



$\triangle RAB: \vec{AB} = (-1, 1) \quad \vec{AR} = (1, \frac{5}{2})$

$\angle RAB = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{matrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{7}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 3.5$

$\therefore r > q > p$

(1) \*

5. 原本  $\rightarrow$  1小時後  $\rightarrow$  2小時後  $\rightarrow$  ...  $\rightarrow$  100小時後  
 1            1. (1.08)            1. (1.08)<sup>2</sup>            1. (1.08)<sup>100</sup>  
 (千隻)

問題在次方  $\Rightarrow$  取  $\log$ .

設  $x = (1.08)^{100}$

$\Rightarrow \log x = \log (1.08)^{100} = 100 \log 1.08 = 100 (\log 108 - \log 100)$

$= 100 (2 \log 2 + 3 \log 3 - 2) = 100 \times (2 \times 0.3010 + 3 \times 0.4771 - 2) = 3.33$

$= 3 + 0.33 = n + \log a$

$n = 3 \Rightarrow$  表  $x$  是 4 位數

$\log 2 < \log a = 0.33 < \log 3 \Rightarrow$  表  $x$  是 2 開頭的數

$x = 2xxx$

(3) \*

6. 求動點 P 的軌跡  $\Rightarrow$  設  $P(x, y, z)$ , 依條件列式

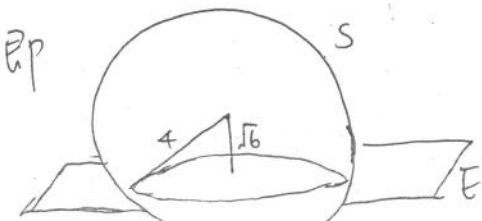
- P  $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ 在 } S \text{ 上} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 滿足 } \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OP} = 6 \end{cases}$

設  $P(x, y, z) \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4^2 \\ \textcircled{2} x + 2y + z = 6. \quad (\text{平面 } E) \end{cases}$

$\vec{OA} = (1, 2, 1)$

$\vec{OP} = (x, y, z)$

球心到平面的距離 =  $\frac{|-6|}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2+1^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6} < 4$



$\Rightarrow$  交於一圓

(4) \*

長軸長

7.

$$P_1: \frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 5$$

10

$$P_2: \frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{y^2}{2 \cdot 3^2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2 \cdot 5^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$10\sqrt{2}$

$$P_3: \frac{x^2}{5^2} - \frac{2x}{5} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5^2} (x^2 - 10x) + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5^2} [(x-5)^2 - 25] + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 0$$

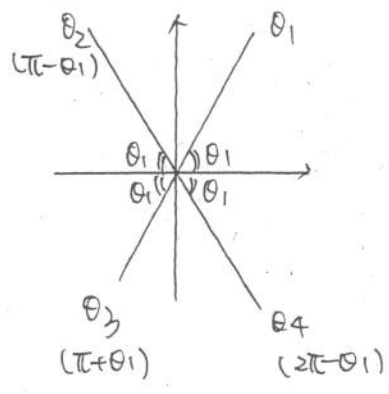
$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-5)^2}{5^2} - 1 + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-5)^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 5$$

$$\therefore l_1 = l_3 < l_2$$

(4) \*

8. 不論正負，四個象限之三角函數值均相同  $\Rightarrow$  與  $\alpha$  軸夾角相同



$$(1) \cos \theta_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

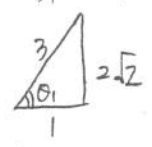
$$\because \frac{1}{3} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_1 > \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (x)$$

\* 在第一象限，正函數 (sin, tan, sec)  $\Rightarrow$  角度愈大，其值愈大；  
餘函數 (cos, cot, csc)  $\Rightarrow$  角度愈大，其值愈小。

$$(2) \theta_2 = \pi - \theta_1 \Rightarrow \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \pi \quad (0)$$

$$(3) \theta_3 \text{ 在第三象限} \Rightarrow \cos \theta \text{ 值為負} \quad \therefore \cos \theta_3 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad (0)$$

$$(4) \theta_4 \text{ 在第四象限} \Rightarrow \sin \theta \text{ 值為負} \quad \therefore \sin \theta_4 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (x)$$



$$(5) \theta_4 = \theta_3 + \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow (2\pi - \theta_1) = (\pi + \theta_1) + \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (x)$$

(2)(3) \*

9. (1) 三次方程式的解  $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \equiv \text{實根} \\ \textcircled{2} \equiv \text{一實根兩虛根} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{必有實根 (0)}$

(2)  $2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2 \quad \therefore 2^x + 2^{-x} = 0$  無實數解 (x)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \because \frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab} \quad \text{算幾不等式} \\ \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{2^x \cdot 2^{-x}} \Rightarrow \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{1} \Rightarrow 2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2 \end{array} \right)$$

(3) 令  $t = \log_2 x \Rightarrow \log_2 2 = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow t + \frac{1}{t} = 1 \Rightarrow t^2 + 1 = t \Rightarrow t^2 - t + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} \Rightarrow t \text{ 無實數解} \Rightarrow x \text{ 無實數解 (x)}$$

(4)

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sin x + \cos 2x \leq 2$$

$$-1 \leq \cos 2x \leq 1 \quad \therefore \sin x + \cos 2x = 3 \text{ 無實數解 (x)}$$

(5) 疊合公式:  $|a \sin x + b \cos x| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$|4 \sin x + 3 \cos x| \leq \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$$

$$\frac{9}{5} < 5 \Rightarrow \text{有實數解 (0)}$$

(1)(5)\*

10. 由選項 (4), (5) 可猜測  $a_{n+2}$  和  $a_n$  有關係.

$$\text{原式: } a_{n+1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - a_n \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$n = n+1 \text{ 代入} \Rightarrow a_{n+2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} - a_{n+1} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{① 代入 ②} \Rightarrow a_{n+2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} - \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - a_n \right] = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} = \frac{(n+1) \cdot 2}{2} + a_n \Rightarrow a_{n+2} = (n+1) + a_n \Rightarrow a_{n+2} - a_n = (n+1)$$

$$(1) \quad n=1 \text{ 代入關係式} \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1 \times 2}{2} - a_1 = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad (x)$$

(2)  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  必是整數 ( $\because n$  和  $n+1$  必一奇一偶)

$\therefore$  若  $a_n$  是整數  $\Rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - a_n = a_{n+1}$  必是整數 (0)

(3) 若  $a_1$  是無理數  $\Rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - a_1 = a_2 \Rightarrow$  必是無理數。  
 整數 - 無理數

... 依此類推  $\Rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - a_n = a_{n+1} \Rightarrow$  必是無理數。(0)  
 整數 - 無理數 = 無理數

(4)  $a_{n+2} - a_n = n+1$  , 也就是  $a_4 - a_2 = 3$   
 $a_6 - a_4 = 5$   
 :

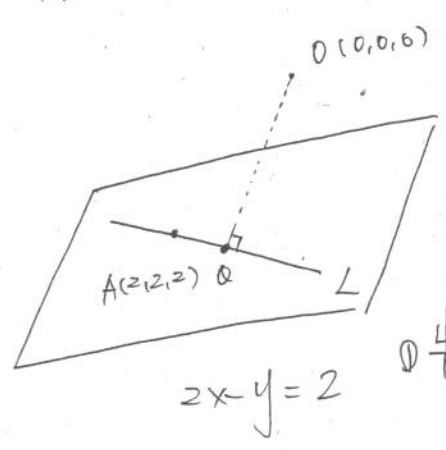
$\Rightarrow a_2 \leq a_4 \leq \dots \leq a_{2n} \leq \dots$  (0)

(5)  $a_k$  是奇數  $\Rightarrow a_{k+2} - a_k = k+1 \Rightarrow a_{k+2} = a_k + (k+1)$

若  $k$  是偶數  $\Rightarrow k+1$  是奇數  $\Rightarrow \frac{a_k}{\text{奇}} + \frac{(k+1)}{\text{奇}} = \text{偶數} = a_{k+2}$  (x)

(2)(3)(4) \*

11.



$\therefore O$  是  $O$  在  $L$  上之投影點

$\therefore$   $Q$  在  $L$  上  $\Rightarrow Q$  在  $E: 2x - y = 2$  上。

$\textcircled{2} \overline{OQ} \perp L \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OQ} \perp \overrightarrow{AQ}$

$\textcircled{1}$  先檢查  $Q$  是否在平面  $E$  上。

(1)  $2 \times 2 - 2 = 2$  (符合)

(2)  $2 \times 2 - 0 = 4 \neq 2$  (不合)

(3)  $2 \times \frac{4}{5} - (-\frac{2}{5}) = \frac{10}{5} = 2$  (符合)

(4)  $2 \times \frac{4}{5} - (-\frac{2}{5}) = \frac{10}{5} = 2$  (符合)

(5)  $2 \times \frac{8}{9} - (-\frac{2}{9}) = \frac{18}{9} = 2$  (符合)

② 檢查  $\vec{OQ} \perp \vec{AQ}$  是否成立.

- (1)  $(2, 2, 2) \cdot (0, 0, 0) = 0$  (0)
- (3)  $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, 0) \cdot (\frac{-6}{5}, \frac{-12}{5}, -2) = \frac{-24}{5} + \frac{-24}{5} = 0$  (0)
- (4)  $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, -2) \cdot (\frac{-6}{5}, \frac{-12}{5}, -4) = \frac{-24}{5} + \frac{-24}{5} + 8 \neq 0$  (X)
- (5)  $(\frac{8}{9}, \frac{-2}{9}, \frac{-2}{9}) \cdot (\frac{-10}{9}, \frac{20}{9}, \frac{20}{9}) = \frac{-80}{81} + \frac{40}{81} + \frac{40}{81} = 0$  (0)

(1)(3)(5) #

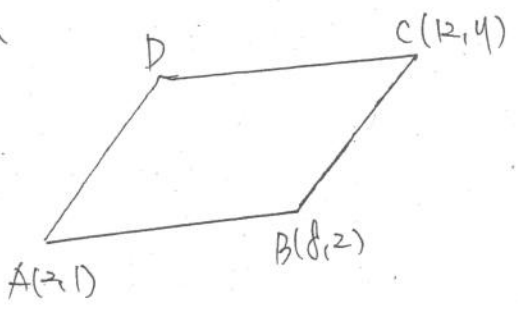
12.

- (1) 抽樣不可取代全體 (X)
- (2) 95% 信心水準下之信賴區間  $[\hat{p} - 2\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \hat{p} + 2\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}]$   
 $\Rightarrow [0.52 - 2 \times 0.02, 0.52 + 2 \times 0.02] = [0.48, 0.56]$  (0)
- (3) 誤差愈小  $\Rightarrow$  抽樣人數愈多 (X)
- (4) 資料合併的平均, 介於兩組資料之平均間. (0)
- (5) 人數愈多  $\Rightarrow$  誤差愈小, 合併後之標準差應小於 0.02 (X)

(2)(4) #

貳. 選填題

A.



設  $D(2, y)$  ( $y > 0$ )

平行四邊形 ABCD 面積 =  $\left| \begin{vmatrix} \vec{BA} \\ \vec{BC} \end{vmatrix} \right|$

$= \left| \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -1 \\ 4 & y-2 \end{vmatrix} \right|$

$= |-6(y-2) + 4| = 38$

$\vec{BA} = (-6, -1)$   
 $\vec{BC} = (4, y-2)$

$\Rightarrow -6(y-2) + 4 = \pm 38 \Rightarrow -6(y-2) = 34 \text{ or } -42 \Rightarrow y-2 = \frac{-17}{3} \text{ or } 7$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-11}{3} \text{ or } 9$  (取正)  $\Rightarrow$  又  $\underline{A+C = B+D} \Rightarrow D = A+C-B = (6, 8)$

平行四邊形, 求生標. (6, 8) #

B.  $f(x)$  是實係數多項式  $\Rightarrow$  虛根共軛

$\therefore f(x)$  有根  $3-2i, 3+2i, i, -i, 5$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  有因式  $(x-(3-2i))(x-(3+2i)), (x-i), (x+i), (x-5)$

$f(x)$  是滿足條件之最低次多項式且最高次係數為 1.

$$\therefore f(x) = (x-(3-2i))(x-(3+2i))(x-i)(x+i)(x-5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 之常數項} &= f(0) = (-3+2i)(-3-2i)(-i)(i)(-5) \\ &= [(-3)^2 - (2i)^2](-i^2) \cdot (-5) \\ &= 13 \times 1 \times (-5) = -65 \end{aligned}$$

-65 #

C. 先填入 1  $\Rightarrow$  有 6 個選擇

再填入 2  $\Rightarrow$  有 3 個選擇 (同列 2 個位置, 同行 1 個位置)

剩下的 3, 4, 5, 6  $\Rightarrow 4!$

$$\therefore 6 \times 3 \times 4! = 18 \times 24 = 432$$

432 #

D. 先找出  $\begin{cases} 2x-y=1 \\ x-2y=a \end{cases}$  的解

$$\begin{cases} 2x-y=1 & \text{--- ①} \\ x-2y=a & \text{--- ②} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{①} - \text{②} \times 2 &\Rightarrow 3y = 1-2a \Rightarrow y = \frac{1-2a}{3} \\ \text{①} \times 2 - \text{②} &\Rightarrow 3x = 2-a \Rightarrow x = \frac{2-a}{3} \end{aligned}$$

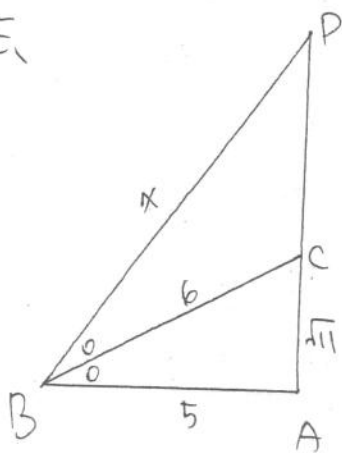
$$\left(\frac{2-a}{3}, \frac{1-2a}{3}\right) \text{ 必在 } x^2+y^2=1 \text{ 上} \Rightarrow \frac{2-a}{3} - a\left(\frac{1-2a}{3}\right) = 122$$

$$\therefore 2-a-a(1-2a) = 366 \Rightarrow 2-a-a+2a^2 = 366 \Rightarrow 2a^2-2a-364=0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2-a-182=0 \Rightarrow (a-14)(a+13)=0 \Rightarrow a=14 \text{ or } -13 \text{ (取正)}$$

14 #

E.



設  $\overline{BD} = x$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{AD} = \sqrt{x^2 - 5^2} \Rightarrow \overline{CD} = \sqrt{x^2 - 25} - \sqrt{11}$$

$\therefore BC$  是  $\angle ABD$  之角平分線

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BD}} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{CD}} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25} - \sqrt{11}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\sqrt{x^2 - 25} - 5\sqrt{11} = x\sqrt{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\sqrt{x^2 - 25} = \sqrt{11}(x + 5)$$

$$\text{平方} \Rightarrow 25(x^2 - 25) = 11(x^2 + 10x + 25)$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 625 = 11x^2 + 110x + 275$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x^2 - 110x - 900 = 0$$

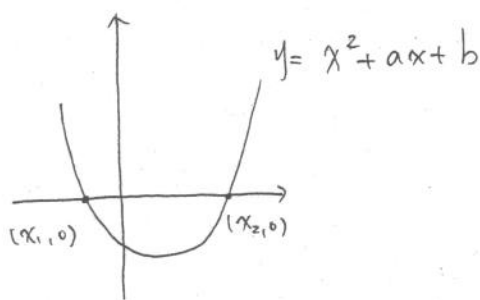
$$\Rightarrow 7x^2 - 55x - 450 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (7x - 90)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{90}{7} \text{ or } -5 \text{ (取正)}$$

$\frac{90}{7}$

F.



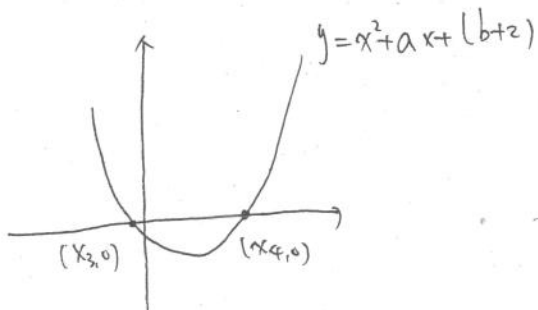
設  $y = x^2 + ax + b$  與  $x$  軸交於  $(x_1, 0), (x_2, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = -a$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = -a \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = b \end{array} \right.$$

$$|x_1 - x_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2} = \sqrt{a^2 - 4b} = 7$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 4b = 49$$



設  $y = x^2 + ax + (b+2)$  與  $x$  軸交於  $(x_3, 0), (x_4, 0)$

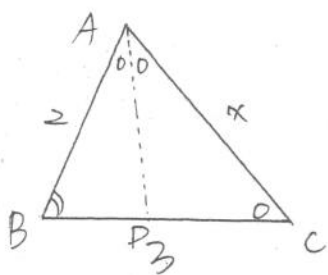
$$\Rightarrow x_3 + x_4 = -a$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x_3 + x_4 = -a \\ x_3 \cdot x_4 = b+2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|x_3 - x_4| = \sqrt{(x_3 + x_4)^2 - 4x_3x_4} = \sqrt{a^2 - 4b - 8} = \sqrt{41} \quad \sqrt{41} \neq$$



G.



設  $\overline{AC} = x$ , 作  $\angle A$  之角平分線  $\overline{AD}$  交  $\overline{BC}$  於  $D$ .

$$\because \frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}} = \frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{CD}} \Rightarrow \overline{BD} = \frac{2}{2+x} \cdot 3 \quad \overline{CD} = \frac{x}{2+x} \cdot 3$$

$$\text{又 } \overline{AD} = \overline{CD} = \frac{3x}{2+x}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{2^2 + \left(\frac{6}{2+x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3x}{2+x}\right)^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{6}{2+x}} = \frac{2^2 + 3^2 - x^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4(2+x)^2 + 6^2 - (3x)^2}{2 \cdot 6(2+x)} = \frac{4+9-x^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(4+4x+x^2) + 36 - 9x^2 = 2(2+x)(13-x^2)$$

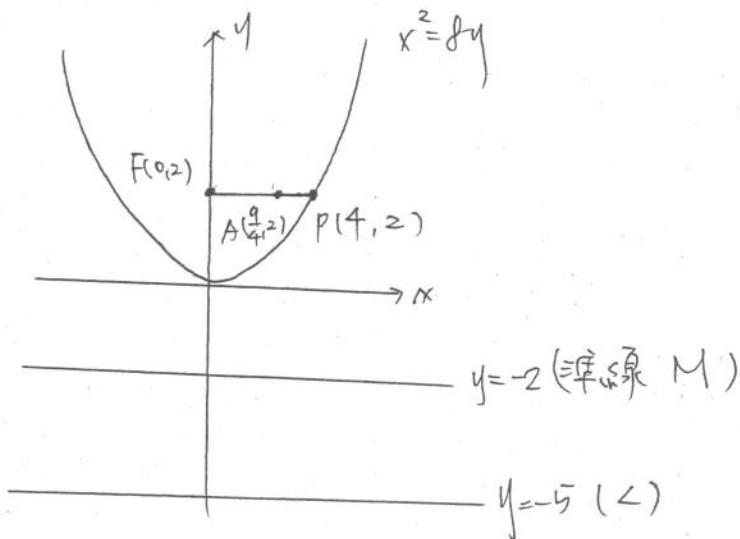
$$\Rightarrow 16 + 16x + 4x^2 + 36 - 9x^2 = 2(26 - 2x^2 + 13x - x^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^3 - x^2 - 10x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x-5)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } -2 \text{ (取正)}$$

$\frac{5}{2}$  #

H. 與圓錐曲線相關  $\Rightarrow$  定義式 (常用)



$$d(P, L) = d(P, M) + 3$$

又拋物線定義  $d(P, M) = \overline{PF}$

$$\therefore |d(P, L) - \overline{AP}|$$

$$= |\overline{PF} - \overline{AP} + 3|$$

如圖最大直發生在  $P(4, 2)$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{PF} = \left| \frac{9}{4} + 3 \right| = \frac{21}{4}$$

$\frac{21}{4}$  #