

$$1. \quad a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + a_7 + a_9 = 15 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + a_8 + a_{10} = 30 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(2) - (1) \Rightarrow (a_2 - a_1) + (a_4 - a_3) + (a_6 - a_5) + (a_8 - a_7) + (a_{10} - a_9) = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 5d = 15, \quad d = 3$$

(3) *

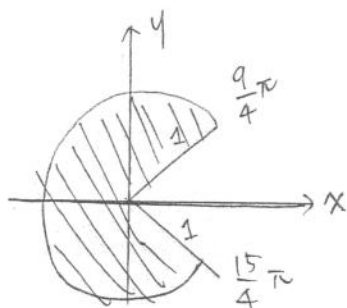
$$2. \quad 10^{100} = 100^{50} > 100^{10} > 50^{50} > 51 \times 52 \times \dots \times 100$$

$$\frac{100!}{50!} = \underbrace{51 \times 52 \times \dots \times 100}_{50 \text{ 个}} > 50!$$

(2) *

$$3. \quad D = \{w \mid w = z^3, z \in A\} = \{w \mid w = r^3 (\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta), 0 \leq r \leq 1, \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}\}$$

$$= \{w \mid w = r^3 (\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta), 0 \leq r^3 \leq 1, \frac{9\pi}{4} \leq 3\theta \leq \frac{15\pi}{4}\}$$



(5) *

4. xy 平面上的点为 $(x, y, 0)$

$$\vec{PA} = (1-x, 2-y, 3), \quad \vec{PB} = (2-x, 6-y, 5)$$

$$\vec{PA} \perp \vec{PB} \Leftrightarrow \vec{PA} \cdot \vec{PB} = 0 \Rightarrow (1-x)(2-x) + (2-y)(6-y) + 15 = 0$$

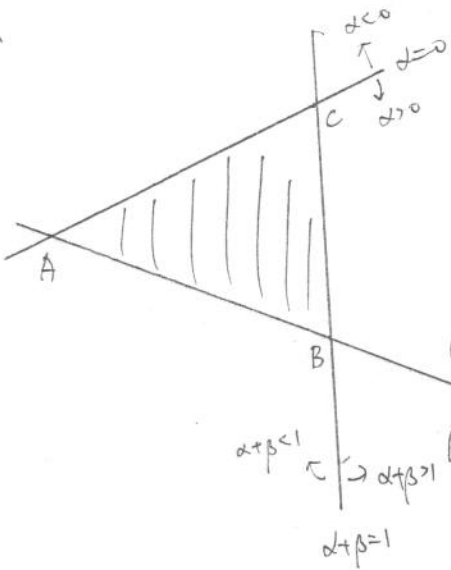
$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 8y + 7 + 12 + 15 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-4)^2 + (y-4)^2 = -2$$

\therefore 空集

(1) *

5.



設已知 $\vec{AP} = \alpha \vec{AB} + \beta \vec{AC}$

① 若 P 在 \vec{BC} 上, 即 P, B, C 三點共線

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1$

② 若 P 在 \vec{AB} 上

$\Leftrightarrow \beta = 0$

③ 若 P 在 \vec{AC} 上

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$

所求 $\triangle ABC$ 內部 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta < 1, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$.

$\therefore t + \frac{1}{3} < 1, t > 0$.

$\Rightarrow 0 < t < \frac{2}{3}$ (4) *

6. $40 \times (93\%)^5 \times (10\%)^5$

令 $x = (93\%)^5 \times (10\%)^5$

$\Rightarrow \log x = 5(\log 0.93 + \log 1.0)$

$= 5(\log 9.3 + \log 1.0) - 1$

$= 5(0.9685 + 0.0294 - 1)$

$= 5(-0.0021) = -1 + 0.9895 = \log 0.9962$

$\therefore x = 0.9962$

原式 = $40 \times 0.9962 = 39.848$ (1) *

7. * 題目給定若 P, 則 Q. 還要把等價命題 若 ~Q, 則 ~P 列出, 其餘均無法判定

已知: 外側車道大客車專用

否決, 非大客車不可用外側車道

(1) (3) (4) *

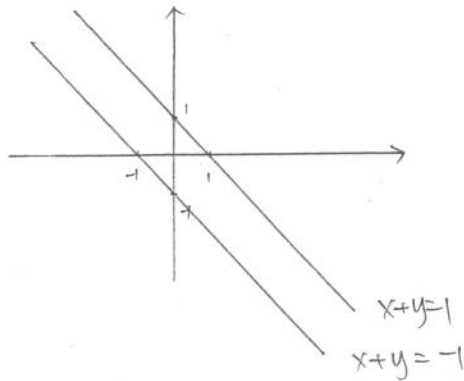
8. 可以放到圖裡面, 表示不會無限延伸

(1) 拋物線 \Rightarrow 會無限延伸 (x)

(2) 橢圓 \Rightarrow 不會無限延伸 (o)

(3) 雙曲線 \Rightarrow 會無限延伸 (x)

(4) $|x+y|=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y=1, & x+y>0 \\ x+y=-1, & x+y<0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 會無限延伸 (x)
(=直線)

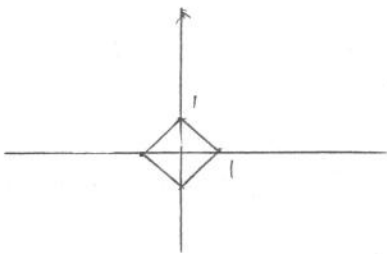


(5) $|x|+|y|=1$

畫圖(先考慮 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, 再對稱 x 軸, 再對稱 y 軸) \Rightarrow 不會無限延伸 (o)

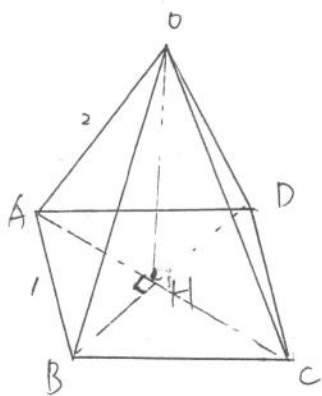
$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \Rightarrow x+y=1$$

(正方形)



(2)(5) \neq

9. 設 H 為 $ABCD$ 的中心



$$(1) \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OD}$$

$$= (\vec{OH} + \vec{HA}) + (\vec{OH} + \vec{HB}) + (\vec{OH} + \vec{HC}) + (\vec{OH} + \vec{HD})$$

$$= 4\vec{OH} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$(2) \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} - \vec{OC} - \vec{OD}$$

$$= (\vec{OH} + \vec{HA}) + (\vec{OH} + \vec{HB}) - (\vec{OH} + \vec{HC}) - (\vec{OH} + \vec{HD})$$

$$= 2(\vec{HA} + \vec{HB}) \neq \vec{0}$$

$$(3) \vec{OA} - \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} - \vec{OD}$$

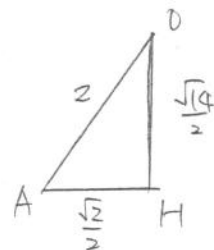
$$= (\vec{OH} + \vec{HA}) - (\vec{OH} + \vec{HB}) + (\vec{OH} + \vec{HC}) - (\vec{OH} + \vec{HD})$$

$$= \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} &= (\vec{OH} + \vec{HA}) \cdot (\vec{OH} + \vec{HB}) \\
 &= |\vec{OH}|^2 + \vec{HA} \cdot \vec{OH} + \vec{HB} \cdot \vec{OH} + \vec{HA} \cdot \vec{HB} = |\vec{OH}|^2 \\
 &\quad (\vec{HA} \perp \vec{OH}) \quad (\vec{HB} \perp \vec{OH}) \quad (\vec{HA} \perp \vec{HB})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OD} &= (\vec{OH} + \vec{HC}) \cdot (\vec{OH} + \vec{HD}) \\
 &= |\vec{OH}|^2 + \vec{HC} \cdot \vec{OH} + \vec{HD} \cdot \vec{OH} + \vec{HC} \cdot \vec{HD} = |\vec{OH}|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OC} &= (\vec{OH} + \vec{HA}) \cdot (\vec{OH} + \vec{HC}) \\
 &= |\vec{OH}|^2 + \vec{HA} \cdot \vec{OH} + \vec{HC} \cdot \vec{OH} + \vec{HA} \cdot \vec{HC} \\
 &= \frac{14}{4} + 0 + 0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (-1) \\
 &= \frac{14}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = 3
 \end{aligned}$$



(3)(4) *

10. 和為偶數的機率 = $\frac{\overset{= \text{個偶}}{C_2^5} + \overset{= \text{個奇}}{C_2^5}}{C_2^{10}} = \frac{20}{45} = \frac{4}{9}$

∴ 和為奇數的機率 = $1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$ ($= \frac{C_1^5 C_1^5}{C_2^{10}}$)

$$|p - q| = \frac{1}{9}$$

(1)(4) *

11. 必實係數多項式 \Rightarrow 虛根共軛有理係數(整係數)多項式 \Rightarrow 無理根共軛, 虛根共軛.(1) ∴ $f(x)$ 有一根 $1+i$, 且 $f(x)$ 為實係數 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 有另一根 $1-i$ (即 $f(1-i) = 0$)(2) ∴ $f(x)$ 為三次式, ∴ $f(x)$ 恰有三根. $\begin{cases} \text{① 實根} & (x) \\ \text{② 實 = 虛} & (y) \end{cases}$ (\because 已知有 = 虛根)∴ $f(x)$ 的解為 $1+i$, $1-i$, 和一實根 β ∴ $2+i$ 不是 $f(x)$ 之解, 即 $f(2+i) \neq 0$

(3) $f(x)$ 是三次式, $\therefore f(x) - x$ 仍是三次式.

$\therefore f(x) - x$ 的解 $\begin{cases} \text{① 三實根} \\ \text{② 一實根} = \text{虛根} \end{cases}$

不論如何都有實根. 設此實根 $\alpha \Rightarrow f(\alpha) - \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = \alpha$.

$\therefore \alpha$ 是 $f(x) = x$ 的實根

(4) $\because \beta$ 是 $f(x)$ 的實根, i.e. $f(\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow f((\sqrt{\beta})^3) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\beta}$ 是 $f(x^3)$ 的實根

(5) 由 (1) 知 $f(x) = \underbrace{(x - (1+i))}_{=: k} \underbrace{(x - (1-i))}_{=: k} \underbrace{(ax + b)}_{=: k}$

$$= (x^2 - 2x + 2)(ax + b)$$

$$f(0) > 0 \Rightarrow 2(b) > 0 \Rightarrow b > 0$$

$$f(2) < 0 \Rightarrow 2(2a+b) < 0 \Rightarrow 2a+b < 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{f(2)} \right\} \Rightarrow a < 0$$

$$f(4) = 10(4a+b) = 10 \left(\underbrace{2a+b}_0 + \underbrace{2a}_0 \right) < 0$$

(1)(2)(5) *

填寫
A.

$$\frac{82 + 83 + 85}{3} \times 30\% + 86 \times 20\% + 89 \times 20\% + 90 \times 30\%$$

$$= 24 + 17.2 + 15.8 + 27 = 84$$

84 *

B.

事件	抽到 1000	800	600	0+1000	0+800	0+600	0+0
報酬	1000	800	600	500	400	300	0
機率	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

$$\text{期望值} = 1000 \times \frac{1}{4} + 800 \times \frac{1}{4} + 600 \times \frac{1}{4} + 500 \times \frac{1}{16} + 400 \times \frac{1}{16} + 300 \times \frac{1}{16} + 0 \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= 2400 \times \frac{1}{4} + 1200 \times \frac{1}{16} = 600 + 75 = 675$$

675 #

C. $\log_{520} 2^a + \log_{520} 5^b + \log_{520} 13^c = 3$

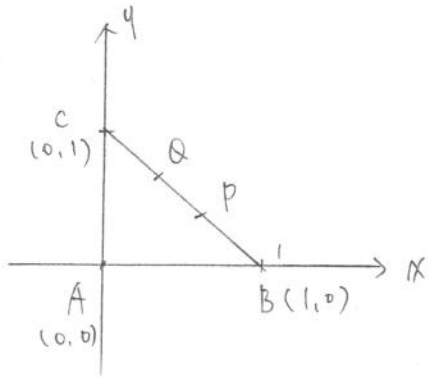
$\Rightarrow \log_{520} (2^a \cdot 5^b \cdot 13^c) = 3 \Rightarrow 2^a \cdot 5^b \cdot 13^c = 520^3 = (2^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 13)^3$

$\Rightarrow a=9, b=3, c=3$

$\Rightarrow a+b+c=15$

※求夾角，基本上都是 $\cos \theta$

D. ※看到直角 \Rightarrow 可以考慮坐標化，會更簡單



$\therefore P(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}), Q(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$

$\cos \angle PAQ = \frac{\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{AQ}}{|\vec{AP}| |\vec{AQ}|} = \frac{\frac{4}{9}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}}} = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore \tan \angle PAQ = \frac{3}{4}$



$\frac{3}{4}$

E.

$1 \left| \begin{array}{c|c} 1008 & 924 \\ \hline 924 & 924 \\ \hline 84 & 0 \end{array} \right|$

$\therefore (1008, 924) = 84 = 42 \times 2$

∴ ① 若分成 84 班

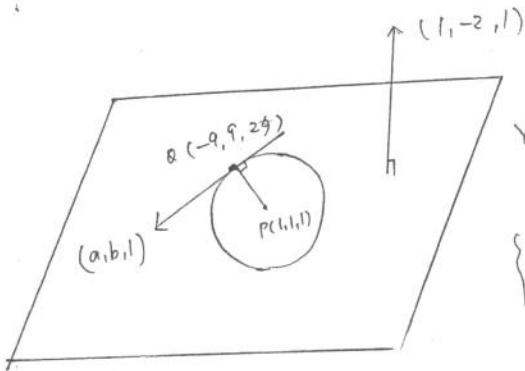
每班男生 $\frac{1008}{84} = 12$ 共 > 3 人 (不合)

每班女生 $\frac{924}{84} = 11$

② 若分成 42 班 \Rightarrow 每班 4 人

$\frac{42}{}$

F.



$x - 2y + z = 0 \quad \vec{PQ} = (-10, 8, 26)$

$(a, b, 1) \perp \vec{PQ} \Rightarrow (a, b, 1) \cdot (-10, 8, 26) = 0$

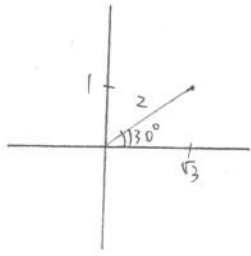
$(a, b, 1) \perp (1, -2, 1) \Rightarrow (a, b, 1) \cdot (1, -2, 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -10a + 8b + 26 = 0 \\ a - 2b + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 5 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$

$5; 3$

6.

G. $\sqrt{3} \sin A + \cos A = 2 \sin(A+30^\circ) = 2 \sin 2004^\circ$



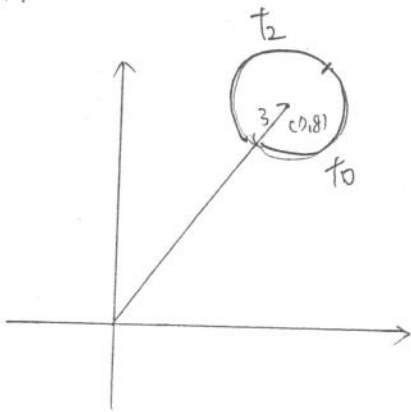
$0^\circ \leq A+30^\circ \leq 360^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \sin(A+30^\circ) = \sin 2004^\circ = \sin 204^\circ = \sin 336^\circ$
↑
化同界

$\therefore A+30^\circ = 336^\circ \Rightarrow A = 306^\circ$

306 *

H.



此圖與原點之最近距離為 $\sqrt{1^2+8^2}-3=9, \dots$
 遠 $\sqrt{1^2+8^2}+3=13, \dots$

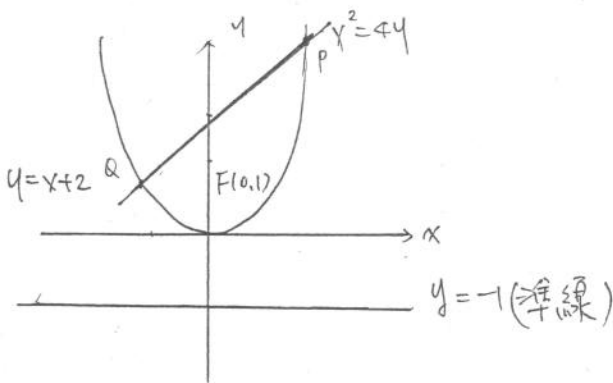
\therefore 距離為整數的有 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

但左右邊各有一個點距離為 8-13.

\therefore 共 $6 \times 2 = 12$

12 *

I. ※ 圓錐曲線多半是會利用定義式



$\overline{PF} + \overline{QF} = d(P, L) + d(Q, L)$

$= (P \text{ 的 } y \text{ 坐標值} + 1) + (Q \text{ 的 } y \text{ 坐標值})$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 4y \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (y-2)^2 = 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 4y + 4 = 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 8y + 4 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 = 8$, 即 P, Q y 坐標值相加

$\therefore \overline{PF} + \overline{QF} = 8 + 1 + 1 = 10$

10 *