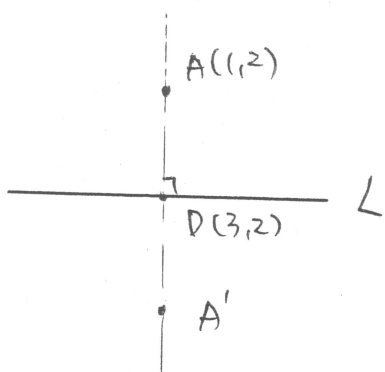


1. $40 \div 13 \dots 1$
 $40^2 \div 13 \dots 1$
 $\Rightarrow 40^{255} \div 13 \dots 1$

(1) *

2.



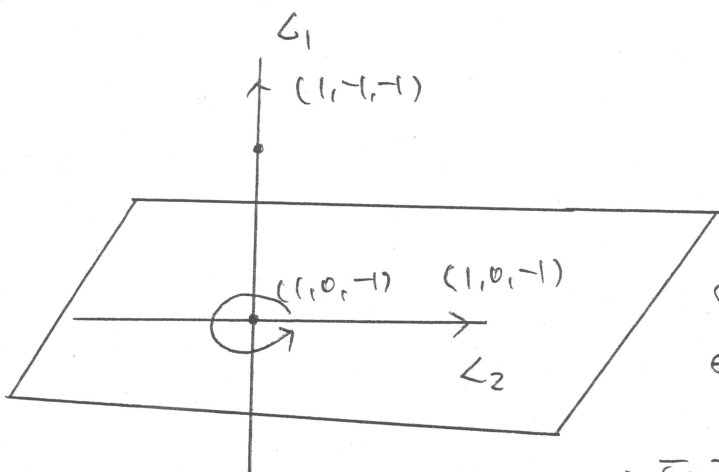
設 A' 為對稱點

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

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

(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) *

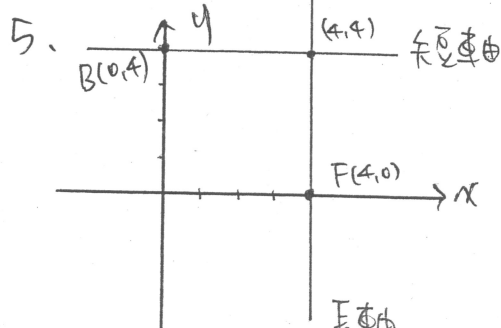
4. * 與 x 軸之交點數 \Leftrightarrow 方程式解的個數

$f(x)$ 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

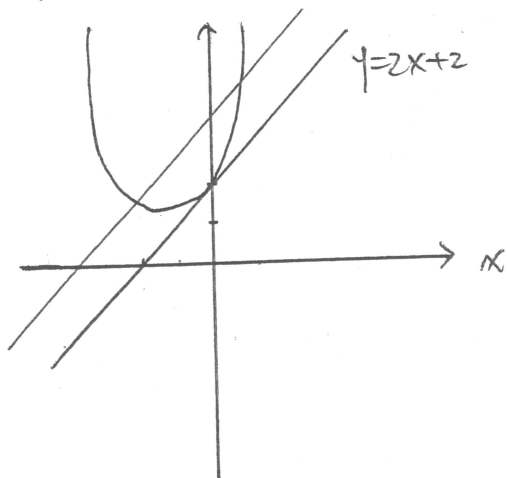
\Rightarrow 長軸: $x = 4$

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)



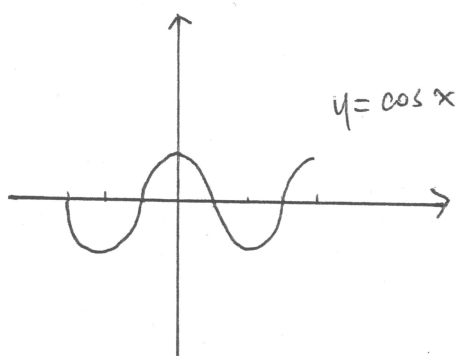
切線: $2x + 2 - y = 0$

∴ 所求 $2x + 2 - y < 0$

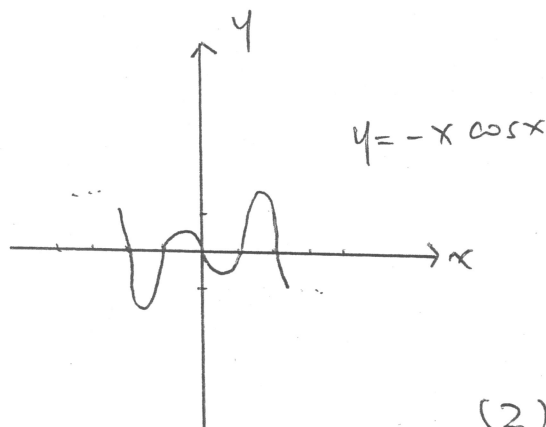
⇒ $y > 2x + 2$

(4) *

7.

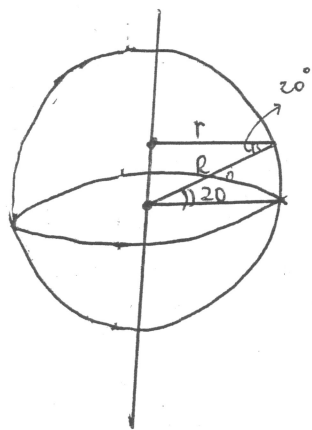


乘以 $(-x)$



(2) *

8.



設赤道半徑 R ; 北緯 20° 半徑 r

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

1113
||

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

北緯 20° 上, 經度 10° 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)

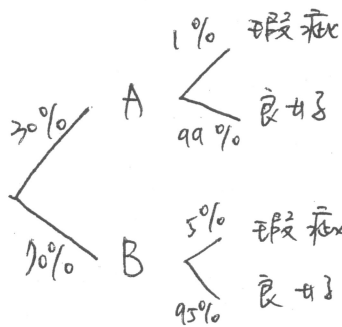
\therefore 英文標準差最大

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

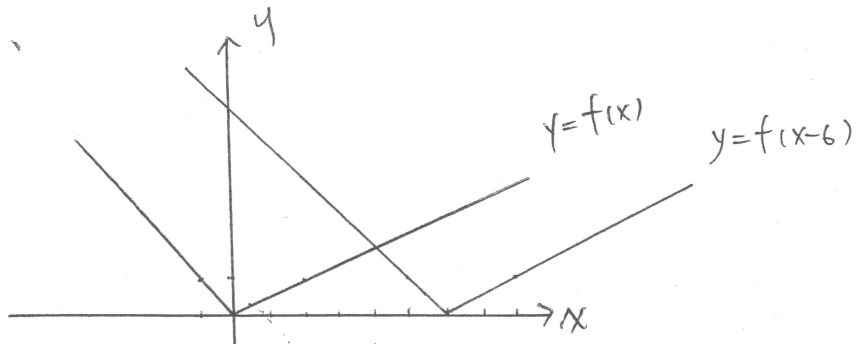
$\because a \neq b \therefore$ 等號不成立

(2)(3) *

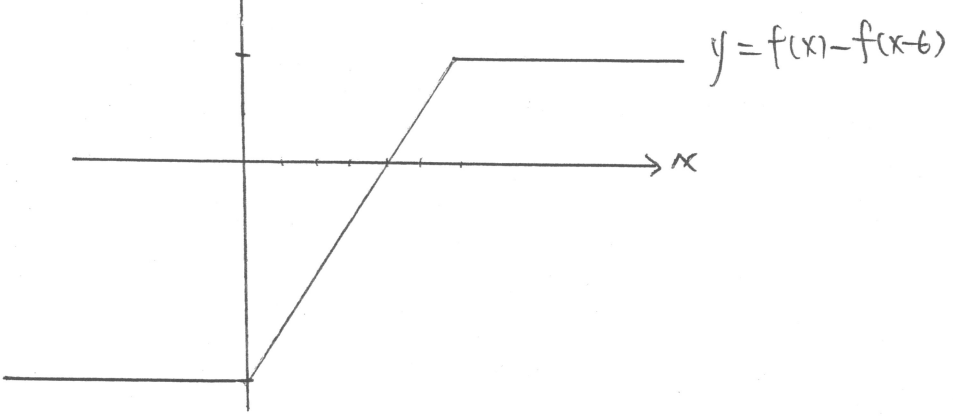
12. \uparrow 由算幾不等式知 $\frac{\log_2 a + \log_2 b}{2} > \sqrt{(\log_2 a)(\log_2 b)} \Rightarrow f > p$

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

13.

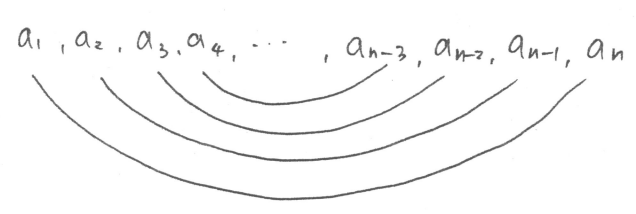


↓ $\frac{1}{2} (f(x) - f(x-6))$



(1)(4) *

14. 必等差級數才用技巧.



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

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

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

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

$\because a_{51} = 0$ 且 $a_{101} = 1 > 0$. $\therefore a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_{101}$

- (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.

由題目可知

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

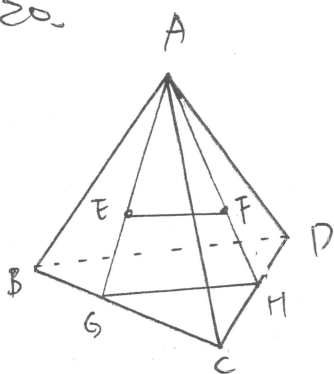
欲求

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

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

10 #

20.



∵ E 是重心

$$\therefore \overline{AE} = \overline{AG} = 2 = 3$$

F 是重心

$$\overline{AF} = \overline{FH} = 2 = 3$$

且 G, H 是中點

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

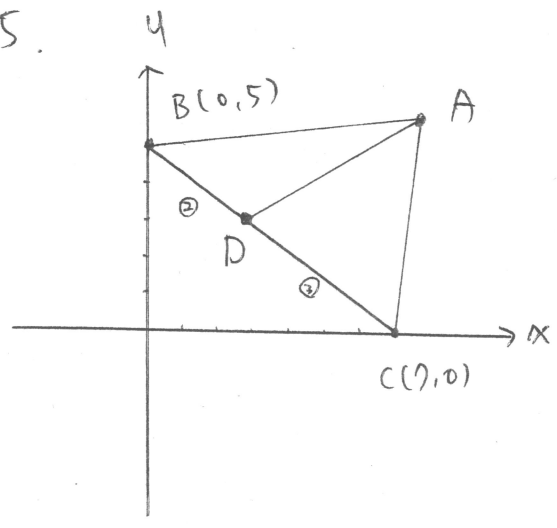
又 G, H 是中點

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

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

1 = 3 #

15.



$\therefore \triangle ABD \text{ 面積} = \triangle ACD \text{ 面積} = 2.5$

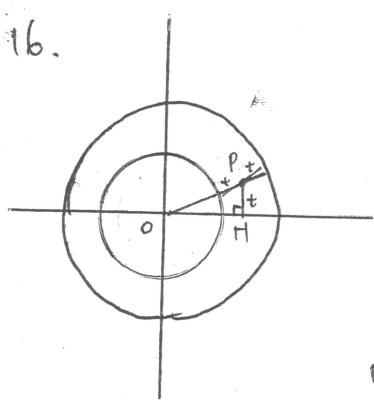
且有相同的高

$\Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \overline{CD} = 2.5$

由合分式知 $D = \frac{2C+3B}{2+3} = (\frac{14}{5}, \frac{15}{5})$

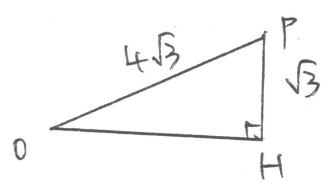
$= (\frac{14}{5}, 3) \quad (\frac{14}{5}, 3) \#$

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

左 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 $= 5 \times \frac{1}{2} + (-2) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

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

$\frac{9}{2}$ #