

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	4	3	234	125	145	24	235	6	7	2	1	0	1
15	16	17	18	19	20								
6	2	3	—	2	3								

第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題

1. $120 \times \frac{1}{6} + 60 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{365}{18}$

故選(2)

2. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+t \\ 1+2t \end{bmatrix}$

$\overrightarrow{OP} = (1, t)$, $\overrightarrow{OQ} = (2+t, 1+2t)$

$\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OQ} = (1, t) \cdot (2+t, 1+2t)$
 $= 2t^2 + 2t + 2$
 $= 2(t + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{2} \geq \frac{3}{2}$

故選(4)

3. O 、 C_1 、 A 、 C' 共線

$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{OC'} \parallel \overrightarrow{OC_1}$

$\frac{12}{\frac{5}{t}} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow t = \frac{9}{5}$

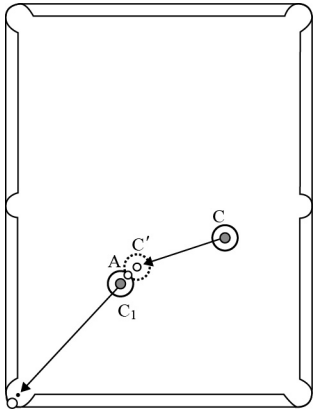
又觀察可得

$\overrightarrow{d} \parallel \overrightarrow{CC'}$

$\Rightarrow (-21, k) \parallel (-\frac{21}{5}, -\frac{13}{5})$

$\Rightarrow k = -13$

故選(3)



二、多選題

4. $\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} = 1 \times 1 \times \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{a} + 2\overrightarrow{b})}{|\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |-\overrightarrow{a} + 2\overrightarrow{b}|}$

$(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{a} + 2\overrightarrow{b}) = -|\overrightarrow{a}|^2 + \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} + 2|\overrightarrow{b}|^2$
 $= -1 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times 1 = \frac{3}{2}$

$|\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2 + 2\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} + |\overrightarrow{b}|^2 = 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3$

$|\overrightarrow{a} + 2\overrightarrow{b}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{a}|^2 - 4\overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} + 4|\overrightarrow{b}|^2 = 1 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 = 3$

$\cos \theta = \frac{(\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}) \cdot (-\overrightarrow{a} + 2\overrightarrow{b})}{|\overrightarrow{a} + \overrightarrow{b}| \cdot |-\overrightarrow{a} + 2\overrightarrow{b}|} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$

故選(2)(3)(4)

5. 令 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

(1) $\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c} = (\begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} b_3 & b_1 \\ c_3 & c_1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix})$

$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \times \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \times \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \times \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= a_1 \times \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \times \begin{vmatrix} b_3 & b_1 \\ c_3 & c_1 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \times \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot (\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c}) = 6$

(2) $|\overrightarrow{a} \cdot (\overrightarrow{b} \times \overrightarrow{c})| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \right|$
 $= \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{c}$ 所張成的平行六面體體積

(3) 顯然無此公式

<另解>

設 $A(1, 0, 0)$ 、 $B(0, 2, 0)$ 、 $C(0, 0, 3)$

則 $\triangle ABC$ 面積為 $\frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{7}{2}$

(4) $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + a_1 & a_2 + a_2 & a_3 + a_3 \\ b_1 + b_1 & b_2 + b_2 & b_3 + b_3 \\ c_1 + c_1 & c_2 + c_2 & c_3 + c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 & 2a_2 & 2a_3 \\ 2b_1 & 2b_2 & 2b_3 \\ c_1 + d_1 & c_2 + d_2 & c_3 + d_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 & 2a_2 & 2a_3 \\ 2b_1 & 2b_2 & 2b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2a_1 & 2a_2 & 2a_3 \\ 2b_1 & 2b_2 & 2b_3 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$= 2^2 \times 6 + 2^2 \times 0 = 24$

(5) 令 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$, $\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$,

$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$

$\Rightarrow$ 方程組無解

故選(1)(2)(5)

6. 由題意可知

(1) $f(x) = g(x)Q(x) + 3x - 2 \Rightarrow f(1) = g(1)Q(1) + 3 - 2 = 1$
 $\Rightarrow g(1)Q(1) = 0$

因為 $Q(x)$ 的係數皆為正，故 $Q(1) > 0 \Rightarrow g(1) = 0$

(2) $g(1-i) = 2 \Rightarrow g(1-i) = g(1-i) = g(1+i) = \overline{2} = 2$

表示 $g(x) - 2 = 0$ 有兩根 $1 \pm i$

$\Rightarrow g(x) - 2 = k(x-1-i)(x-1+i) = k(x^2 - 2x + 2)$

$g(x) = k(x^2 - 2x + 2) + 2 \Rightarrow g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow k + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2$

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

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

(3) $f(x) = g(x)Q(x) + 3x - 2 = -2(x-1)^2Q(x) + 3x - 2$
若 $\alpha < 0$, $f(\alpha) = -2(\alpha-1)^2Q(\alpha) + 3\alpha - 2$
 $\because Q(\alpha)$ 無法判斷正負，故無法確定是否有負根

(4) $f(0) = -2Q(0) - 2 < 0$, $f(1) = 1$

$f(x) = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 之間有實根

(5) $f(x) = g(x)Q(x) + 3x - 2 = -2(x-1)^2Q(x) + 3x - 2$
 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 除以 $(x-1)^2$ 的餘式為 $3x - 2$

故選(1)(4)(5)

7. (1)(2)
$$\begin{cases} 108 = k \cdot a^{\frac{100}{100}} \\ 97.2 = k \cdot a^{\frac{200}{100}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0.9 \\ k = 120 \end{cases}$$

(3) 由圖可知，越往右，下降的趨勢減緩，所以第 150~200 圈所減的公斤數小於第 100~150 圈所減的公斤數
 <另解>

$$y = 120 \cdot (0.9)^{\frac{x}{100}}$$

第 100~150 圈所減的公斤數為

$$120 \cdot (0.9)^{\frac{100}{100}} - 120 \cdot (0.9)^{\frac{150}{100}} = 120 \cdot (0.9^1 - 0.9^{1.5})$$

第 150~200 圈所減的公斤數為

$$120 \cdot (0.9)^{\frac{150}{100}} - 120 \cdot (0.9)^{\frac{200}{100}} = 120 \cdot (0.9^{1.5} - 0.9^2)$$

即比較 $0.9^1 - 0.9^{1.5}$ 與 $0.9^{1.5} - 0.9^2$ 之大小

$$\because \frac{0.9^1 - 0.9^{1.5}}{1 - 1.5} < \frac{0.9^{1.5} - 0.9^2}{1.5 - 2}$$

$$\therefore 0.9^1 - 0.9^{1.5} > 0.9^{1.5} - 0.9^2$$

(4) $x = 300$ 代入， $y = 120 \cdot (0.9)^{\frac{300}{100}} = 120 \cdot 0.729 < 120 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 90$

(5) $80 > 120 \cdot (0.9)^{\frac{x}{100}} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} > (0.9)^{\frac{x}{100}}$

$$\Rightarrow \log 2 - \log 3 > \frac{x}{100} \cdot \log \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.301 - 0.4771 > \frac{x}{100} \cdot (2 \cdot 0.4771 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x > \frac{17.61}{0.0458} = 384.49 \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq 385 \text{ 始可達成目標！}$$

故選(2)(4)

8. x 截距 $-b$ ， y 截距 $-\frac{b}{a}$ ，由圖可知 $b < 0$ ， $-\frac{b}{a} < 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$

又由圖可知 $\left| -\frac{b}{a} \right| > |-b|$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} > -b \Rightarrow b < -ab \Rightarrow b(a+1) < 0 \Rightarrow a > -1$$

故 $-1 < a < 0$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2bx + 2ay - 2ab = 0 \Rightarrow (x+b)^2 + (y+a)^2 = (a+b)^2$$

圓心 $A(-b, -a)$ 在第一象限

又設 $O(0, 0)$

$$\overline{AO}^2 = a^2 + b^2 < a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = (a+b)^2 = r^2，$$

可知圓過第三象限

$$d(A, L) = \frac{|-b-a^2+b|}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} < 1 (\because -1 < a < 0)$$

由圖形可知， x 截距 $-b > 1$

且 $a < 0$ ， $b < 0$ ，故 $|a+b| > 1$

$$d(A, L) = \frac{|-b-a^2+b|}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} < 1 < |a+b| = r$$

可知圓與直線 L 有兩交點

故選(2)(3)(5)

三、選填題

A. 分類討論

①甲抽得 1 白、1 紅，乙抽得 2 紅 $\Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{C_1^4 C_1^6 \times C_2^5}{C_2^{10} C_2^8} = \frac{4}{21}$

②甲抽得 2 白，乙抽得 2 紅或 1 白 1 紅

$$\Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{C_2^4 \times [C_1^2 C_1^6 + C_2^6]}{C_2^{10} C_2^8} = \frac{9}{70}$$

$$\text{故機率為 } \frac{4}{21} + \frac{9}{70} = \frac{67}{210}$$

B. $g(x) = 2\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x) + g(x) &= 2\left[\cos x + \left(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] \\ &= \sqrt{3}\sin x + 3\cos x = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\because 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{當 } x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{，即 } x = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{時，有最大值 } 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{故最高點坐標為 } \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 2\sqrt{3}\right)$$

C.
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 7a - 7b + 7c = 0 \Rightarrow a - b + c = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2a = (a-1)^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 1$$

即先求 (a, b, c) 到 $(1, 0, 0)$ 距離平方的最小值後再減 1

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{|1-0+0|}{\sqrt{1^2+(-1)^2+1^2}}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{2}{3}$$

<另解>

$$[(a-1)^2 + b^2 + c^2][1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2] \geq (a-1-b+c)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (a-1)^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{所求 } (a-1)^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 1 \geq -\frac{2}{3}$$

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、(1) $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ， $b = \frac{1}{2}$ (2) $z_2 = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ (3) 12

【詳解】

(1) $z_1 = 1$ ， $z_2 = a + bi$ ， $z_3 = b + ai$ 成等比

$$\text{故 } (a+bi)^2 = b+ai \text{ (1 分)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - b^2 = b \\ 2ab = a \end{cases} \text{ (1 分)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \because a > 0 \quad \therefore b = \frac{1}{2}, a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (1 分)}$$

(2) $z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \quad |z_2| = \left|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 1$ (1 分)

$$z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ (2 分)}$$

(3) 首項 1，公比 $r = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$z_1 + z_2 + \cdots + z_n = \frac{1-r^n}{1-r} = 0 \Rightarrow r^n = 1 \text{ (1 分)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{n\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n\pi}{6} = 2k\pi \text{ (1 分)，} k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 12k$$

最小正整數 n 為 12 (1 分)

二、(1) -8 (2) 3 (3) 0945201314

【詳解】

解聯立得 $a_{22} = 0, a_{12} = 4$
故所求為 0945201314(2 分)

(1) $y = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$ (1 分) $\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -8$ (3 分)

(2) $\begin{bmatrix} a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{23} & a_{31} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ (1 分)
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (1 分)
 $\therefore a_{31} = 3$ (1 分)

(3) 由(2), $a_{23} = 1 \quad \therefore a_{11} = 9$
 $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \Rightarrow a_{13} \cdot a_{21} = 10$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{13} = 2 \\ a_{21} = 5 \end{cases}$ (1 分) 或 $\begin{cases} a_{13} = 5 \\ a_{21} = 2 \end{cases}$ (1 分)
①若 $\begin{cases} a_{13} = 2 \\ a_{21} = 5 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & a_{12} \\ 5 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -8$
 $\therefore 9 \cdot a_{22} - 5 \cdot a_{12} = -8 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{12} = 7 \\ a_{22} = 3 \end{cases} (\because 0 \leq a_{ij} \leq 9)$
但此時 $\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-1}{-8}$ (與題意 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 矛盾)

②若 $\begin{cases} a_{13} = 5 \\ a_{21} = 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & a_{12} \\ 2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -8$
 $\therefore 9 \cdot a_{22} - 2 \cdot a_{12} = -8 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{12} = 4 \\ a_{22} = 0 \end{cases} (\because 0 \leq a_{ij} \leq 9)$
此時 $\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-4}{-8} = \frac{1}{2}$

故所求為 0945201314(2 分)
<另解>

由(2), $a_{23} = 1 \quad \therefore a_{11} = 9$
 $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \Rightarrow a_{13} \cdot a_{21} = 10$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{13} = 2 \\ a_{21} = 5 \end{cases}$ (1 分) 或 $\begin{cases} a_{13} = 5 \\ a_{21} = 2 \end{cases}$ (1 分)
①若 $\begin{cases} a_{13} = 2 \\ a_{21} = 5 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & a_{12} \\ 5 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -8$
 $\therefore 9 \cdot a_{22} - 5 \cdot a_{12} = -8$
又由(1), $x = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{23} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{23} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{-8}$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{23} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -4 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & a_{12} \\ 1 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -4$
 $\Rightarrow 2a_{22} - a_{12} = -4$
解聯立得 $\begin{cases} a_{22} = -12 \\ a_{12} = -20 \end{cases}$ (矛盾)
②若 $\begin{cases} a_{13} = 5 \\ a_{21} = 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & a_{12} \\ 2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -8$
 $\therefore 9 \cdot a_{22} - 2 \cdot a_{12} = -8$
同理, 又由(1)
 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{23} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -4 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 5 & a_{12} \\ 1 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = -4$
 $\Rightarrow 5 \cdot a_{22} - a_{12} = -4$