

1. 必看到很多次5, 乘餘以 \rightarrow 找規律

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2^1 \div 10 \dots 2 \\ 2^2 \div 10 \dots 4 \\ 2^3 \div 10 \dots 8 \\ 2^4 \div 10 \dots 6 \\ 2^5 \div 10 \dots 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

4次一循環

$$100 \div 4 \dots 0$$

$$\therefore 2^{100} \div 10 \dots 6$$

(4) *

2. 化同底或同指數.

(1) $2^{\frac{1}{3}}$

(2) 2^6

(3) $2^{\frac{1}{4}}$

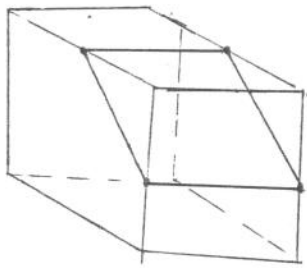
(4) $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(5) 2^{-1}

$\Rightarrow 2^{-1}$ 最小

(5) *

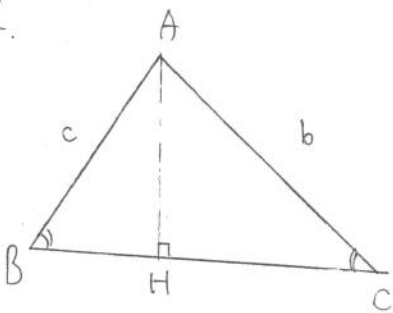
3.



\Rightarrow 長方體

(4) *

4.



$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AH} &= c \sin B \\ &= b \sin C \end{aligned}$$

(3)(4) *

5.

(1) $0.\overline{343} = 0.\overline{34} = \frac{34}{99}$

(2) $0.\overline{34} > 0.\overline{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

(3) $0.\overline{34} > 0.343$

(4) $0.\overline{34} < 0.35$

(5) $0.\overline{343} = 0.\overline{34}$

(2)(3)(4)(5) *

6. 根的範圍 \Rightarrow 基本定理

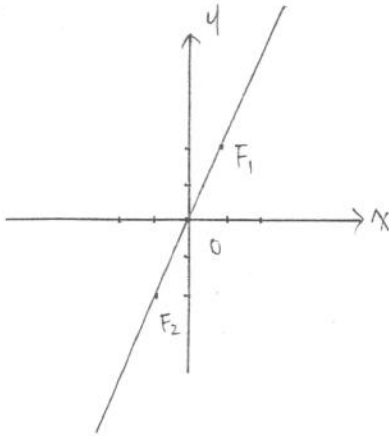
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 \begin{array}{cccc|c}
 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\
 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\
 1 & 3 & 4 & 7 & 2 \\
 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\
 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2
 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

全正 \rightarrow 正負相間

$(1,2), (-2,-1), (-1,0)$ 之間有根
且方程式三次只有三根

(1)(2)(4) #

7.



$F_1(1,2), F_2(-1,-2)$ 為焦點, $2a=6$
中心為 F_1, F_2 之中點 $(0,0)$.

$\Rightarrow 2c = \sqrt{2^2+4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}, \Rightarrow 2b=4$

對稱軸 F_1F_2 及其中垂線

(1)(2)(3)(5) #

8. (1) 二行互換其值差負號

(2) 行列互換其值不變

(3) 某列乘上 k 倍加至另一列其值不變

(4) 沒的事!

(5) 二行互換其值差負號

(2)(3) #

9.

集中趨勢數: 平移, 伸縮都跟著變化.

離差: 平移不受影響, 伸縮跟著變化, 但恆正

新數據: 1, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 平均 $\frac{1+3+4+5+5+6+6+7+8}{9} = 5$

標準差 $\sqrt{\frac{4+2^2+1^2+0^2+0^2+1^2+1^2+2^2+3^2}{9}} = 2$

	平均	標準差
原數據 (x_i)	$\frac{5+240}{100}$	$\frac{2}{100}$
新數據 ($100x_i - 240$)	5	2

(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) #

10.

$$(1) \vec{EA} \perp \vec{EG} \Rightarrow \vec{EA} \cdot \vec{EG} = 0 \quad (0)$$

$$(2) \vec{ED} \perp \vec{EF} \Rightarrow \vec{ED} \cdot \vec{EF} = 0 \quad (0)$$

$$(3) \vec{EF} + \vec{EH} = \vec{EG} = \vec{AC} \quad (0)$$

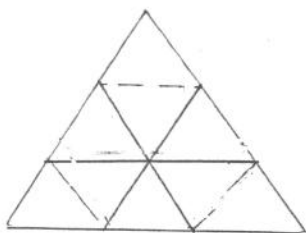
$$(4) AEGC \text{ 是長方形} \{ \text{非正方形} \} \Rightarrow \vec{EC} \neq \vec{AG} \Rightarrow \vec{EC} \cdot \vec{AC} \neq 0 \quad (x)$$

$$(5) \vec{EF} + \vec{EA} + \vec{EH} = \vec{EB} + \vec{EH} = \vec{EC} \quad (0)$$

(1)(2)(3)(5) *

填充

A.



將大邊形也分割成三角形後,

可發現大三角形可分割成 9 個小三角形

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{9} \times 36 = 24$$

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B. 必要給定對數表.

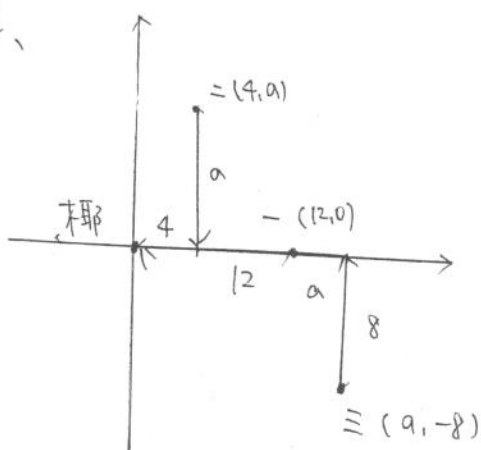
$$100 (1.03)^{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x &= (1.03)^{10} \Rightarrow \log x = 10 \log 1.03 = 10 \times 0.0128 = 0.128 \\ &= \log 1.343 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = 100 \times 1.343 \doteq 134$$

134 *

C.



設椰子椰子為原點, 坐標化.

$$3 \text{ 點共線} \Rightarrow \frac{-8}{a} = \frac{12-a}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow -64 = 12a - a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 12a - 64 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 16 \text{ or } -4$$

16 *

$$D. \text{ 設另一根 } \beta, \text{ 由根與係數知 } \begin{cases} (2+\sqrt{3})\beta = 1 & \Rightarrow \beta = 2-\sqrt{3} \\ 2+\sqrt{3} + \beta = \tan \theta + \cot \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta + \cot \theta = 4 \Rightarrow \tan \theta + \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = 4 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \theta - 4 \tan \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 < \tan \theta < 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \tan \theta = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

2 - \sqrt{3} *

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E. 設滾動角 θ

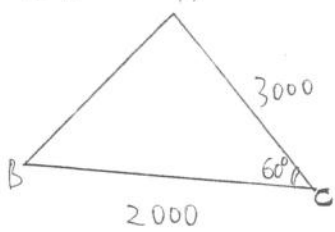
$\Rightarrow 50 \cdot \theta = 200 \Rightarrow \theta = 4$ (弧度)

$= 4 \times \frac{180}{3.14} \doteq 229.29 \doteq 229$

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必需增加 A 三角函數表

F.



$AB^2 = \sqrt{3000^2 + 2000^2 - 2 \cdot 3000 \cdot 2000 \cdot \cos 60^\circ}$
 $= 1000 \sqrt{9 + 4 - 6} = 1000 \sqrt{7}$

$\cos A = \frac{(1000\sqrt{7})^2 + (3000)^2 - (2000)^2}{2 \cdot 1000\sqrt{7} \cdot 3000} = \frac{7 + 9 - 4}{6\sqrt{7}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \doteq 0.377$

$\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{7}} \doteq 0.654 \approx \sin 41^\circ$

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G. 必算取 n 次的期望值 \Rightarrow 先算 1 次再乘 n

取一球期望值 $= \frac{2}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{7}{3}$

取 = 球 $\Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} \times 2 = \frac{14}{3}$

$\frac{14}{3}$ *

H. 取 x 個白色
 y 個咖啡色

$\Rightarrow 2x + 4y = 12 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 6$

x	6	4	2	0
y	0	1	2	3
排列數	1	$\frac{5!}{4!}$ 5	$\frac{4!}{2!2!}$ 6	1

$1 + 5 + 6 + 1 = 13$

13 #

I.

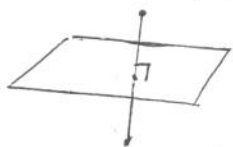
$\frac{6 \times 1 \times 5 \times \frac{3!}{2!}}{6^3} = \frac{90}{6^3}$

$\frac{90}{6^3}$ #

J.

$P(2, 1, 3)$ 以 $\vec{PA} = (2, 4, 2)$ 為法向量

通過 P, O 之中點 $(3, 3, 4)$



$O(4, 5, 5) \Rightarrow 2x + 4y + 2z = 26$

$\Rightarrow x + 2y + z = 13$

$x + 2y + z = 13$ #