

1. 代入檢查即可

(1) $a_2 = 3a_1 - 1 (0), a_3 = 3a_2 - 1 (x)$

(2) $a_4 = 4! = 24 (x)$

(3) $a_2 = a_1 + 1^2 (0), a_3 = a_2 + 2^2 (0), a_4 = a_3 + 3^2 (0), a_5 = a_4 + 4^2 (0)$

(4) $a_3 = 2^3 - 1 = 7 (x)$

(5) $a_2 = a_1 + 1 (0), a_3 = 2a_2 + 1 (x)$

(3) *

2. 第一天 1元

2: 2¹元

3: 2²元

4: 2³元

⋮

30 2²⁹元

等比和 $= 1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{29}$

$= \frac{1 \cdot (2^{30} - 1)}{2 - 1}$

$= 2^{30} - 1 = (2^{10})^3 - 1 = 1024^3 - 1$

$\approx 1000^3 = 1000000000$

(4) *

3.

(一) — A — B — $P_1 = \frac{\text{前面不通}}{0.1}$

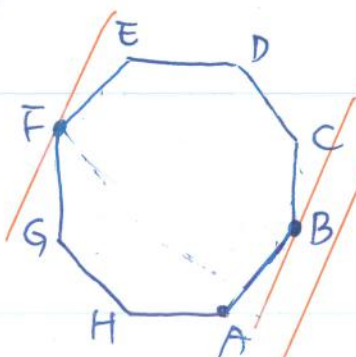
(二) — B — A — $P_2 = 0.15$

(三) — [A / B] — $P_3 = A, B \text{ 都不通} = 0.1 \times 0.15 = 0.015$

$P_2 > P_1 > P_3$

(二) *

4. $ax + by + 3$ 的直線斜率 $m_1 = \frac{-a}{b}$



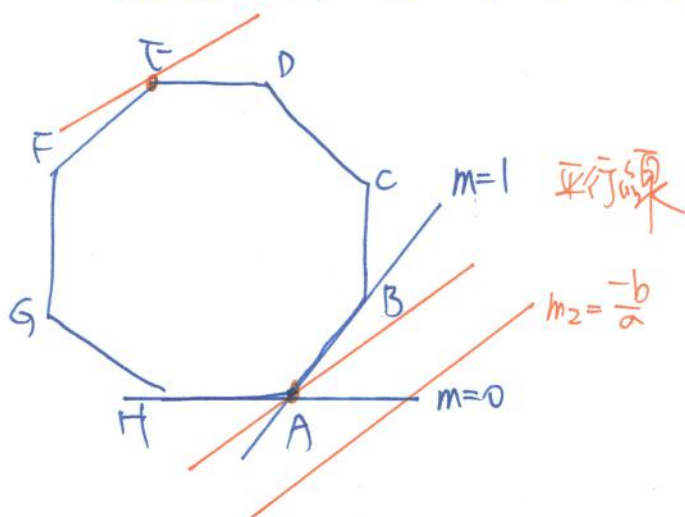
B 發生最大值 \Rightarrow 右邊大, 下面大

$a > 0 \quad b < 0$

$m_{AB} < m_1 < m_{BC} \Rightarrow m_1 > 1$

4. 目標函數: $z = b - bx - ay$ 的直線斜率 $m_2 = \frac{-b}{a}$

發現 $m_1 \cdot m_2 = 1$, 亦即互為倒數 $\Rightarrow 0 < m_2 < 1$



$(-b) > 0 \Rightarrow$ 右邊大

$\therefore A$ 為最大値

(1) *

5. (1) 平均心率 188, 最高心率沒有限制 (x)

(2) 由步數知 \Rightarrow 平均步數應大於 1000 步

\Rightarrow 平均每步 $\leq \frac{1000 \text{ 公尺}}{1000 \text{ 步}} = 1 \text{ 公尺}$ (0)

(3) 時間越少, 平均心率越高 \Rightarrow 負相關 (x)

(4) 步數越多, 平均心率越高 \Rightarrow 正相關 (0)

(5) 時間越少, 步數越多 \Rightarrow 負相關 (0)

(2)(4)(5) *

6. (1) $f(2) = 0$ 表示 $f(x)$ 有因式 $(x-2)$ (0)

(2) $f(x) = (x-2)(x-\sqrt{2})$ 滿足 $f(2) = 0$, (x)

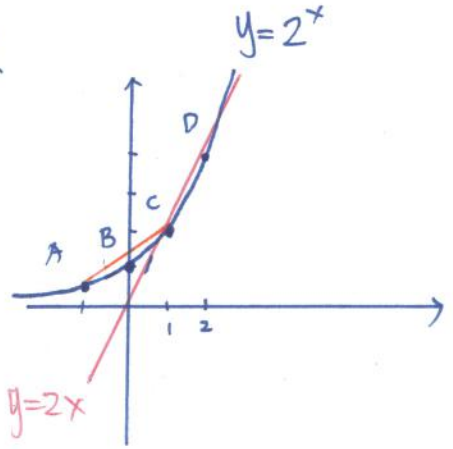
(3) 同(2) 滿足 $f(\sqrt{2}) = 0$ (x)

(4) 實係數方程式, 虛根共軛 $\Rightarrow f(2i) = 0$ 可推得 $f(-2i) = 0$. (0)

$\therefore f(x) = (x-2i)(x-(-2i)) = x^2 + 4$ 是整係數多項式 (0)

(1)(4)(5) *

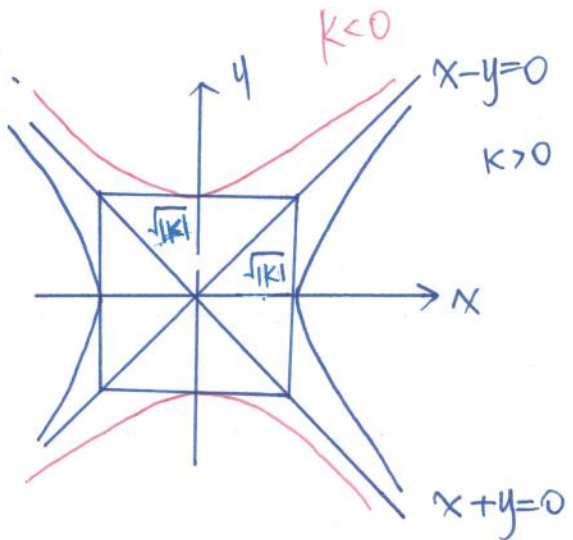
7.



- (1) 如圖, B在AC下方 (0)
- (2) 如圖 CD斜率最大 (0)
- (3) A最靠近x軸 (x)
- (4) 如圖, 2個固定點 (0)
- (5) A, C沒有對稱y軸 (x)

(1)(2)(4) *

8.



(1) 雙曲線方程式: (等斜率線假設法)
 $(x+y)(x-y)=k \Rightarrow x^2-y^2=k$ (0)

(2) $\frac{x^2}{k} - \frac{y^2}{k} = 1$

$\therefore a^2=b^2 \Rightarrow 2a=2b$ (0)

(3) (a,b)在雙曲線上

$\Rightarrow (a+b)(a-b)=k$

$\frac{+}{-} a > 1000, \text{ 設 } k=10000 \Rightarrow |a-b| > 1$ (x)

(4) 不論 $k > 0$ 或 $k < 0$, 如圖, 雙曲線在第一象限均為遞增。

$\therefore \frac{+}{-} a < a' \Rightarrow b < b'$ (0)

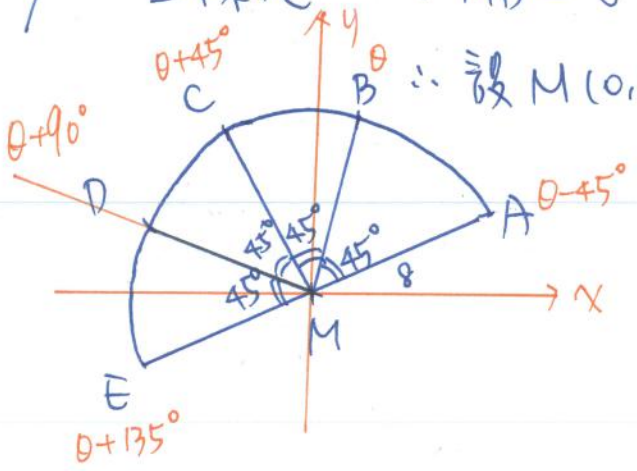
(5) $\frac{x^2}{k} - \frac{y^2}{k} = 1$: 2個對稱軸 $x=0, y=0$ (0)

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

9.

全標化

$\therefore \vec{MD} = 8(\cos(\theta+90^\circ), \sin(\theta+90^\circ))$



\therefore 設 $M(0,0)$, $MD=8$, D可標準位置角為 $\theta+90^\circ$

(1) $\vec{MA} = 8(\cos(\theta-45^\circ), \sin(\theta-45^\circ))$ (x)

(2) $\vec{MC} = 8(\cos(\theta+45^\circ), \sin(\theta+45^\circ))$ (0)

(3) $\vec{MA} \cdot \vec{MA} = |\vec{MA}|^2 = 64$ (x)

(4) $\vec{MB} \perp \vec{MD} \Rightarrow \vec{MB} \cdot \vec{MD} = 0$ (0)

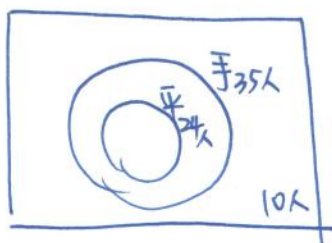
9. (5) $B(8\cos\theta, 8\sin\theta)$

$D(8\cos(\theta+90^\circ), 8\sin(\theta+90^\circ))$

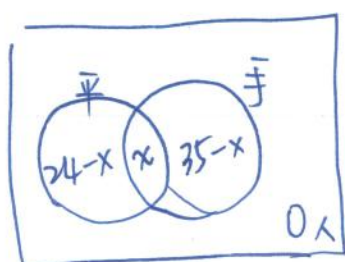
$\Rightarrow \vec{BD} = (8\cos(\theta+90^\circ) - 8\cos\theta, 8\sin(\theta+90^\circ) - 8\sin\theta) (x)$

(2)(4) *

10.



| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| A | B | C | D |
| 最多 24人 | 最少 11人 | 最少 0人 | 最多 10人 |



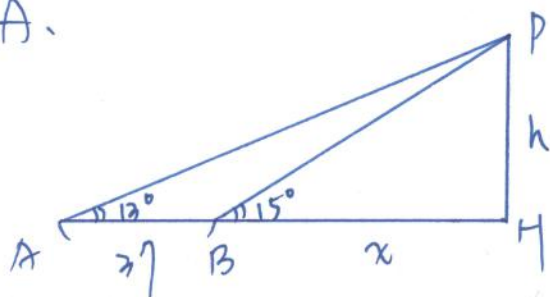
| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 最多 14人 | 最少 21人 | 最多 10人 | 最少 0人 |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|

0)(3)(4) *

$(24-x) + x + (35-x) = 45$

$\Rightarrow x = 14$

A.



設山高 h 公尺, $BH = x$ 公尺

$\tan 13^\circ = \frac{h}{37+x} \approx 0.231 \dots \text{①}$

$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{h}{x} \approx 0.268$

$\Rightarrow h = x \cdot 0.268 \dots \text{②}$

②代① $\Rightarrow \frac{0.268x}{37+x} = 0.231 \Rightarrow 0.268x = 37 \times 0.231 + 0.231x$

$\Rightarrow 0.037x = 37 \times 0.231 \Rightarrow x = 231$

$\therefore h = 231 \times 0.268 = 61.908 \approx \underline{62} *$

B. 在甲、乙取出不同色(1白1紅)的條件下 \Rightarrow 剩下 2紅 2白

戊取得紅球的概率 $= \frac{2}{4} = \underline{\frac{1}{2}} *$ (不分順序)

C. ∵ 玫瑰、百合、菊花、向日葵各至少一盒

∴ 剩下 4 盒的空間。

設玫瑰買 x_1 盒，百合買 x_2 盒，菊花買 x_3 盒，向日葵買 x_4 盒。

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \leq 4 \quad (\text{可不必擺滿})$$

設 $x_5 = 4 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)$ 滿足 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 4$ 。其中 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 均為非負實數

$$\therefore H_4^5 = C_4^8 = \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 70 \quad \#$$

D. ∵ 平面可交於一頂點 \Rightarrow 先找出三角形之頂點

$$A \begin{cases} x - y + z = 0 \\ x = 2 \\ x - y = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2, 4, 2)$$

$$B \begin{cases} x - y + z = 0 \\ x = 2 \\ x + y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2, 0, -2)$$

$$C \begin{cases} x - y + z = 0 \\ x - y = -2 \\ x + y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(0, 2, 2)$$

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{0 + 16 + 16} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\overline{AC} = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 0} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\overline{BC} = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 16} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{周長} = 6\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6} \quad \#$$

E. 設 $P(a, b)$

$$\because \vec{O_1P} = (-7, 9) \Rightarrow Q_1(a+7, b-9) \text{ 在 } L_1 \text{ 上} \Rightarrow (a+7) + 2(b-9) = 0$$

$$a + 2b = 11 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\vec{O_2P} = (-6, -8) \Rightarrow Q_2(a+6, b+8) \text{ 在 } L_2 \text{ 上} \Rightarrow 3(a+6) - 5(b+8) = 0$$

$$3a - 5b = 22 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cdot 3 - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 11b = 11, \quad b = 1, \quad a = 9$$

$$\underline{P(9, 1)} \quad \#$$

F. 單利 = 本金和 $\times (1 + \text{利率} \times \text{期數}) = 300(1 + 3\% \times 3)$

複利 = 本金和 $\times (1 + \text{利率})^{\text{期數}} = 300(1 + 3\%)^3$

$300(1 + 3\% \times 3) = 327$ 萬

$300(1.03)^3 = 300 \times 1.092727 = 327.8181$ 萬

直接乘開

G.

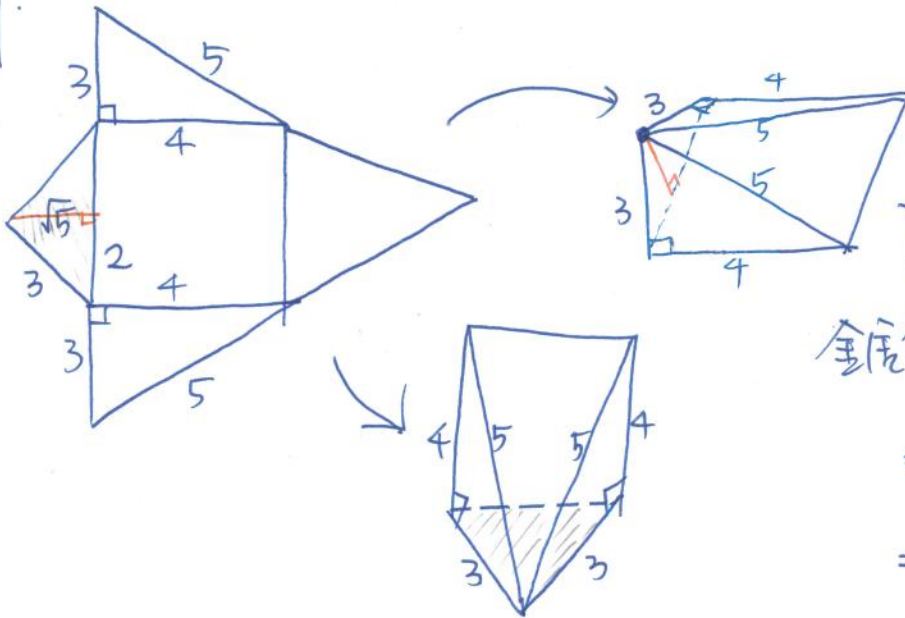
$$\begin{matrix} & A & B & C & \text{(原)} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{6} & \frac{4}{6} \end{bmatrix} & & & \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

↑ 起點

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{6} & \frac{4}{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{兩次} \\ \uparrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{6} & \frac{4}{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 24+6+6=36 \\ 6+18+6=30 \\ 6+12+24=42 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 24+5+7 \\ 6+15+7 \\ 6+10+28 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 28 \\ 44 \end{bmatrix}$$

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H.

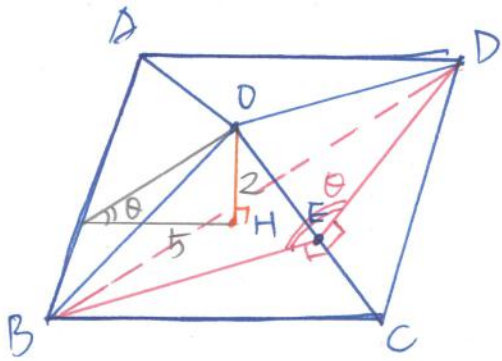


錐體 = $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{底面積} \times \text{高}$

$= \frac{1}{3} \times 4^2 \times \sqrt{5}$

$= \frac{16}{3} \sqrt{5}$ #

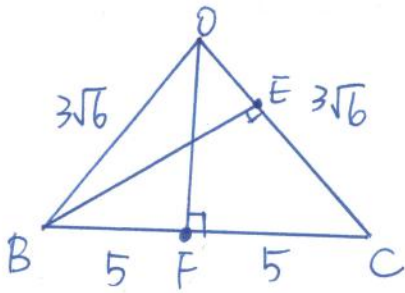
I. 兩面角：到交線垂直的 = 線夾角



$\because \tan \theta = \frac{2}{5}$. 設底邊正方形邊長 = 10
 \Rightarrow 高度 = 2 = OH
 $\Rightarrow BH = 5\sqrt{2}$, $OB = \sqrt{(5\sqrt{2})^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{54} = 3\sqrt{6}$
 同理 $OA = OB = OC = OD = 3\sqrt{6}$ ($BD = 10\sqrt{2}$)

從 B 作 OC 垂直到 E. ($OC \perp BE$).

$\because \triangle OCB$ 和 $\triangle OCD$ 一樣 $\therefore OC \perp DE \Rightarrow \angle BED$ 為 = 面角

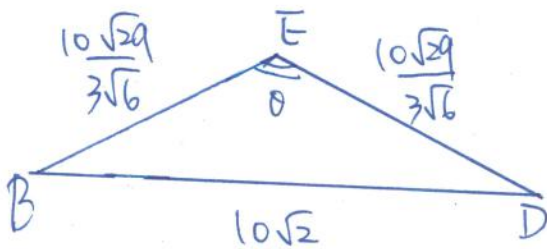


$$\triangle OBC \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times \sqrt{29} \Rightarrow \overline{BE} = \frac{10\sqrt{29}}{3\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{6} \times \overline{BE}$$

$$\overline{DE} = \overline{BE} = \frac{10\sqrt{29}}{3\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\overline{OF} = \sqrt{54 - 25} = \sqrt{29}$$

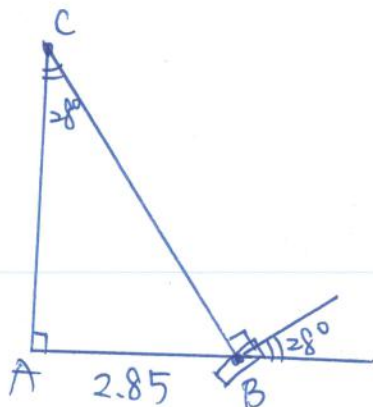


$$\cos \theta = \frac{\frac{2900}{54} + \frac{2900}{54} - 200}{2 \cdot \frac{2900}{54}} = \frac{5800 - 10800}{5800}$$

$$= \frac{-25}{29}$$

$$|\cos \theta| = \frac{25}{29} \neq$$

J.



$$\angle C + \angle ABC = 90^\circ = \angle ABC + 28^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle C = 28^\circ$$

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{BC}}{2.85} = \frac{1}{\sin 28^\circ} = \frac{1}{0.4695}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{BC} = \frac{2.85}{0.4695} \approx 6.07 \div 6.1 \neq$$