後} = 2 \times (1+2+\dots+10) = 110$$

$$\text{上、下} = 2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$\text{左右} = 2 \times 10 = 20$$

) 150

(5) *

$$3. \text{設 } x = 10^{3.032}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x = \log 10^{3.032}$$

$$= 3.032 = 3 + 0.032 = n + \log a$$

$$\therefore n = 3 \rightarrow 4 \text{ (位數)}$$

$$\log a = 0.032 \rightarrow a \approx 1.07 \dots$$

(4) *

4. ① 甲平均 < 乙平均 : 甲的頂峰在乙的右邊

② 甲的標準差 > 乙的標準差 : 甲的寬度 > 乙的寬度

③ 甲、乙參加人數一樣 : 甲、乙下方之面積相等

(1) *

$$5. \log x = 2.8 \Rightarrow x = 10^{2.8}$$

$$\log y = 5.6 \Rightarrow y = 10^{5.6} \Rightarrow \log(x^2 + y) = \log(10^{5.6} + 10^{5.6})$$

$$= \log 2 \times 10^{5.6} = \log 2 + \log 10^{5.6}$$

$$= 0.301 + 5.6 = 5.901$$

(3) *

6.

1) 0: 兩次相同 (0,0), (1,1), ..., (9,9)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{10^2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

2)

1: (0,1), (1,2), ..., (8,9), (9,8)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18}{10^2}$$

3)

4: (0,4), (1,5), (2,6), (3,7), (4,8), (5,9), (6,2), (7,3), (8,4), (9,5)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12}{10^2}$$

4)

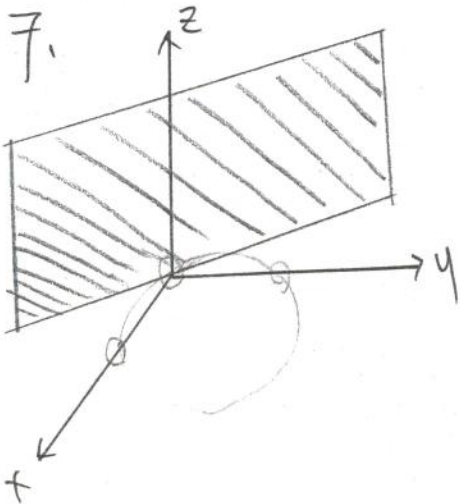
5: (0,5), (1,6), (2,7), (3,8), (4,9), (5,0), (6,1), (7,2), (8,3), (9,4)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{10^2}$$

5) 9: (0,9), (9,0)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{10^2}$$

(2) #



如右圖， $3x+4y=0$ 為一包含 z 軸之平面，
 且此球與 x 軸、 y 軸均會有 2 交點，
 但此球切於原點 $(0,0,0)$ 。
 所以有一交點重疊 \Rightarrow 故 3 個交點。

(3) #

8. $f(x)$ 為實係數方程式, \bar{i} 是 $f(x)=0$ 之一根 $\rightarrow -\bar{i}$ 是 $f(x)=0$ 另一根.

$\therefore (x-\bar{i})(x-(-\bar{i}))$ 是 $f(x)$ 的因式
 $= x^2+1$

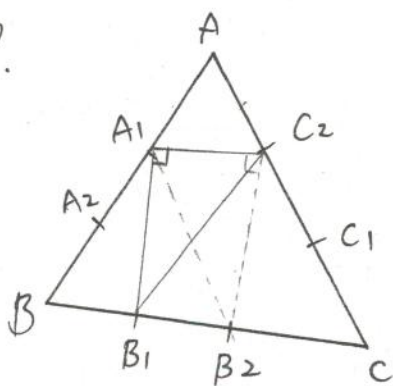
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad -5 \quad 0 \\
 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad | \quad 1 \quad -5 \quad 1 \quad a \quad b \\
 \hline
 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 -5 \quad 0 \quad a \\
 -5 \quad 0 \quad -5 \\
 \hline
 0 \quad a+5 \quad b \\
 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore a = -5$
 $b = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = (x^2+1)(x^2-5x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \bar{i}, 5, 0$

(1)(2)(5) #

9.



2) $\triangle A_1B_1C_1$ 及 $\triangle A_2B_2C_2$ 為正 \triangle
 (成比例)

3) $\triangle A_1C_2B_1, \triangle A_1C_2B_2$ 為直角 \triangle ($30^\circ-60^\circ-90^\circ$)
 $\triangle B_1A_2C_2, \triangle A_2B_1C_1$ 為直角 \triangle ($30^\circ-60^\circ-90^\circ$)
 $\triangle B_2C_1A_1, \triangle C_1B_2A_2$ 為直角 \triangle ($30^\circ-60^\circ-90^\circ$)

(1) 共有 $C_1^2 \cdot C_1^2 \cdot C_1^2 = 8$ 種 \triangle
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ A_1, A_2 & B_1, B_2 & C_1, C_2 \\ \text{挑1} & \text{挑1} & \text{挑1} \end{matrix}$

\therefore 圖中有 2 個正 \triangle 及 6 個直角 \triangle .

(1)(2) #

10. 設 $z = r_A (\cos \theta_A + i \sin \theta_A)$. $w = r_B (\cos \theta_B + i \sin \theta_B)$

$\because \angle AOB = 90^\circ \therefore |\theta_A - \theta_B| = 90^\circ$

1) $\frac{z}{w} = \frac{r_A}{r_B} (\cos(\theta_A - \theta_B) + i \sin(\theta_A - \theta_B))$

$\because \theta_A - \theta_B = 90^\circ \text{ or } -90^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{z}{w}$ 為純虛數 (x)

2) $z \cdot w = r_A \cdot r_B (\cos(\theta_A + \theta_B) + i \sin(\theta_A + \theta_B))$

$\because \theta_A + \theta_B$ 不一定, 所以 $z \cdot w$ 可能是任意值 (x)

3) $(z \cdot w)^2 = (r_A \cdot r_B)^2 (\cos(2(\theta_A + \theta_B)) + i \sin(2(\theta_A + \theta_B)))$

$\because 2(\theta_A + \theta_B)$ 不一定, 所以 $(z \cdot w)^2$ 可能是任意值 (x)

4) $\frac{z^2}{w^2} = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^2 [\cos(2(\theta_A - \theta_B)) + i \sin(2(\theta_A - \theta_B))]$

$\because 2(\theta_A - \theta_B) = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{w^2}$ 必為負實數 (0)

5) $(z \bar{w})^2 = \left(\frac{z}{w}\right)^2$, 同上, 必為負實數 (0)

(4)(5) #

11. (1)(2)(3)(4)

$\because \begin{cases} ax+8y=c \\ x-4y=3 \end{cases}$ 有解 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 無限多解: } \frac{a}{1} = \frac{8}{-4} = \frac{c}{3} \Rightarrow a=-2, c=-6. \\ \text{② 一解: } \frac{a}{1} \neq \frac{8}{-4} \Rightarrow a \neq -2 \end{array} \right.$

$\because \begin{cases} -3x+by=d \\ x-4y=3 \end{cases}$ 無解: $\frac{-3}{1} = \frac{b}{-4} \neq \frac{d}{3} \Rightarrow b=12 \text{ 且 } d \neq -9$

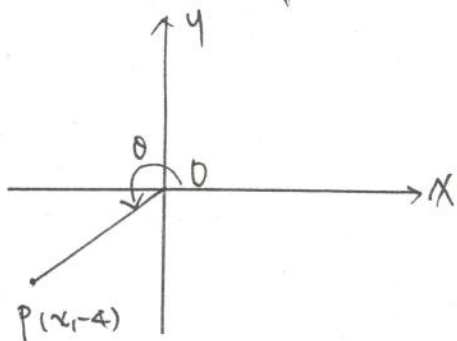
5) $\frac{\#}{\#} \begin{cases} ax+8y=c \\ x-4y=3 \end{cases}$ 交於一點 $\Rightarrow ax+8y=c$ 與 $x-4y=3$ 不平行

又 $\begin{cases} -3x+by=d \\ x-4y=3 \end{cases}$ 無解 $\Rightarrow -3x+by=d$ 與 $x-4y=3$ 平行

$\Rightarrow ax+8y=c$ 與 $-3x+by=d$ 不平行 \Rightarrow 必交於一點 (有解) (x)

(3)(4) #

12. $\tan \theta = \frac{2}{3}$ 且 $y = -4 \Rightarrow \theta \in \text{IV}$.



1) $\tan \theta = \frac{-4}{x} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = -6$ (X)

2) $OP = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}$ (0)

3) $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{-6}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}}$ (X)

4) $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2 \cdot \frac{-4}{2\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{-6}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{12}{13} > 0$ (0)

5) $\theta \in \text{IV}$, $180^\circ + 360^\circ k < \theta < 270^\circ + 360^\circ k$
 $\Rightarrow 90^\circ + 180^\circ k < \frac{\theta}{2} < 135^\circ + 180^\circ k$

$k=0 \Rightarrow 90^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 135^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} \in \text{II, IV}$

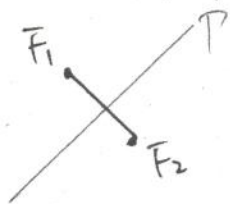
$k=1 \Rightarrow 270^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 315^\circ$

$\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ 可能正, 可能負 (X)

(2)(4) *

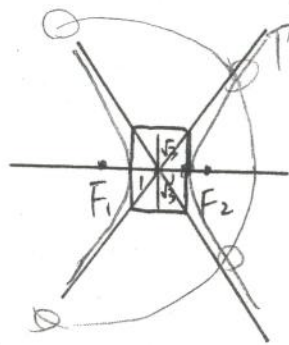
13. $F_1 F_2 = 4 (=2c)$, $|\overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2}| = d (=2a)$

1) $d=0 \Rightarrow \overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{PF_1} = \overline{PF_2} \Rightarrow$ 表一直線 (F_1, F_2 之中垂線)



2) $d=1 \Rightarrow a < c \Rightarrow$ 表雙曲線

3) $d=2 \Rightarrow a=1, c=2, b=\sqrt{3}$ 之雙曲線
 \Rightarrow 4 個交點.

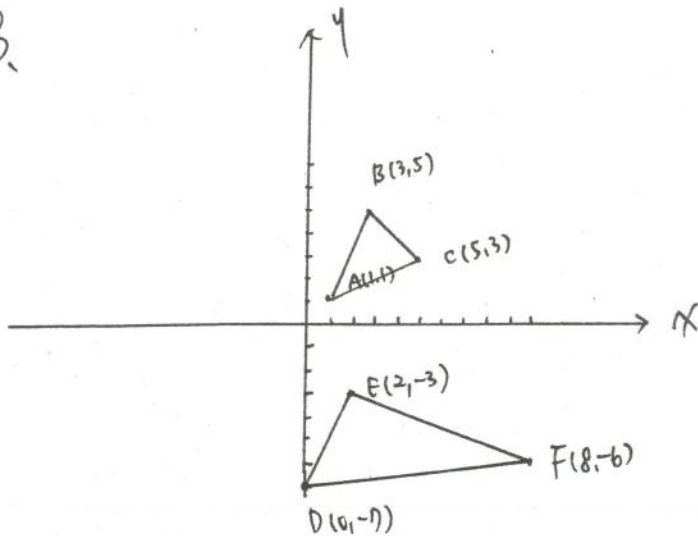


4) $d=4 \Rightarrow$

A. 無窮等比級數求和公式 = $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{a}{1-0.01} = 1.2 = 1 \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{9}$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{99}{100} \times \frac{11}{9} = 1.21$ *

B.



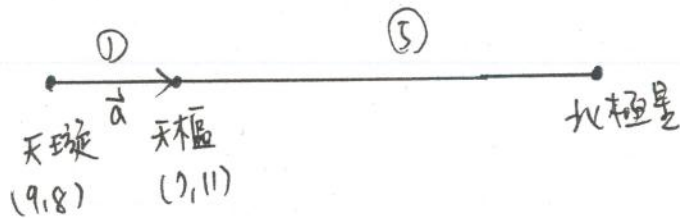
∵ \angle 與 $\triangle ABC$ 及 $\triangle DEF$ 各恰有一交點

∴ 交點必為頂點。

⇒ 依圖不難看出 \overline{CF} 之斜率最小

$$\therefore m_{CF} = \frac{3 - (-6)}{5 - 8} = \frac{9}{-3} = \underline{-3} \#$$

C.



$$\vec{a} = (-2, 3)$$

$$\text{北極星} = (7, 11) + 5(-2, 3) = \underline{(-3, 26)} \#$$

D. 利用參數式, 設點 $C(t, \frac{1}{2}t^2)$

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = (6, 6) \cdot (t+2, \frac{1}{2}t^2-2)$$

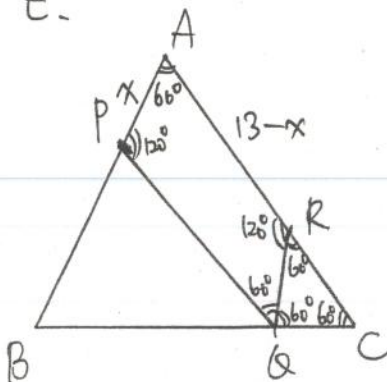
$$= 6t+12+3t^2-12 = 3t^2+6t = 3(t+1)^2-3$$

↑
= 二次函數求極值 ⇒ 配方。

∴ $t = -1$ 時 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}$ 有最小值 -3

$-1, -3$ #

E.



∵ $\angle A = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \angle APR = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \angle QRC = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \triangle QRC$ 為正 \triangle .
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle PQR = 60^\circ \\ \angle QRA = 120^\circ \end{array} \right.$

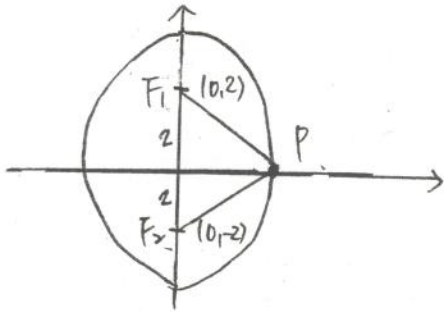
$$\text{設 } \overline{AP} = x \Rightarrow \overline{RQ} = \overline{RC} = x \Rightarrow \overline{AR} = 13 - x$$

$$\triangle APR \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot (13-x) \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (20\sqrt{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow x(13-x) = 40 \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ or } 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{PR} = \sqrt{5^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 60^\circ} = \underline{7} \#$$

F. $\frac{x^2}{m} + \frac{y^2}{n} = 1 \Rightarrow$ 中心 $(0,0)$. 焦點 $(0,2), (0,-2) \Rightarrow$ 上下型



$\therefore \triangle PF_1F_2$ 為正 $\triangle \Rightarrow P$ 必為短軸頂點

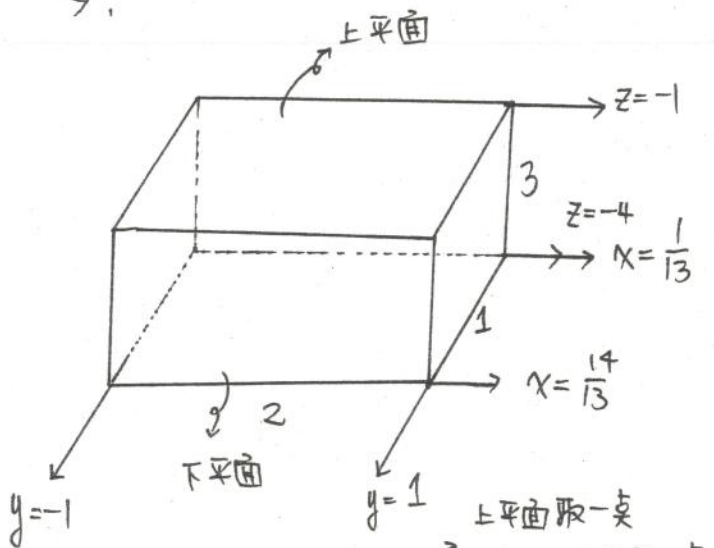
$\therefore \overline{PF_1} = 4, \overline{PF_2} = 4 \Rightarrow \overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = 2a = 8$

$\therefore a = 4, c = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2\sqrt{3} \quad (a^2 = b^2 + c^2)$

$\therefore m = b^2 = 12, n = a^2 = 16$

12; 16 #

G.



由右圖長方體可知,

若任兩桌距離大於 3

\Rightarrow 一桌在上方平面, 另一桌在下方平面

且此兩桌不在同一面上.

$$P = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{C_1^4 \cdot C_1^3}{C_2^8}$$

$$= \frac{12}{28} = \frac{3}{7} \#$$