

1. $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_9, a_{10}$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_9 + a_{10}$$

10個 1

10

9個 1, 1個 (-1)

8

8個 1, 2個 (-1)

6

⋮

0個 1, 10個 (-1)

-10

⇒ 共 11 種

(2) *

2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & a \\ b & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \Rightarrow 35 - ab = 4 \Rightarrow ab = 31$$

∵ a, b 均為整數

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore ab = 31 &= 1 \times 31 \\ &= 31 \times 1 \\ &= (-1) \times (-31) \\ &= (-31) \times (-1) \end{aligned}$$

但此四種情形 $|a+b| = 32$

(3) *

3.

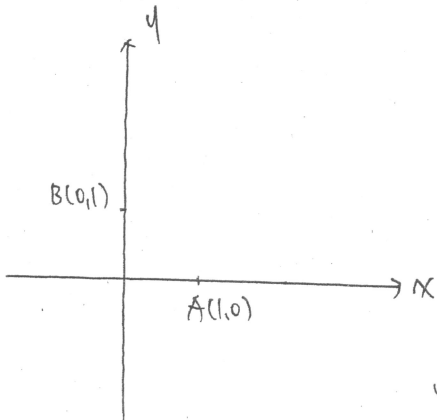
事件
 { 兩球異色
 兩球同色

機率 報酬
 $\frac{C_2^1 \cdot C_2^1}{C_2^2} = \frac{9}{15}$ 100
 $\frac{C_2^2 + C_2^0}{C_2^2} = \frac{6}{15}$ 0

$$\Rightarrow \text{期望值} = 100 \times \frac{9}{15} + 0 \times \frac{6}{15} = 60$$

(5) *

4. 已知三點坐標求三角形面積 ⇒ 向量 =



① 平面: $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$
 ② 空間: $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|a_2 a_3|^2 + |a_3 a_1|^2 + |a_1 a_2|^2 + |b_2 b_3|^2 + |b_3 b_1|^2 + |b_1 b_2|^2}$

1) $\triangle PAB$: $\vec{AB} = (-1, 1)$ $\vec{AP} = (\pi - 1, 1)$

$$\Delta PAB = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ \pi - 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\pi}{2} \approx \frac{3.14}{2}$$

2) $\triangle QAB$: $\vec{AB} = (-1, 1)$ $\vec{AQ} = (-\sqrt{3} - 1, 6)$

$$\Delta QAB = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -\sqrt{3} - 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} |-6 + \sqrt{3} + 1| = \frac{1}{2} (5 - \sqrt{3}) \approx \frac{3.268}{2}$$

3) $\log_4 32 = \log_2 2^5 = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow R(2, \frac{5}{2})$

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

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

$\therefore r > q > p$

(1) *

5. 原本 \rightarrow 1小時後 \rightarrow 2小時後 $\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$ 100小時後
 1 \quad 1. (1.08) \quad 1. (1.08)² \quad 1. (1.08)¹⁰⁰
 (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

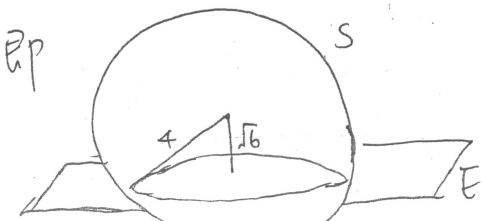
- P $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ 在 } S \text{ 上} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 滿足 } \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OP} = 6 \end{cases}$

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.

$$P_1: \frac{x^2}{5^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 5 \quad 10$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 5^2} + \frac{y^2}{2 \cdot 3^2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2 \cdot 5^2} = 5\sqrt{2} \quad 10\sqrt{2}$$

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

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

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

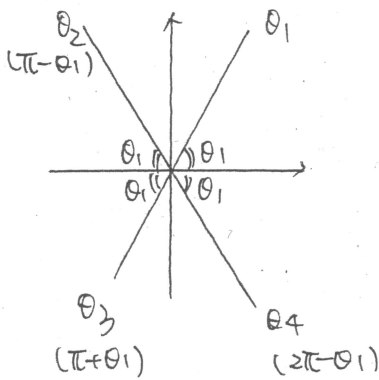
$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-5)^2}{5^2} - 1 + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 0$$

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

$$\therefore l_1 = l_3 < l_2$$

(4) *

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



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

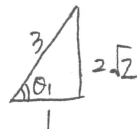
$$\because \frac{1}{3} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_1 > \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (x)$$

* 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)

$\left(\because \frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab} \text{ 算幾不等式} \right)$

$$\left(\frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{2^x \cdot 2^{-x}} \Rightarrow \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{1} \Rightarrow 2^x + 2^{-x} \geq 2 \right)$$

(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) $n=1$ 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

\dots 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 $a_4 - a_2 = 3$
 $a_6 - a_4 = 5$

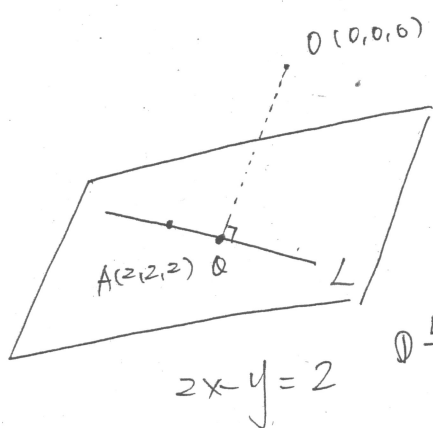
$\Rightarrow a_2 \leq a_4 \leq \dots \leq a_{2n} \leq \dots$ (0)

(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) #

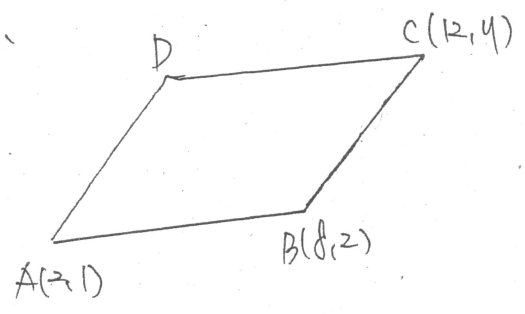
(2.

- (1) 抽樣不可取代全體 (X)
- (2) 95% 信心水準下之信賴區間 $[\hat{p} - z\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \hat{p} + z\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}]$
 $\Rightarrow [0.52 - 2 \times 0.02, 0.52 + 2 \times 0.02] = [0.48, 0.56]$ (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 $D(12, y)$ ($y > 0$)

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

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-11}{3} \text{ or } 9$ (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.

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

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

-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

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

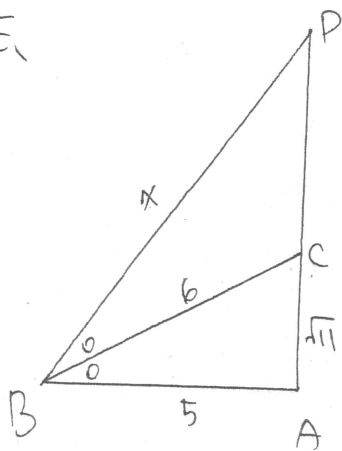
$$\left(\frac{2-a}{3}, \frac{1-2a}{3}\right) \text{ 必在 } x^2+y^2=12 \text{ 上} \Rightarrow \frac{2-a}{3} - a\left(\frac{1-2a}{3}\right) = 12$$

$$\therefore 2-a-a(1-2a)=36 \Rightarrow 2-a-a+2a^2=36 \Rightarrow 2a^2-2a-36=0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2-a-18=0 \Rightarrow (a-14)(a+13)=0 \Rightarrow a=14 \text{ or } -13 \text{ (取正)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

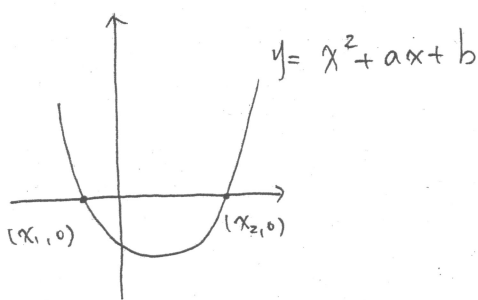
$$\Rightarrow 7x^2 - 55x - 450 = 0$$

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

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

$\frac{90}{7}$

F.



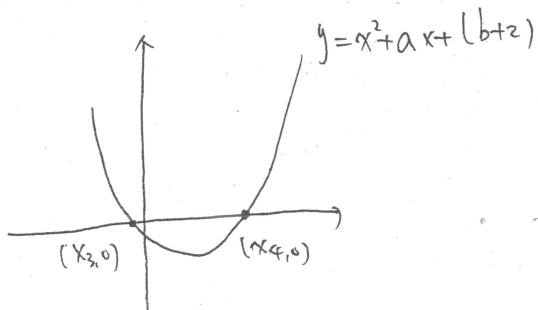
設 $y = x^2 + ax + b$ 與 x 軸交於 $(x_1, 0), (x_2, 0)$

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

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

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

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



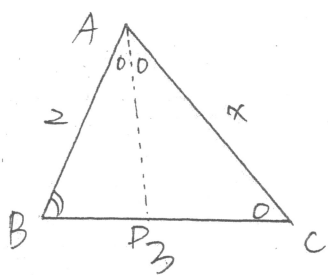
設 $y = x^2 + ax + (b+2)$ 與 x 軸交於 $(x_3, 0), (x_4, 0)$

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

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

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

G.



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

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

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

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

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

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

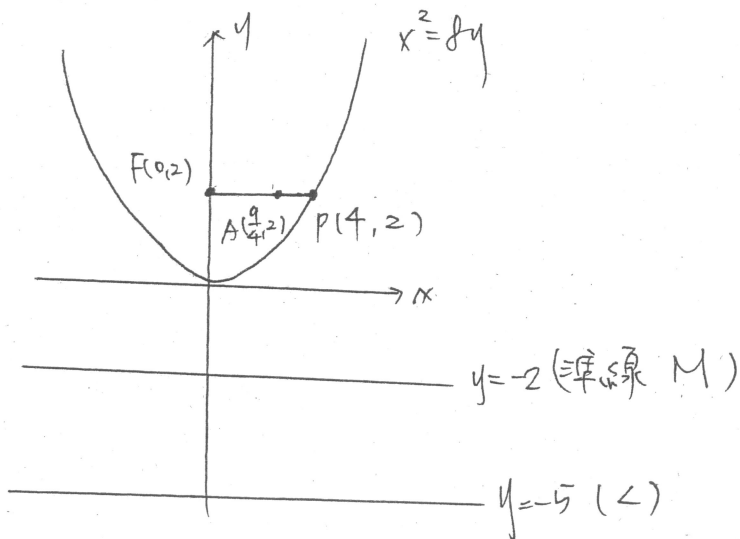
$$\Rightarrow 16 + 16x + 4x^2 + 36 - 9x^2 = 2(26 - 2x^2 + 13x - x^3)$$

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

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

$\frac{5}{2}$ #

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 $P(4, 2)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{所求} = \left| \frac{9}{4} + 3 \right| = \frac{21}{4}$$

$\frac{21}{4}$ #