

8) 難題

3個交點

(4)\*

2.

$\therefore 1-\lambda$  是一根

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{把 } 1-\lambda \text{ 代入方程式} \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)^2 + a(1-\lambda) + 3 - \lambda = 0 \\ \Rightarrow -2\lambda + a(1-\lambda) + 3 - \lambda = 0 \\ \Rightarrow (1-\lambda) \cdot a = 3\lambda - 3 \Rightarrow a = \frac{3\lambda - 3}{1-\lambda} = \frac{(3\lambda - 3)(1+\lambda)}{(1-\lambda)(1+\lambda)} \\ = \frac{3\lambda^2 - 3 - 3\lambda}{2} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

(1)\*

3.

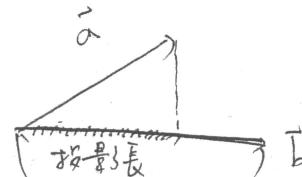
$$P = P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \leq P(A \cap B) \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{沒有交集} \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad P = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - P(A \cap B) = \frac{5}{6} - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ B \subset A \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \leq P \leq \frac{5}{6} - 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < P < \frac{5}{6}$$

(4)\*

4. 內積的幾何意義：投影長  $\times$  被投影長



所有選項均有  $\vec{AB}$

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB}$ | } $\Rightarrow$ 被投影長均為 $ \vec{AB} $<br>可以想成落在 $\vec{AB}$ 的投影最長 |
| (2) $\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AB}$ |  |
| (3) $\vec{AD} \cdot \vec{AB}$ |  |
| (4) $\vec{AE} \cdot \vec{AB}$ |  |
| (5) $\vec{AF} \cdot \vec{AB}$ |  |
- $\vec{AB}$   
 $\vec{AC}$   
 $\vec{AD}$   
 $\vec{AE}$   
 $\vec{AF}$

$\Rightarrow$  很容易可以知道  $\vec{AB}$  最大

(2)\*

5. 此題直接加即可

$$\textcircled{1} 1026, 239, \underline{229} \Rightarrow \text{平方法}$$

\textcircled{2} 239, 452, 442, 380, 371, 均無平方法

$$\textcircled{3} \underline{229} \Rightarrow \text{平方法}$$

\textcircled{4} 667, 380, 370, 308, 299, 均無平方法

$$\textcircled{5} 658, 371, \underline{361} \Rightarrow \text{平方法}$$

(1)(3)(5) \*

6. 設  $\angle_1: ax - 4y = 1$ ,  $\angle_2: (a+1)x + 3y = 2$ ,  $\angle_3: x - 2y = 3$

$$M_{\angle_1} = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$M_{\angle_2} = \frac{-(a+1)}{3}$$

$$M_{\angle_3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \angle_1 \perp \angle_2 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} \times \frac{-(a+1)}{3} = -1 \Rightarrow -a^2 - a = -12 \Rightarrow a = -4 \text{ or } 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \angle_1 \perp \angle_3 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow a = -8$$

$$\textcircled{3} \angle_2 \perp \angle_3 \Rightarrow \frac{-(a+1)}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow a = 5$$

小心有些題目有詐：若未說不共線，三線共線要檢查

(1)(2)(4)(5) \*

7. 比較大小：① 據同次數 ② 據同角

正弦：在第一象限遞增

餘弦：在第一象限遞減

正割：

餘割：

$$\textcircled{1} \sin 50^\circ < \sin 40^\circ \quad (\times)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \tan 50^\circ < \tan 40^\circ \quad (\times)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan 50^\circ = \frac{\sin 50^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ}, \sec 50^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 50^\circ} \Rightarrow \sin 50^\circ < 1 \quad (\textcircled{o})$$

$$\therefore \tan 50^\circ < \sec 50^\circ$$

\textcircled{4}

$$\sin 230^\circ = -\sin 50^\circ \Rightarrow \sin 50^\circ > \sin 40^\circ \Rightarrow -\sin 50^\circ < -\sin 40^\circ \quad (\textcircled{o})$$

$$\cos 230^\circ = -\cos 50^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{5} \tan 230^\circ = \tan 50^\circ \Rightarrow \tan 50^\circ > \tan 40^\circ \quad (\times)$$

$$\cot 230^\circ = \cot 50^\circ = \tan 40^\circ$$

(3)(4) \*

8) 學測

$$\Rightarrow \text{中位線} = \frac{A+D_1}{2} = \frac{B+C}{2} \Rightarrow D_1 = B+C-A = (1, 3, 4)$$

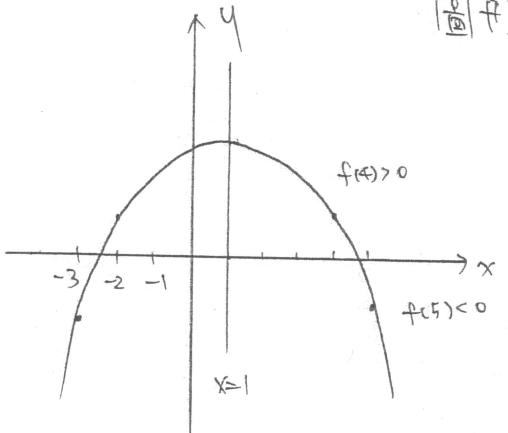
$$D_2 = A+C-B = (1, 1, 2)$$

$$D_3 = A+B-C = (1, 1, 2)$$

(2)(3)(5)\*

9.  $f(x) = a(x-1)^2 + b \Rightarrow$  對稱軸  $x=1$  (圖內必為對稱軸)

圖形為拋物線



(1)(2)(3)\*

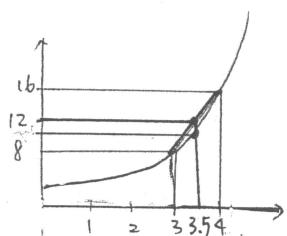
10. 設時間  $\propto$  (1) 時面積為  $y$  ( $m^2$ )

題目又說關係為指數  $\Rightarrow y = a^x$

$$\because \text{過點 } (1, 2) \Rightarrow 2 = a^1 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad \therefore y = 2^x$$

(2)  $2^5 = 32 > 30$

(3)



從圖中可以發現 3.5 個月時面積還不到  $12 m^2$

$\therefore 1.5$  個月不會從  $4 m^2$  到  $12 m^2$

(4)  $2^{t_1} = 2, 2^{t_2} = 3, 2^{t_3} = 6$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{t_1} \times 2^{t_2} = 6 = 2^{t_3} \Rightarrow t_1 + t_2 = t_3 \quad (0)$$

(5) 1到3月平均生長  $\frac{8-2}{3-1} = 3 (m^2/\text{月})$  (x)

(1)(2)(4)\*

2到4月平均生長  $\frac{16-4}{4-2} = 6 (m^2/\text{月})$

A.

百位 百位 + 位

1	3	0~9
2	0.4	0~9
3	1.5	0~9
4	2.6	0~9
5	3.7	0~9
6	4.8	0~9
7	5.9	0~9
8	6	0~9
9	7	0~9

{ }

150

150 \*

B.

$$\left( \frac{a}{2^1} + \frac{a}{2^3} + \frac{a}{2^5} + \dots \right) + \left( \frac{b}{2^2} + \frac{b}{2^4} + \frac{b}{2^6} + \dots \right) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\frac{b}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{4} = 3 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + b = 9$$

9 \*

C. 設甲  $x$  小時可完成 30000 個產品。甲 1 小時可完成  $\frac{30000}{x}$  個產品。乙  $y$ 

乙 1

 $\frac{30000}{y}$ 丙  $z$ 

丙 1

 $\frac{30000}{z}$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \left( \frac{30000}{x} + \frac{30000}{y} + \frac{30000}{z} \right) = 30000 \\ 15 \left( \frac{30000}{y} + \frac{30000}{z} \right) = 30000 \\ 15 \times \frac{30000}{x} + 30 \times \frac{30000}{z} = 30000 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{10} \quad \text{①} \\ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{15} \quad \text{②} \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{z} = \frac{1}{15} \quad \text{③} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{5}{150} = \frac{1}{30} \Rightarrow x = 30, \text{ 代入 } \text{③} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{z} = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{30} \Rightarrow z = 60,$$

$$\text{代入 } \text{②} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{60} = \frac{3}{60} = \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow y = 20$$

20 \*

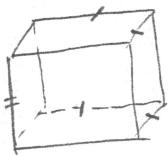
D. 垂斜：不平行不相交

89 學測

考慮長方體中任意一邊，與其垂斜者有 4 個

(1)

(2)



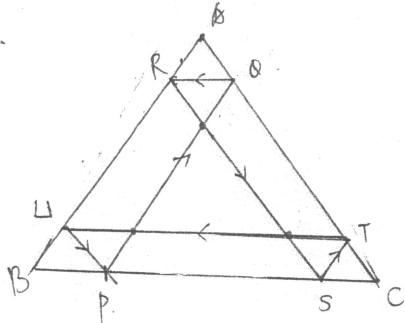
長方體共有 12 個

∴ 共有  $\frac{12 \times 4}{2}$  組垂斜

24

A 與 B 垂斜則 B 與 A 也垂斜

E.



∴  $\triangle ABC$  為正三角形 ∴ 各反射路徑邊均平行

$$\overline{TU} = \overline{BS}, \overline{RQ} = \overline{SC}$$

$$\overline{PQ} = \overline{UA}, \overline{ST} = \overline{BL}$$

$$\overline{RS} = \overline{QC}, \overline{PU} = \overline{QA}$$

$$\therefore \text{路徑長} = \triangle ABC \text{之周長} = \phi \times 3 = 2\phi$$

24

F.

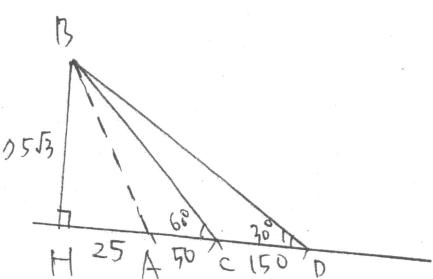
$$n=1 \Rightarrow a_3 = a_2 + a_1, \quad \because \langle a_n \rangle \text{為等比}.$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow a_4 = a_3 + a_2 \quad \because \text{設公比 } r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 = r + 1 \\ r^3 = r^2 + r \end{cases} &\Rightarrow r^2 - r - 1 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} (\text{取負}) \\ &\times r^3 = 2 - \sqrt{5} \\ &(\because r^3 < 0 \quad \therefore r < 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

G. 三角形半垂與直角批上關係



$$\text{設 } \overline{BH} = h \Rightarrow \overline{HD} = \sqrt{3}h \quad (\triangle BHD)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AH} = \sqrt{3}h - 200$$

$$\frac{\overline{BH}}{\overline{HC}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}h - 150} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} \quad (\triangle BHC)$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 3h - 150\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow h = 75\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \overline{AH} = 25$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} = \sqrt{(75\sqrt{3})^2 + (25)^2} = 25\sqrt{(3\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2}$$

$$= 25\sqrt{27+1} = 50\sqrt{7}$$

50\sqrt{7}

H. 8) 第 3 題  
 設  $f(x)$  除以  $(x^2+x+1)$  余  $ax+b$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x^2+x+1)Q(x) + ax+b$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)f(x) = (x+1)[(x^2+x+1)Q(x)+ax+b]$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)f(x) = (x^2+x+1)[(x+1)Q(x)] + (ax+b)(x+1)$$

$$= (x^2+x+1)[(x+1)Q(x)] + ax^2 + (a+b)x + b$$

$$= (x^2+x+1)[(x+1)Q(x)] + a(x^2+x+1) + bx + (b-a)$$

$$= (x^2+x+1)[(x+1)Q(x)+a] + bx + (b-a)$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{array}{l} \text{題意} \\ \text{及 } f(x) \end{array} \text{ 除以 } (x^2+x+1) \text{ 余 } bx + b-a \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} b=5 \\ b-a=3 \end{array} \Rightarrow a=2, b=5$$

$$\underline{bx+5}$$

I.  $\because P$  為  $\overline{FQ}$  中垂線上的一點  $\therefore \overline{PF} = \overline{PQ}$

$$\therefore P \text{ 在 } \overline{OQ} \text{ 上} \quad \therefore \overline{PQ} = 6 - \overline{PO}$$

$$\therefore \overline{PF} = 6 - \overline{PO} \Rightarrow \overline{PO} + \overline{PF} = 6$$

$$\because \overline{OF} = 4 < 6 \quad \therefore \overline{PO} + \overline{PF} = 6 \text{ 為椭圓}$$

其中 O, F 為焦點  $\therefore a = 6$

$$\therefore \text{中心 } (2, 0) \quad \therefore c = 4 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{椭圓方程式 } \frac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1.$$

$$\underline{\frac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1}$$

J. 20 年的開銷 =  $7.6 \times 45 + 49 \times 5 + 36 \times 0.5 + 5.6 \times 4 + 4.7 \times 3 + 25 \times 0.8 = 661.5$   
 26 年的開銷 =  $16 \times 45 + 97 \times 5 + 14 \times 0.5 + 15 \times 4 + 13 \times 3 + 54 \times 0.8 = 1385.2$

$$\text{高出 } 1385.2 - 661.5 = 723.7, \text{ 百分比} = \frac{723.7}{661.5} \div 1.094 = 109\%$$

$$\underline{109\%}$$