

兩平行線等距。

過 $A(1,0)$ 作與 L 平行之直線交圓於 A, A'

以 $y=2x$ 為對稱軸作 AA' 的對稱，與圓交於 BB'

(\because 圓以圓心 $(0,0)$ 為真對稱， $\therefore B(-1,0)$)

得 A, A', B, B' 四點到 L 等距，除了 A 還有三真，故選(3)。

2. $x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(x-1) + 4(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2+4)(x-1) = 0$

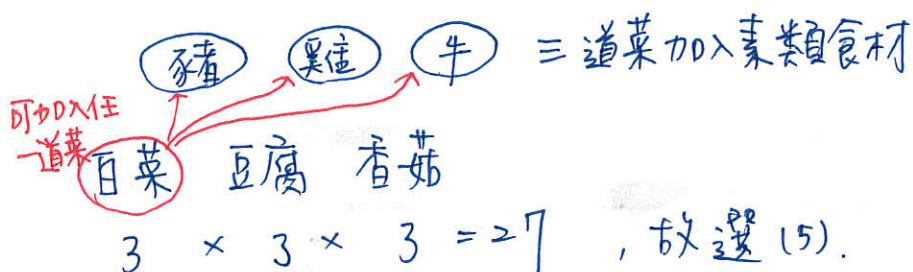
$\Rightarrow x = \pm 2i$ 或 1 ，故選(1)

3. $2^k \cdot (2^2)^m \cdot (2^3)^n = 2^9$ ，得 $k+2m+3n=9$ 。

n	1	1	2	
m	1	2	1	
k	4	2	1	

共 3 組正整數解，故選(3)。

4. 每道菜都有肉，要出三道菜且恰有三種肉，可想成



5. 原式為 $2\log b + 2 + \log b = 7 \Rightarrow 3\log b = 5 \Rightarrow \log b = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow b = 10^{\frac{5}{3}}$

又 $1 = 10^0$, $\sqrt{10} = 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $10 = 10^1$, $10\sqrt{10} = 10^{\frac{3}{2}}$, $100 = 10^2$, $100\sqrt{10} = 10^{\frac{5}{2}}$

所以 $10^{\frac{3}{2}} < 10^{\frac{5}{2}} < 10^2$ ，故選(4)。

6. 因為相關係數為 -0.99 ，所以趨近直線相關。

$13^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 11^\circ\text{C}$: 每降 2°C 增加 75 杯

(賣 437 杯) (賣 512 杯) 得降 3°C 約增加 $75 \times \frac{3}{2} = 112.5$ 杯

$\rightarrow 8^\circ\text{C}$ 約賣 $512 + 112.5 = 624.5$ 杯，故選(2)。 P1.

7. $\{a_n\}$ 是等差數列且公差為 α , 即 $a_{n+1} - a_n = \alpha (\geq 0)$

(1) $b_{n+1} - b_n = -a_{n+1} - (-a_n) = -(a_{n+1} - a_n) = -\alpha < 0$

故 $\{b_n\}$ 為等差數列且公差為 $-\alpha$. (o)

(2) 設 $\{a_n\} = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots$

則 $\{c_n\} = 1, 0, 1, 4, \dots \Rightarrow c_1 > c_2$ (x)

(3) $d_{n+1} - d_n = (a_{n+1} + a_{n+2}) - (a_n + a_{n+1}) = (a_{n+1} - a_n) + (a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}) = \alpha + \alpha = 2\alpha$

故 $\{d_n\}$ 為等差數列且公差為 2α . (x)

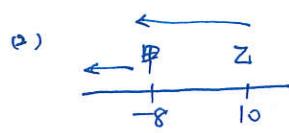
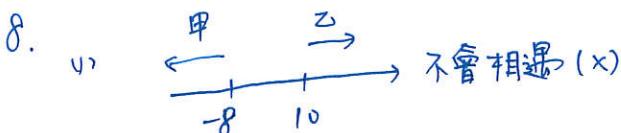
(4) $e_{n+1} - e_n = (a_{n+1} + n+1) - (a_n + n) = (a_{n+1} - a_n) + 1 = \alpha + 1$

故 $\{e_n\}$ 為等差數列且公差為 $\alpha + 1$. (o)

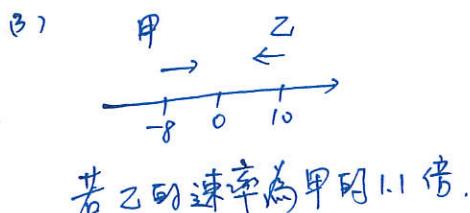
(5) $f_{n+1} - f_n = \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n+1}}{n+1} \right) - \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right) = \frac{\frac{n+1}{2}(2a_1 + n\alpha)}{n+1} - \frac{\frac{n}{2}(2a_1 + (n-1)\alpha)}{n}$
 $= \left(a_1 + \frac{n}{2}\alpha \right) - \left(a_1 + \frac{n-1}{2}\alpha \right) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$

故 $\{f_n\}$ 為等差數列且公差為 $\frac{\alpha}{2}$. (x)

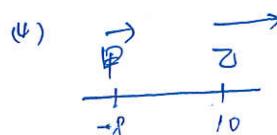
這 (1)(4)



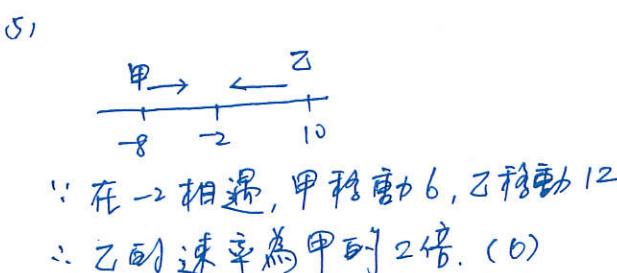
因為乙較快, 所以會相遇 (x)



當甲到0時, 乙前進8.8, 未抵達0. (x)
 (移動8)



因為乙較快, 所以會越遠 (x)



故這 (4)(5).

$$9. n(S) = C_2^7 = 21$$

1) 和大於 10: (7, 6), (7, 5), (7, 4) $\Rightarrow n(A) = 4 \Rightarrow P = \frac{4}{21} \quad (\times)$
 $(6, 5)$

2) 和小於 5: (1, 2), (1, 3), $\Rightarrow n(B) = 2 \Rightarrow P = \frac{2}{21} \quad (\times)$

3) 和為奇數 \Rightarrow 一奇一偶 $\Rightarrow n(C) = C_1^4 C_1^3 = 12 \Rightarrow P = \frac{12}{21} = \frac{4}{7} \quad (\circ)$
奇 偶

4) 差為偶數 $\Rightarrow =\text{奇} \text{ 或 } =\text{偶} \Rightarrow n(D) = C_2^4 + C_2^3 = 9 \Rightarrow P = \frac{9}{21} = \frac{3}{7} \quad (\times)$
=奇 =偶

5) 積為奇數 $\Rightarrow =\text{奇} \Rightarrow n(E) = C_2^4 = 6 \Rightarrow P = \frac{6}{21} = \frac{2}{7} \quad (\circ)$ 古文選 (3)(5)

$$10. \because \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ \quad \therefore \angle A \leq \angle B \leq 60^\circ \leq \angle C < 80^\circ$$

1) $\angle A < \angle B \Rightarrow \sin A < \sin B \quad (\circ)$

2) $\angle B < \angle C \Rightarrow \sin B < \sin C \quad (\circ)$

3) $\angle A < \angle B \Rightarrow \cos A > \cos B \quad (\times)$

4) $\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ, \cos C < \cos 45^\circ = \sin 45^\circ < \sin C \quad (\times)$

5) $\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin A} \quad (\text{正弦定理}) \quad \text{又 } \sin A < \sin C, \text{ 得 } \overline{BC} < \overline{AB} \quad (\times) \quad \text{古文選 (1)(2).}$

11.

總人數	曾大腸癌人數	分年計數
50~59 歲 220	$x = 22$	一年內 一年前 45人
60 歲以上 280	$120 - x = 98$	一年內 一年前 75人

$$60 \text{ 歲以上} \text{ 曾大腸癌比率} = \frac{120 - x}{280}$$

$$50~59 \text{ 歲} \text{ 曾大腸癌比率} = \frac{x}{220}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{120 - x}{280} = 3.5 \frac{x}{220}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1320 - 11x = 49x \Rightarrow 60x = 1320 \Rightarrow x = 22.$$

1) 受訪者超過 60 歲 $\left[\frac{280}{500} \right] = \frac{280}{500} = 56\% \quad (\times)$

2) 隨機抽 2 人中落在 50~59 歲的機率 $= \frac{220 \times 219}{500 \times 499} \div \left(\frac{22}{50} \right)^2 > \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = 0.25 \quad (\times)$

$$3) n(S) = 120 \times 119$$

$$n(A) = \frac{1}{45} \times 75 + \frac{1}{75} \times 45 \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{45 \times 75 \times 2}{120 \times 119} \quad (\circ)$$

$$4) \text{未曾大腸癌比率} = \frac{380}{500} = 76\% \quad (\times)$$

$$5) \text{也即 } x = 98. \quad (\circ)$$

古文選 (3)(5).

$$12. f_1(x) = g(x) \cdot Q_1(x) + r_1(x) \dots \text{ (甲)} \quad \text{其中 } \deg r_1(x) = 0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

$$f_2(x) = g(x) \cdot Q_2(x) + r_2(x) \dots \text{ (乙)} \quad \deg r_2(x) = 0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

⁽¹⁾ 由(甲)知: $\underline{f_1(x)} = -[g(x)Q_1(x) + r_1(x)] = \underbrace{g(x)}_{\substack{\text{被除式} \\ (2=k)}} \cdot \underbrace{(-Q_1(x))}_{\substack{\text{商式} \\ (2=k)}} + \underbrace{(-r_1(x))}_{\substack{\text{餘式} \\ (\text{低於 } 2=k)}}$ (o)

⁽²⁾ 由(甲)+(乙)知: $\underline{f_1(x) + f_2(x)} = g(x)Q_1(x) + r_1(x) + g(x)Q_2(x) + r_2(x)$
 $\underline{\text{被除式}} \quad \underline{\text{商式}} \quad \underline{[Q_1(x) + Q_2(x)]} + \underline{[r_1(x) + r_2(x)]}$ (o)
 $\underline{\text{餘式}} \quad \underline{\text{低於 } 2=k}$

⁽³⁾ 由(甲)·(乙)知: $\underline{f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x)} = \underbrace{[g(x)Q_1(x) + r_1(x)]}_{\substack{\text{被除式} \\ (2=k)}} \cdot \underbrace{[g(x)Q_2(x) + r_2(x)]}_{\substack{\text{商式} \\ (2=k)}}$
 $= \underbrace{g(x)}_{\substack{\text{被除式}}} \cdot \underbrace{[g(x)Q_1(x)Q_2(x) + r_2(x) + r_1(x)]}_{\substack{\text{商式}}} + \underbrace{r_1(x)r_2(x)}_{\substack{\text{餘式}}}$

若 $r_1(x), r_2(x)$ 均為一次式，則 $r_1(x)r_2(x)$ 亦為一次式。

此時 $\deg [r_1(x)r_2(x)] = \deg g(x)$, 故 $r_1(x)r_2(x)$ 不是真正餘式。 (x)
 (無法確定)

⁽⁴⁾ 由(甲)知: $\underline{f_1(x)} = g(x)Q_1(x) + r_1(x) = \underbrace{(-3g(x))}_{\substack{\text{被除式}}} \cdot \underbrace{(\frac{1}{3}Q_1(x))}_{\substack{\text{商式}}} + \underbrace{r_1(x)}_{\substack{\text{餘式}}}$ (x)

⁽⁵⁾ 由(甲)·(乙)知: $f_1(x)r_2(x) - f_2(x)r_1(x) = [g(x)Q_1(x) + r_1(x)]r_2(x) - [g(x)Q_2(x) + r_2(x)]r_1(x)$
 $= g(x)[Q_1(x)r_2(x) - Q_2(x)r_1(x)]$, 所以可以盡除 (o)

故選 (1) (2) (5).

13.

此平面 P 的 $\text{① } \vec{n} \parallel \vec{OA} \times \vec{OB} = (0, -6, 4) \parallel (0, 3, -2)$

② 過原點 $(0, 0, 0)$

得 P 的方程式為 $3y - 2z = 0$

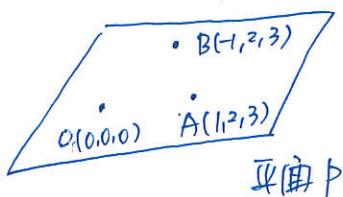
③ 平面法向量 $\parallel (0, 3, -2)$ (x)

④ \times 平面為 $z=0$, 兩平面法向量內積不為 0, 故不垂直. (x)
 $(0, 3, -2) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = -2$

⑤ $(0, 4, 6)$ 代入 $3y - 2z = 12 - 12 = 0$ (合) (o)

⑥ x 軸上任一點 $(a, 0, 0)$ 代入 $3y - 2z = 0$ (合) (o)

⑦ $\frac{|3 \times 1 - 2 \times 1|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}$ (x) 故選 (3)(4).



$$\begin{array}{r} \times 2 \ 3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \\ \times 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ -1 \ 2 \ 3 \\ \hline (0, -6, 4) \end{array}$$

$$\text{A. } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - y + 3 = 6 \\ 2x + 4y - 1 = -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - y = 3 \dots \textcircled{1} \\ 2x + 4y = -5 \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times 4 + \textcircled{2}: 14x = 7, x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ 得 } x+3y = -\underline{4}.$$

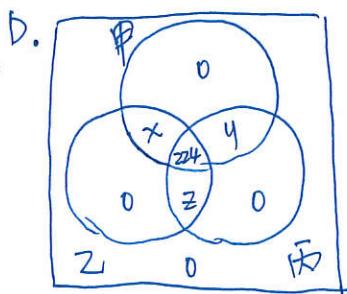
$$\text{B. } \text{四邊形 } ABCD \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AC} \times \overline{BD} = \frac{1}{2} (2a) \cdot 8 = 58, \text{ 得 } a = \frac{58}{8} = \underline{\frac{29}{4}}.$$

C. 設左右兩側半圓半徑 r ($2r \geq 60$),

兩側跑道越短， \overline{AB} 越大。故取 $r=30$ ，所求得之跑道 \overline{AB} 最大。

兩側跑道長為 $2\pi r = 60\pi \approx 60 \times 3.142 = 188.52$ ，
(兩個半圓合為一個圓)

剩下兩直線跑道 $2\overline{AB} = 400 - 188.52 = 211.48 \Rightarrow \overline{AB}$ 最大可能為 105.74
求最大整數為 105.



$$\textcircled{4} - \textcircled{3}: x = \underline{15}.$$

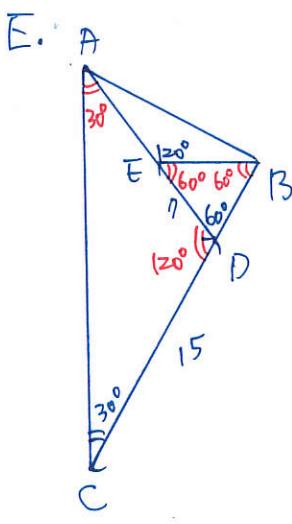
$$\text{甲: } x + 224 + y = 765$$

$$\text{乙: } x + 224 + z = 537$$

$$\text{丙: } y + 224 + z = 648 \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$+ \underline{z(x+y+z)=1278}$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y+z = \underline{639} \dots \textcircled{4}$$

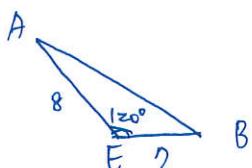


由三角形內角和 180° 及平角 180° 知：

$$\angle ADC = 120^\circ, \angle DAC = 30^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{AD} = 15, \overline{AE} = 8 \quad (\text{等腰})$$

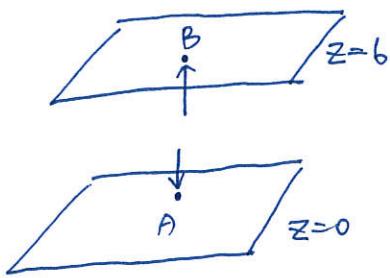
$$\angle DEB = 60^\circ, \angle EBD = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{BE} = 7$$

考慮 $\triangle AEB$:

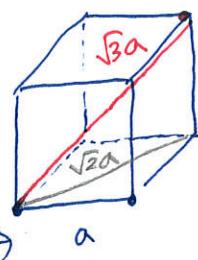


$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AB} &= \sqrt{7^2 + 8^2 - 2 \times 7 \times 8 \times \cos 120^\circ} \\ &= \sqrt{49 + 64 + 56} = \underline{13}. \end{aligned}$$

F.



設頂點A在 $z=0$ 上，頂點B在 $z=6$ 上，
 $\Rightarrow \overline{AB}$ 最小直為 = 平面距離 = 6

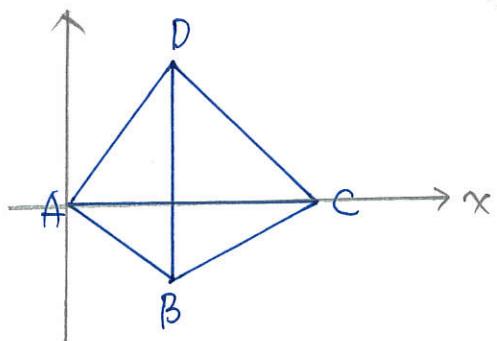


設正立方體的邊長為 a
 若正立方體邊長要最小，則 $\sqrt{3}a = 6$ 。
 (兩頂點間距離有三種： $a, \sqrt{2}a, \sqrt{3}a$ 。)

$$\therefore a = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

G. $\because \vec{AC}, \vec{BD}$ 垂直 \therefore 半標化，設 $A(0,0), C(1,0), B(b_1, b_2)$

$$\therefore |\vec{AC}| = |\vec{BD}| \Rightarrow D(b_1, b_2 + 1)$$



$$\times \vec{BC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{AD}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-b_1, -b_2) = (b_1, b_2) + (b_1, b_2+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-b_1 = b_1 + b_1 & \Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{1}{3}, B(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) \\ -b_2 = b_2 + b_2 + 1 & b_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad D(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) \end{cases}$$

$$\cos \angle BAD = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AD}|} = \frac{\frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{9}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9}}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \tan \angle BAD = -\frac{3}{1} = -3$$

