

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	2	3	1	145	1345	235	2	5	0	3	4	0	-
15	16												
1	2												

第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題

1. 橢圓中心點 (0,0)，焦點是 (0,2)，為直橢圓且 $c=2$ ，又 $a^2=b^2+c^2$ ，所以可得 $k=16+4=20$
故選(5)
2. $L:3x+4y=108 \Rightarrow y=\frac{108-3x}{4}=27-\frac{3}{4}x$ ，
 $x=4,8,12,\dots,32$ ，共 8 個
故選(2)
3. $\therefore 0 < 0.5^5 < 0.5^0 = 1 \Rightarrow 0 < a < 1$ ， $5^0 < 5^{0.5} \Rightarrow 1 < b$ ，
 $\log_{0.5} 5 < \log_{0.5} 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c < 0$
因此 $c < 0 < a < 1 < b$
故選(3)
4. 將 $1-i$ 為 $x^2+ax+(3-i)=0$ 的一根，
代入得 $(1-i)^2+a(1-i)+(3-i)=0$ ，求出 $a=-3$
故選(1)

二、多選題

5. (1) 正確
(2) 可能為情況一(一個點和一條線)或情況二(兩條平行直線)
(3) 直線和線外一個點可決定一平面
(4) 正確
(5) 正確
6. (1) $P((X=1) \cap (Y=5)) = C_1^6 \cdot (\frac{3}{6}) \cdot (\frac{2}{6})^5 = \frac{1}{81}$
(2) $(\frac{2}{6})^2 \cdot (\frac{4}{6})^4 = \frac{16}{729}$
(3) $(\frac{3}{6})^2 \cdot (\frac{4}{6})^4 = \frac{4}{81}$
(4) $E(Y) = np = 6 \cdot \frac{2}{6} = 2$
(5) $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{6 \cdot \frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
7. (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2n+3n+\dots+n^2}{1+4+9+\dots+n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \frac{(1+n) \cdot n}{2}}{\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2}{\frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{6}n} = \frac{3}{2}$
(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n})}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n})} = \frac{1}{2}$
(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{x+2}+1)}{(x+1) \cdot (\sqrt{x+2}+1)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+2}+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$
(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

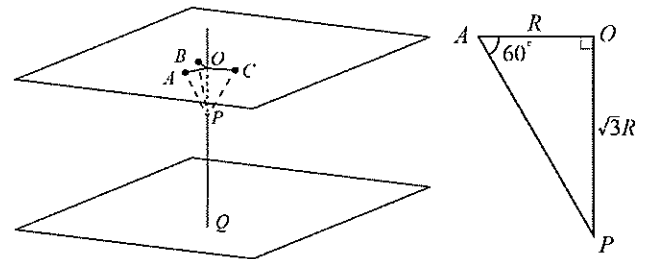
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{x-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x^2-2x}$ 極限值不存在

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

三、選填題

A. 設 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圓心為 O ，半徑為 R ，



$$\frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin \angle ABC} = 2R \Rightarrow \frac{50}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2R \Rightarrow R = \frac{50\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

故建築物的高度 $h = \overline{OQ} - \overline{OP} = 300 - \sqrt{3}R = 250$ 公尺

B. $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{c} = (-5, 6, -9)$

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 相鄰三邊所展開的平行六面體體積

$$|\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{c})| = |-34| = 34$$

C. 原式 $= (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ}) + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^\circ} - \frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ})$
 $= (\frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ}) + (\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ})$
 $= (\frac{2 \sin 40^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ}) + (\frac{2 \sin(-20^\circ)}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ}) = 4 + (-4) = 0$

D. 可得 $\begin{cases} ab=9 \\ a+b=-6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-3 \\ b=-3 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^2 = (\sqrt{-3} + \sqrt{-3})^2 = (2\sqrt{3}i)^2 = -12$$

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、(1) (3, -1) (2) $\frac{5}{2}$

【詳解】

(1) $\frac{z_2}{z_1} = \left| \frac{z_2}{z_1} \right| \cdot [\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$ ，.....(2分)

$$z_2 = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i) \cdot z_1 = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i) \cdot (1 + ai) = (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a) + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a)i$$

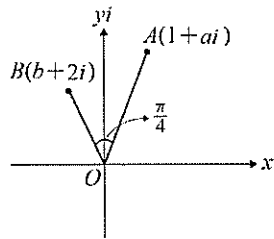
.....(2分)

求得 $a=3, b=-1$(1分)

(2) 如圖， $\overline{OA} = |z_1| = \sqrt{1^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{10}$(2分)

$$\overline{OB} = |z_2| = \sqrt{b^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$
.....(2分)

$$\text{三角形 } OAB \text{ 的面積} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} \cdot \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{5}{2}$$
.....(3分)



二、(1) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ (2) $\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

【詳解】

(1) $A + B = I_2 \Rightarrow A = I_2 - B \Rightarrow$

$$A^2 = (I_2 - B)^2 = B^2 - 2B + I_2 \dots\dots(2 \text{ 分})$$

$$A^2 + 2A = (B^2 - 2B + I_2) + 2(I_2 - B)$$

$$= B^2 - 4B + 3I_2 = 2I_2 + 3I_2 = 5I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

(2) $A^2 + 2A - 5I_2 = O_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} p \dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

$$A^4 + 3A^3 + A = (A^2 + 2A - 5I_2) \cdot (A^2 + A + 3I_2) + 15I_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})$$