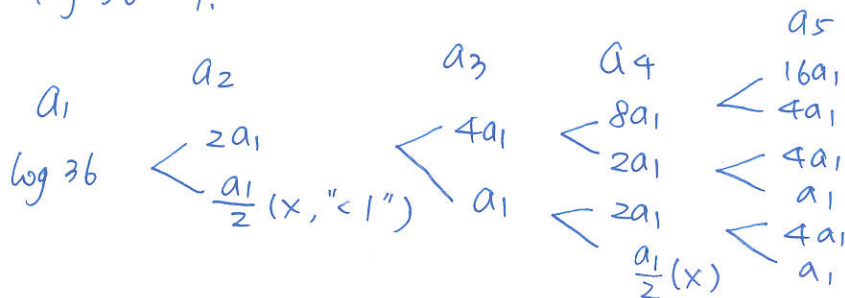


1.  $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $A^4 = A^2 \cdot A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 80 \\ 0 & 81 \end{bmatrix}$

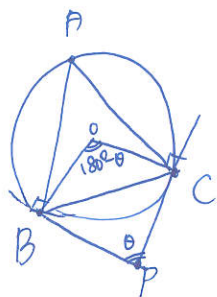
$a+b+c+d = 1+80+0+81 = 162$ , 選(2) \*

2.  $a_1 = \log 36 = 1, \dots$



可能直為  $a_1, 4a_1, 16a_1$   
共 3 種, 選(1) \*

3.



設圓心  $O$ ,  $\therefore \angle OBP = \angle OCP = 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle BOC = 180^\circ - \theta$

$\therefore \angle BAC$  是圓周角  $\therefore \angle BAC = \frac{180^\circ - \theta}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}$

$\therefore \cos A = \cos(90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}) = \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ , 選(3) \*

4.

$(2\vec{a} + \vec{b})$  和  $(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b})$  所張成的面積 =  $\frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 2\vec{a} + \vec{b} \\ \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \right| \times (-2) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 2\vec{a} + \vec{b} \\ -3\vec{a} \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{b} \\ -3\vec{a} \end{vmatrix} \right|$   
 $= \frac{3}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \\ \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \right| = 6$ ,  $\left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \\ \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \right| = 4$

$(3\vec{a} + \vec{b})$  和  $(\vec{a} + 3\vec{b})$  所張成的面積 =  $\frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 3\vec{a} + \vec{b} \\ \vec{a} + 3\vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \right| \times (-3) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 3\vec{a} + \vec{b} \\ -8\vec{a} \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{b} \\ -8\vec{a} \end{vmatrix} \right|$   
 $= 4 \left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \\ \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \right| = 16$ , 選(5) \*

5.

$\underbrace{(x+1)}_{4\text{-次}} f(x) = \underbrace{(x^3+2)}_{3\text{-次}} \cdot \underbrace{(ax+b)}_{1\text{-次}} + (x+2)$

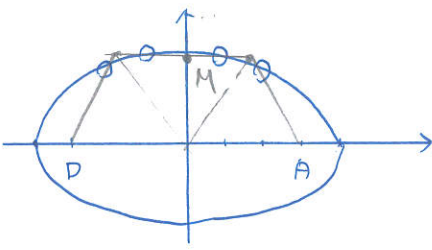
$x=0$  代入,  $1 \cdot f(0) = 2 \cdot b + 2$ ,  $4 = 2b + 2$ ,  $b = 1$

$x=-1$  代入,  $0 \cdot f(-1) = 1 \cdot (-a+b) + 1$ ,  $a-b = 1$ ,  $a = 2$

$x=2$  代入,  $3 \cdot f(2) = 10 \cdot (2 \cdot 2 + 1) + 4$ ,  $3f(2) = 54$ ,  $f(2) = 18$ , 選(4) \*

6.  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  ①左右 ②中心(0,0) ③ $a=4, b=\sqrt{9}, c=\sqrt{16-9}=3$

∴ A, D 為橢圓之焦點, ∴  $AD=6$ , ∴ 正大邊形邊長為 3



正大邊形上一點 B,  $BA=3, BD=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 3 \times 2 = 3\sqrt{3}$

∴  $BA+BD = 3+3\sqrt{3} = 3+\sqrt{27} \approx 8.196 > 8 = 2a$

B, C 之中點  $M(0, \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3})$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{4}} < \sqrt{9}$

故由圖可知, x 軸上方, 下方各有 4 個交點, 選 (5)

7. 1) 數字 8 看成 8 的機率為 0.4 (x)

2) 數字 6 看成不是 6 的機率為  $1-0.4=0.6$  (0)

3) 數字 6 被誤認的機率為 0.6

數字 8 被誤認的機率為 0.6

數字 9 被誤認的機率為 0.5 (0)

4) 實際 看成

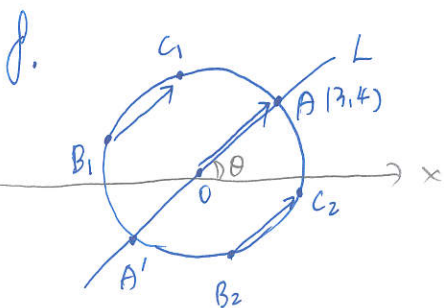
$\frac{1}{3}$	6	$\frac{0.4}{0.3}$	6
$\frac{1}{3}$	8	$\frac{0.3}{0.3}$	6
$\frac{1}{3}$	9	$\frac{0.2}{0.3}$	6

$P(\text{實際 } 6 | \text{看成 } 6) = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.4}{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.4 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.3 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.2} = \frac{4}{9}$  (0)

5) 實際 看成

$\frac{1}{3}$	6	0.2
$\frac{1}{3}$	8	0.1
$\frac{1}{3}$	9	0.5

$P(\text{實際 } 9 | \text{看成 } 9) = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.5}{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.2 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.5} = \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{24} < \frac{16}{24} = \frac{2}{3}$  (x)



1) B-交點 A', 為 A 對於 O 之對稱點, 故  $A'(-3, -4)$  (x)

2)  $\vec{BC} = \vec{OA} = (3, 4)$ , 故  $m_{BC} = \frac{4}{3}$  (x)

3) ∵  $OA = OB = OC = BC = OA' = 5$  (半徑)

∴  $\triangle OBC$  為正三角形, 又  $BC \parallel OA$

∴  $\angle AOC = 60^\circ$  (0)

4)  $\angle ACB = 60^\circ + 60^\circ = 120^\circ$ ,  $\triangle ABC$  面積 =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5 \times \sin 120^\circ = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4}$  (0)

5)  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ ,  $30^\circ < \theta < 60^\circ$ , 故  $B_1, C_1$  均在第一象限 (0)

$B_2, C_2$  均在第四象限

選 (3) (5)

9. 甲得票數為  $0.4x + 0.55y$ , 乙得票數為  $0.6x + 0.45y$

(1) 若  $x=1000, y=100$ , 則甲得 455 票, 乙得 645 票  
若  $x=100, y=1000$ , 則甲得 590 票, 乙得 510 票. 無法決定當選人 (x)

(2) 甲當選:  $0.4x + 0.55y > 0.6x + 0.45y, 0.2x < 0.1y, \frac{x}{y} < \frac{1}{2}$

乙當選:  $\frac{x}{y} > \frac{1}{2}$

故  $\frac{x}{y} < \frac{1}{2}$  可決定甲當選 (0)

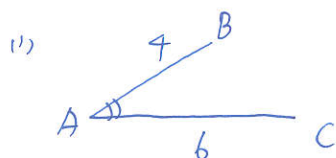
(3)  $x > y \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} > 1 > \frac{1}{2}$ , 故乙當選 (0)

(4)  $0.4x > 0.55y, \frac{x}{y} > \frac{0.55}{0.4} = \frac{11}{8} > \frac{1}{2}$ , 故乙當選 (0)

(5)  $0.45y > 0.6x, \frac{x}{y} < \frac{0.6}{0.45} = \frac{4}{3}$ , 故無法確定 (x)

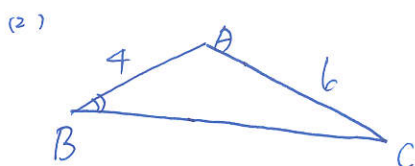
PC  
(2)(3)(4) →

10.



$\cos A$  可以確定  $\angle A$ .

故 SAS 全等,  $\triangle ABC$  唯一 (0)

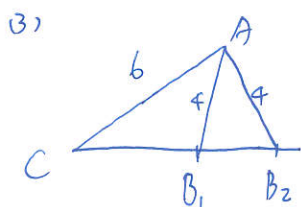


$\cos B$  可以確定  $\angle B$

SSA, 但  $\overline{AC} > \overline{AB}$ , 即  $\angle B > \angle C$

故  $\frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin B} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C}$ ,  $\sin C$  確定, 且  $\angle C$  為銳角, 也確定

故 AAASS 確定,  $\triangle ABC$  唯一 (0)



如圖, 可能為  $\triangle ACB_1$  或  $\triangle ACB_2$  (x)

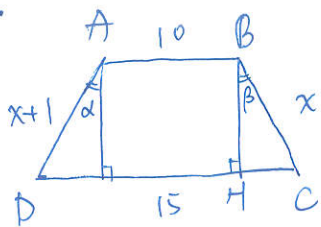
(4)  $\triangle ABC$  面積 =  $\frac{1}{2} \overline{AB} \times \overline{AC} \times \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6 \times \sin A$ , 得  $\sin A$  確定,  
但無法判斷  $\angle A$  為銳角或鈍角 (x)

(5)  $\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin B} = 2R$ ,  $R$  確定, 得  $\sin B, \sin C$  確定, 無法判斷  $\angle B$  是銳角或鈍角.

(x)

PC  
(1)(2) →

11.



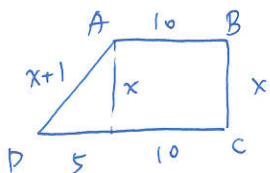
設梯形高  $h$ ,  $\overline{BC} = x$ ,  $\overline{AD} = x+1$

1)  $\cos \alpha = \frac{h}{x+1}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{h}{x}$

$\therefore \cos \alpha < \cos \beta \therefore \alpha > \beta$ ,  $\langle \frac{A}{2} \rangle < \langle \frac{B}{2} \rangle$  (0)

2)  $\angle A + \angle D = 180^\circ$ ,  $\angle B < \angle A$ ,  $\therefore \angle B + \angle D < 180^\circ$  (0)

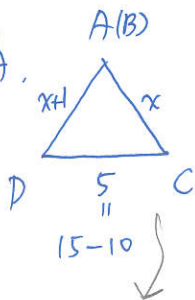
3)  $\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} < 0$  表示  $\angle ABC$  為鈍角



$\frac{11}{6} (x+1)^2 = x^2 + 5^2$ ,  $2x+1 = 25$ ,  $x=12$  ~~非~~

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ$ ,  $\text{即 } \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0$  (x)

4) ~~非~~  $\vec{BC}$  平行  $\vec{BA}$ ,  $(x+1) + x > 5$ ,  $x > 2$  (x) ... ~~非~~



5)  $\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{CD} = x \cdot 15 \cdot \cos \angle C = x \cdot 15 \cdot \frac{x^2 + 5^2 - (x+1)^2}{2 \cdot x \cdot 5} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (x^2 + 25 - x^2 - 2x - 1)$

$= \frac{3}{2} (24 - 2x) = 36 - 3x < 36 - 6 = 30$  (0)

$\uparrow$   
(\*) 代入

$\frac{20}{2} (1)(2)(5) \rightarrow$

12.

1)  $n(S) = \frac{7!}{2!2!3!} = 210$

黑百紅紅紅紅, 排列

$n(A) = \frac{6!}{2!3!} = 60$ ,  $p(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{60}{210} = \frac{2}{7}$

$n(B) = \frac{5!}{2!3!} \times C_2^6 = 150$ ,  $p(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{150}{210} = \frac{5}{7}$ ,  $p(A) < p(B)$  (x)

2)  $n(C) = \frac{4!}{2!2!} \times C_3^5 = 60$ ,  $p(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{60}{210} = \frac{2}{7}$  (0)

3)  $p(C|A) = \frac{p(C \cap A)}{p(A)} = \frac{n(C \cap A)}{n(A)}$

$\therefore p(C|A) = \frac{12}{60}$

$C \cap A$  表 黑球相鄰, 但紅球不相鄰  $\Rightarrow$  (黑) 百百排列, 紅球插空

$= 0.2$

$n(C \cap A) = \frac{3!}{2!} \times C_3^4 = 12$

$$P(C|B) = \frac{n(C \cap B)}{n(B)}$$

$C \cap B$  表示 黑球不相鄰且紅球不相鄰，可想成  $C - C \cap A$

(紅球不相鄰 - (紅球不相鄰且黑球相鄰))

$$n(C \cap B) = n(C) - n(C \cap A) = 60 - 12 = 48$$

$$\therefore P(C|B) = \frac{48}{150} = \frac{8}{25} = 0.32$$

例 (2)(15) \*

13.

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} y = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \\ y = x^2 + 100 \end{cases}, \quad x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = x^2 + 100, \quad x^3 + (a-1)x^2 + bx + c = 0$$

三次代數必有實根，故必有交點 (\*)

(2)  $f(0)f(1) < 0$  表示 (0,1) 之間有實根

$f(0)f(2) > 0 \Rightarrow f(1)f(2) < 0$  表示 (1,2) 之間有實根。

三次式的解為  $\equiv$  實根或 - 實根 = 虛根  $\Rightarrow$  故  $\equiv$  實根 (0)

(3)  $f(x) = 0$  有一根  $1+3i$  且為有理係數，故有另一根  $1-3i$

$f(x)$  有因式  $(x - (1+3i))(x - (1-3i)) = x^2 - 2x + 10$

$\therefore f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 10)(x + \frac{c}{10})$ ，故  $\frac{c}{10}$  根  $-\frac{c}{10}$  為有理數 (0)

(4) 
$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 1+a+b+c & \nearrow & f(2)-f(1) = 7+3a+b \\ f(2) &= 8+4a+2b+c & \nearrow & f(3)-f(2) = 19+5a+b \\ f(3) &= 27+9a+3b+c & \nearrow & f(4)-f(3) = 37+7a+b \\ f(4) &= 64+16a+4b+c \end{aligned}$$

$$7+3a+b = 19+5a+b \Rightarrow 2a = -12, a = -6$$

$$37+7a+b = 19+5a+b \Rightarrow 2a = -18, a = -9 \quad (\text{不合}) (*)$$

(5)  $g(1)=1, g(2)=2, g(3)=4, g(4)=8$

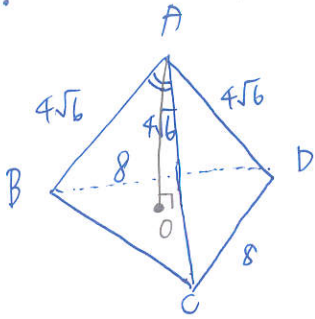
$$g(x) = 8 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(4-1)(4-2)(4-3)} + 4 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}{(3-1)(3-2)(3-4)} + 2 \cdot \frac{(x-1)(x-3)(x-4)}{(2-1)(2-3)(2-4)} + 1 \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)}{(1-2)(1-3)(1-4)}$$

令  $f(x) = k \cdot g(x)$ ，其中  $x^3$  係數為 1，即為所求。 (0)

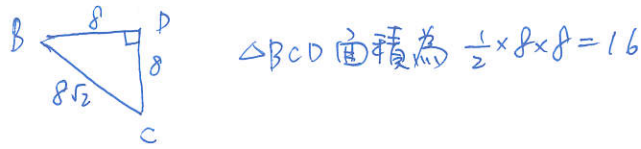
例 (2)(3)(15) \*



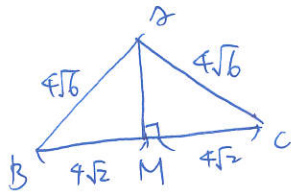
G.



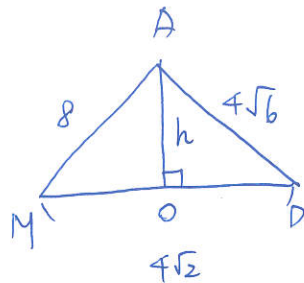
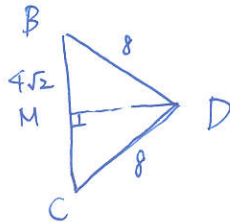
$$\begin{aligned} \overline{BC} &= \sqrt{(4\sqrt{6})^2 + (4\sqrt{6})^2 - 2(4\sqrt{6})(4\sqrt{6}) \cos A} \\ &= 4\sqrt{6} \sqrt{1+1-2 \times \frac{1}{3}} = 4\sqrt{6} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 8\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$



設 B, C 中點 M,  $\overline{AM} = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{6})^2 - (4\sqrt{2})^2} = 8$



$$\overline{DM} = \sqrt{8^2 - (4\sqrt{2})^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$



$$\sqrt{8^2 - h^2} + \sqrt{(4\sqrt{6})^2 - h^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{64 - h^2} = 4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{96 - h^2}$$

$$\text{平方} \Rightarrow 64 - h^2 = 32 - 8\sqrt{2} \sqrt{96 - h^2} + 96 - h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 64 = 8\sqrt{2} \sqrt{96 - h^2}, \quad 4\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{96 - h^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 32 = 96 - h^2, \quad h = 8, \quad \text{即 } \angle AMD = 90^\circ$$

$\therefore \overline{MD} \perp \overline{BC}$  且  $\overline{MD} \perp \overline{AM}$ ,  $\therefore \overline{MD}$  是 D 到平面 ABC 的距離  
 $= \underline{4\sqrt{2}}$ \*