

1. $\log 2^{(3^5)} = 3^5 \log 2$ (5) *

2. P 在 xy 平面上 \Rightarrow 設 $P(x, y, 0)$

$$\overline{PA} = \overline{PB} = 13 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-5)^2 + y^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{(x+5)^2 + y^2 + 12^2} = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(x-5)^2 + y^2 = (x+5)^2 + y^2 = 25}}$$

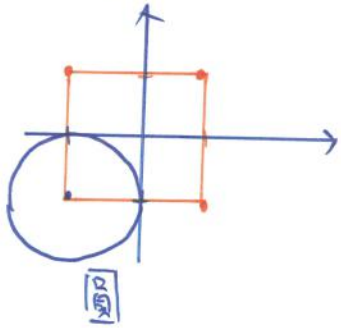
$$x=0$$

$$P(0, 0, 0)$$

$$\therefore y=0$$

(4) *

3. $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$. 圓 心 $(-1, -1)$, $r=1$



\Rightarrow 2 個交點

(2) *

4. $|4x-12| \leq 2x$

$[=+]$ 平方

$[=+]$ 討論

$$16x^2 - 96x + 144 \leq 4x^2$$

$$12x^2 - 96x + 144 \leq 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 12 \leq 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-6) \leq 0$$

$$2 \leq x \leq 6$$

$$\frac{\text{II} + \text{I}}{3}$$

Ⓐ $x \geq 3$: $4x-12 \leq 2x$
 $\Rightarrow 2x \leq 12$
 $\Rightarrow x \leq 6$

取交集 $\Rightarrow 3 \leq x \leq 6$

Ⓑ $x \leq 3$: $12-4x \leq 2x \Rightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 3$
 $\Rightarrow 6x \geq 12$
 $\Rightarrow x \geq 2$

由 Ⓐ, Ⓑ 知 $2 \leq x \leq 6$

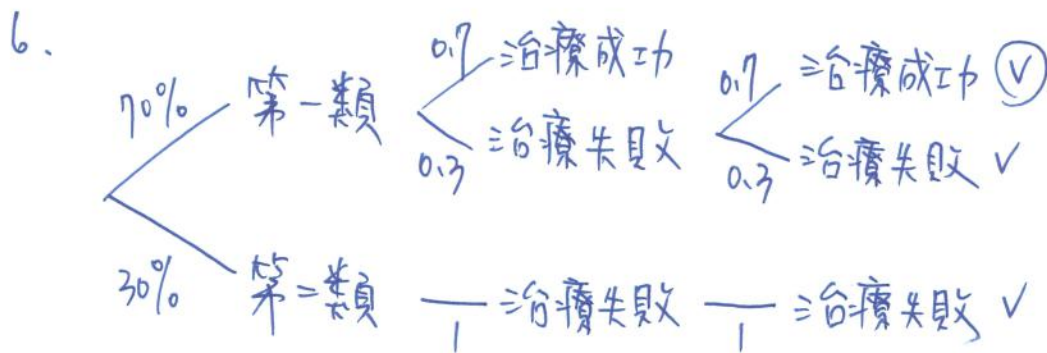
(4) *

5. $(1+\sqrt{2})^6 = 1 + \underline{C_1^6 \cdot (\sqrt{2}) \cdot 1^5} + C_2^6 (\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot 1^4 + \underline{C_3^6 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^3 \cdot 1^3} + C_4^6 (\sqrt{2})^4 \cdot 1^2 + \underline{C_5^6 (\sqrt{2})^5 \cdot 1} + C_6^6 (\sqrt{2})^6$

(03 學期)

僅 $C_1^6 \sqrt{2} \cdot 1^5 + C_3^6 (\sqrt{2})^3 \cdot 1^3 + C_5^6 (\sqrt{2})^5 \cdot 1$ 整理後尚有 $\sqrt{2}$
 $= (C_1^6 + 2C_3^6 + 4C_5^6) \sqrt{2}$

(2) #



$$P = \frac{0.7 \times 0.3 \times 0.7}{0.7 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 + 0.7 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 + 0.3 \times 1 \times 1} = \frac{147}{147 + 63 + 300} \approx 0.288$$

(2) #

- 7.
- (1) 取 $(x, y) = (1, 1)$
 - (2) $3y = 9x + 1 \Rightarrow 3(y - 3x) = 1$
 若 x, y 均為整數 $\Rightarrow 3(y - 3x)$ 為 3 的倍數 (x)

(3) 取 $(x, y) = (-2, 0)$

(4) 若 $x=0, y^2=3(x)$ 均無格子矣。
 $x=1, y^2=2(x)$

(5) 取 $(x, y) = (3, 1)$

(1)(3)(5) #

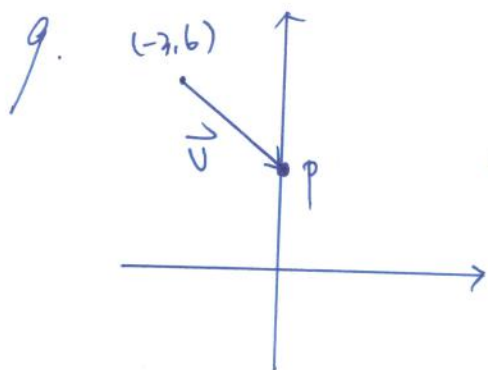
8. (1) $(3.5)^2 = 12.25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{13} > 3.5$ (0)

(2) $(3.6)^2 = 12.96 \Rightarrow \sqrt{13} > 3.6$ (x)

(3) $\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{3} > \sqrt{10}$ (x)
3... 1... 3...

(4) $\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{3} > \sqrt{16}$ (0)
3... 1... 4

(5) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}-\sqrt{3}} > 0.6 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{13}+\sqrt{3}}{10} > 0.6 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{13}+\sqrt{3} > 6$ (x)
有理化 3... 1... (1)(4) *



∵ 直線前進

∵ 若碰到 y 軸時，在 x 軸上方 ⇒ 會通過 I

下方 ⇒ 不會通過 I

(1) $(-3, 6) + t(1, -2) = (-3+t, 6-2t)$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow t=3$, $P(0, 0)$ (x)

(2) $(-3, 6) + t(1, -1) = (-3+t, 6-t)$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow t=3$, $P(0, 3)$ (0)

(3) $(-3, 6) + t(0.001, 0) = (-3+0.001t, 6)$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow t=3000$, $P(0, 6)$ (0)

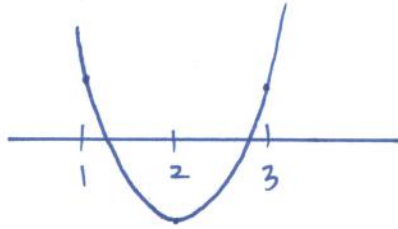
(4) $(-3, 6) + t(0.001, 1) = (-3+0.001t, 6+t)$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow t=3000$, $P(0, 3006)$ (0)

(5) $(-3, 6) + t(-0.001, 1)$ (x)
 往後走

(2)(3)(4) *

10. (1) $f(1) > 0, f(2) < 0, f(3) > 0$

(2)
(3)

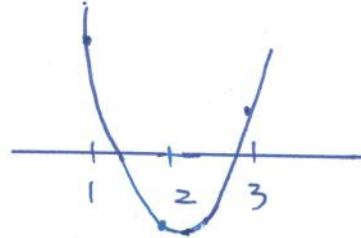


$$g(x) = f(x) + (x-2)(x-3)$$

$$g(1) = f(1) + (-1)(-2) > 0 \Rightarrow g(1) > f(1)$$

$$g(2) = f(2) < 0$$

$$g(3) = f(3) > 0$$



(4) $g(1) \cdot g(2) < 0 \Rightarrow g(x)$ 在 1 和 2 之間必有實根

(5) $f(x) = 0$ 有 2 實根 \Rightarrow 分別介於 1 和 2 之間, 2 和 3 之間
 $\Rightarrow 2 < \alpha < 3$

$$\therefore g(\alpha) = f(\alpha) + \underbrace{(\alpha-2)(\alpha-3)}_0 < f(\alpha) = 0 \quad (x)$$

(3)(4) *

11. (1) 若 $d = \frac{-1}{100} \Rightarrow a_{100} = \frac{1}{100} > 0, a_{1000} = -\frac{899}{100} < 0 \quad (x)$

(2) $a_1 > 0, a_{100} < 0 \Rightarrow d < 0 \Rightarrow a_{1000} < 0 \quad (0)$

(3) 等差數列必為遞增 ($d > 0$) or 遞減 ($d < 0$)

$\therefore a_1 > 0, a_{1000} > 0$. 若 $a_{100} < 0$ 則先增後減 \Rightarrow 不可能

$$\therefore a_{100} > 0 \quad (0)$$

(4) $\sqrt{10} \parallel (x)$

(5) $a_{1000} - a_{10} = (1000 - 10)d = 990d$
 $a_{100} - a_1 = (100 - 1)d = 99d \quad \downarrow \text{101倍}$

$$\therefore a_{1000} - a_{10} = 10(a_{100} - a_1) \quad (0)$$

(2)(3)(5) *

12. (1) 由表知 13.17 最大 (0)

(2) 沒有 40~44 的總人數和 45~49 的總人數
 \Rightarrow 無法從比例判斷人數 (x)

(3) 同(2), 沒有人數無法判斷. (x)

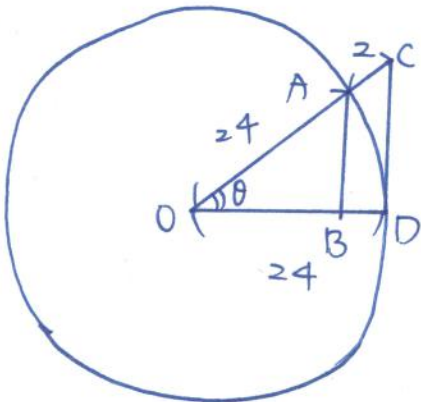
(4) 35~44 可分成 "35~39" + "40~44"
 12.66% 9.8% 13.17%

"35~44" 比例偏向 "40~44" 比例 \Rightarrow 40~44 人數較多. (0)

(5) 無法判斷 (x)

(1)(4) *

A.



$\triangle OAB$ $\triangle OCD$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\overline{AB}}{24} = \frac{10}{26}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{120}{13} *$$

$$\overline{CD} = \sqrt{26^2 - 24^2} = 10$$

B.

$$\begin{cases} y = ax + b \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$$

兩圖恰有一交點 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 = ax + b$ 恰有一實數解

$$\therefore x^2 - ax - b = 0$$

$$D = a^2 + 4b = 0 \dots (1)$$

同理

$$\begin{cases} y = ax + b \\ y = (x-2)^2 + 12 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 + 12 = ax + b \quad \text{恰有一實數解}$$

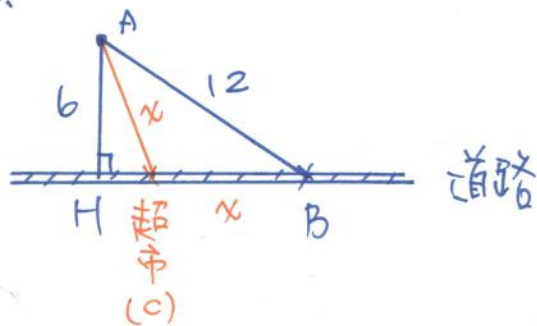
$$x^2 - (4+a)x + (16-b) = 0$$

$$D = (4+a)^2 - 4(16-b)$$

$$= a^2 + 8a + 16 - 64 + 4b = 0 \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore 8a = 48 \Rightarrow a = 6 \Rightarrow b = -9 *$$

C.



設超市為 C $\Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \overline{BC} = x$

$$\overline{CH} = \sqrt{x^2 - 36}$$

$$\overline{BH} = \sqrt{12^2 - 6^2} = \sqrt{108} = 6\sqrt{3} = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 36}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\sqrt{3} - x = \sqrt{x^2 - 36}$$

$$\text{平方} \Rightarrow 108 - 12\sqrt{3}x + x^2 = x^2 - 36 \Rightarrow 12\sqrt{3}x = 144 \Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} = \underline{4\sqrt{3}} *$$

D. P 在 \overleftrightarrow{CD} 上, 利用 \overleftrightarrow{CD} 的參數式, 設 P

$$\overrightarrow{CD} = (1, -1, 1), \overleftrightarrow{CD} \text{ 參數式 } \begin{cases} x = -2 + t \\ y = 4 - t \\ z = 0 + t \end{cases}$$

設 $P(-2+t, 4-t, t)$

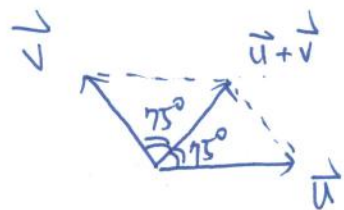
$$\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = (4-t, t-4, -t) \cdot (5-t, t, 2-t)$$

$$= t^2 - 9t + 20 + t^2 - 4t + t^2 - 2t$$

$$= 3t^2 - 15t + 20 = 3(t^2 - 5t) + 20$$

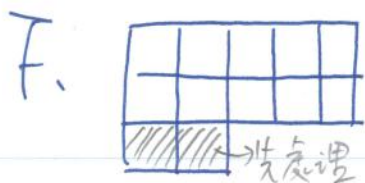
$$= 3\left(t - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 20 - \frac{75}{4} \quad \therefore \text{最小值} = \underline{\frac{5}{4}} *$$

E. $|\vec{u}| = |\vec{v}| = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{u} + \vec{v}$ 為 \vec{u}, \vec{v} 的角平分向量



$\Rightarrow \vec{u}, \vec{v}$ 夾角 = 150°

$$\therefore \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{u}| |\vec{v}| \cos 150^\circ = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}} *$$



case 1: 若下方 = 塊為 \square

\Rightarrow 可以是 5 個 \square \Rightarrow 1 種

3 個 \square 2 個 \square \Rightarrow 4 種

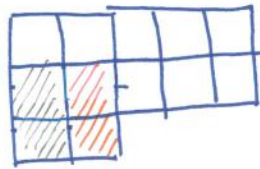
1 個 \square 4 個 \square \Rightarrow 3 種

F.

case 2: 若下方 = 塊為 日+日

(03) 學測

亦即



⇒ 左上必為 日

⇒ 剩下 日

可以是 3個 日 ⇒ 1種

1個 日 . 2個 日 ⇒ 2種

由 case 1, case 2 知 共 11 種 *

G.

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ 是轉移矩陣 ⇒ $a+c=1 \Rightarrow c=1-a$
 $b+d=1 \Rightarrow b=1-d$

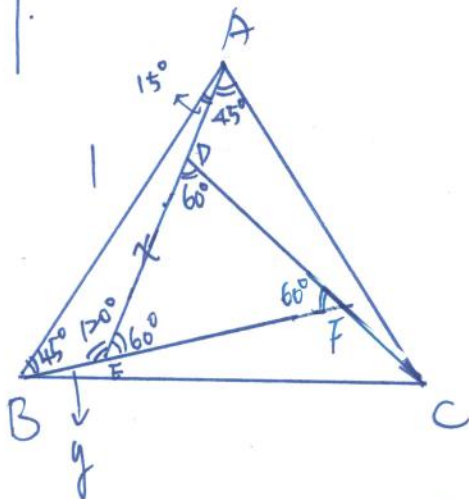
$\langle \vec{1} \rangle$ 式值為 $\frac{5}{8} \Rightarrow ad-bc = \frac{5}{8}$

(⊗) 題目要求 $a+d \Rightarrow$ 把 b, c 換掉

$$ad-bc = ad - (1-d)(1-a) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow ad - (1-a-d+ad) = \frac{5}{8} \Rightarrow a+d = \frac{13}{8} *$$

H.



設 $DE = x, AD = y$

由對稱性知 $AD = BE = CF = y$

∴ 所有角度均可得知且為特殊角

正玄定理 (△ABE)

$$\frac{1}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{x+y}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{y}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sin 15^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$x+y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{6}-3\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2} * P7.$$