

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

(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)

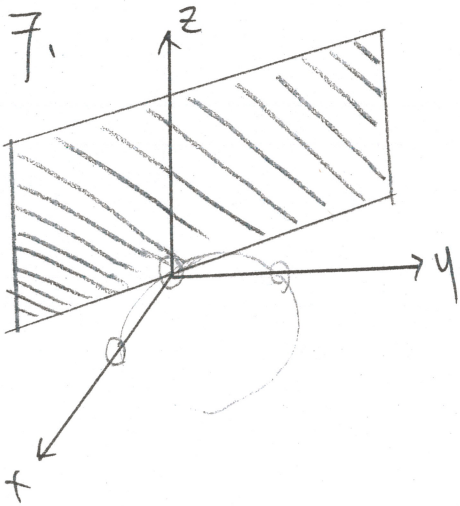
$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{10^2}$$

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

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

(2) #

7.



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  $(0,0,0)$ .

所以有一交點重覆  $\Rightarrow$  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  
 $= x^2+1$

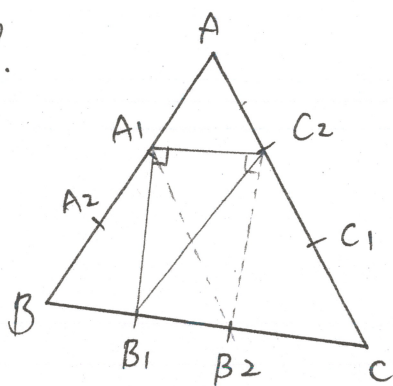
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad -5 \quad 0 \\
 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad | \quad 1 \quad -5 \quad 1 \quad a \quad b \\
 \hline
 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 -5 \quad 0 \quad a \\
 -5 \quad 0 \quad -5 \\
 \hline
 0 \quad a+5 \quad b \\
 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

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

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

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

$\because \theta_A - \theta_B = 90^\circ$  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  $\begin{cases} \text{① 無限多解: } \frac{a}{1} = \frac{8}{-4} = \frac{c}{3} \Rightarrow a=-2, c=-6. \\ \text{② 一解: } \frac{a}{1} \neq \frac{8}{-4} \Rightarrow a \neq -2 \end{cases}$

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

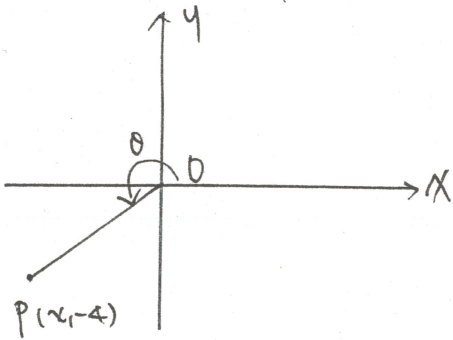
(5)  $\frac{d}{b}$   $\begin{cases} ax+8y=c \\ x-4y=3 \end{cases}$  交於一點  $\Rightarrow ax+8y=c$  與  $x-4y=3$  不平行

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

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

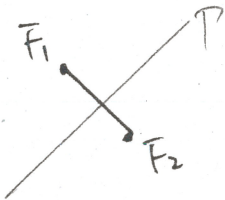
$k=1 \Rightarrow 270^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 315^\circ$

$\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$  可能正, 可能負 (x)

(2)(4) \*

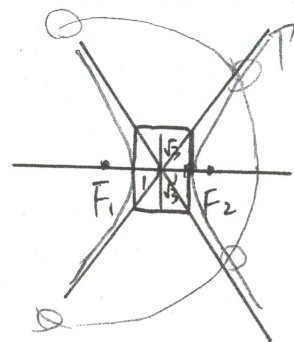
13.  $F_1 F_2 = 4 (=2c)$ ,  $|\overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2}| = d (=2a)$

(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.

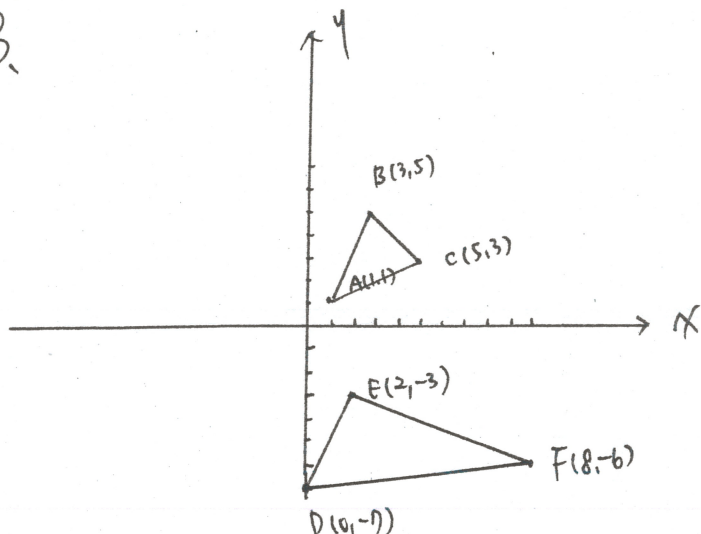


(4)  $d=4 \Rightarrow$

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.



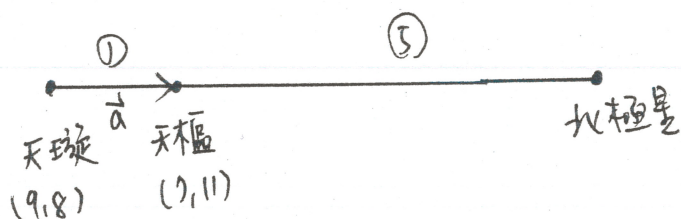
∵  $\angle$  與  $\triangle ABC$  及  $\triangle DEF$  各恰有一交點

∴ 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  $C(t, \frac{1}{2}t^2)$

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

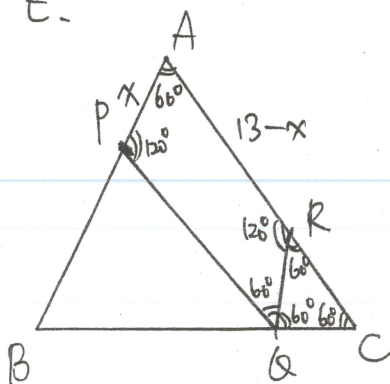
$$= 6t+12+3t^2-12 = 3t^2+6t = 3(t+1)^2-3$$

↑  
= 二次函數求極值 ⇒ 配方。

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

$$\underline{-3} \#$$

E.



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

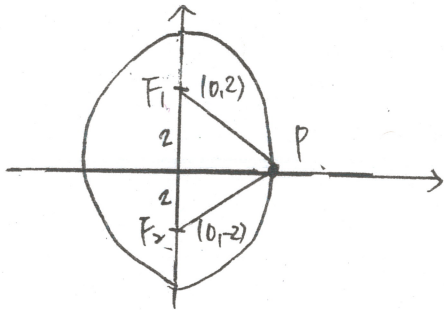
$$\text{設 } \overline{AP} = x \Rightarrow \overline{RQ} = \overline{RC} = x \Rightarrow \overline{AR} = 13 - x$$

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

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

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

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

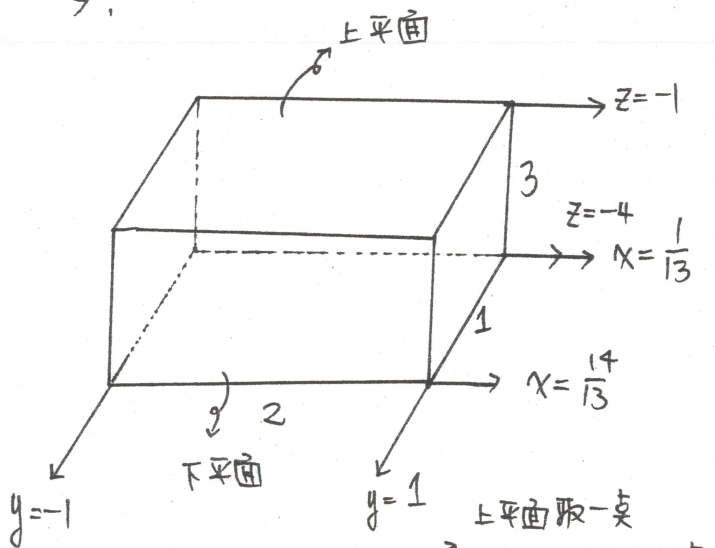
$\therefore \overline{PF_1} = 4, \overline{PF_2} = 4 \Rightarrow \overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = 2a = 8$

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

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

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.

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

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