

1. $C_2^n > 100$, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} > 100$ (可想成 $n^2 \approx 200$, $n \approx 14$)

$n=14$ 代入: $\frac{14 \times 13}{2} = 91$

故 $n=15$

$n=15$ 代入: $\frac{15 \times 14}{2} = 105$

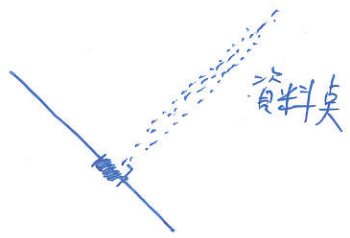
任選兩種 (相異口味) (相同口味)

$C_2^{15} + C_1^{15} = 105 + 15 = 120$, 選 (4)

2. $\frac{\log_b a}{\log_a b} = \frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{\frac{\log a}{\log b}}{\frac{\log b}{\log a}} = \frac{9}{4}$, $(\frac{\log a}{\log b})^2 = \frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{\log a}{\log b} = \frac{3}{2}$ ($\because a, b > 1$), $2 \log a = 3 \log b$, $\log a^2 = \log b^3$, $a^2 = b^3$

選 (1)

3. 資料越集中, 變異數 (σ^2) 越小, 故投影在垂直方向時, 資料最集中



這些資料大約落在斜率為 2 的直線,

故選投影在斜率為 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的直線上, 資料最集中, 選 (5)

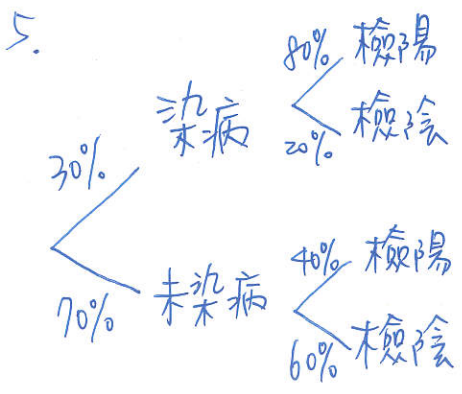
4. 等差 \Rightarrow 化為 a_1, d

$\log a_1, \log(a_1+2d), \log(a_1+5d)$ 成等差 $\Rightarrow 2 \log(a_1+2d) = \log a_1 + \log(a_1+5d)$

$\Rightarrow \log(a_1+2d)^2 = \log[a_1 \cdot (a_1+5d)]$, $(a_1+2d)^2 = a_1(a_1+5d)$, $a_1^2 + 4a_1d + 4d^2 = a_1^2 + 5a_1d$,

$\Rightarrow a_1d = 4d^2$, $a_1 = 4d$ or $d=0$ (不合).

公差為 $\log(a_1+2d) - \log a_1 = \log 6d - \log 4d = \log \frac{6d}{4d} = \log \frac{3}{2}$, 選 (3)

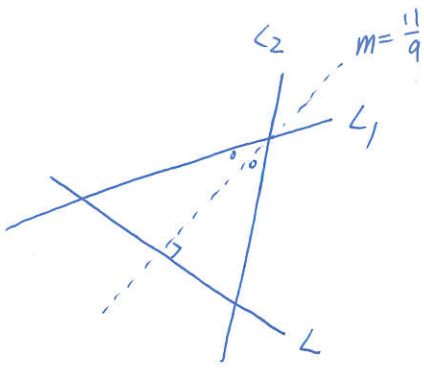


$P = \frac{30\% \times 20\%}{30\% \times 20\% + 70\% \times 60\%} = \frac{6}{6+42} = \frac{1}{8}$

$P' = \frac{30\% \times 20\% \times 20\% \times 20\%}{30\% \times 20\% \times 20\% \times 20\% + 70\% \times 60\% \times 60\% \times 60\%} = \frac{24}{24+1512} = \frac{24}{1536} = \frac{1}{64}$

$\frac{P}{P'} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{64}} = \frac{64}{8} \approx 8$, 選 (2)

6.



∵ L 垂直角平分線

∴ L 的斜率為 $-\frac{9}{11}$, 又過點 $(2, \frac{1}{3})$

$$\therefore y - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{9}{11}(x-2), \quad 33y - 11 = -27x + 54$$

$$\Rightarrow 27x + 33y = 65, \quad \underline{\text{選 (5)}} *$$

7.

$$|5n-21| \geq 7|n| \quad (\geq 0) \Rightarrow \quad (5n-21)^2 \geq 49n^2 \dots (*) \Rightarrow |5n^2 - 210n + 441| \geq 49n^2,$$

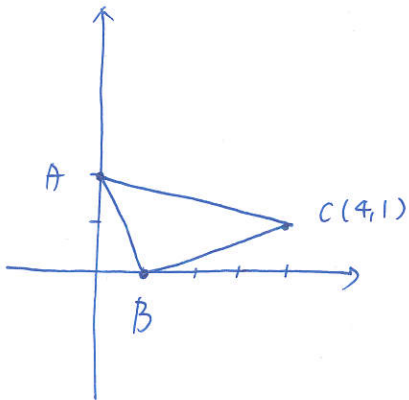
$$24n^2 + 210n - 441 \leq 0, \quad 8n^2 + 70n - 147 \leq 0, \quad (2n+21)(4n-7) \leq 0, \quad -\frac{21}{2} \leq n \leq \frac{7}{4} \dots (**)$$

(1) $|-2n| = |2n| \leq 2 \quad (x)$ (2) 由題目知 $\frac{7|n|}{|5n-21|} \leq 1, \quad \left| \frac{7n}{5n-21} \right| \leq 1, \quad -1 \leq \frac{7n}{5n-21} \leq 1 \quad (0)$

(3) $7n \leq 5n-21, \quad 2n \leq -21, \quad n \leq -\frac{21}{2}$, 與(**)不合 (x) (4) 由(*)知 (0)

(5) 由(**)知, 恰有 12 個整數解 (x), 選 (2)(4) *

8.



(1) $a = BC = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}, \quad b = AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{17}$

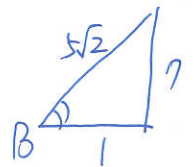
$c = AB = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}, \quad b > a > c \quad (0)$

(2) $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \because a > c \quad \therefore \sin A > \sin C \quad (x)$

(3) $(\sqrt{17})^2 > (\sqrt{10})^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 \quad \therefore \angle B \text{ 是鈍角 } (x)$

(4) $\cos B = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}}{|\vec{BA}| |\vec{BC}|} = \frac{(-1, 2) \cdot (3, 1)}{\sqrt{5} \sqrt{10}} = \frac{-1}{5\sqrt{2}}$

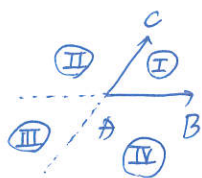
$\therefore \sin B = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} \quad (0)$



(5) $\frac{b}{\sin B} = 2R = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}} = \frac{10\sqrt{17}}{7\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow R = \frac{5\sqrt{17}}{7\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{475}}{\sqrt{98}} > \sqrt{4} = 2 \quad (x)$

選 (1)(4) *

9. 1) $\frac{1}{6} b < 0.05$, $\vec{AR} = \vec{AB} + (b-0.05)\vec{AC}$, 其中 $b-0.05 < 0$.



如下圖所示, R 落在區域 (IV)

必不在 $\triangle ABC$ 內部 (x)

(2) $|\vec{AP}|^2 = a^2 |\vec{AB}|^2 + 2ab \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} + b^2 |\vec{AC}|^2$, 故無法確定 $|\vec{AP}| = |\vec{AQ}|$ (x)

$|\vec{AQ}|^2 = b^2 |\vec{AB}|^2 + 2ab \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} + a^2 |\vec{AC}|^2$

(3) $\triangle ABP$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{\vec{AP}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{a\vec{AB} + b\vec{AC}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{b\vec{AC}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{\vec{AC}} \right|$

$\triangle ACQ$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC}}{\vec{AQ}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC}}{b\vec{AB} + a\vec{AC}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC}}{b\vec{AB}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot \left| \frac{\vec{AC}}{\vec{AB}} \right|$

故 $\triangle ABP = \triangle ACQ$ (0)

(4) $\triangle BCP$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{BC}}{\vec{BP}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}}{\vec{AP} - \vec{AB}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}}{(a-1)\vec{AB} + b\vec{AC}} \right| \times (a-1) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}}{(a+b-1)\vec{AC}} \right|$

$\triangle BCQ$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{BC}}{\vec{BQ}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}}{\vec{AQ} - \vec{AB}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}}{(b-1)\vec{AB} + a\vec{AC}} \right| \times (b-1) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AC} - \vec{AB}}{(a+b-1)\vec{AC}} \right|$

故 $\triangle BCP = \triangle BCQ$ (0)

(5) $\triangle ABR$ 面積 = $\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{\vec{AR}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{a\vec{AB} + (b-0.05)\vec{AC}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{(b-0.05)\vec{AC}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \times |b-0.05| \times \left| \frac{\vec{AB}}{\vec{AC}} \right|$

\therefore 無法比較 b 和 $|b-0.05|$ 之大小, 故無法判斷 (x)

選 (3)(4) \Rightarrow

10. (1) $g(x) = f(-x) - 3 = a(-x)^3 + b(-x)^2 + c(-x) + 3 - 3 = -ax^3 + bx^2 - cx$

$\because g(0) = 0$ 且 $(1,0)$ 為對稱中心, $\therefore (2,0)$ 在 $y=g(x)$ 上

$(0,0)$ 在 $y=g(x)$ 上

$y=g(x)$ 過 $(0,0), (1,0), (2,0)$, 故 $g(x)=0$ 有三相異整數解 $x=0, 1, 2$ (0)

(2) $g(x) = -a(x-0)(x-1)(x-2) = -ax^3 + 3ax^2 - 2ax$, 得 $b=3a, c=2a$

$g(-1) = -a(-1) + 3a(-1)^2 - 2a(-1) = 6a < 0$, 故 $a < 0$ (0)

(3) $f(x) = ax^3 + 3ax^2 + 2ax + 3$, 對稱中心 (h, k) , 其中 $h = \frac{-3a}{3a} = -1$, 中心 $(-1, 3)$ (x)

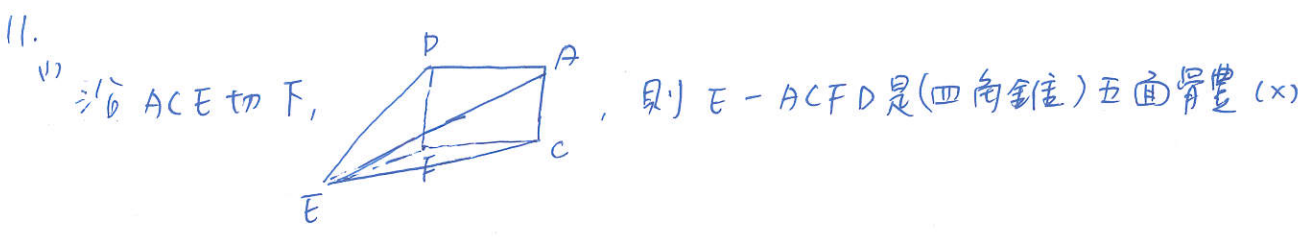
$k = f(-1) = -a + 3a - 2a = 3$

(4) $f(100) = 1030200a + 3$, 若 $a = -\frac{1}{1000000}$, 則 $f(100) > 0$ (x)

(5)
$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} a & 3a & 2a & 3 \\ \hline & -a & -2a & \\ \hline a & 2a & 0 & 3 \\ \hline & -a & -a & \\ \hline a & a & & -a \\ \hline & -a & & \\ \hline a & & & 0 \end{array} \quad \therefore f(x) = a(x+1)^3 - a(x+1) + 3$$

在 $(-1, f(-1))$ 近似直線 $y = -a(x+1) + 3$,
斜率為 $-a$ (x)

選 (1)(2)



(2) $\because \overline{BA} \perp \overline{AD}$ (矩形) 且 $\overline{CA} \perp \overline{AD}$ (矩形)
 $\therefore \angle BAC$ 為 = 角 (銳角) 又 $\tan \angle BAC = \frac{6}{5} > \tan 45^\circ = 1$, $\therefore \angle BAC > 45^\circ$ (0)

(3) $\tan \angle CEB = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{EB}} = \frac{6}{\overline{EB}}$, $\tan \angle AEB = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{EB}} = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{\overline{EB}}$
 $\because \tan \angle CEB < \tan \angle AEB \quad \therefore \angle CEB < \angle AEB$ (0)

(4) $\tan \angle AEC = \frac{5}{\overline{EC}}$, $\sin \angle CEB = \frac{6}{\overline{CE}} \quad \therefore \tan \angle AEC < \sin \angle CEB$ (0)

(5) $\sin \angle AEC < \tan \angle AEC < \sin \angle CEB \quad \therefore \angle AEC < \angle CEB$ (x)
 $\hookrightarrow \sin \theta < \tan \theta \quad \hookrightarrow$ 由 (4) 知
(0 ∈ I) 選 (2)(3)(4)

12. 設 $g(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$, 其中 $a > 0$,

$(g(x))^2 = f(x) \cdot Q(x) + g(x)$.

$\because g(x)$ 為二次式 且 $(g(x))^2$ 為四次式, 可得 $f(x)$ 為三次或四次.
又 $y=f(x)$ 與 x 軸無交點 $\therefore f(x)$ 必為四次式, 故 $Q(x)$ 為常數. 設 r .
 $(g(x))^2 = f(x) \cdot r + g(x) \Rightarrow (g(x))^2 - g(x) = r \cdot f(x), [g(x)][g(x)-1] = r \cdot f(x)$.

$$\therefore r \cdot f(x) = 0 \text{ 無解}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \cdot [g(x) - 1] = 0 \text{ 無解} \Rightarrow g(x) = 0 \text{ 和 } g(x) - 1 = 0 \text{ 無解}$$

$$\therefore a(x-h)^2 + k = 0 \text{ 無解 和 } a(x-h)^2 + (k-1) = 0 \text{ 無解}$$

$$\therefore k > 0 \text{ 且 } (k-1) > 0 \Rightarrow k > 1$$

選 (1)(2) *

13. 每一次「+連抽」金卡數期望值為 $9 \times 2\% + 1 \times 10\% = 0.28$

$$23000 = 1500 \times 15 + 500, \text{ 共可做 } 15 \text{ 次「+連抽」}$$

$$\therefore 15 \text{ 次「+連抽」金卡數期望值為 } 15 \times 0.28 = \underline{4.2} *$$

14.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} ax + 5y + 12z = 4 \\ x + ay + \frac{8}{3}z = 7 \\ 3x + 8y + az = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解} \quad \begin{cases} x + 2y + bz = 7 \\ by + 5z = -5 \\ bz = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{有相同解 (恰一組解)}$$

$$\therefore b \neq 0 \Rightarrow z = 0, \quad \begin{cases} ax + 5y = 4 \dots ① \\ x + ay = 7 \dots ② \\ 3x + 8y = 1 \dots ③ \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x + 2y = 7 \dots ④ \\ by = -5 \dots ⑤ \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x + 2y = 7 \\ 3x + 8y = 1 \end{cases}, \quad 2y = -20, y = -10, x = 27 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{代入 ②: } 27 - 10a = 7, a = 2 \\ \text{代入 ⑤: } -10b = -5, b = \underline{\frac{1}{2}} * \end{array}$$

15. $\therefore \triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ 且 $\triangle ADE$ 面積 : $\triangle ABC$ 面積 = $9:16$, $\therefore \overline{DE} : \overline{BC} = 3:4$

$$\left\langle \frac{3}{4} \right\rangle \overline{DE} = 12,$$

$$\triangle BDE = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{BE} \cdot 12 \cdot \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle BDE : \triangle BCE = 12 : 16 = 3 : 4$$

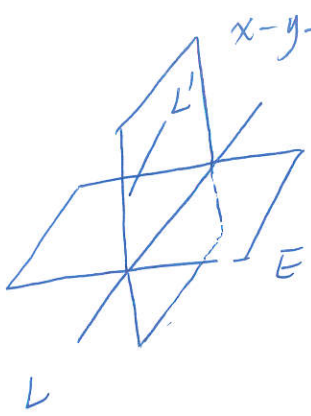
$$\triangle BCE = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{BE} \cdot 16 \cdot \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\text{馬路寬 } h = 16 \cdot \sin 30^\circ = 8, \text{ 四邊形 } BCDE \text{ 面積} = \frac{(12+16) \times 8}{2} = 112$$

$$\text{四邊形 } BCDE : \triangle ABE = 7 : 12$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABE \text{ 面積} = \frac{12}{7} \times 112 = \underline{192} *$$

16.



111A-6

$\therefore L'$ 在 E 的投影為 L (兩平面之交線)

$\therefore E \perp (x - y + 2z = 3)$, 即兩平面互相垂直.

又 L 在平面 E 上

\therefore 向量 $(1, -1, 2)$ 在平面 E 上, 設 E 之法向量 \vec{n}

$\vec{L} = (2, 1, -\frac{1}{2})$ 在平面 E 上

$$\vec{n} \parallel (1, -1, 2) \times (2, 1, -\frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, 3) \parallel (1, -3, -2)$$

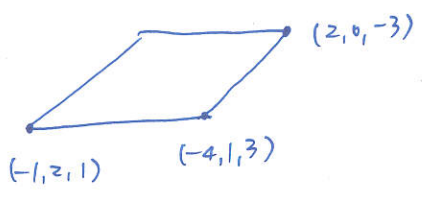
又直線 L 上點 $(2, -1, 0)$ 在 E 上.

$$E \text{ 之程式: } x - 3y - 2z = \underline{\underline{5}} *$$

17.

$(a, b, 0)$

設 $A(-1, 2, 1), B(-4, 1, 3), C(2, 0, -3), D(a, b, 0)$



$$\text{平行六面體體積} = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{AB} \\ \vec{AC} \\ \vec{AD} \end{vmatrix} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 \\ a+1 & b-2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

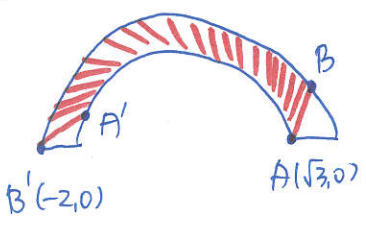
$$= |(-6 + 6b - 12 + 4a + 4) - (-4a - 4 + 12b - 24 + 3)| = |8a - 6b + 11|$$

$$\text{又 } |\vec{OD}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 1, \quad a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$(a^2 + b^2)(8^2 + 6^2) \geq (8a + 6b)^2, \quad -10 \leq 8a + 6b \leq 10$$

$$\therefore \text{體積 } |8a - 6b + 11| \leq \underline{\underline{21}} *$$

18.



(1) 設 $B(x, y)$ 在 C_2 上, $x^2 + y^2 = 4 \dots \textcircled{1}$

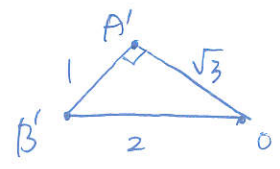
$$|\vec{AB}| = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x - \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2} = 1, \quad x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}x + 3 + y^2 = 1 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}: 2\sqrt{3}x = 6, \quad x = \sqrt{3}, \quad y = \pm 1 \text{ (取正, } \because \text{在 } x \text{ 軸上方). } \underline{\underline{\text{選 (4)}}} *$$

(2) 設 $A'(x, y)$ 在 C_1 上, $x^2 + y^2 = 3 \dots \textcircled{3}$

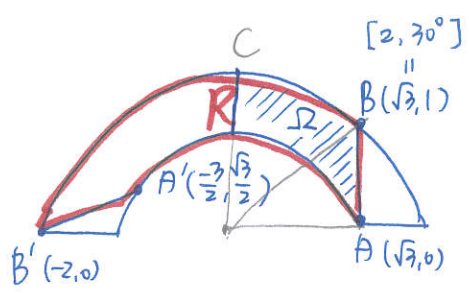
$$|\vec{A'B'}| = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + y^2} = 1, \quad x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 = 1 \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{4}: -4x = 6, \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (取正), } A'(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = [\sqrt{3}, 150^\circ]$$



$$\cos \angle O A' B' = \cos 90^\circ = \underline{\underline{0}} *$$

B)



$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \text{Sector } C-B-A + \text{Triangle } B-A \\ &= \left(\text{Sector } C-B-A - \text{Triangle } B-A \right) + \left(\text{Triangle } B-A - \text{Triangle } A \right) \\ &= \left(\pi \cdot 2^2 \times \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} - \pi \cdot \sqrt{3} \times \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 1 - \pi \cdot \sqrt{3} \times \frac{30^\circ}{360^\circ} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi \right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{12}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \Omega + \text{Sector } C-A'-B' - \text{Triangle } A'-B - \text{Sector } A'-B \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{12}\pi + \pi \cdot 2^2 \times \frac{90^\circ}{360^\circ} - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \pi \cdot \sqrt{3} \times \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \\ &= \frac{5}{12}\pi \end{aligned}$$