

# 數學考科 詳解篇

## ■答案

【第壹部分】

### 單選題

1. B	2. E	3. E	4. B	5. C	6. C	7. C
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### 多選題

8. BCD	9. ACE	10. ACD	11. ACD	12. BDE
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【第貳部分】

### 選填題

A		B		C		D				
3	0	2	8	2	6	8	1	1	2	5
E		F		G		H				
9	0	5	0	1	2	5	2			

## ■解析

【第壹部分】

### 單選題

$$1. \begin{aligned} f(2) &= f(2-5) = f(-3) = -f(3) = -3 \\ f(1) &= f(1-5) = f(-4) = -f(4) = -4 \\ \therefore f(2) - f(1) &= (-3) - (-4) = 1 \circ \end{aligned}$$

$$2. f(x) \text{ 有另一根 } 2-i,$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + 12x^2 + bx - 5 = (x - (2+i)) \cdot (x - (2-i)) \cdot q(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 5)(x^2 + cx - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} c-4=a \\ -1-4c+5=12 \\ 5c+4=b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-6 \\ b=-6 \\ c=-2 \end{cases}, \quad x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$(A) 2-i \quad (B) a=-6 \quad (C) b=-6 \quad (D) -1 < 1-\sqrt{2} < 0 \quad (E) 2 < 1+\sqrt{2} < 3 \circ$$

$$3. (A) f(-100) = 2^{-96} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-98} > 0 \quad (B) f(x) \text{ 之最大值不存在}$$

$$(C) \text{由算幾不等式 } \frac{2^{x+4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+2}}{2} \geq \sqrt{2^{x+4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+2}}, \text{ 故 } f(x) \geq 2 \cdot \sqrt{2^4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 4, \text{ 即最小值為 } 4$$

$$(D)(E) \text{當 } 2^{x+4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+2} \text{ 時 } f(x) \text{ 達最小值, 即 } 2^{x+4} = 2^{-x-2} \Rightarrow x+4 = -x-2 \Rightarrow x = -3 \circ$$

$$4. \begin{aligned} \text{令 } a_{n+1} + x &= 2(a_n + x) \\ \Rightarrow a_{n+1} + x &= 2a_n + 2x \\ \Rightarrow a_{n+1} &= 2a_n + x \\ \Rightarrow x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } a_{n+1} - 3 &= 2(a_n - 3) \\ a_{11} - 3 &= 2(a_{10} - 3) \\ a_{10} - 3 &= 2(a_9 - 3) & \Rightarrow a_{11} - 3 = 2^{10}(a_1 - 3) = 1024(4 - 3) \Rightarrow a_{11} = 1027 \\ &\vdots \\ a_2 - 3 &= 2(a_1 - 3) \end{aligned}$$

5.  $\theta$  為第二象限角且  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{-3}{5}$ ,

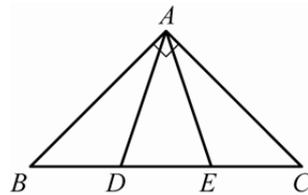
$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1 - \frac{3}{5}} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1+2}{1-2} = -3.$$

6.  $|\overline{AB} + \overline{AC}|^2 = |\overline{AB} - \overline{AC}|^2 \Rightarrow |\overline{AB}|^2 + 2\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} + |\overline{AC}|^2 = |\overline{AB}|^2 - 2\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} + |\overline{AC}|^2$

則  $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = 0$ , 即  $\angle A = 90^\circ$ ,  $BC = 6 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \overline{AC} = 3\sqrt{2}$

由分點公式知  $\overline{AD} = \frac{2}{3}\overline{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overline{AC} \Rightarrow |\overline{AD}|^2 = |\frac{2}{3}\overline{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overline{AC}|^2$

$$= \frac{4}{9}|\overline{AB}|^2 + \frac{4}{9}\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} + \frac{1}{9}|\overline{AC}|^2 = \frac{4}{9} \cdot 18 + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 18 = 10 \Rightarrow |\overline{AD}| = \sqrt{10}.$$



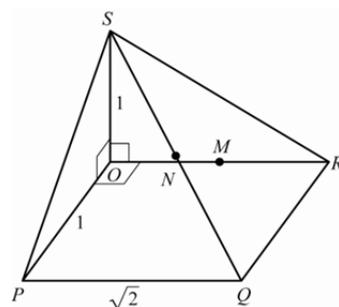
7. 建立空間坐標系, 令  $O(0,0,0)$ 、 $P(1,0,0)$ 、 $Q(1,\sqrt{2},0)$ 、 $R(0,\sqrt{2},0)$ 、 $S(0,0,1)$ , 則  $M(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$ 、 $N(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

平面  $OPS$  之法向量  $\vec{n}_1 \parallel (0,1,0)$ , 取  $\vec{n}_1 = (0,1,0)$ , 平面  $MNP$  之法向量  $\vec{n}_2 \parallel \overline{PM} \times \overline{PN}$

而  $\overline{PM} \times \overline{PN} = (-1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0) \times (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}(-2, \sqrt{2}, 0) \times (-1, \sqrt{2}, 1)$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2}, 2, -\sqrt{2}), \text{ 取 } \vec{n}_2 = (\sqrt{2}, 2, -\sqrt{2})$$

$$\frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{(0,1,0) \cdot (\sqrt{2}, 2, -\sqrt{2})}{1 \cdot \sqrt{2+4+2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos 45^\circ.$$



### 多選題

8. (A) 因  $9.52^7 \in \mathbb{Q}$  且  $9^{5.27} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ , 故  $9.52^7 + 9^{5.27} \notin \mathbb{Q}$  (B)  $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt[6]{32} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{\frac{5}{6}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{6}} = 2^2 = 4 \in \mathbb{Q}$

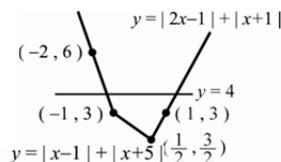
(C)  $\log_{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt[3]{\pi} = \frac{\log \sqrt[3]{\pi}}{\log \sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{\log \pi^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\log \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \log \pi}{\frac{1}{2} \log \pi} = \frac{2}{3} \in \mathbb{Q}$

(D) 原式  $= \sin 15^\circ \cdot \sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ = (\sin 15^\circ \cdot \sin 75^\circ)^2 = (\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4})^2 = \frac{1}{16} \in \mathbb{Q}$

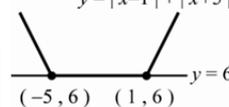
(E) 利用一次因式檢驗法可知  $x+1$ 、 $2x+1$  皆為因式, 則  $2x^4 + 5x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = (x+1)(2x+1)(x^2 + x - 1)$

原方程式之根為  $-1$ 、 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 、 $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ , 其中唯一正根  $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ 。

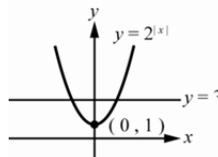
9. (A)  $\therefore \begin{cases} y = |2x-1| + |x+1| \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$  恰有 2 個相異交點,  $\therefore |2x-1| + |x+1| = 4$  恰有 2 個相異實數解



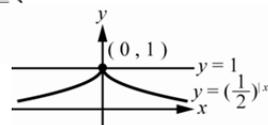
(B)  $\therefore \begin{cases} y = |x-1| + |x+5| \\ y = 6 \end{cases}$  有無窮多個交點,  $\therefore |x-1| + |x+5| = 6$  有無窮多個實數解



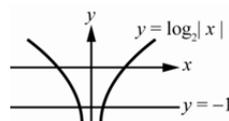
(C)  $\therefore \begin{cases} y = 2^{|x|} \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$  恰有 2 個相異交點,  $\therefore 2^{|x|} = 3$  恰有 2 個相異實數解



(D)  $\therefore \begin{cases} y = (\frac{1}{2})^{|x|} \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$  恰有 1 個交點, 即 (0, 1),  $\therefore (\frac{1}{2})^{|x|} = 1$  恰有 1 個實數解



(E)  $\therefore \begin{cases} y = \log_2 |x| \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$  恰有 2 個相異交點,  $\therefore \log_2 |x| = -1$  恰有 2 個相異實數解



10. (A)  $\mu_{X'} = 3\mu_X - 2 = 22$ 、 $\mu_{Y'} = \frac{1}{3}\mu_Y + 2 = 5$  (B)  $\sigma_{X'} = 3\sigma_X = 1.2$ 、 $\sigma_{Y'} = \frac{1}{3}\sigma_Y = 1$  (C)  $r(X', Y') = r(X, Y) = 0.8$   
 (D)  $\frac{y-9}{3} = 0.8 \times \frac{x-8}{0.4} \Rightarrow y = 6x - 39$  (E)  $\frac{y'-5}{1} = 0.8 \times \frac{x'-22}{1.2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2}{3}x' - \frac{29}{3}$ 。

11. 將  $(6, 6, 0)$  與  $(-1, -1, 7)$  分別代入  $E_1$ 、 $E_2$ 、 $E_3$  中，

(A)  $\begin{cases} 6+12+0a=b \\ -1-2+7a=b \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a, b) = (3, 18)$  (B)  $\begin{cases} 12+18+0c=d \\ -2-3+7c=d \end{cases} \Rightarrow (c, d) = (5, 30)$

(C)  $\begin{cases} 18-24+0e=f \\ -3+4+7e=f \end{cases} \Rightarrow (e, f) = (-1, -6)$  (D) 故  $\begin{cases} E_1: x+2y+3z=18 \\ E_2: 2x+3y+5z=30 \\ E_3: 3x-4y-z=-6 \end{cases}$ ，將  $(3, 3, 3)$  代入  $E_1$ 、 $E_2$ 、 $E_3$  皆成立

(E) 將  $(-3, -3, -3)$  代入  $E_1$ 、 $E_2$ 、 $E_3$  皆不成立。

12. 轉移矩陣  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$ ，則一個月後  $X_1 = PX_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.44 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.31 \end{bmatrix}$ ，兩個月後  $X_2 = PX_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.464 \\ 0.231 \\ 0.305 \end{bmatrix}$

令達穩定狀態後  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ ，則  $PX = X$ ，即  $\begin{cases} 0.8x+0.2y+0.2z=x \\ 0.1x+0.5y+0.2z=y \\ x+y+z=1 \end{cases}$ ，解得  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 、 $y = \frac{3}{14}$ 、 $z = \frac{2}{7}$ 。

### 【第貳部分】

#### 選填題

A.  $\begin{cases} 2a_1 = (a_1 \cdot r) \cdot (a_1 \cdot r^2) \\ a_1 r^3 + 2a_1 r^6 = \frac{5}{4} \cdot 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 r^3 = 2 \\ 2 + 2 \cdot 2r^3 = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4r^3 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$ ，代回得  $a_1 = 16$

$\therefore a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 = 30$ 。

B. 令小泰排週一的事件為  $A$ ，小宇排週五的事件為  $B$ ，小文與小化排相鄰兩天的事件為  $C$

所求  $= |A' \cap B' \cap C| = |(A \cup B)' \cap C| = |C| - |(A \cup B) \cap C| = |C| - |(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)|$   
 $= |C| - (|A \cap C| + |B \cap C| - |A \cap C \cap B \cap C|) = |C| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$   
 $= 4! \times 2! - 3! \times 2! - 3! \times 2! + 2! \times 2! = 28$ 。

C. 一般項為  $C_k^{100} (\sqrt{2}x)^k (\sqrt[4]{2}y)^{100-k}$ ，整理得  $C_k^{100} 2^{\frac{k}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{100-k}{4}} \cdot x^k \cdot y^{100-k}$ ，係數為  $C_k^{100} \cdot 2^{25} \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{4}}$

當  $k = 0, 4, 8, 12, \dots, 96, 100$  時係數為有理數， $\frac{100-0}{4} + 1 = 26$ 。

D. 設命中率為  $p$ ， $1 - (1-p)^2 = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow (1-p)^2 = \frac{9}{25} \Rightarrow 1-p = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{5}$

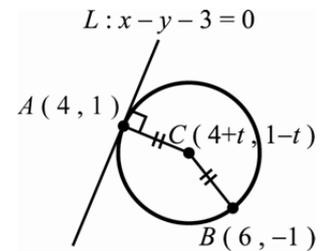
$p$ (至多命中1次)  $= p$ (恰命中0次)  $+ p$ (恰命中1次)  $= (\frac{3}{5})^3 + C_1^3 \cdot (\frac{3}{5})^2 (\frac{2}{5}) = \frac{81}{125}$ 。

E.  $\frac{a}{\tan A} + \frac{b}{\tan B} = a + b \Rightarrow \frac{a \cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{b \cos B}{\sin B} = a + b$  由正弦定理知  
 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = 2R \Rightarrow 2R \cos A + 2R \cos B = a + b \Rightarrow \cos A + \cos B = \frac{a}{2R} + \frac{b}{2R} = \sin A + \sin B$   
 $\sin A - \cos A = \cos B - \sin B \Rightarrow \sin A \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \cos A \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos B - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin B$   
 $\sin A \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \cos A \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos B - \cos 45^\circ \cdot \sin B \Rightarrow \sin(A - 45^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ - B)$   
 $A - 45^\circ = 45^\circ - B$  或  $A - 45^\circ = 180^\circ - (45^\circ - B) \Rightarrow A + B = 90^\circ$  或  $A - B = 180^\circ$  (矛盾)  $\therefore \angle C = 90^\circ$ 。

F. 令圓心為  $C$ ， $\overline{CA} \perp L$ ，又  $(1, -1)$  為  $L$  一個法向量，則可設  $C(4+t, 1-t), t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\overline{CA} = \overline{CB} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(4+t-4)^2 + (1-t-1)^2} = \sqrt{(4+t-6)^2 + (1-t+1)^2}$$

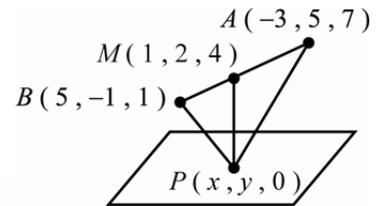
$$\Rightarrow t^2 + t^2 = (t-2)^2 + (t-2)^2 \Rightarrow t = 1, \therefore C(5, 0)$$



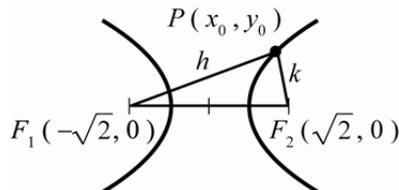
G. <解一>  $\overline{PA}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 = (x+3)^2 + (y-5)^2 + 7^2 + (x-5)^2 + (y+1)^2 + 1^2$   
 $= 2x^2 - 4x + 2y^2 - 8y + 110 = 2(x-1)^2 + 2(y-2)^2 + 100 \geq 100$   
 當  $x = 1$ 、 $y = 2$  時達到最小值 100， $\therefore (x_0, y_0) = (1, 2)$ 。

<解二>  $M(1, 2, 4)$  為  $\overline{AB}$  中點，在  $\triangle ABP$  中，由中線定理知  $\overline{PA}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 = 2(\overline{AM}^2 + \overline{PM}^2)$ ，而  $\overline{AM}$  為

定值，故當  $\overline{PM}$  達到最小值時， $\overline{PA}^2 + \overline{PB}^2$  達最小值，此時  $P$  為  $M$  在  $xy$  平面上之投影點  $(1, 2, 0)$ ， $\therefore (x_0, y_0) = (1, 2)$ 。



H.  $x^2 - y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{1} - \frac{y^2}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 = 1 \\ b^2 = 1 \\ c^2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$



故可設  $F_1(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$ 、 $F_2(\sqrt{2}, 0)$ ，則  $\overline{F_1F_2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ，令  $\overline{PF_1} = h$ 、 $\overline{PF_2} = k$ ，則  $|h - k| = 2a = 2$ ，不失一般性，

可設  $P(x_0, y_0)$  在第一象限，則  $h - k = 2$

在  $\triangle PF_1F_2$  中，由餘弦定理知  $(2\sqrt{2})^2 = h^2 + k^2 - 2hk \cdot \cos 60^\circ = h^2 + k^2 - hk = (h - k)^2 + hk = 2^2 + hk$  則  $hk = 4$ ，

又  $\overline{PF_1} \cdot \overline{PF_2} = (-\sqrt{2} - x_0, -y_0) \cdot (\sqrt{2} - x_0, -y_0) = hk \cdot \cos 60^\circ$

$$x_0^2 - 2 + y_0^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2, \text{ 則 } x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 4 \dots \textcircled{1}, \text{ 又 } P \text{ 在 } \Gamma \text{ 上, 則 } x_0^2 - y_0^2 = 1 \dots \textcircled{2} \therefore \text{聯立 } \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } x_0^2 = \frac{5}{2}。$$