

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.  $\because 0 < 0.5^5 < 0.5^0 = 1 \Rightarrow 0 < a < 1$ ， $5^0 < 5^{0.5} \Rightarrow 1 < b$ ，  
 $\log_{0.5} 5 < \log_{0.5} 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c < 0$   
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

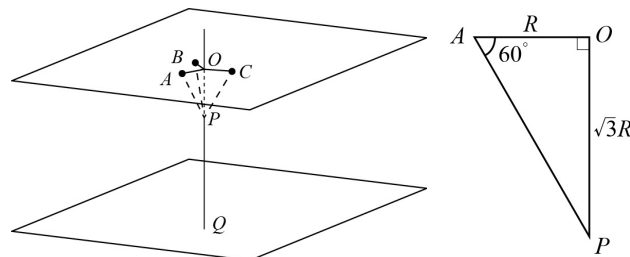
5. (1) 正確  
(2) 可能為情況一(一個點和一條線)或情況二(兩條平行直線)  
(3) 直線和線外一個點可決定一平面  
(4) 正確  
(5) 正確
6. (1)  $P((X = 1) \cap (Y = 5)) = C_1^6 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{6}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{81}$   
(2)  $\left(\frac{2}{6}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^4 = \frac{16}{729}$   
(3)  $\left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^4 = \frac{4}{81}$   
(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  $= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin 20^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos 20^\circ}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 10^\circ} - \frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ}\right)$   
 $= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 20^\circ - \sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin 10^\circ - \cos 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ}\right)$   
 $= \left(\frac{2 \sin 40^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ}\right) + \left(\frac{2 \sin(-20^\circ)}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ}\right) = 4 + (-4) = 0$

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

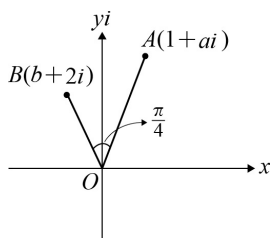
$z_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) \cdot z_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) \cdot (1 + ai) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a\right)i$   
 .....(2 分)

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)

三角形  $OAB$  的面積  $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{2}$  .....(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)  $A^2 + 2A - 5I_2 = O_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} p \dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$

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

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