

103 學年度學科能力測驗模擬試卷

數學考科解答卷

答案

第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題：

1. (2) 2. (2) 3. (5) 4. (5) 5. (1) 6. (3) 7. (2)

二、多選題：

8. (3)(5) 9. (1)(2)(4) 10. (2)(4)(5) 11. (1)(4)(5) 12. (2)(3)(5) 13. (2)(4)(5)

第貳部分：選填題

A. (-4, 7, 10) B. (3, 33) C. $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$ D. (44, 65) E. 3 F. $\frac{24}{25}$ G. 25

解析

第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題：

1. $\triangle ACD \sim \triangle DCB$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{CD} = \sqrt{\overline{AC} \times \overline{BC}} = \sqrt{2(11 + \sqrt{21})} = \sqrt{22 + 2\sqrt{21}} = 1 + \sqrt{21} \approx 1 + 4.6 = 5.6, \text{ 故選(2).}$$

2. (1) $90^\circ < \theta < 135^\circ$ 時, $\sin\theta + \cos\theta > 0$, 但 $135^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ 時, $\sin\theta + \cos\theta < 0$.

(2) $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ 時, $\sin\theta > 0$, $\tan\theta < 0 \Rightarrow \sin\theta - \tan\theta > 0$.

(3) $\cos(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cos\theta$. (4) $\sin(540^\circ + \theta) = \sin(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sin\theta$.

$$(5) \frac{\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta} = \frac{2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}} = \tan\frac{\theta}{2}, \quad 45^\circ < \frac{\theta}{2} < 90^\circ \Rightarrow \tan\frac{\theta}{2} > 1.$$

故只有(2)恆成立.

3. ①因為 $f(2-i) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 令 $x = 2-i \Rightarrow x-2 = -i \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$.

②因為 $f(1+i) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 令 $x = 1+i \Rightarrow x-1 = i \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$.

③表示 $f(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 5)(x^2 - 2x + 2) = [(x^2 - x + 1) + (-3x + 4)][(x^2 - x + 1) + (-x + 1)]$

$$= (x^2 - x + 1)Q(x) + (-3x + 4)(x^2 - x + 1)Q(x) + 3x^2 - 7x + 4$$

$$= (x^2 - x + 1)Q(x) + 3(x^2 - x + 1) + (-4x + 1) = (x^2 - x + 1)Q(x) + 3x^2 - 7x + 4$$

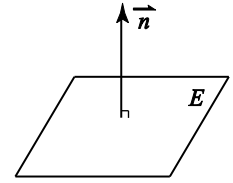
所以 $(x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)f(x) = [x^2(x^2 - x + 1) + (-x + 1)]f(x)$

$$= x^2(x^2 - x + 1)f(x) + (-x + 1)f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^2(x^2 - x + 1) f'(x) - (x^2 + 1)x [- (x + 1) Q \\
 &= (x^2 - x + 1)Q + (x + 1) - (x + 1) = (x^2 - x + 1)Q'(x) + 4(x^2 - x + 1) + (-x - 3) \\
 &= (x^2 - x + 1)Q'(x) + 4(x^2 - x + 1) - x - 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 平面 $E: 3x - 2y + z = 5$, $\vec{n} = (3, -2, 1) \perp E$.

(1) 平面 $3x - 2y + z = 1$ 法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (3, -2, 1) // \vec{n} \Rightarrow$ 平行 E .



(2) 平面 $x - 2y + 3z = 0$ 法向量 $\vec{n}_2 = (1, -2, 3)$,

$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = (3, -2, 1) \cdot (1, -2, 3) = 3 + 4 + 3 \neq 0$, 表示兩平面沒有互相垂直.

(3) 直線 $\begin{cases} 2x - y - z = 1 \\ x + 2y + z = 2 \end{cases}$ 的方向向量為 $\vec{v}_1 = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha : \beta : \gamma = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 : -3 : 5,$$

取 $\vec{v}_1 = (1, -3, 5)$, 但 $\vec{v}_1 \not\parallel \vec{n}$, 所以直線與平面沒有互相垂直.

(4) 直線 $x = t + 2, y = 2t - 3, z = t + 1, t \in \mathbb{R}$, 方向向量 $\vec{v}_2 = (1, 2, 1) \not\parallel \vec{n}$, 所以不合.

(5) 直線 $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+2}{1}$, 方向向量 $\vec{v}_3 = (3, -2, 1) // \vec{n}$.

故只有(5)合乎條件.

5. 橢圓 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x+6)^2 + (y-8)^2} = 16$,

二焦點 $F_1(0, 0), F_2(-6, 8), 2a = 16$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 8 \\ |F_1F_2| = 2c = 10 \Rightarrow c = 5 \end{cases}$$

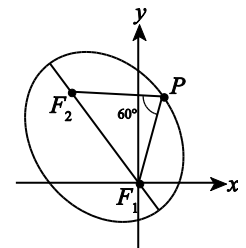
$$\Rightarrow b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 64 - 25 = 39,$$

因為 $|F_1F_2|^2 = |PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2 - 2|PF_1| \times |PF_2| \cos 60^\circ$,

$$(10^2) = |PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2 - 2|PF_1| \times |PF_2| \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3|PF_1| \times |PF_2| = (2a)^2 - (2c)^2 = 4(a^2 - c^2) = 4 \times 39 \Rightarrow |PF_1| \times |PF_2| = 4 \times 13,$$

$$\triangle F_1PF_2 \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} |PF_1| \times |PF_2| \sin 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 13 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 13\sqrt{3}.$$



$$6. f(x) = 5 \times \frac{(x-23)(x-27)}{(21-23)(21-27)} + 12 \times \frac{(x-21)(x-27)}{(23-21)(23-27)} + 30 \times \frac{(x-21)(x-23)}{(27-21)(27-23)},$$

表示 $f(21)=5$, $f(23)=12$, $f(27)=30$,

因為 $y=f(x)$ 與 $y=g(x)$ 二圖形交二點, 分別在 $x=21$ 與 $x=23$

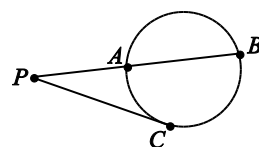
$\Rightarrow g(21)=f(21)=5$ 且 $g(23)=f(23)=12$, 又 $g(19)=3$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = 3 \times \frac{(x-21)(x-23)}{(19-21)(19-23)} + 5 \times \frac{(x-19)(x-23)}{(21-19)(21-23)} + 12 \times \frac{(x-19)(x-21)}{(23-19)(23-21)}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(27) = 3 \times \frac{(27-21)(27-23)}{(-2)(-4)} + 5 \times \frac{(27-19)(27-23)}{2 \times (-2)} + 12 \times \frac{(27-19)(27-21)}{4 \times 2}$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{6 \times 4}{8} + 5 \times \frac{8}{-4} + 12 \times \frac{8}{4} = 9 - 10 + 24 = 19, \text{ 故選(3).}$$

7. ①因為 \vec{PB} 為割線, 交圓於 A, B ,



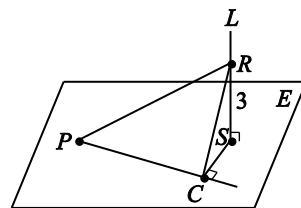
\vec{PC} 為切線, 切圓於 C ,

所以 $\overline{PA} \times \overline{PB} = \overline{PC}^2 = 100 \Rightarrow \overline{PC} = 10$.

②直線 L 垂直平面 E , 交平面 E 於 S ,

又 $\overline{SC} \perp \overline{PC}$, 根據三垂線定理,

$\overline{RC} \perp \overline{PC}$, 且 $\overline{SC} =$ 圓半徑 4 , $\overline{RS} = 3$,



所以 $\overline{RC} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$, 又 $\overline{PC} = 10$, 所以 $\overline{PR} = \sqrt{\overline{PC}^2 + \overline{RC}^2} = \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$.

故選(2).

二、多選題：

8. 設動點 $P(x, y)$, $A(1, 2)$, $B(-1, -2)$, $C(1, -2)$.

$$(1) \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = 2\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2} \Rightarrow \overline{PA} = 2\overline{PB},$$

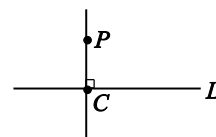
因為若 $\overline{PA} = k\overline{PB}$, $k \neq 1$ 時, P 的軌跡為一圓.

$$(2) \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2} = |x-y+2| = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{|x-y+2|}{\sqrt{2}},$$

若 L 為 $x-y+2=0 \Rightarrow \overline{PC} = \sqrt{2}d(P, L)$ 非拋物線也非直線.

$$(3) \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2} = \frac{|x-y-3|}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 若 } L \text{ 為 } x-y-3=0$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{PC} = d(P, L)$, 但 C 落在 L 上,



所以圖形為過 C 點並與 L 垂直的直線.

$$(4) |\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} - \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2}| = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$\Rightarrow |\overline{PA} - \overline{PB}| = 2\sqrt{5}$ ，但 $\overline{AB} = 2\sqrt{5}$ ，所以圖形為二射線。



$$(5) |\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} - \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2}| = 0 \Rightarrow |\overline{PA} - \overline{PB}| = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{PA} = \overline{PB} \Rightarrow P$ 的軌跡為 \overline{AB} 垂直平分線。

故選(3)(5)。

9. (1) $y = f(x) = \log_3(x+2)$ 為遞增函數，

所以 $y = 2014$ 與 $y = f(x)$ 二圖形必有交點。

(2) $y = f(x)$ 與 $y = g(x)$ 圖形互相對稱直線 $y = x$ ，

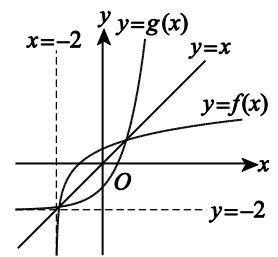
因為 $x+2=0$ 為 $y = f(x)$ 的漸近線，

所以 $y+2=0$ 為 $y = g(x)$ 的漸近線

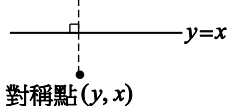
$\Rightarrow y = g(x)$ 與 $y+2=0$ 不相交。

(3) 因為 $f(-1) = \log_3(-1+2) = \log_3 1 = 0$ ，

所以 $f(-1) \times f(1) \times f(3) \times \dots \times f(103) = 0$ 。



(4) ① (x, y)

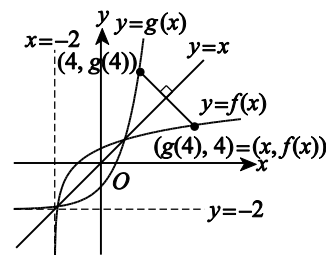


② $(g(4), 4) = (x, f(x))$ ，

當 $f(x) = 4 = \log_3(x+2)$

$$\Rightarrow 3^4 = x+2 \Rightarrow x =$$

$$\Rightarrow g(4) =$$

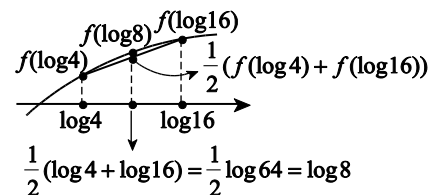


(5) $y = f(x)$ 圖形凹向下，

由圖知： $\frac{1}{2}(f(\log 4) + f(\log 16)) < f(\log 8)$

$$\Rightarrow f(\log 4) + f(\log 16) < 2f(\log 8)$$

故選(1)(2)(4)。



$$10. (1)(2) \begin{cases} \text{第一次取中黑球的機率為 } \frac{y}{6+x+y} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \text{白球最後被取完的機率為 } \frac{x}{6+x+y} = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=2, y=4.$$

$$(3) P(\text{第一次取紅球且第四次取中黑球}) = \frac{\overbrace{\text{剩 5 紅、2 白、3 黑任意排列}}^{\text{紅} \quad \text{黑}}}{\underbrace{\text{6 紅、2 白、4 黑球任意排列}}_{\text{6!} \cdot \text{2!} \cdot \text{4!}}} = \frac{10!}{12!} = \frac{2}{11}.$$

$$(4) \frac{\overbrace{\text{6 紅一組與其他 2 白 4 黑任意排列}}^{\text{2 白、4 黑任意排列}}}{\text{6 紅、2 白、4 黑任意排列}} = \frac{6!}{6!2!4!} = \frac{7!}{2!4!} = \frac{1}{132} .$$

$$(5) P(\text{黑球比白球先被取完}) = P(\text{2 白 4 黑最後取中白球}) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} .$$

故選(2)(4)(5) .

$$11. L: \sqrt{3}x - y + 2 = 0 .$$

$$(1) ax + by + c = 0, \text{ 若 } b \neq 0, \text{ 則直線斜率為 } -\frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow m = \sqrt{3} .$$

$$(2) m = \tan \theta \text{ 且 } \cos 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2} = \frac{1 - 3}{1 + 3} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} .$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos n\theta & -\sin n\theta \\ \sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{bmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{但 } \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix}^n \neq \begin{bmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ \sin n\theta & -\cos n\theta \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 所以(3)不成立 .}$$

$$(4) \sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$\Rightarrow P^3 = P^2 P = IP = P \Rightarrow P^4 = I, \quad P^5 = P .$$

$$(5) P + P^2 + P^3 + \dots + P^{10} = P + I + P + I + \dots + P + I$$

$$= 5(P + I) = 5 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} + 1 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0 & \frac{1}{2} + 1 \end{bmatrix} = 5 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \end{bmatrix} . \text{ 故選(1)(4)(5) .}$$

$$12. (1) \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = |\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}| \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 5 \times 13 \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -39 \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{3}{5},$$

$$\text{但 } \cos \alpha = \frac{7}{25} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{24}{25} \text{ 且 } \cos(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos \beta = \cos[(\alpha + \beta) - \alpha] = \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha$$

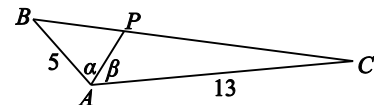
$$= -\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{25} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{24}{25} = \frac{75}{125} = \frac{3}{5} .$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = |\overrightarrow{AD}| |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cos \beta = 15 \times 13 \times \frac{3}{5} = 117 \\ \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = |\overrightarrow{AD}| |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cos \alpha = 15 \times 5 \times \frac{7}{25} = 21 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} > \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} .$$

$$(3)(4) \overrightarrow{AD} = x\overrightarrow{AB} + y\overrightarrow{AC} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = x|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + y\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} \\ \overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = x\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} + y|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 21 = 25x - 39y \\ 117 = -39x + 169y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 25x - 39y = 21 \\ 39x - 169y = -117 \end{cases}, (3) \text{合}(4) \text{不合} .$$

$$(5) \frac{\overline{BP}}{\overline{CP}} = \frac{\triangle ABP}{\triangle ACP} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot \overline{AP} \cdot \sin \alpha}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 13 \cdot \overline{AP} \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{5 \cdot \frac{24}{25}}{13 \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{6}{13},$$



$$\text{根據分點公式} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} = \frac{13}{6+13} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{6}{6+13} \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{13}{19} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{6}{19} \overrightarrow{AC} .$$

故選(2)(3)(5) .

13. (1) y 對 x 的迴歸直線為 $y = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} x + k = \frac{3}{4}x + 20$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{3}{4} = r \cdot \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} = r \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_y)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_x)^2}} = r \cdot \frac{\sqrt{144}}{\sqrt{64}} = r \cdot \frac{12}{8} = r \cdot \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2} .$$

(2) $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 20$ 直線必通過 $(\mu_x, \mu_y) \Rightarrow \mu_y = \frac{3}{4}\mu_x + 20$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_y = \frac{3}{4} \times 64 + 20 = 48 + 20 = 68 .$$

(3) 標準化後 y' 對 x' 的迴歸直線為 $y' = r'x'$, 因為 $\sigma_{x'} = \sigma_{y'} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2}x' \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} .$$

(4) $\sigma_x = \frac{8}{\sqrt{n}} < \sigma_y = \frac{12}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow$ 國文成績分布趨勢較集中 .

$$(5) \frac{\frac{x_i - \mu_x}{\sigma_x}}{\frac{y_i - \mu_y}{\sigma_y}} = \frac{\frac{75 - 64}{8}}{\frac{90 - 68}{12}} = \frac{3}{4} < 1 \text{ 表英文成績較國文成績出色 .}$$

故選(2)(4)(5) .

第貳部分：選填題

$$A. \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 & y_1 - 2y_2 + 3y_3 & z_1 - 2z_2 + 3z_3 \\ 2x_1 - x_3 & 2y_1 - y_3 & 2z_1 - z_3 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 & 3y_1 + y_2 + y_3 & 3z_1 + z_2 + z_3 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{bmatrix} X,$$

$$\text{但已知} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{bmatrix} X$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 7 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (a, b, c) = (-4, 7, 10).$$

B. 設伸卡球、指叉球、曲球、滑球分配數量各為 x, y, z, u 個

$$\Rightarrow x + y + z + u = 50, \text{ 但 } x \geq 10, y \geq 10, z \geq 0, u \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 10 \geq 0, y - 10 \geq 0, \text{ 令 } x' = x - 10 \geq 0, y' = y - 10 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = x' + 10, y = y' + 10,$$

$$\therefore x' + 10 + y' + 10 + z + u = 50 \Rightarrow x' + y' + z + u = 30,$$

其中 $x' \geq 0, y' \geq 0, z \geq 0, u \geq 0$ 的非負整數解

$$\text{為 } H_{30}^4 = C_{30}^{4+30-1} = C_{30}^{33} = C_3^{33} = C_m^n, \text{ 故 } (m, n) = (3, 33).$$

$$C. (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (x, y, z) = (3, 3, -3) \cdot (x, y, z) = 3(x + y - z),$$

$$\therefore (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2) \geq (x + y - z)^2,$$

$$\text{但 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \Rightarrow 6 \times 3 \geq (x + y - z)^2 \Rightarrow -3\sqrt{2} \leq x + y - z \leq 3\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{當 } \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{-1} = t \Rightarrow x = t, y = t, z = -t \text{ 時,}$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \Rightarrow 3t^2 = 6 \Rightarrow t = \pm\sqrt{2}, \text{ 表示 } t = \sqrt{2} \text{ 時, } (x, y, z) = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}),$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 3(3\sqrt{2}) = 9\sqrt{2} \text{ 最大, 故 } \vec{c} = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}).$$

D. $a_{10} = 1 + (1+2) + (1+2+3) + \cdots + (1+2+\cdots+10)$

$$= 1 \times 10 + 2 \times 9 + 3 \times 8 + \cdots + 10 \times 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{10} k(11-k) = \frac{10 \times 11 \times 12}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{10}} = \frac{6}{10 \times 11 \times 12} = 6 \times \frac{1}{10 \times 11 \times 12} = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10 \times 11} - \frac{1}{11 \times 12} \right) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{10 \times 11} - \frac{1}{11 \times 12} \right),$$

$$a_9 = 1 + (1+2) + \cdots + (1+2+\cdots+9) = \frac{9 \times 10 \times 11}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_9} = 3 \left(\frac{1}{9 \times 10} - \frac{1}{10 \times 11} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{10}} = 3\left(\frac{1}{1 \times 2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{2 \times 3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 4}\right) + \cdots + 3\left(\frac{1}{10 \times 11} - \frac{1}{11 \times 12}\right) \\ &= 3\left(\frac{1}{1 \times 2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{10 \times 11} - \frac{1}{11 \times 12}\right) \\ &= 3 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{11} \right) = 3 \times \frac{6}{2} \times \frac{5}{11} = \frac{90}{11}, \text{ 故 } (p, q) = (44, 65). \end{aligned}$$

E. 依題意可得 $C_2^{12} - mC_2^3 + m - nC_2^4 + n = 57 \Rightarrow 66 - 3m + m - 6n + n = 57$

$$\Rightarrow 2m + 5n = 9, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ 故取 } m = 2, \quad n = 1 \Rightarrow m + n = 3.$$

F. 設圓半徑為 R , $\angle ACD = \theta$.

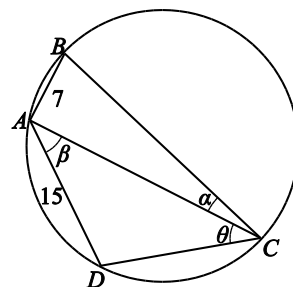
(1) $\triangle ABC$ 中: $\frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin \alpha} = 2R \Rightarrow \frac{7}{\frac{7}{25}} = 2R \Rightarrow 2R = 25.$

(2) $\triangle ADC$ 中: $\frac{\overline{CD}}{\sin \beta} = 2R \Rightarrow \frac{\overline{CD}}{\frac{3}{5}} = 25$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{CD} = 25 \times \frac{3}{5} = 15.$$

(3) $\because \overline{AD} = \overline{CD} = 15 \Rightarrow \theta = \beta$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \angle ADC = \sin(180^\circ - 2\beta) = \sin 2\beta = 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta = 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{25}.$$



G. $\log_2 a + 2\log_4 b - 3\log_{\frac{1}{8}} c = 4 \Rightarrow \log_2 a + \frac{2}{2}\log_2 b - 3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\log_2 c = 4$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 a + \log_2 b + \log_2 c = 4 \Rightarrow \log_2 abc = 4 \Rightarrow abc = 2^4 = 16,$$

但 $a = \log_7 9 = 2\log_7 3$, $b = \log_3 x$, $c = \log_{\sqrt{5}} 49 = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} \log_5 7 = 4\log_5 7$

$$\Rightarrow (2\log_7 3)(\log_3 x)(4\log_5 7) = 16 \Rightarrow 8(\log_5 7)(\log_7 3)(\log_3 x) = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 8\log_5 x = 16 \Rightarrow \log_5 x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 5^2 = 25.$$