

國立台南一中 114 學年度數學科第二學期第三次段考高二數 A 詳解卷

一、多重選擇題:全對 6 分, 錯 1 個選項 4 分, 錯 2 個選項 2 分, 其餘或不作答不給分

1.	2.
ABC	BDE

二、填充題:(每題 5 分, 共 75 分) 全隊才給分

3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$(-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$	24	$\frac{22}{75}$
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
$(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2})$	$\frac{5}{27}$	26	$\frac{11}{30}$	$\frac{9}{10}$
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	$(2, 10\sqrt{3})$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{769}{13}$	$(1, \frac{665}{128})$

三、計算證明題 (共 13 分)

(1) $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}x_n + \frac{2}{3}y_n$, $y_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}x_n + \frac{1}{3}y_n$ (2分) $\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ (2分)

(2) $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}x_n + \frac{2}{3}y_n$ 又 $x_n + y_n = 1 \therefore x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}x_n + \frac{2}{3}(1-x_n) = \frac{-1}{3}x_n + \frac{2}{3} \therefore (p, q) = (\frac{-1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ (3分)

(3) $A^6 = A^2 A^2 A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{4}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{41}{81} & \frac{40}{81} \\ \frac{40}{81} & \frac{41}{81} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{365}{729} & \frac{364}{729} \\ \frac{364}{729} & \frac{365}{729} \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x_6 \\ y_6 \end{bmatrix} = A^6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{365}{729} \\ \frac{364}{729} \end{bmatrix} \therefore x_6 = \frac{365}{729}$ (3分)

法二: 6 偶 4 偶 2 奇 2 偶 4 奇 6 奇 四種可能

$x_6 = C_6^6 (\frac{1}{3})^6 + C_4^6 (\frac{1}{3})^4 (\frac{2}{3})^2 + C_2^6 (\frac{1}{3})^2 (\frac{2}{3})^4 + C_0^6 (\frac{2}{3})^6 = \frac{1+60+240+64}{729} = \frac{365}{729}$

法三: (2)的遞迴式慢慢代 $1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{5}{9} \rightarrow \frac{13}{27} \rightarrow \frac{41}{81} \rightarrow \frac{121}{243} \rightarrow \frac{365}{729}$

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{a+2b}{3} = a \Rightarrow a=b \quad (2 \text{分}) \quad \text{又 } a+b=1+0=1 \therefore \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1 \text{分})$$

2. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 表鏡射 $\Rightarrow A^{-1} = A, A^2 = I$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{表旋轉} \Rightarrow B^6 = I$$

$$(A) \quad AB = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad BA = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) $A^2B = IB = B, BA^2 = BI = B$

(C) $A^3B^3 = AB^3, B^6A^3 = A$

(D) $A^3B^6 = A, B^6A^3 = A$

(E) $(ABA)^{10} = ABAABAABA \dots ABA = ABIBIBI \dots BA = AB^{10}A \therefore \text{BDE}$

3. 週期 3: $A^{2026} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$4. \quad X \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ 29 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \therefore X = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ 29 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ -10 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. $L: 2x+3y=6$ 上 2 點 $(3,0), (0,2)$ 經 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & h \\ a & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 轉換後的點 $(6,3a), (2b,2)$ 帶入 L 得到

$$\begin{cases} 12+9a=6 \\ 4b+6=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-\frac{2}{3} \\ b=0 \end{cases}$$

6. $AB = R_{120^\circ} R_{(-45^\circ)} = R_{75^\circ} \therefore 75n = 360k \Rightarrow 5n = 24k \therefore n$ 之最小值為 24

7. 轉移矩陣為 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$, 一次: $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$, 二次: $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{53}{75} \\ \frac{22}{75} \end{bmatrix}$

8. $y = -\sqrt{3}x \Rightarrow$ 斜率 $\tan \theta = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow$ 斜角 $\theta = -60^\circ$

$$\therefore M_{(-60^\circ)} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2(-60^\circ) & \sin 2(-60^\circ) \\ \sin 2(-60^\circ) & -\cos 2(-60^\circ) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = M_{(-60^\circ)} P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

9. (6, 4, 1)(5, 3, 2)(5, 5, 1)(5, 4, 2)(5, 3, 3)(4, 4, 3) 排列數為 27

其中 第 1 次出現 3 點的排列數為 5 $\therefore \frac{5}{27}$

10. $1 - (\frac{5}{6})^n > 0.99 \Rightarrow (\frac{5}{6})^n < 0.01 \Rightarrow n(0.6990 - 0.7781) < -2 \Rightarrow n > 25.2$ n 最小 26

11. $P = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{11}{30}$

12. $P = \frac{0.2 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 0.9}{0.2 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 0.9 + 0.8 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.1} = \frac{144}{160} = \frac{9}{10}$

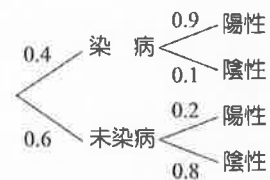
13. 所求區域面積為 S 令 $x' = x + 2y, y' = 2x + 6y$

則 $|x'| + |y'| \leq 1$ 區域面積為 $S' = 2$ 由線性轉換面積公式得到 $S' = 2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} | \times S = 2S$ $S = 1$

14. $2 \begin{bmatrix} \cos 60^\circ & -\sin 60^\circ \\ \sin 60^\circ & \cos 60^\circ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 10\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$

15. $P = \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{21}$

16. $p_1 = \frac{0.4 \times 0.1}{0.4 \times 0.1 + 0.6 \times 0.8} = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$



$p_2 = \frac{0.4 \times (0.1)^3}{0.4 \times (0.1)^3 + 0.6 \times (0.8)^3} = \frac{4}{4 + 3072} = \frac{1}{769}$ 故 $\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{769}{13}$

17. $J^2 = 2J \therefore J^n = 2^{n-1}J$

$$\begin{aligned} (I + \frac{J}{4})^6 &= C_0^6 I + C_1^6 \frac{J}{4} + C_2^6 \frac{J^2}{4^2} + \dots + C_6^6 \frac{J^6}{4^6} = I + C_1^6 \frac{J}{4} + C_2^6 \frac{2J}{4^2} + \dots + C_6^6 \frac{2^5 J}{4^6} \\ &= I + \frac{J}{2} [C_1^6 \frac{1}{2} + C_2^6 \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + C_6^6 \frac{1}{2^6}] \quad \text{又 } (1 + \frac{1}{2})^6 = C_0^6 + C_1^6 \frac{1}{2} + C_2^6 \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + C_6^6 \frac{1}{2^6} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore (I + \frac{J}{4})^6 = I + \frac{J}{2} [(1 + \frac{1}{2})^6 - 1] = I + \frac{665}{128} J$