

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	1	2	235	345	25	145	2	4	1	9	2	4	2
15	16	17											
0	0	0											

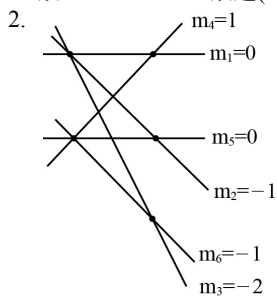
第壹部分：選擇題

一、單選題

1.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & a & 8 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & b \\ 0 & 1 & c & -7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 表示

$$\begin{cases} x - y + az = 8 \\ 0x + 5y - 3z = b \\ 0x + y + cz = -7 \end{cases} \text{ 之解為 } \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 3 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 代入方程式}$$

可得 $a=7, b=12, c=-10$
故 $a+b+c=9$, 故選(4)



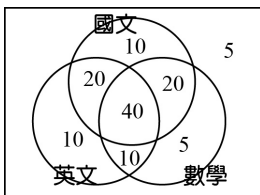
$\therefore m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 + m_5 = -3$

故選(1)

3. $\log_{0.5}x + \log_{0.5}y = \log_{0.5}xy$, 又 $\frac{x+2y}{2} \geq \sqrt{2xy} \Rightarrow xy \leq 8$
 $\Rightarrow \log_{0.5}xy \geq \log_{0.5}8 = \log_{2^{-1}}2^3 = -3$, 有最小值-3, 故選(2)

二、多選題

4. (1) 如圖



三科皆不及格的人數比例 $\frac{5}{120} = \frac{1}{24} < \frac{1}{20}$

(2) $P(\text{國}) \times P(\text{英}) = \frac{90}{120} \times \frac{80}{120} = \frac{60}{120} = P(\text{國} \cap \text{英}) \Rightarrow$ 獨立

(3) $P(\text{英}) \times P(\text{數}) = \frac{80}{120} \times \frac{75}{120} = \frac{50}{120} = P(\text{英} \cap \text{數}) \Rightarrow$ 獨立

(4) $P(\text{國}) \times P(\text{數}) = \frac{90}{120} \times \frac{75}{120} \neq \frac{60}{120} = P(\text{國} \cap \text{數}) \Rightarrow$ 不獨立

(5) 作僅國文及格有 10 人, 僅英文及格有 10 人, 僅數學及格有 5 人, 所求為 $\frac{5}{10+10+5} = \frac{1}{5}$ 故選(2)(3)(5)

5. (1) $\mu_M = 10 \times \frac{\mu_X - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} + 50 = 50$, 同理 $\mu_N = 50$, $\therefore \mu_M = \mu_N$

(2) $\sigma_M = \sigma_X \times \frac{10}{\sigma_X} = 10 = \sigma_N$, 同理 $\sigma_N = 10$, $\therefore \sigma_M = \sigma_N$

(3) $M_1 - M_2 = \left(10 \times \frac{X_1 - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} + 50\right) - \left(10 \times \frac{X_2 - \mu_X}{\sigma_X} + 50\right) = 10 \times \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sigma_X} > 0$,

因此若 $X_1 > X_2$ 則 $M_1 > M_2$

(4) 由(3)知: 數學 T 分數的排序與原始成績的排序相同, 因此命題正確。

(5) 因 $\frac{10}{\sigma_X}$ 、 $\frac{10}{\sigma_Y}$ 皆為正數, 因此相關係數 $r_{M,N} = r_{X,Y}$ 。

故選(3)(4)(5)

6. (1) 此次調查, 男性民眾的樣本中有 40% 同意明年經濟會好轉, 但全體男性民眾則不得而知。

(2) 95% 信心水準之下, $[0.36, 0.44] = [0.4 - 2\sigma, 0.4 + 2\sigma]$
 \Rightarrow 標準差 $\sigma = 0.02$

(3) 若男性、女性受訪人數分別為 n_1, n_2 , 則

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{0.4 \times 0.6}{n_1}} = 0.04 \Rightarrow n_1 = 600$$

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{0.6 \times 0.4}{n_2}} = 0.02 \Rightarrow n_2 = 2400$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 + n_2 = 3000$$

(4) 合併男性與女性後, $\hat{p} = \frac{600 \times 0.4 + 2400 \times 0.6}{600 + 2400} = 0.56$

(5) 合併男性與女性後, 標準差

$$\sqrt{\frac{0.56 \times 0.44}{3000}} = \frac{1}{100} \sqrt{\frac{56 \times 44}{3000}} = \frac{1}{100} \sqrt{\frac{2464}{3000}} < \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$

故選(2)(5)

7. (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}} = 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n-2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n-2}} = 0$$

\Rightarrow 相等

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 2n + 3}{n^2 + 2n - 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{3}{n^2}} = 1$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 2n + 3n^2}{1 + 2n - 3n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{2}{n} + 3}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n} - 3} = -1 \Rightarrow \text{不相等}$$

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = 0 + 0 = 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^n \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow \text{不相等}$$

(4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = 0 - 0 = 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)^n = 0 \Rightarrow \text{相等}$$

(5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k - \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \right] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k$

