

一、單選題

1.	5	2.	3	
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二、多選題

1.	24	2.	125	3.	25
4.	1245	5.	12	6.	345

三、填充題

1.	166	2.	2 或 -1	3.	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$
4.	$2\sqrt{2}$	5.	(0, 2, 0)	6.	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}r^2$
7.	(x < 16, 拒絕)			8.	-51

一、單選

①由正弦定理： $\frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin A} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin B}$ ，將 $\overline{BC} = 13$ ， $\overline{AC} = 20$ ， $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ 代入可解得 $\sin B = \frac{12}{13}$

又 $\triangle ABC$ 為銳角三角形，故 $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$ ， $\cos B = \frac{5}{13}$ $\sin C = \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{63}{65}$

再一次正弦定理： $\frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin A} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C}$ ，代入可解得 $\overline{AB} = 21$ 故選(5)。

<另解>

設 $\overline{AB} = x$ ，由餘弦定理可得： $13^2 = 20^2 + x^2 - 2 \cdot 20 \cdot x \cdot \frac{4}{5}$ ，解得 $x = 11$ 或 21

又若 $x = 11$ ，則因為 $20^2 > 13^2 + 11^2$ ，得到 $\angle B$ 為鈍角，不合。因此 $x = 21$ 故選(5)。

②
$$\frac{C_0^4 \cdot C_6^6 + C_2^4 \cdot C_4^6 + C_4^4 \cdot C_2^6}{(C_0^4 + C_2^4 + C_4^4) \cdot 2^6} = \frac{53}{256}。$$

二、多選

① $y = abx^2 + bcx + ca = ab \left(x + \frac{c}{2a} \right)^2 + ca - \frac{bc^2}{4a} \Rightarrow$ 對稱軸為 $x = -\frac{c}{2a}$ ，與 y 軸交於 $(0, ca)$

$y = acx + bc \Rightarrow$ 與 x 軸交於 $\left(-\frac{b}{a}, 0 \right)$ ，與 y 軸交於 $(0, bc)$

- (1) ✕：由二次函數圖形知 $ab > 0$ ，與一次函數圖形交於 x 軸正向，不合
- (2) ○
- (3) ✕：由二次函數圖形知 $ab < 0$ ，與一次函數圖形交於 x 軸負向，不合
- (4) ○
- (5) ✕：平行 x 軸的直線為常數函數，非一次函數 故選(2)(4)。

2 $\{A, B, C\}$ 為某一試驗樣本空間 S 之一分割，且 $P(A) : P(B) : P(C) = 1 : 2 : 3$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{1+2+3} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P(B) = \frac{2}{1+2+3} = \frac{2}{6}, \quad P(C) = \frac{3}{1+2+3} = \frac{3}{6},$$

$$P(D|A) = \frac{P(D \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(D \cap A) = P(A) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$P(D|B) = \frac{P(D \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow P(D \cap B) = P(B) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12},$$

$$P(D|C) = \frac{P(D \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow P(D \cap C) = P(C) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$(1) P(D) = P(D \cap A) + P(D \cap B) + P(D \cap C) = \frac{1}{3} \quad (2) P(B|D) = \frac{P(B \cap D)}{P(D)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(3) $A \cap B = \emptyset$, $0 = P(A \cap B) \neq P(A)P(B)$ ，故事件 A 和 B 相依

(4) $P(B \cap D) = \frac{1}{12}$, $P(B) \cdot P(D) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow P(B \cap D) \neq P(B) \cdot P(D)$ ，故事件 B 和 D 相依

(5) $\frac{1}{6} = P(D \cap C) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{6} = P(D)P(C)$ ，故事件 C 和 D 獨立 故選(1)(2)(5)。

3 (1) 行列式值 $\det\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ， $\therefore$ 不可逆 (2) $\begin{vmatrix} 2009 & 2011 \\ 2010 & 2012 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ ， $\therefore$ 反方陣存在

(3) $\therefore$ 無限多組解， $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$ 不可逆

$$(4) A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -A$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} ae+cf & be+df \\ ag+ch & bg+dh \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} ae & be \\ ag & bg \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} ae & df \\ ag & dh \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} cf & be \\ ch & bg \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} cf & df \\ ch & dh \end{vmatrix} = ad \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{vmatrix} + bc \begin{vmatrix} f & e \\ h & g \end{vmatrix} \\ = ad \cdot 3 + bc \cdot (-3) = 3(ad - bc) = 3 \cdot (-2) = -6$$

[另解]

$$\begin{bmatrix} ae+cf & be+df \\ ag+ch & bg+dh \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} ae+cf & be+df \\ ag+ch & bg+dh \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = -6.$$

4 方程式 $x^2 - 6x - n = 0$ 的兩根為 $x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36+4n}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{9+n}$ ，因為 $a_n > b_n$ ，所以 $a_n = 3 + \sqrt{9+n}$ ， $b_n = 3 - \sqrt{9+n}$

(1) $\circ$ ：對所有正整數 n ， $a_n = 3 + \sqrt{9+n} > 0$ 恆成立

(2) $\circ$ ： $a_{n+1} - a_n = (3 + \sqrt{9+n+1}) - (3 + \sqrt{9+n}) = \sqrt{10+n} - \sqrt{9+n} > 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} > a_n$

(3) $\times$ ： $a_n \times b_n = (3 + \sqrt{9+n}) \times (3 - \sqrt{9+n}) = 9 - (9+n) = -n$

$$(4) \circ : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \sqrt{9+n}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{n} + 1}}{1} = 1$$

$$(5) \circ : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - b_n}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{9+n}}{\sqrt{n}} = 2 \times \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{n} + 1}}{1} = 2 \times 1 = 2.$$

$$5(1) \circ : f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$(2) \circ : \text{因為右極限} : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x| - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x - 1}{x - 1} = 1, \text{左極限} : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x| - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x - 1}{x - 1} = 1, \text{所以} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x| - 1}{x - 1} = 1$$

$$(3) \times : \text{因為右極限} : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = 1, \text{左極限} : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{x} = -1, \text{所以} f'(0) \text{不存在}$$

$$(4) \times : \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{|2x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{2x}{x} = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{|2x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{2x}{x} = 2 \end{cases}, \text{所以} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{|2x|}{x} = 2$$

$$(5) \times : \text{因為} f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x}, \text{且} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x^2 + 2) - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x^3 + 2) - 2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0, \text{故} f'(0) \text{存在}。 \text{又因為} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 2 = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x),$$

$$\text{又} f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2, & \text{當} x \geq 0 \\ x^3 + 2, & \text{當} x < 0 \end{cases}, f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 0 \\ 3x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \text{所以} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 0, \text{所以} f'(0) = 0。$$

6

x	0	2
$f'(x)$	+	-
增減	↗	↘

↑ 極大值 ↑ 極小值

$$\text{設} f'(x) = ax(x-2) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{a}{3}x^3 - ax^2 + b \quad f''(x) = 2ax - 2a = 2a(x-1) \Rightarrow \text{反曲點} x \text{ 坐標為} 1$$

$$\text{又} \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 0 \quad \therefore \text{反曲點為} (1, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(1) = 0 \\ f'(1) = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{a}{3} - a + b = 0 \\ -a = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \text{所以} f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x \Rightarrow f''(x) = 6x - 6$$

$$(1) \times : f(x) \text{ 在} x=2 \text{ 時有極小值}$$

$$(2) \times : f'(x) = 3x(x-2) \text{ 沒有因式} x+2$$

$$(3) \circ : \text{反曲點為} (1, 0)$$

$$(4) \circ : \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2} = 1$$

$$(5) \circ : f(0) = 2。$$

三、填充

$$1. \because x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0, \text{且} x \neq 0 \quad \therefore x - \frac{1}{x} = 3 \quad \therefore x^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 9 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 11 \quad \therefore (x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})^2 = 121 \Rightarrow x^4 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 121$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 119 \text{ 而 } x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = (x - \frac{1}{x})(x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) = 3(11 + 1) = 36 \quad \therefore \text{所求} = 11 + 119 + 36 = 166。$$

$$2. \text{設公根為} t \text{ 則 } t^2 - 3t \cos \theta - 2 = 0 \dots ① \quad t^2 + 6t \sin \theta + 4 = 0 \dots ②$$

$$① \times 2 + ② \quad 3t^2 - 6t \cos \theta + 6t \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow 3t(t - 2 \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta) = 0$$

$$\because t \neq 0 \quad \therefore t - 2 \cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2 \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta$$

$$\text{代入} ① \text{得} (2 \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta)^2 - 3(2 \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta) \cdot \cos \theta - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta - 8 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta - 6 \cos^2 \theta + 6 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\text{同除以} \cos^2 \theta, \text{得} \tan^2 \theta - \tan \theta - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\tan \theta - 2)(\tan \theta + 1) = 0 \quad \therefore \tan \theta = 2 \text{ 或 } -1。$$

$$3 \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 2 \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = \vec{CA} \cdot \vec{CB} \Rightarrow 3bc \cos A = 2ca \cos B = ab \cos C$$

$$\text{同時除以 } abc \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cos A}{a} = \frac{2 \cos B}{b} = \frac{\cos C}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{2 \cos B}{\sin B} = \frac{\cos C}{\sin C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan A : \tan B : \tan C = 3 : 2 : 1 \quad \text{令 } \tan A = 3t, \tan B = 2t, \tan C = t$$

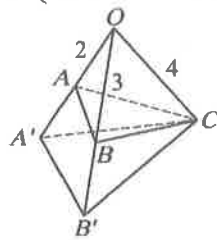
$$\text{因 } A + (B + C) = 180^\circ, \text{ 且 } \tan(B + C) = \frac{\tan B + \tan C}{1 - \tan B \tan C} = \frac{3t}{1 - 2t^2}$$

$$\tan A \text{ 與 } \tan(B + C) \text{ 互為相反數} \Rightarrow 3t + \frac{3t}{1 - 2t^2} = 0, \text{ 解得 } t = 1 \text{ 得 } \tan A = 3 \Rightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

4 延長 $\overline{OA}$ 及 $\overline{OB}$ 使 $\overline{OA'} = \overline{OB'} = \overline{OC}$ ，又 $\angle AOB = \angle AOC = \angle BOC = 60^\circ$ ，則 $O - A'B'C$ 為正四面體，

$$C \text{ 至 } \triangle OAB \text{ 距離} = C \text{ 至 } \triangle OA'B' \text{ 距離} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \times 4 = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad (\text{正四面體的高})$$

$$\text{四面體 } O - ABC \text{ 體積為 } \frac{1}{3} (\triangle OAB \text{ 面積}) \times \text{高} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin 60^\circ \right) \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$



5 設 $A(2, 0, 0)$, $B(0, 4, 2)$, $\vec{AB} = (-2, 4, 2) = -2(1, -2, -1)$,

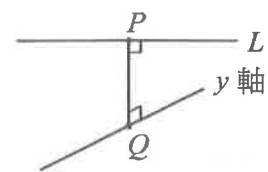
$$L: \begin{cases} x = 2 + t \\ y = -2t \\ z = -t \end{cases} \quad (t \text{ 為實數}), \text{ 令 } P(2+t, -2t, -t) \text{ 為直線 } L \text{ 上一點},$$

$$\text{在 } y \text{ 軸上取一點 } Q(0, t', 0), \quad \vec{PQ} = (-2-t, t'+2t, t), \quad \vec{N}_L = (1, -2, -1), \quad \vec{N}_y = (0, 1, 0),$$

$$\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{N}_L = 0 \Rightarrow -2 - t - 2t' - 4t - t = 0 \Rightarrow 3t + t' = -1 \dots\dots ①$$

$$\vec{PQ} \cdot \vec{N}_y = 0 \Rightarrow t' + 2t = 0 \dots\dots ②$$

$$\text{由 } ①② \Rightarrow t = -1, t' = 2, \therefore Q(0, 2, 0), \text{ 距離 } L \text{ 最近之點為 } (0, 2, 0).$$

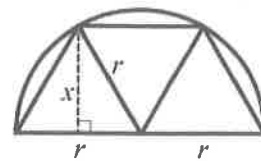


6 令梯形高為 $x \Rightarrow$ 上底 $= 2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$ ，所以梯形面積 $= \frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + 2r) \times x = rx + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \times x$ ，

$$\text{令 } f(x) = rx + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \times x, \quad 0 < x < r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= r + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} - x + \frac{1}{2} \times (-2x) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \quad \left(\because \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{r\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 - x^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} = \frac{r\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r, \text{ 故所求面積最大值} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r \times r + \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{3}{4}r^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}r^2.$$



7 設隨機變數 X 表示快篩試劑準確次數，且令檢驗準確為成功，則成功的機率為 0.9，失敗的機率為 0.1，

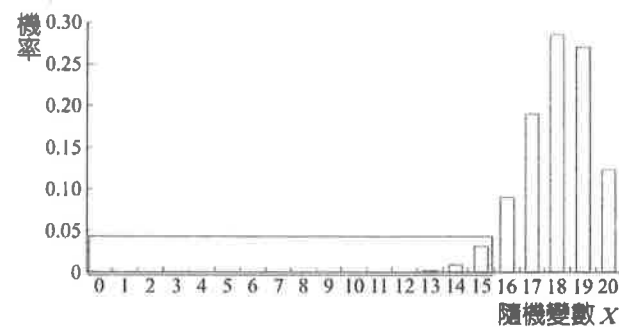
則 $X \sim B(20, 9)$ ，

可得 X 的機率質量函數為 $P(X=k) = C_k^{20} (0.9)^k (0.1)^{20-k}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots, 20$

得隨機變數 X 的機率分布表如表

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$p(x)$	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
x	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$p(x)$	0.000000	0.000000	0.000001	0.000006	0.000053	0.000356	0.001970
x	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p(x)$	0.008867	0.031921	0.089779	0.190120	0.285180	0.270170	0.121577

隨機變數 X 的機率質量函數圖如圖



當隨機變數 X 的取值在 $X < 16$ 時的機率和約為 $0.043174 < \alpha = 0.1$ ，故拒絕域為 $X < 16$

依題意知，準確次數 $X = 12$ 落在拒絕域內，故拒絕快篩試劑有 90% 以上的準確率的說法。

8 $\because x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0$ 之解為 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_6$

$$\therefore x^6 + x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3) \dots (x - \alpha_6)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2i + \alpha_1)(2i + \alpha_2) \dots (2i + \alpha_6)$$

$$= (-2i - \alpha_1)(-2i - \alpha_2) \dots (-2i - \alpha_6)$$

$$= (-2i)^6 + (-2i)^4 + (-2i)^2 + 1$$

$$= 64i^6 + 16i^4 + 4i^2 + 1 = -64 + 16 - 4 + 1 = -51.$$