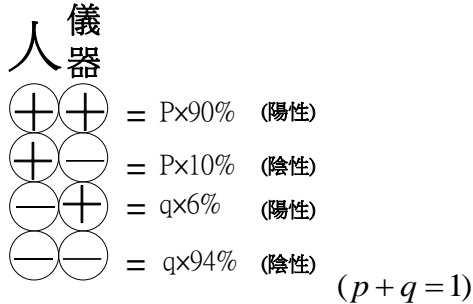


110-全國高中教師聯招 數學試題 詳解整理

1. 單選

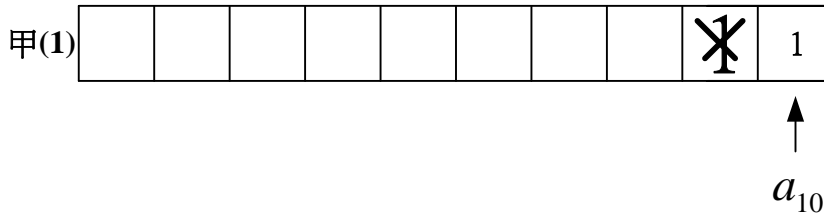
解：



$$\Rightarrow \frac{q \times 6\%}{p \times 90\% + q \times 6\%} = \frac{22}{67} \Rightarrow \frac{6q}{90p + 6q} = \frac{22}{67} \Rightarrow p = 12\% \quad ###$$

2. 單選

解：



- (*) 1 號球=甲接球、2 號球=乙接球、3 號球=丙接球
 (**) 設 a_i 為第 i 球是 1 號球、第 $i-1$ 球不是 1 號球的個數
 (例： a_{10} 為第 10 球是 1 號球、第 9 球不是 1 號球的個數)

- (1) $a_{10} = 2^9 - a_9 \Rightarrow a_{10} + a_9 = 2^9$
 (2) $a_9 = 2^8 - a_8 \Rightarrow a_9 + a_8 = 2^8$
 (3) $a_8 = 2^7 - a_7 \Rightarrow a_8 + a_7 = 2^7$
 (4) $a_7 = 2^6 - a_6 \Rightarrow a_7 + a_6 = 2^6$
 (5) $a_6 = 2^5 - a_5 \Rightarrow a_6 + a_5 = 2^5$
 (6) $a_5 = 2^4 - a_4 \Rightarrow a_5 + a_4 = 2^4$

$$(7) \quad a_4 = 2^3 - a_3 \Rightarrow a_4 + a_3 = 2^3$$

$$(8) \quad a_3 = 2^2 - a_2 \Rightarrow a_3 + a_2 = 2^2$$

$$(9) \quad a_2 = 2^1 - a_1 \Rightarrow a_2 + a_1 = 2^1$$

$$(10) \quad a_1 = 0$$

$$(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)+\dots \Rightarrow a_{10} - a_1 = 2^9 - 2^8 + 2^7 - 2^6 + \dots + 2^3 - 2^2 + 2^1$$

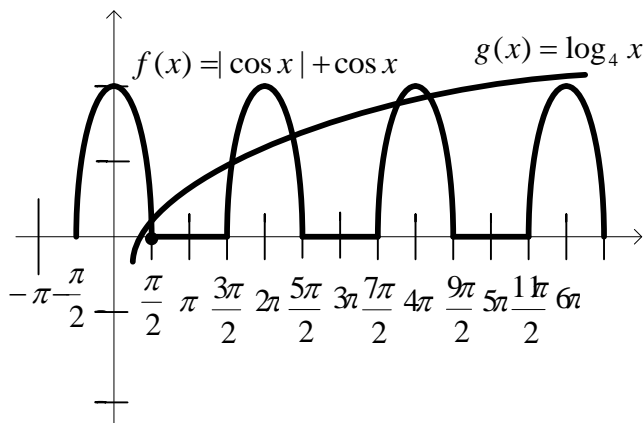
$$\Rightarrow a_{10} - a_1 = \frac{2^9 [1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^9]}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})} = 342 \Rightarrow a_{10} = 342 \quad ###$$

3. 單選

解：

$$(1) \quad |\cos x| + \cos x - \log_4 x = 0 \Rightarrow |\cos x| + \cos x = \log_4 x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) = |\cos x| + \cos x \\ g(x) = \log_4 x \end{cases}$$

共有 5 個交點。 ###



4. 單選

解：

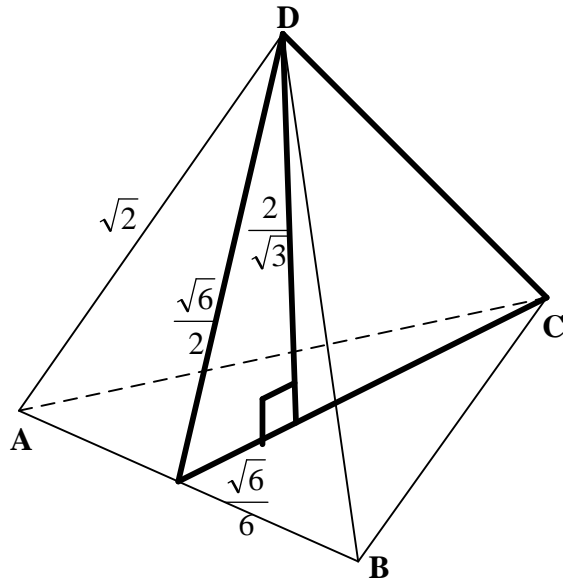
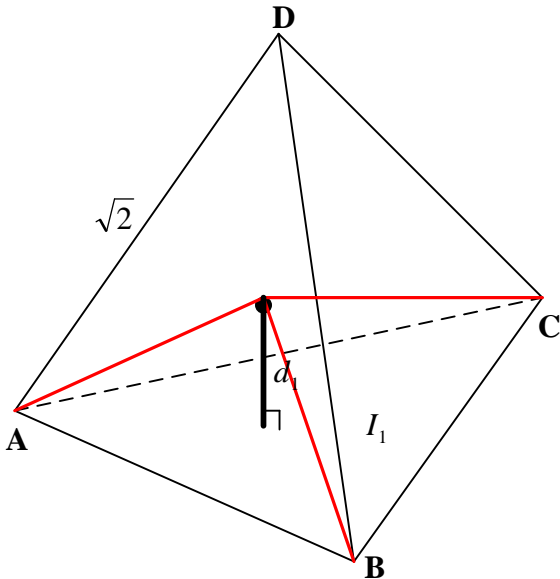
$$(1) \quad |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -5 - \lambda & -4 \\ 9 & 7 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 - 2A + I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 - A = A - I_2, \quad A^2 = 2A - I_2$$

$$(2) \quad A^{51} - A^{50} = A^{49}(A^2 - A) = A^{49}(A - I) = A^{50} - A^{49} = A^{49} - A^{48} = \dots = A - I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad A^{51} - A^{50} + A^3 - 3A^2 - 2A + 4I_2 &= (A^{51} - A^{50}) + (A - I_2)(A^2 - 2A + I_2) - 5A + 4I_2 \\
 &= (A - I_2) + 0 - 5A + 4I_2 = -4A + 4I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 16 \\ -36 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \quad ###
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 單選



解：

$$(1) \quad V_{ABCD} = V_{I_1} + V_{I_2} + V_{I_3} + V_{I_4}$$

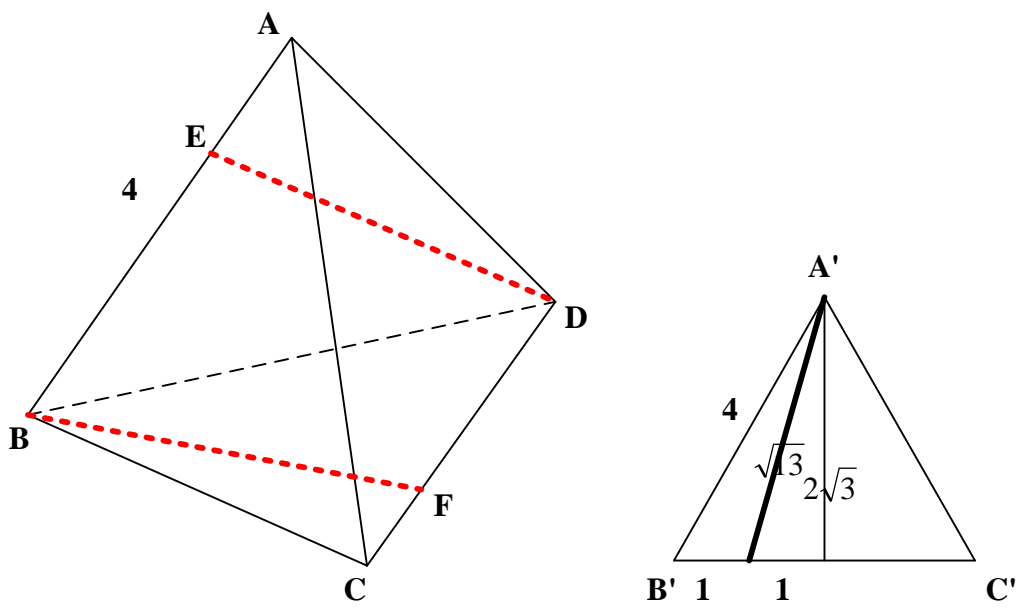
$$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC \text{面積} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{3} = \Delta ABC \text{面積} \times (d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(2) \quad (d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + d_4^2)(1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2) \geq (d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + d_4^2) \times (4) \geq \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \Rightarrow (d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + d_4^2) \geq \frac{1}{3} \quad ###$$

6. 單選



解：

(*) 令 $\overline{AB} = 4 \Rightarrow \overline{DE} = \sqrt{13} \text{ 、 } \overline{BF} = \sqrt{13}$

(1) $\overline{DE} \bullet \overline{BF} = |\overline{DE}| |\overline{BF}| \cos \theta = \sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt{13} \cos \theta = 13 \cos \theta$

$\Rightarrow -4 = 13 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{4}{13} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{153}}{13}$ (詳解在下) ###

(1*) $\overline{DE} \bullet \overline{BF} = (\overline{DA} + \overline{AE}) \bullet (\overline{BC} + \overline{CF}) = (\overline{DA} + \frac{1}{4}\overline{AB}) \bullet (\overline{BC} + \frac{1}{4}\overline{CD})$
 $= \overline{DA} \bullet \overline{BC} + \frac{1}{4}\overline{DA} \bullet \overline{CD} + \frac{1}{4}\overline{AB} \bullet \overline{BC} + \frac{1}{16}\overline{AB} \bullet \overline{CD}$
 $= 0 + (-2) + (-2) + 0 = -4$

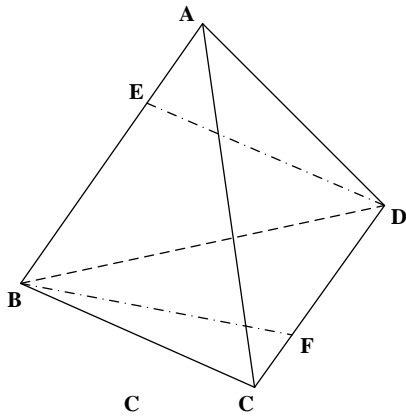
(1**) $\overline{DA} \bullet \overline{BC} = \overline{DA} \bullet (\overline{BD} + \overline{DC}) = \overline{DA} \bullet \overline{BD} + \overline{DA} \bullet \overline{DC}$
 $= 4 \times 4 \cos 120^\circ + 4 \times 4 \cos 60^\circ = 4 \times 4 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) + 4 \times 4 \times (\frac{1}{2}) = 0$

(1**) $\frac{1}{4}\overline{DA} \bullet \overline{CD} = \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 4 \cos 120^\circ = -2$

(1**) $\frac{1}{4}\overline{AB} \bullet \overline{BC} = \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 4 \cos 120^\circ = -2$

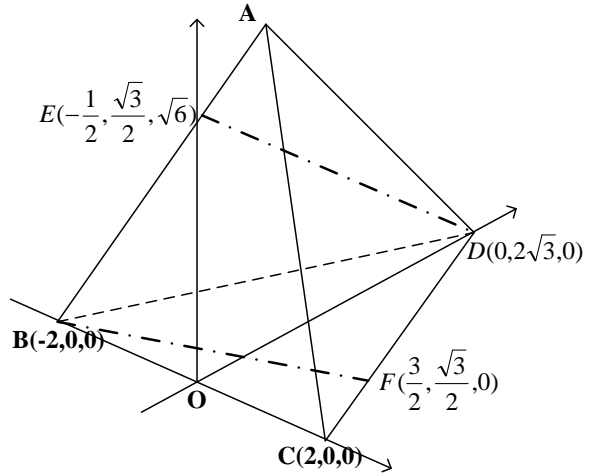
(1**) $\frac{1}{16}\overline{AB} \bullet \overline{CD} = \frac{1}{16}\overline{AB} \bullet (\overline{CA} + \overline{AD}) = \frac{1}{16}(\overline{AB} \bullet \overline{CA} + \overline{AB} \bullet \overline{AD}) = 0$

另解：



(*)

⇒



$$(1) F = \frac{3C + D}{1 + 3} = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$(2) E = \frac{B + 3A}{1 + 3} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sqrt{6}\right)$$

$$(3) \vec{BF} = \left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right)$$

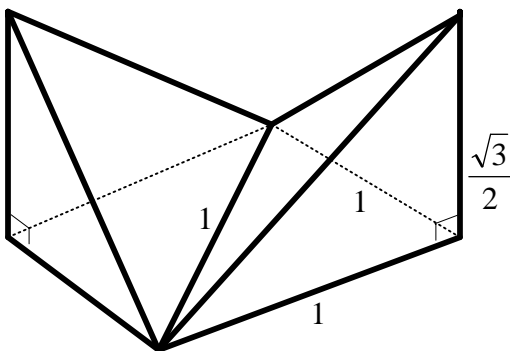
$$(4) \vec{ED} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\sqrt{6}\right)$$

$$(5) \vec{BF} \cdot \vec{ED} = |\vec{BF}| |\vec{ED}| \cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{7}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{52}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{52}}{2} \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{153}}{13} \quad ###$$

7. 單選

解：




$$(1) \text{體積} = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \text{底面積} \times \text{高}\right) \times 2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \times 2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad ###$$

8. 單選

解：借以下解答

cut6997 ▾



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8

可以土法煉綱排上去
一般算路徑數的時候只用加法這邊多乘一個機率

前三行可列出

1/8 5/16 1/2
1/4 3/8 3/8
1/2 1/2 3/8
1 1/2 1/4



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回復 6# koeagle 的帖子

單選第 8 題
先求過 P 的機率
經過 P 的捷徑有 10 條，分成以下三類

(1) $A \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P$ ，有 6 條，每條機率都是 $1 / 2^5$
 (2) $A \rightarrow R \rightarrow P$ (但不過 D)，有 3 條，每條機率都是 $1 / 2^4$
 (3) $A \rightarrow D \rightarrow R \rightarrow P$ ，有 1 條，機率是 $1 / 2^3$

所求 = $1 - (1 / 2^5 * 6 + 1 / 2^4 * 3 + 1 / 2^3) = 1/2$

附件

 20210724.jpg (19.05 KB)
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D	R	P	C
		Q	
A			B

9. 複選題

解：

$$(1) A(1,2,3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = 0 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + 2b_1 + 3c_1 = 0 \\ a_2 + 2b_2 + 3c_2 = 0 \\ a_3 + 2b_3 + 3c_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) B(3,2,1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a_1 + 2b_1 + c_1 = d_1 \\ 3a_2 + 2b_2 + c_2 = d_2 \\ 3a_3 + 2b_3 + c_3 = d_3 \end{cases}$$

$$(A) (0,0,0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = d_1 \\ 0 = d_2 \\ 0 = d_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{若 } d_i \neq 0, \text{ 則 } (0,0,0) \text{ 非解 } (\times)$$

$$(B) (1)+(2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a_1 + 4b_1 + 4c_1 = d_1 \\ 4a_2 + 4b_2 + 4c_2 = d_2 \\ 4a_3 + 4b_3 + 4c_3 = d_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (4,4,4) \text{ 是 } \Gamma' \text{ 的解 } (\checkmark)$$

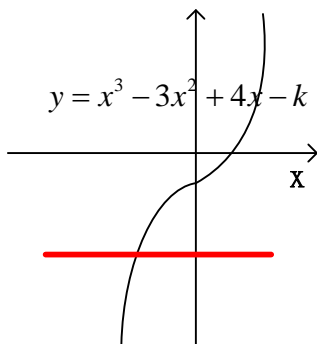
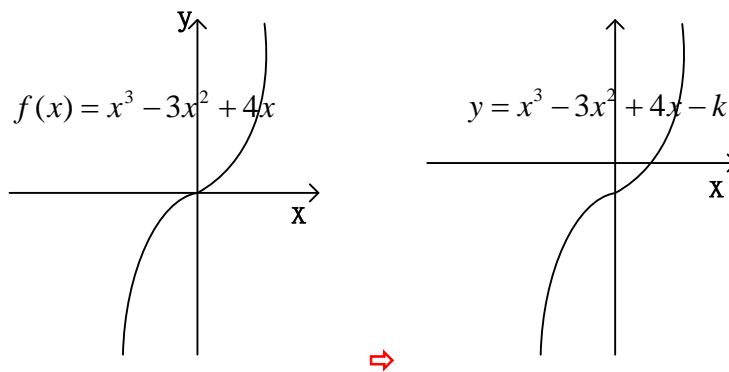
$$(C) (2)-(1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a_1 - 2c_1 = d_1 \\ 2a_2 - 2c_2 = d_2 \\ 2a_3 - 2c_3 = d_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (2,0,-2) \text{ 是 } \Gamma' \text{ 的解 } (\checkmark)$$

$$(D) 7 \times (1) + (2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10a_1 + 16b_1 + 22c_1 = d_1 \\ 10a_2 + 16b_2 + 22c_2 = d_2 \\ 10a_3 + 16b_3 + 22c_3 = d_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (10,16,22) \text{ 是 } \Gamma' \text{ 的解 } (\checkmark)$$

10. 複選題

解：

$$(*) \quad y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - k$$



(A) (\checkmark)

(B) 恒 $y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 4 > 0$ 無水平切線 (\times)

(C) 如圖：無最高點 (×)

(D) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - k = (x-1)^3 + x + 1 - k$

(i) $X(m, n) \Rightarrow (m-1)^3 + m + 1 - k = n \Rightarrow (m-1)^3 = n - m - 1 + k$ (***)

(ii) $x = 2 - m \Rightarrow (2 - m - 1)^3 + (2 - m) + 1 - k$

$= (1 - m)^3 + (3 - m - k)$

$= -(n - m - 1 + k) + (3 - m - k) = 4 - n - 2k$ (√) ###

11. 複選題

解：

(*) $y_i = ax_i + b$ (**) $z_i = \frac{1}{a}y_i + b$

(1) 小華： $y_i = 12a + b$, $48 = \frac{1}{a}y_i + b \Rightarrow 48 = \frac{1}{a}(12a + b) + b$

(2) 小明： $55 = 28a + b$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{4}$ 、 $b = 20$

(3) (*) $y_i = \frac{5}{4}x_i + 20$ (**) $z_i = \frac{4}{5}y_i + 20$

(A) $\sigma_{z_i} = \frac{4}{5}\sigma_{y_i}$ 、 $\sigma_{y_i} = \frac{5}{4}\sigma_{x_i} \Rightarrow \sigma_{z_i} = \sigma_{x_i}$ (√)

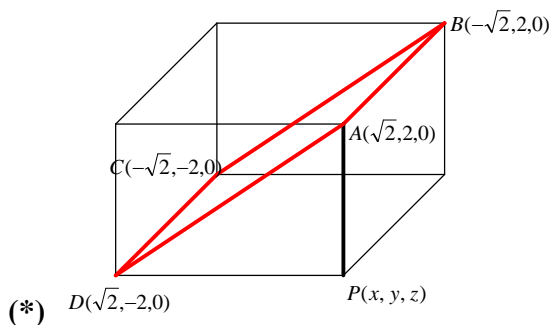
(B) (*) $y_i = \frac{5}{4}x_i + 20 \Rightarrow y_i = \frac{5}{4} \times 12 + 20 = 35$ (×)

(C) $ab = \frac{5}{4} \times 20 = 25$ (√)

(D) $z_i = 100 \Rightarrow 100 = \frac{4}{5}y_i + 20 \Rightarrow y_i = 100$ (√)

12. 複選題

解：

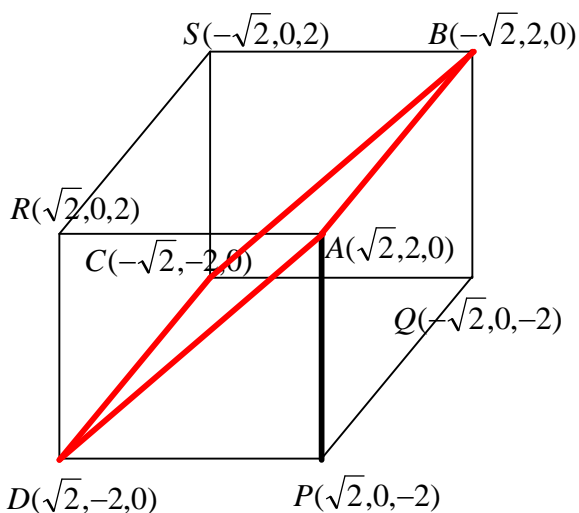


(**) 設 $P(x, y, z)$ 為一頂角

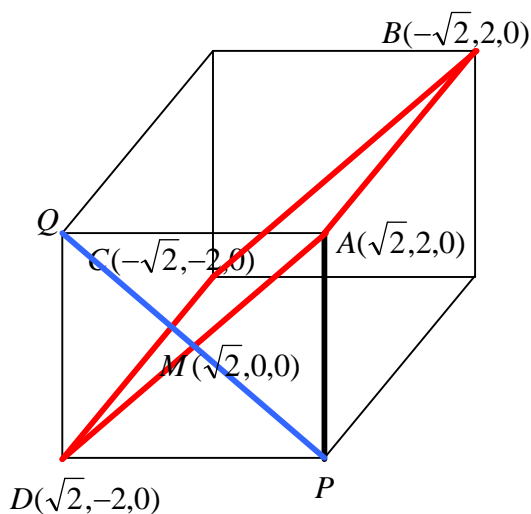
(1) $\vec{AB} = (-2\sqrt{2}, 0, 0)$ 、 $\vec{AP} = (x - \sqrt{2}, y - 2, z)$ 、 $\vec{DP} = (x - \sqrt{2}, y + 2, z)$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP} = 0 \\ \vec{AP} \cdot \vec{DP} = 0 \\ |\vec{AP}| = 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{2}(x - \sqrt{2}) = 0 \\ (x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y + 2)(y - 2) + z^2 = 0 \\ \sqrt{(x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y - 2)^2 + z^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \\ y^2 - 4 + z^2 = 0 \\ (y - 2)^2 + z^2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \\ y = 0 \\ z = \pm 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(\sqrt{2}, 0, -2)、Q(-\sqrt{2}, 0, -2)、R(\sqrt{2}, 0, 2)、S(-\sqrt{2}, 0, 2) \quad ###$$



另解：



(1) $M(\sqrt{2}, 0, 0)$ 且設 $P(\sqrt{2}, y, z)$

$$(2) \overline{PM} = 2, \overline{PM} \perp \overline{AD} \Rightarrow \overline{PM} \cdot \overline{AD} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow z = \pm 2$$

$$(3) P = (\sqrt{2}, 0, 2), Q = (\sqrt{2}, 0, -2), R = (-\sqrt{2}, 0, 2), S = (-\sqrt{2}, 0, -2) \quad ###$$

1. 填充

解：

$$(*) \text{ 令 } A = 3^x, \quad 2 \times 9^x - (m+1) \times 3^x + (m+1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2A^2 - (m+1)A + (m+1) = 0$$

(1) 原式有兩相異根 \Rightarrow 則 $2A^2 - (m+1)A + (m+1) = 0$ 有兩根 α, β 且

$$(i) \alpha \neq \beta \quad (ii) \alpha, \beta \text{ 皆是正根} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b^2 - 4ac > 0 \Rightarrow (m+1)^2 - 4 \times 2(m+1) > 0 \\ \alpha + \beta = \frac{(m+1)}{2} > 0 \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{(m+1)}{2} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow m > 7 \quad ###$$

2. 填充

解：

$$(1) (n^2 - 2n - 2)^{n^2+47} = (n^2 - 2n - 2)^{16n-16} \Rightarrow \frac{(n^2 - 2n - 2)^{n^2+47}}{(n^2 - 2n - 2)^{16n-16}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (n^2 - 2n - 2)^{n^2 - 16n + 63} = 1$$

$$(i) n^2 - 2n - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 3$$

$$(ii) n^2 - 16n + 63 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 7, n = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{總和} = 3 + 7 + 9 = 19 \quad ###$$

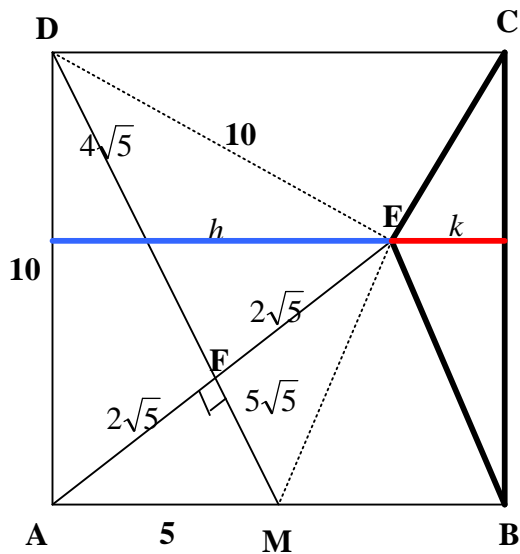
3. 填充

解：

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_0^3 x^2[x] dx &= \int_0^1 x^2[x] dx + \int_1^2 x^2[x] dx + \int_2^3 x^2[x] dx + \int_3^3 x^2[x] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 \times 0 dx + \int_1^2 x^2 \times 1 dx + \int_2^3 x^2 \times 2 dx + \int_3^3 x^2 \times 3 dx \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_1^2 + \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_2^3 + 0 = 15 \quad ### \end{aligned}$$

4. 填充

解：



(*) 如圖說明：

(1) $\overline{AM} = 5 \Rightarrow \overline{DM} = 5\sqrt{5}$

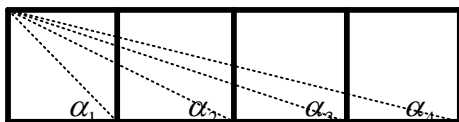
(2) 利用 $\triangle DAM$ 面積 $\Rightarrow \overline{AF} = 2\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \overline{DF} = 4\sqrt{5}$

(3) 利用 $\triangle ADE$ 面積： $(\frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{5} \times 4\sqrt{5}) \times 2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10h \Rightarrow h = 8 \Rightarrow k = 2$

(4) $\triangle BCE$ 面積： $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2 = 10$ ###

5. 填充

解：



(*) $\tan \alpha_1 = 1$ 、 $\tan \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 、 $\tan \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{3}$ 、 $\tan \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{4}$

$$(1) \begin{cases} \tan(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \frac{\tan \alpha_1 + \tan \alpha_2}{1 - \tan \alpha_1 \tan \alpha_2} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - 1 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 3 = A \\ \tan(\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) = \frac{\tan \alpha_3 + \tan \alpha_4}{1 - \tan \alpha_3 \tan \alpha_4} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{7}{11} = B \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan[(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4)] = \frac{A+B}{1-AB} = \frac{3 + \frac{7}{11}}{1 - 3 \times \frac{7}{11}} = -4 \quad ###$$

6. 填充

解：

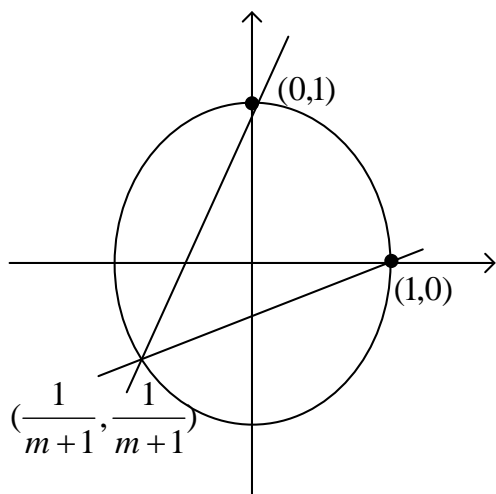
$$(*) \quad 2z + 2|z| = 3 + 2i$$

$$(1) \quad \text{令 } z = a + bi$$

$$2z + 2|z| = 3 + 2i \Rightarrow 2(a + bi) + 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 3 + 2i \Rightarrow (2a + 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}) + 2bi = 3 + 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 3 \\ 2b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{5}{12} \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \frac{5}{12} + i \quad ###$$

7. 填充



解：

$$(*) \quad A = \{(x, y) \mid mx + y = 1\} \text{ 通過點 } (0, 1) \text{、} B = \{(x, y) \mid x + my = 1\} \text{ 通過點 } (1, 0) \text{、} \\ C = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \text{ 為單位圓。}$$


(1) A、B 的交點 $\begin{cases} mx+y=1 \\ x+my=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{m+1}, \frac{1}{m+1}\right)$

(2) $(A \cup B) \cap C$ 有三交點，如圖所示 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{m+1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{m+1}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow m = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$ ###

8. 填充

解：

thepiano



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回復 12# koeagle 的帖子

填充第 8 題

題意是數字由左而右要愈取愈小

數字 1：不管怎麼排列，數字 1 一定會被取到，共有 9! 個 1，總和為 9!

數字 2：2 一定要排在 1 的左邊，才會被取到，共有 9! / 2 個 2，總和亦為 9!

數字 3：3 一定要排在 2 和 1 的左邊，才會被取到，共有 9! / 3 個 3，總和亦為 9!

⋮

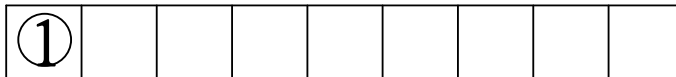
數字 9：9 一定要排在最前面，才會被取到，共有 9! / 9 個 9，總和亦為 9!

所求 = 9! * 9 / 9! = 9

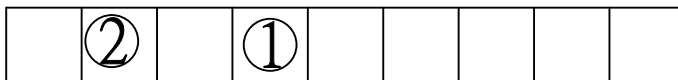
(*) 借上解答

(**) 9 位數全部共有 9! 個

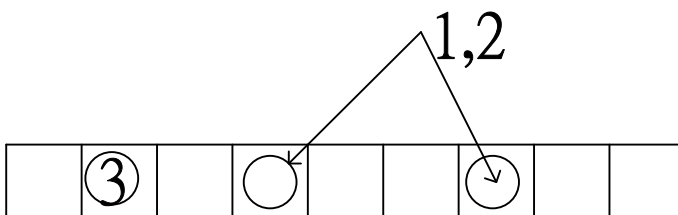
(1) 選到數字 1 的 9 位數共有： 8×9 個 \Rightarrow 期望值 = $\frac{8 \times 9}{9!} \times 1 = 1$



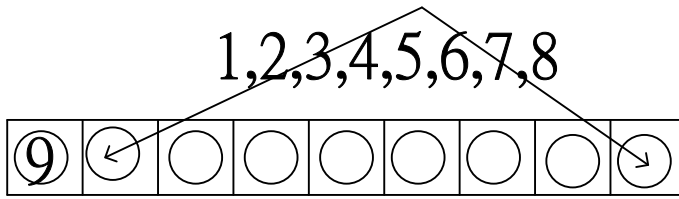
(2) 選到數字 2 的 9 位數共有： $\frac{9!}{2!} \times 1 \times 1$ 個 \Rightarrow 期望值 = $\frac{\frac{9!}{2!} \times 1 \times 1}{9!} \times 2 = 1$



(3) 選到數字 3 的 9 位數共有： $\frac{9!}{3!} \times 1 \times 2!$ 個 \Rightarrow 期望值 = $\frac{\frac{9!}{3!} \times 1 \times 2!}{9!} \times 3 = 1$



(4) 選到數字 9 的 9 位數共有：8! 個 \Rightarrow 期望值 = $\frac{8!}{9!} \times 9 = 1$



(5) 期望值=9 ###

9. 填充

thepiano ▾ 發表於 2021-7-25 17:06 [只看該作者](#)

回復 15# s7908155 的帖子

填充第 9 題
先估一下
若 $x > 700$
 $[x] + [x/2] > 1050$ ，不合

原方程精簡成 $[x] + [x/2] + [x/6] + [x/24] + [x/120] = 1001$
利用 $x \geq [x]$
 $x + x/2 + x/6 + x/24 + x/120 \geq 1001$
 $206x \geq 1001 * 120$
 $x \geq 583.1...$

當 $x = 584$
 $[x] + [x/2] + [x/6] + [x/24] + [x/120]$
 $= 584 + 292 + 97 + 24 + 4$
 $= 1001$

解：

(*) 借上解答

(*) $[\frac{x}{1!}] + [\frac{x}{2!}] + \dots + [\frac{x}{10!}] = 1001$

(1) 先估 $x = 6!$ $\Rightarrow [\frac{x}{1!}] + [\frac{x}{2!}] + \dots + [\frac{x}{10!}] = 720 + 360 + \dots > 1001$

(2) 再估 $x = 5!$ $\Rightarrow [\frac{x}{1!}] + [\frac{x}{2!}] + \dots + [\frac{x}{10!}] = 120 + 60 + 20 + 5 + 1 + 0 + \dots = 206 < 1001$

$\Rightarrow 5! < x < 6!$ $\Rightarrow [\frac{x}{1!}] + [\frac{x}{2!}] + \dots + [\frac{x}{10!}] = 1001 \Rightarrow [x] + [\frac{x}{2}] + [\frac{x}{6}] + [\frac{x}{24}] + [\frac{x}{120}] = 1001$

$$(3) \because x-1 < [x] \leq x \Rightarrow$$

$$(x-1) + \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{x-1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{x-1}{24}\right) + \left(\frac{x-1}{120}\right) < [x] + \left[\frac{x}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{x}{6}\right] + \left[\frac{x}{24}\right] + \left[\frac{x}{120}\right]$$

$$\leq x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{6} + \frac{x}{24} + \frac{x}{120}$$

$$\Rightarrow 206(x-1) < 1001 \times 120 \leq 206x \Rightarrow (x-1) < \frac{1001 \times 120}{206} \leq x$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1) < 583.1 \leq x \Rightarrow 583.1 \leq x < 584.1 \Rightarrow x = 584 \quad ###$$

1. 計算

解：

$$(*) (a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c}\right) = 3$$

$$(1) \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \Rightarrow \cos 60^\circ = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\Rightarrow ac = a^2 + c^2 - b^2 \Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = b^2 + ac$$

$$(2) (a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c}\right) = \frac{a+b+c}{a+b} + \frac{a+b+c}{b+c} = 2 + \frac{c}{a+b} + \frac{a}{b+c}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{c(b+c) + a(a+b)}{(a+b)(b+c)} = 2 + \frac{bc + c^2 + a^2 + ab}{(a+b)(b+c)}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{bc + b^2 + ac + ab}{(a+b)(b+c)} = 2 + \frac{b(c+b) + a(c+b)}{(a+b)(b+c)}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{(c+b)(a+b)}{(a+b)(b+c)} = 3 \quad ###$$

2. 計算

解：

$$(*) zw - 2iz - iw - 5 = 0, \quad \text{令 } w = a + bi$$

$$(1) zw - 2iz - iw - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow z(w - 2i) = 5 + iw \Rightarrow |z(w - 2i)| = |5 + iw|$$

$$\Rightarrow |z| |(w - 2i)| = |5 + iw| \Rightarrow 2|(a + (b-2)i)| = |(5-b) + ai|$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{a^2 + (b-2)^2} = \sqrt{(5-b)^2 + a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4[a^2 + (b-2)^2] = (b-5)^2 + a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2 + 4b^2 - 16b + 16 = b^2 - 10b + 25 + a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a^2 + 3b^2 - 6b = 9 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - 2b = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + (b-1)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + (b-1)^2} = 2 \Rightarrow |w-i| = 2 \quad \text{###}$$

3. 計算

解：

$$(*) (1+x)^n = C_0^n + C_1^n x + C_2^n x^2 + C_3^n x^3 + \dots$$

$$(1) (1+i)^n = C_0^n + C_1^n i + C_2^n i^2 + C_3^n i^3 + C_4^n i^4 + C_5^n i^5 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2})^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \right)^n = C_0^n + iC_1^n - C_2^n - iC_3^n + C_4^n + iC_5^n + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2})^n \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^n = (C_0^n - C_2^n + C_4^n - \dots) + i(C_1^n - C_3^n + C_5^n - \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{2})^n \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \right) = (C_0^n - C_2^n + C_4^n - \dots) + i(C_1^n - C_3^n + C_5^n - \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\sqrt{2})^n \cos \frac{n\pi}{4} = C_0^n - C_2^n + C_4^n - C_6^n + \dots \\ (\sqrt{2})^n \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} = C_1^n - C_3^n + C_5^n - C_7^n + \dots \end{cases}$$

$$(2) (C_0^n - C_2^n + C_4^n - \dots)^2 + (C_1^n - C_3^n + C_5^n - \dots)^2 = [(\sqrt{2})^n (\cos \frac{n\pi}{4})]^2 + [(\sqrt{2})^n (\sin \frac{n\pi}{4})]^2 = 2^n$$