

$$1. \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{10}{n} = \frac{1+2+\dots+10}{n} = \frac{55}{n} \text{ 是整數}$$

$\therefore n | 55$ 且 n 是正整數 $\Rightarrow n = 1, 5, 11, 55 \Rightarrow$ 共 4 個

(4) *

2. 餘式定理, $f(x)$ 除以 $(x-a)$ 之餘式為 $f(a)$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ 除以 } (x-2) \text{ 之餘式為 } g(2) = f(f(2)) = f(3) = 11$$

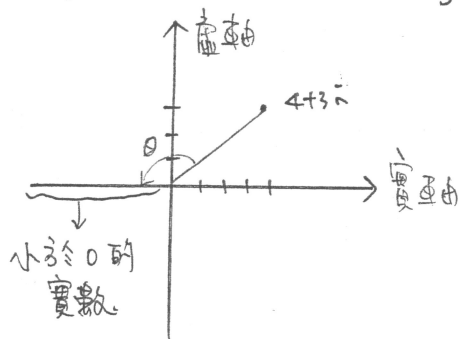
$$f(2) = 2^3 - 2 \cdot 2^2 - 2 + 5 = 3$$

$$f(3) = 3^3 - 2 \cdot 3^2 - 3 + 5 = 11$$

(5) *

3. ※ 複數常考幾何意義, 請弄熟複數極式及其運算

$(4+3i)(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ 可以想成複數平面上將 $4+3i$ 繞原點旋轉 θ



小於 0 的實數表示負的實軸

$\therefore \theta$ 為第一象限角

(2) *

4. ※ 向量型 Δ 面積比常用公式: 若 $l\vec{PA} + m\vec{PB} + n\vec{PC} = \vec{0}$,

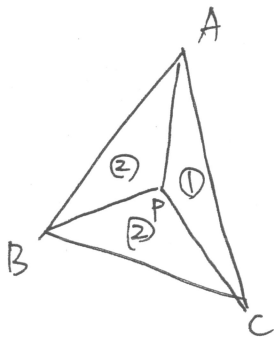
$$\text{則 } \Delta PAB : \Delta PBC : \Delta PCA = |n| : |l| : |m|$$

$$\vec{AP} = \frac{1}{5}\vec{AB} + \frac{2}{5}\vec{AC} \Rightarrow \vec{AP} = \frac{1}{5}(\vec{AP} + \vec{PB}) + \frac{2}{5}(\vec{AP} + \vec{PC}) \quad (\text{若 } l, m, n \text{ 全正, 表示 } P \text{ 在 } \Delta ABC \text{ 內部})$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\vec{AP} = \vec{AP} + \vec{PB} + 2\vec{AP} + 2\vec{PC}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\vec{AP} + \vec{PB} + 2\vec{PC} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow 2\vec{PA} + \vec{PB} + 2\vec{PC} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta PAB : \Delta PBC : \Delta PCA = 2 : 2 : 1$$



$$\therefore \frac{\Delta ABP}{\Delta ABC} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(3) *

5.

3小時 70% 聽到訊息, 代入 $\Rightarrow 70\% = 100(1 - 2^{-3k})\%$
 T 99% $99\% = 100(1 - 2^{-Tk})\%$ — ②

$\therefore \frac{7}{10} = 1 - 2^{-3k} \Rightarrow 2^{-3k} = \frac{3}{10}$, 代入 ② $\Rightarrow 99 = 100 \left[1 - \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{\frac{T}{3}} \right]$
 $(2^{-k} = \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}})$

$\therefore \frac{99}{100} = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{\frac{T}{3}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{\frac{T}{3}} = \frac{1}{100}$ *指數位置有未知數 \Rightarrow 取 log

取 log $\Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{\frac{T}{3}} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{T}{3} (\log 3 - 1) = -2$
 $\Rightarrow -0.5229 T = -6 \Rightarrow T = 11.47$ (4) #

6. 看截距.

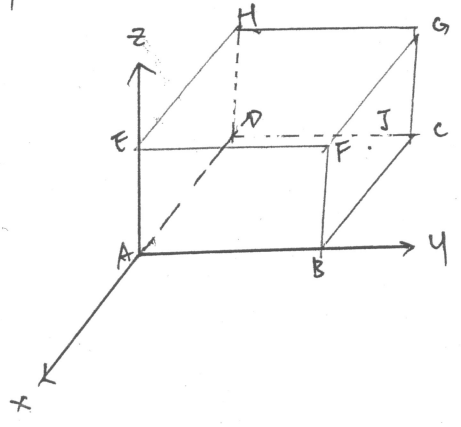
L_1 與 x 軸交於 $(-b, 0) \Rightarrow -b > 0 \Rightarrow b < 0$
 y $(0, \frac{-b}{a}) \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} < 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$
 L_2 x $(-d, 0) \Rightarrow -d < 0 \Rightarrow d > 0$
 y $(0, \frac{-d}{c}) \Rightarrow \frac{-d}{c} > 0 \Rightarrow c < 0$

L_1 斜率 $\frac{-1}{a}$; L_2 斜率 $\frac{-1}{b}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{a} > \frac{-1}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{b}$, (因 a, b 正負)

同乘 $ab > 0 \Rightarrow b < a$ (4)(5) #

7. *類似此有直角 \Rightarrow 坐標化



$A(0,0,0)$ $J(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})$ $B(1,1,0)$
 $D(-1,0,0)$ $E(0,0,1)$

$\vec{AJ} = a\vec{AB} + b\vec{AD} + c\vec{AE}$

$(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}) = a(1,1,0) + b(-1,0,0) + c(0,0,1)$

$\Rightarrow a=1, b=\frac{1}{2}, c=\frac{1}{2}$

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

8. (1) $\sqrt{2} > 3\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} > 0$ (0)

(2) $\log_2 3 > \log_2 2 = 1$ (0)

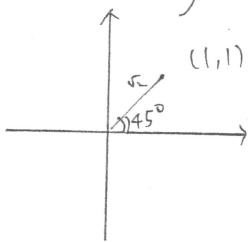
(3) $\log_3 2 < \log_3 3 = 1$ (x)

(4) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 3 < \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1 = 0$ (x)

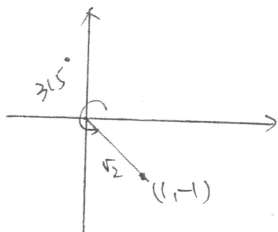
(5) $\log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{2} > \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 1 = 0$ (0)

(1)(2)(5) *

9. (1) $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + 45^\circ) \Rightarrow$ 周期 2π

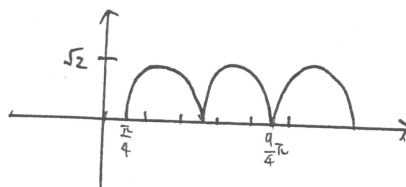
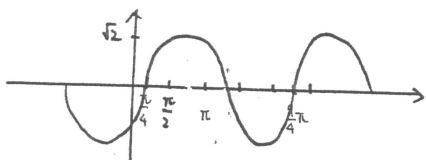


(2) $\sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + 315^\circ) \Rightarrow$ 周期 2π



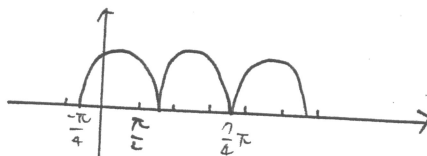
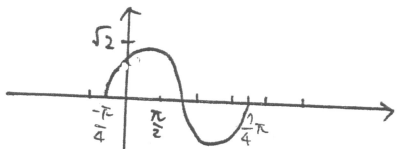
(3) $\frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + 45^\circ) \rightarrow |\sin x + \cos x|$

\Rightarrow 周期 π

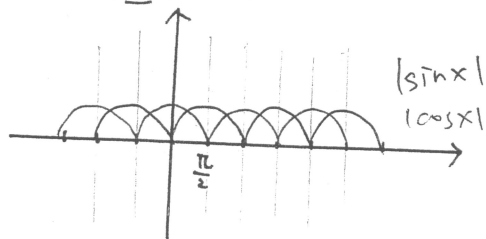


(4) $\frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + 315^\circ) \rightarrow |\sin x - \cos x|$

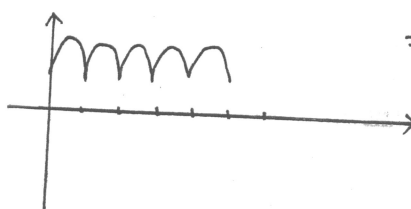
\Rightarrow 周期 π



(5) $\frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| \cdot |\cos x|$



$\rightarrow |\sin x| + |\cos x|$



\Rightarrow 周期 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(3)(4) *

10. 若 $x > 0$, 則 $y > 0$.

等價(否逆)命題: 若 $y \leq 0$, 則 $x \leq 0$

(1) 不知道

(2) 即否逆命題

(3) 不知道

(4) 若 $x > 1$, 則 $x > 0$. 若 $x > 0$, 則 $y > 0$ (0)

(5) 若 $y < 0$, 則 $y \leq 0$. 若 $y \leq 0$, 則 $x \leq 0$ (0)

(2)(4)(5) #

11. 必三平面相交情形 ^①先判斷是否有平行或重合

^②若無平行或重合

}	① 無解	\Leftrightarrow 三平面交三平行線
	② 一解	\Leftrightarrow 三平面交於一點
	③ 無限多解	\Leftrightarrow 三平面交一線

(1) 若平行 ($\pi_a \parallel E_1$) $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = \frac{-4}{-2} = \frac{a}{1}$, 不可能 (x)

(2) 若 $\pi_a \perp E_1 \Rightarrow (1, -4, a) \cdot (1, -2, 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + 8 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -9$

(3) 若 π_a, E_1, E_2 交於一點, 先消去未知數

$$\begin{cases} x - 4y + az = 10 & \text{--- ①} \\ x - 2y + z = 5 & \text{--- ②} \\ 2x - 5y + 4z = -3 & \text{--- ③} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{②} - \text{①} \Rightarrow 2y + (1-a)z = -5 \\ \text{②} \times 2 - \text{③} \Rightarrow y + (-2)z = 13 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \frac{z}{1} = \frac{1-a}{-2} \Rightarrow \text{交於一點 (0)}$

(4) $\frac{z}{1} = \frac{1-a}{-2} = \frac{-5}{13} \Rightarrow \text{交於一線 (x)}$
不可能

(5) $\frac{z}{1} = \frac{1-a}{-2} \neq \frac{-5}{13} \Rightarrow \text{沒有交點 (0)}$

填表

$\therefore a = 5$

(2)(3)(5) #

A. 設 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{50} 中有 x 個 -1
 y 個 0
 $50 - x - y$ 個 1

$\therefore a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{50} = 9 \Rightarrow (-1) \cdot x + (50 - x - y) = 9 \Rightarrow 2x + y = 41$

$(a_1 + 1)^2 + (a_2 + 1)^2 + \dots + (a_{50} + 1)^2 = 10^7 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot y + 4 \cdot (50 - x - y) = 10^7 \Rightarrow 4x + 3y = 93$

$\Rightarrow y = 11$

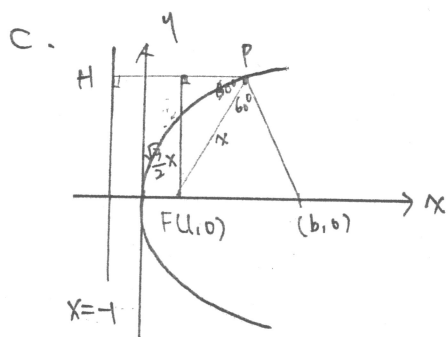
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B. 3389 排列 $\Rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!} = 12$

1-8

\therefore 機率 $\frac{1}{12}$

$\frac{1}{12}$ #



由拋物線定義式知

$\Rightarrow PF = PH$, 設 $PF = PH = x$

\therefore P 點坐標可寫成 $(x-1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)$

P 在 $y^2 = 4x$ 上 $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}x^2 = 4(x-1)$

$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 16x + 16 = 0$

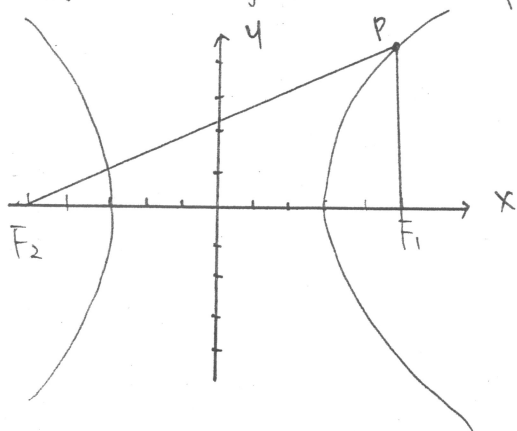
$\Rightarrow (3x-4)(x-4) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$ or 4

若 $x = \frac{4}{3}$, $b < 1$, 若 $x = 4$, $P(3, 2\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow b = 5$

5 #

D. 雙曲線, 大多考定義



$\therefore PF_1 = PF_2 = 1:3$

令 $PF_1 = t \Rightarrow PF_2 = 3t$

又定義為 $|PF_1 - PF_2| = 2a = 6$

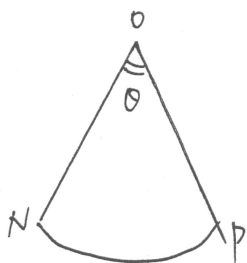
$\Rightarrow 2t = 6 \Rightarrow t = 3$

$\therefore PF_1 = 3, PF_2 = 9$ 又 $F_1F_2 = 2c = 10$

$\therefore \triangle PF_1F_2$ 周長為 22

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E. 要先發現 $O(0,0,0)$ 是球 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 的球心, 所以圓 C 之圓心即為 O (且 N, P 在球上)



$\widehat{NP} = r\theta = 1 \cdot \theta = \theta$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{ON} \cdot \vec{OP}}{|\vec{ON}| |\vec{OP}|} = \frac{(0,0,1) \cdot (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{2})}{1 \times 1} = \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$

$\frac{2}{3}\pi$ #

