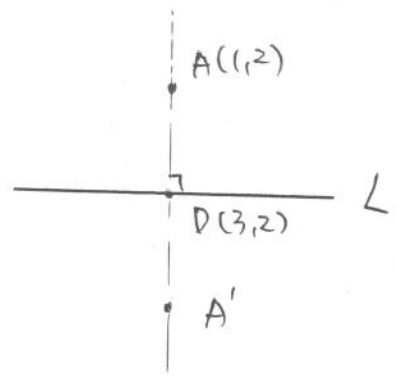


1.  $40^1 \div 13 \dots 1$   
 $40^2 \div 13 \dots 1$   
 $\Rightarrow 40^{255} \div 13 \dots 1$

(1) \*

2.



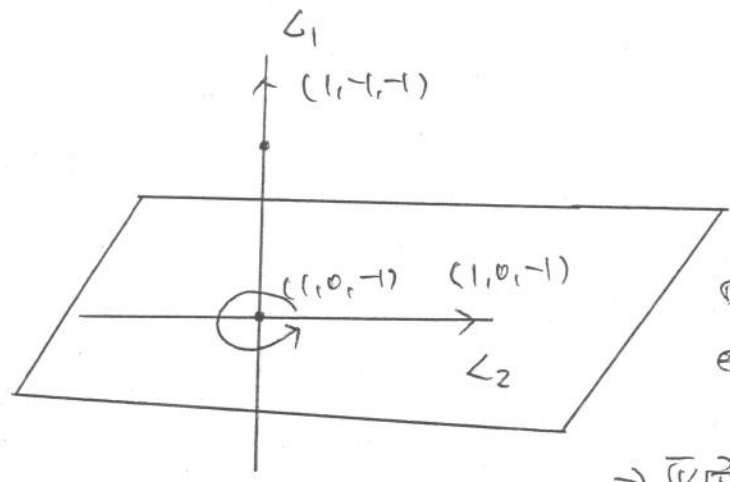
設  $A'$  為  $A$  的稱象

$\Rightarrow \frac{A+A'}{2} = D$

$\Rightarrow A' = 2D - A = (5, 2)$

(5) \*

3.



- \* 直線  $\Leftrightarrow$  ① 點 ② 方向向量
- 平面  $\Leftrightarrow$  ① 點 ② 方向向量

- ① 平面法向量  $\parallel \vec{L}_1 = (1, -1, -1)$
- ② 點  $(1, 0, -1)$  在平面上

$\Rightarrow$  平面方程式  $x - y - z = 2$

(3) \*

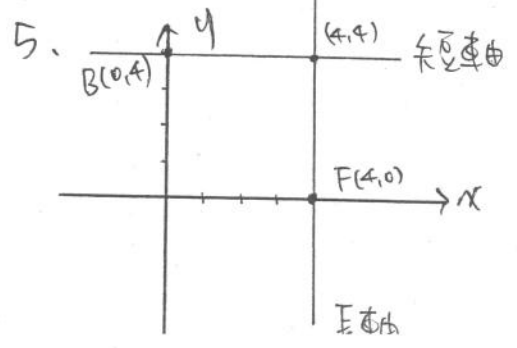
4. \* 與  $x$  軸之交點數  $\Leftrightarrow$  方程式解的個數

$f(x)$  為三次實係數, 且  $f(0) = 0$  (實數解)

$\Rightarrow f(-i) = 0$

$\therefore f(x)$  的解必為一實根 = 虛根  $\Rightarrow$  1 個交點

(2) \*



$\therefore$  焦點必在長軸上, 又長軸平行  $x$  軸

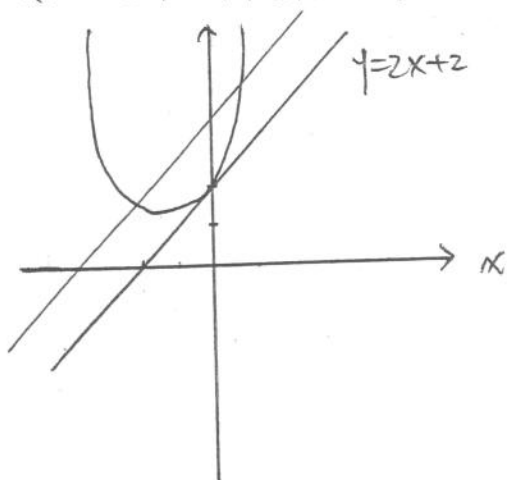
$\Rightarrow$  長軸:  $x = 4$

又短軸垂直長軸  $\Rightarrow$  短軸  $y = 4$  (5)

$\therefore$  中心  $(4,4) \Rightarrow c = 4 \Rightarrow a = 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 2a = 8\sqrt{2}$

pi

6. ※判斷正負請記得  $x$  係數為正 (右正, 左負)



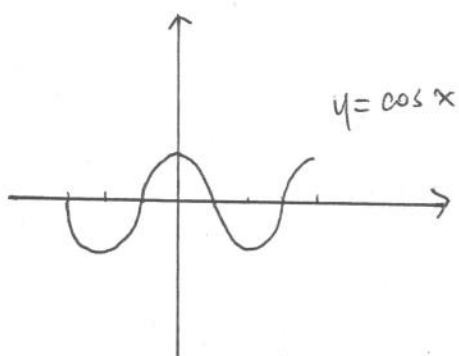
$$y = 2x + 2 \quad \text{切線: } 2x + 2 - y = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{所求 } 2x + 2 - y < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y > 2x + 2$$

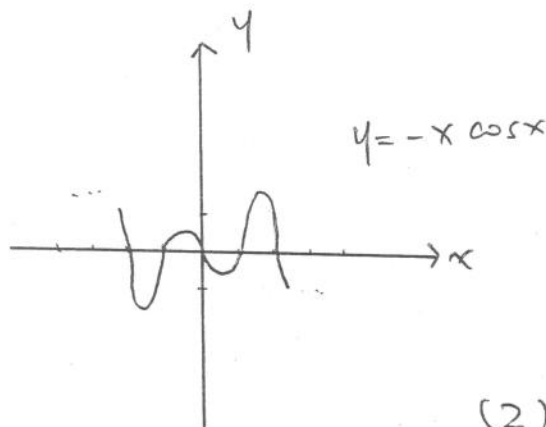
(4) \*

7.



$$y = \cos x$$

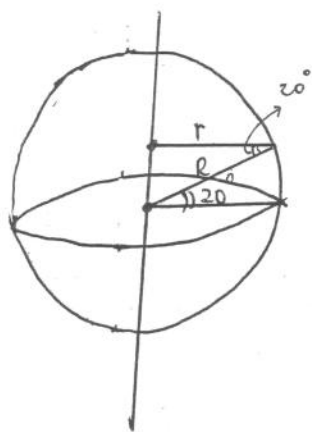
乘以  $(-x)$



$$y = -x \cos x$$

(2) \*

8.



設赤道半徑  $R$ ; 北緯  $20^\circ$  半徑  $r$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \cos 20^\circ \Rightarrow r = R \cos 20^\circ$$

1113  
||

赤道上, 經度  $10^\circ$  間距離  $R \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \times 10^\circ\right)$

北緯  $20^\circ$  上, 經度  $10^\circ$  間距離  $r \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \times 10^\circ\right)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \times 10^\circ\right)}{r \left(\frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \times 10^\circ\right)} = \frac{R}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1113}{\text{所求}} = \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ} = \frac{1}{0.9397}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{所求} = 1113 \times 0.9397 = 1045.8861$$

(4) \*

9.  $\because y=f(x), y=g(x)$  均為拋物線  $\therefore f(x), g(x)$  均為二次函數

$$\begin{aligned} \text{設 } f(x) &= a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1 \\ g(x) &= a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + g(x) = (a_1 + a_2)x^2 + (b_1 + b_2)x + (c_1 + c_2)$$

① 若  $a_1 + a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) + g(x)$  為一次或零次  $\Rightarrow$  圖形為直線

② 若  $a_1 + a_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) + g(x)$  為二次  $\Rightarrow$  拋物線. (2)(3) \*

10. (1) 歷史低分較多 (0)

(2) 同 (1) (0)

(3) 標準差可想成與平均的距離. (x)

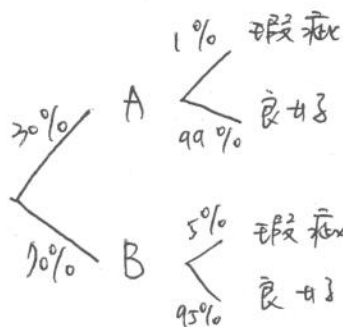
$\therefore$  英文標準差最大

(4) 同 (3) (0)

(5) 無法判斷 (x)

(1)(2)(4) \*

11.



A 廠瑕疵品  $30\% \times 1\% = 0.003$

B 廠瑕疵品  $70\% \times 5\% = 0.035$

故退貨瑕疵品來自 A 廠機率  $= \frac{0.003}{0.003 + 0.035} = \frac{3}{38}$

B  $= \frac{0.035}{0.003 + 0.035} = \frac{35}{38}$

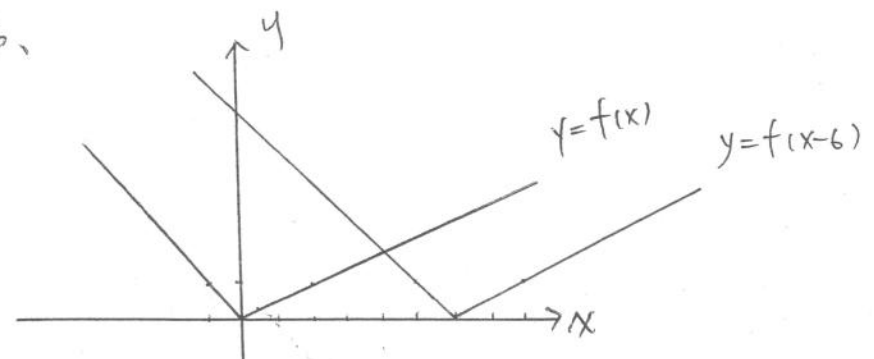
$\therefore a \neq b$   $\therefore$  等號不成立

(2)(3) \*

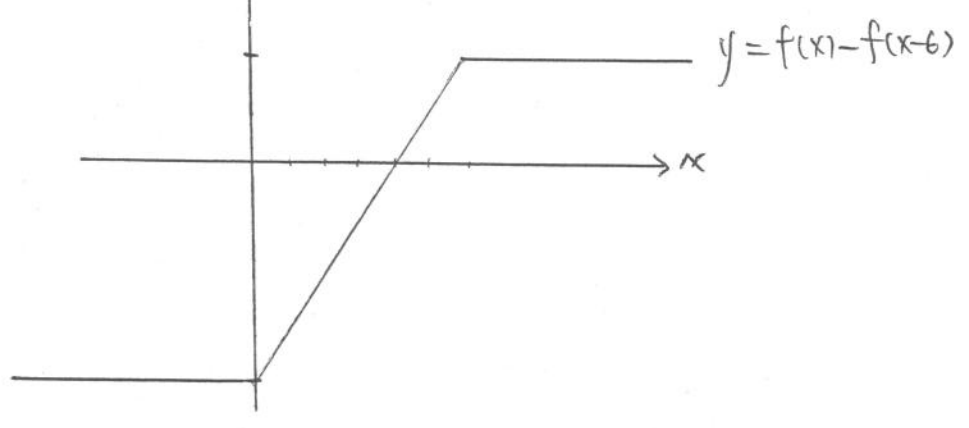
12.  $\uparrow$  由算幾不等式知  $\frac{\log_2 a + \log_2 b}{2} > \sqrt{(\log_2 a)(\log_2 b)} \Rightarrow q > p$

又  $q = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 ab = \log_2 \sqrt{ab} < \log_2 \frac{a+b}{2} \Rightarrow q < r$  (1)(4) \*

13.

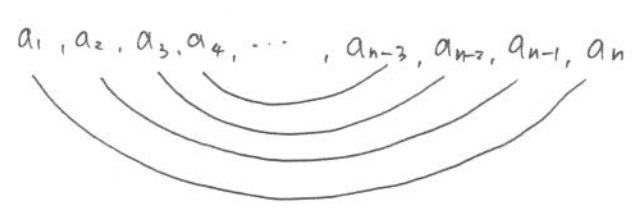


作差  $\rightarrow \{2 (f(x) - f(x-6))$



(1)(4) #

14. 必等差级数才用技巧.



$$\Rightarrow a_1 + a_n = a_2 + a_{n-1} = a_3 + a_{n-2} = a_4 + a_{n-3} = \dots = 2a_{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{101} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 + a_{101}) + (a_2 + a_{99}) + (a_3 + a_{98}) + \dots + (a_{50} + a_{52}) + a_{51} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + a_{101} = a_2 + a_{99} = a_3 + a_{98} = \dots = a_{50} + a_{52} = a_{51} = 0$$

$\because a_{51} = 0$  且  $a_{101} = |d| > 0$ .  $\therefore a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_{101}$

- (1)  $a_1 + a_{101} = 0$  (X)
- (2)  $a_2 + a_{100} = 0$  (X)
- (3)  $a_3 + a_{99} = 0$  (O)
- (4)  $a_{51} = 0$  (X)
- (5)  $a_1 < 0$  (O)

(3)(5) #

19.

由題目知

$$\begin{vmatrix} M_1 & M_2 & M_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

欲求

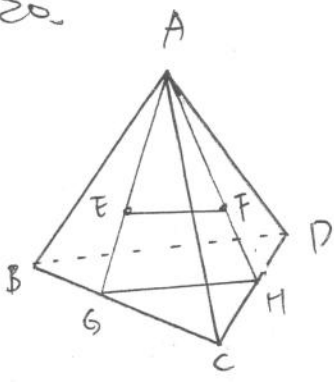
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2M_1+3v_1 & 2M_2+3v_2 & 2M_3+3v_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

或  $2 \times 5 = 10$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2M_1+3v_1 & 2M_2+3v_2 & 2M_3+3v_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times(-3)} \begin{vmatrix} 2M_1 & 2M_2 & 2M_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} M_1 & M_2 & M_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

10 #

20.



$\because$  E 是重心  $\therefore \overline{AE} = \overline{AG} = 2 = 3$   
 $\therefore$  F 是重心  $\overline{AF} = \overline{FH} = 2 = 3$  且 G, H 是中点

$\therefore \overline{EF} = \overline{GH} = 2 = 3$

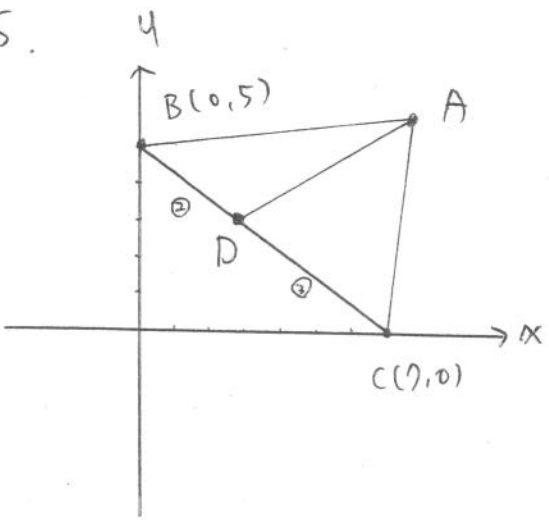
又 G, H 是中点

$\therefore \overline{CG} = \overline{CB} = 1 = 2 \Rightarrow \overline{GH} = \overline{BD} = 1 = 2$

$\Rightarrow \overline{EF} = \overline{GH} = \overline{BD} = 2 = 3 = 6 \Rightarrow \overline{EF} = \overline{BD} = 1 = 3$

1 = 3 #

15.



$\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ 面積} = \triangle ACD \text{ 面積} = 2 = 3$

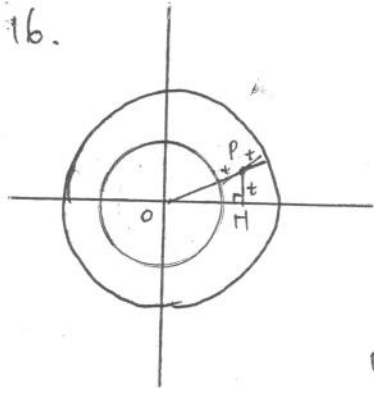
且有相同的高

$\Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \overline{CD} = 2 = 3$

由合果法知  $D = \frac{2C+3B}{2+3} = (\frac{14}{5}, \frac{15}{5})$

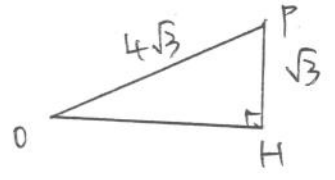
$= (\frac{14}{5}, 3) \quad (\frac{14}{5}, 3) \#$

16.



設到大圓、小圓及 x 軸之距離為 t

$\Rightarrow 2t = \text{半徑差} = 5\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{3}$



$\therefore \overline{OH} = 3\sqrt{3}$

$P(3\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \#$

17.

包含 A 桌之長方形有  $= C_1^1 C_1^3 C_1^1 C_1^3 = 9$  個

右 右 下 上  
邊 邊 邊 邊

包含 B 桌之長方形有  $= C_1^3 C_1^1 C_1^1 C_1^3 = 9$  個

左 右 下 上

同時包含 A、B 之長方形有  $= C_1^1 C_1^1 C_1^1 C_1^3 = 3$  個

左 右 下 上

$\therefore$  包含 A 或 B 之長方形有  $9+9-3=15$  個

15 #

18. \* 求 n 次期望值：先算一次再乘以 n.

一次期望值  $= 5 \times \frac{1}{2} + (-2) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\therefore = = = 3 \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$

$\frac{9}{2}$  #