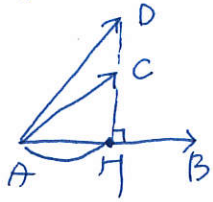


1. $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}, \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{2} > \frac{5}{13} \therefore \sin \alpha > \sin 30^\circ > \sin \beta$, 故選 (2).

2. [法一]



\therefore 內積 = 投影長 \times 被投影長

且 $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD}$

$\therefore AC, AD$ 在 AB 上之投影長相同.

亦即 D, C 在 AB 之投影長相同, 設 H .

故 $\vec{AB} \perp \vec{CD}, \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} = 0$

故選 (1)

[法二]

$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD}$

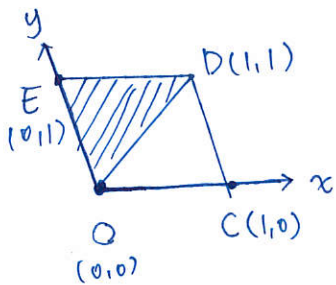
$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \cdot (\vec{AC} - \vec{AD}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{DC} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \perp \vec{DC}$

3. 選項均為 $\vec{OP} = x\vec{OC} + y\vec{OE}$, 可想成 \vec{OC}, \vec{OE} 之線性組合.



[斜座標] $C(1,0), E(0,1)$

$\Rightarrow \vec{OD} = \vec{OC} + \vec{OE} \Rightarrow D(1,1) \Rightarrow$

$\vec{OD} : y = x$

$\vec{OE} : x = 0$

$\vec{DE} : y = 1$

$\Delta ODE \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x - y < 0 \text{ (左)} \dots \textcircled{1} \\ x > 0 \text{ (右)} \dots \textcircled{2} \\ y < 1 \text{ (下)} \dots \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right.$

(1) $(x,y) = (1,1)$

不符合 ①, ③

(2) $(x,y) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$

合

(3) $(x,y) = (-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$

不符合 ②

(4) $(x,y) = (\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2})$

不符合 ①

(5) $(x,y) = (-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2})$

不符合 ①, ②

故選 (2)

4. $B = I + A + A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4-3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = 6I$

$BA = (6I)A = 6A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 18 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$

故選 (5)

5. $|x - \sqrt{101}| < 5 \Rightarrow 5 \dots < x < 15, \dots$

$|x - \sqrt{38}| > 3 \Rightarrow x < 3, \dots \text{ 或 } x > 9, \dots$

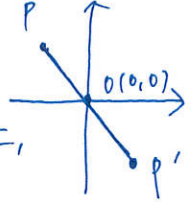
因為 x 為整數 $\Rightarrow x = 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15$ 共 6 個, 故選 (3)

6. $\log a^2 + \log b = \log(a^2 b) > 1 = \log 10 \Rightarrow a^2 b > 10$

$\Rightarrow (a, b)$ 可能值為 $(2, 3 \sim 6)$ $\Rightarrow n(A) = 4 + 5 + 3 \times 6 = 27$
 $(3, 2 \sim 6)$
 $(4 \sim 6, 1 \sim 6)$

$\times n(S) = 6^2 = 36, \quad P(A) = \frac{27}{36} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 故選 (4).}$

7. $\because y = -\sqrt{3}x^3$ 是奇函數 $\therefore (0,0)$ 是對稱中心. (原對稱)



$P(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$ 在圖形上, 則 $P'(-\cos\theta, -\sin\theta)$ 也在圖形上,
 且 $\overline{OP'} = \overline{OP} = 1$, 即 $Q = P'(-\cos\theta, -\sin\theta)$

(1) $(\cos(-\theta), \sin(-\theta)) = (\cos\theta, -\sin\theta) \quad (2) (-\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$

(3) $(\cos(-\theta), -\sin\theta) = (\cos\theta, -\sin\theta) \quad (4) (-\cos\theta, \sin(-\theta)) = (-\cos\theta, -\sin\theta)$

(5) $(\cos\theta, -\sin\theta)$ 故選 (4).

8. 討論 $1, 3, 1 \Rightarrow$ 全奇數 $\Rightarrow 100$ 元

$1, 3, 2 \Rightarrow$ 等差 $\Rightarrow 100$ 元

$1, 3, 3 \Rightarrow$ 全奇數 $\Rightarrow 100$ 元

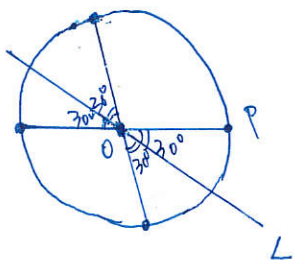
$1, 3, 4 \Rightarrow$ 無 $\Rightarrow 0$ 元

$1, 3, 5 \Rightarrow$ 全奇且等差 $\Rightarrow 200$ 元

$1, 3, 6 \Rightarrow$ 無 $\Rightarrow 0$ 元

故選 (1)(2).

9.



設直線 L 過圓心, 共 4 個點可使得 $\angle POQ$ 夾角為 30° .
 (P)

故 $\angle POQ = 120^\circ$ 或 180° . (如右圖)

$\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ} = |\vec{OP}| |\vec{OQ}| \cdot \cos \angle POQ$

$= 2 \times 2 \times \cos 120^\circ$ 或 $2 \times 2 \times \cos 180^\circ$

$= -2$ 或 -4 , 故選 (4)(5)

10. $3x^4 + 11x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (3x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{3}$ 或 -1 .

$\therefore x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 或 $\pm i$

(1) 與 y 軸 (x=0) 的交點 $\begin{cases} y = 3x^4 + 11x^2 - 4 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (0, -4) \quad (0)$

(2) $f(x)=0$ 的實根為 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 僅 2 實根, 均為無理根.

(4) $0 < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} < 1, -1 < -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} < 0$

故選 (1)(4).

11. $\log a = 1.1$, 得 $a = 10^{1.1}$. $\log b = 2.2$, 得 $b = 10^{2.2}$. $\log c = 3.3$, 得 $c = 10^{3.3}$.

(1) $a+c = 10^{1.1} + \underbrace{10^{3.3}}_{>1000} \neq \underbrace{2 \times 10^{2.2}}_{<1000} = 2b \quad (x)$

(2) $a = 10^{1.1} > 10^1 = 10 \quad (x)$

(3) $c = 10^{3.3} = 10^{0.3} \times 10^3 < 10^{\log 2} \times 10^3 = 2 \times 10^3 \quad (0)$

(4) $b = \underbrace{10^{2.2}}_{>100} \neq \underbrace{2 \times 10^{1.1}}_{<100} = 2a \quad (x)$

(5) $\begin{cases} \frac{b}{a} = 10^{1.1} \\ \frac{c}{b} = 10^{1.1} \end{cases}$ 後前 = 定值, 為等比數列 (0) 故選 (3)(5)

12. (1) 2013 年到 2018 年, 男性農業就業人口均增加。 (0)
(65 歲以上)

(2) 2015 年到 2016 年, 男性農業就業人口減少。 (x)
(181.3) (176.4) (50~64 歲)

(3) $1000 \text{ 萬人} \times 5\% = 50 \text{ 萬人} = 500 \text{ 千人}$

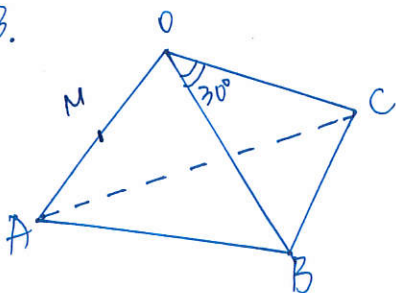
總就業人口均超過 1000 萬人, 且男性農業就業人口均低於 500 千人。 (0)

(4) 2011 年中, 50-64 歲共 167.2 (千人), (x)
49 歲以下共 $67.6 + 85.4 = 153$ (千人)

(5) 2018 年 65 歲以上增加 10.3 (千人)。 (x)
(79.4) (69.1)

故選 (1)(3).

13.



$\triangle OAB$ 和 $\triangle OAC$ 均為正三角形, 故

$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \overline{OC} = \overline{AC} = \overline{AB}$.

$\therefore \angle BOC = 30^\circ \quad \therefore \angle OBC = \angle OCB = 75^\circ$

(1) $\triangle OBC$ 中, 大角對大邊 $\overline{BC} < \overline{OC}$ (x)
 (30°) (75°)

(2) $\because \overline{OB} = \overline{OC} \therefore \triangle OBC$ 為等腰三角形 (o)

(3) $\triangle OBC = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{OB} \times \overline{OC} \times \sin 30^\circ$ $\because \overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = \overline{OC}$ $\therefore \triangle OBC < \triangle OAB$ (x)
 $\triangle OAB = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{OA} \times \overline{OB} \times \sin 60^\circ$ 且 $\sin 30^\circ < \sin 60^\circ$

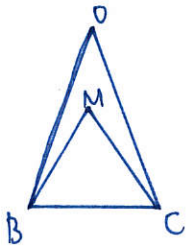
(4) $\triangle CAB \cong \triangle COB \therefore \angle CAB = 30^\circ$ (o)

(5) 設 M 為 \overline{OA} 之中點, $\because \triangle OAB$ 和 $\triangle OAC$ 均為正三角形 $\therefore \overline{BM} \perp \overline{OA}$ 且 $\overline{CM} \perp \overline{OA}$

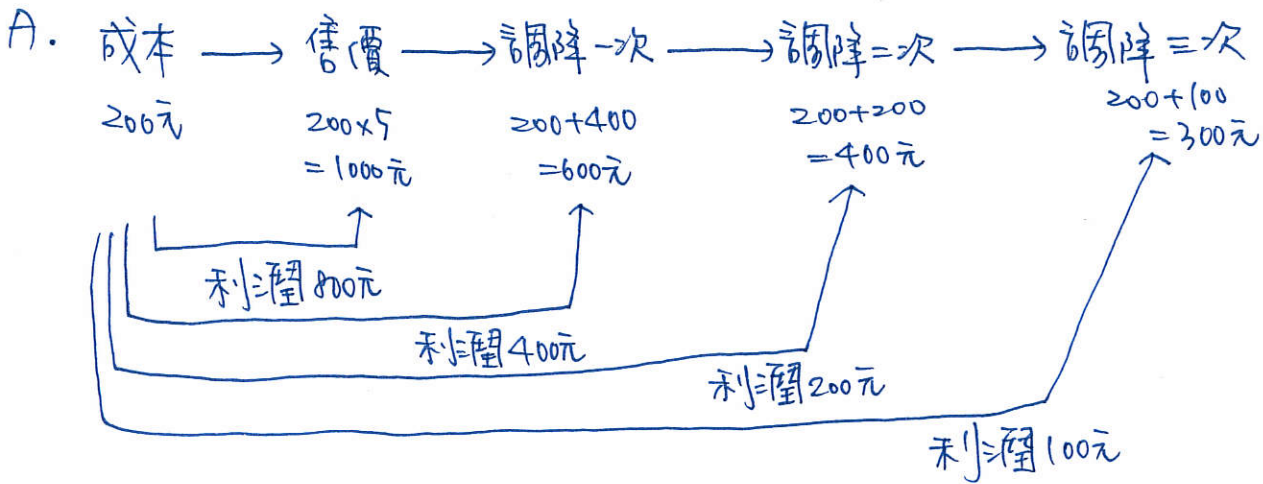
故平面 OAB 和平面 OAC 之兩面角為 $\angle BMC$

考慮 $\triangle MBC$ 和 $\triangle OBC$ 均為等腰三角形且底邊均為 BC

又 $\overline{BM} < \overline{BO}$ (高) $\therefore \angle BMC > \angle BOC = 30^\circ$ (x)



故選 (2)(4)



故調降三次後的售價為 300元。

B. 第一次 第二次 第三次
 $1 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$ *
 (黑白皆可) (同色) (同色)

C. $x - 2y + 15 = 0$
 $x - 2y = 0$
 $2x + y = 10$

$A \begin{cases} 2x + y = 10 \\ x - 2y + 15 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(1, 8)$
 $B \begin{cases} 2x + y = 10 \\ x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B(4, 2)$

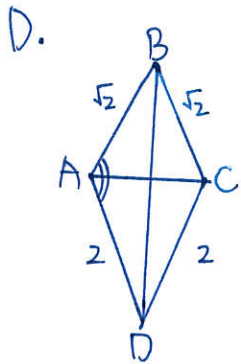
S 表示 AB 線段
 最大(小)值必發生在端點
 $3x - y \Big|_{A(1,8)} = 2$
 $3x - y \Big|_{B(4,2)} = 10$
 $\frac{A(1,8)}{B(4,2)} - 5 \rightarrow$ 最小值

P4.

$[z=a]$ $3x-y$ 越右邊越大, 故最小值發生在 A 處
越左邊越小

109 學測

$$3x - y \stackrel{A(1,8)}{=} -5 \quad \#$$

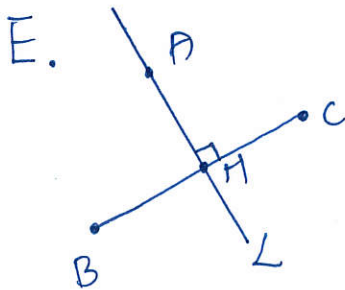


$$\overline{BD} = \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \times \cos 135^\circ = \sqrt{10}$$

菱形 ABCD 面積 = $2 \triangle ABD = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \overline{BD}$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times 2 \times \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AC} \times \sqrt{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AC} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5} \quad \#$$



L 與 \overrightarrow{BC} 之交點 H 即為 A 在 \overrightarrow{BC} 之投影點

\overrightarrow{BC} : 點 C(0, -4, 1)

\Rightarrow 直線 BC 參數式 $\begin{cases} x=t \\ y=-4-t \\ z=1+t \end{cases} t \in \mathbb{R}$

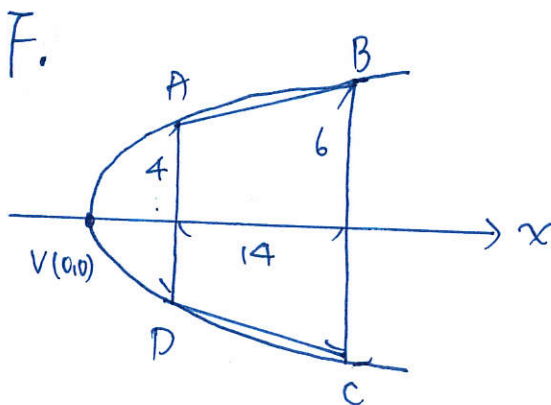
$\odot \overrightarrow{BC} = (-2, 2, -2) \parallel (1, -1, 1)$

又 H 在 \overrightarrow{BC} 上, 設 $H(t, -4-t, 1+t)$

$$\overrightarrow{AH} \perp \overrightarrow{BC} \Rightarrow (t-1, -t-1, t-1) \cdot (-2, 2, -2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2t+2-2t-2-2t+2=0 \Rightarrow 6t = -18 \Rightarrow t = -3$$

故 $H(-3, -1, -2) \quad \#$



設此拋物線頂點(0,0), 焦點(c,0) (c>0)

以 x 軸為對稱軸

\Rightarrow 此拋物線方程式為 $y^2 = 4cx$

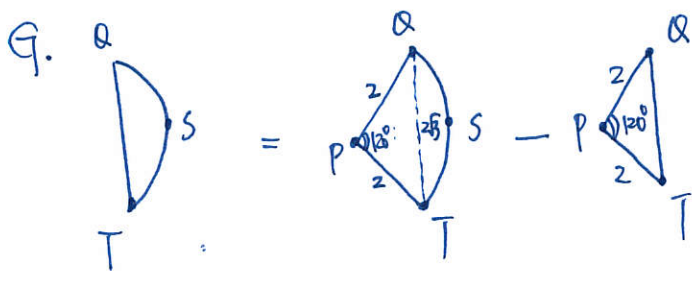
如右圖, 設 $A(a, 2) \Rightarrow B(a+14, 3)$

A 代入拋: $4 = 4ca \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$

B 代入拋: $9 = 4c(a+14) \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}}: \frac{4}{9} = \frac{a}{a+14} \Rightarrow 4a+56 = 9a \Rightarrow a = \frac{56}{5} \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$

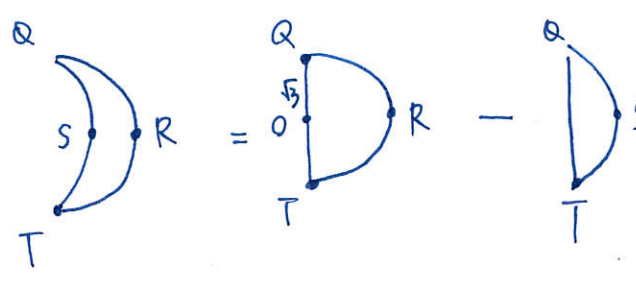
$\textcircled{3}$ 代入 $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{5}{56} \quad \#$

9.  = $\pi \cdot 2^2 \times \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times \sin 120^\circ$

$\angle QPT = 120^\circ$

(证明: $\cos \angle QPT = \frac{2^2 + 2^2 - (2\sqrt{3})^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = \frac{-4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$)

$= \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3}$

 = $\pi \times (\sqrt{3})^2 \times \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3}\right)$

$= \frac{3}{2}\pi - \frac{4}{3}\pi + \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{6}\pi + \sqrt{3}$