

13. 矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$, $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 若 α, β, γ 皆為正整數, 且

$A \rightarrow \sqrt{2} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4})}$ $A^\alpha B^\beta = 2^{\alpha+\beta} I$, 則序組 $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (6, 3, 2)$.

α	β	$\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta$	t
2	9	11	-3 (X)
4	6	8	0 (X)
6	3	6	2 (V)

$\beta \rightarrow 2 e^{i(\frac{\pi}{6})}$ $\frac{\alpha}{2} + \beta = \delta - t \in \mathbb{Z}$ $(\frac{\alpha}{4} + \frac{\beta}{6})\pi = (2\pi) \cdot k$

14. 試求 $1^2 C_1^{16} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{15} + 2^2 C_2^{16} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{14} + 3^2 C_3^{16} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{13} + \dots + 16^2 C_{16}^{16} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{16} = 19$.

14. $X \sim \text{Bin}(n=16, p=\frac{1}{4})$ $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$

$16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{19}{4} = 19$

15. 坐標平面上有兩定點 $A(-1,0)$, $B(1,1)$, P 為橢圓 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 上一點, 則 $2\overline{PA} + \overline{PB}$ 的最小值為 5.

16. 空間中三點 P, Q, R 分別在直線 $L_1: \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-6}{2} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$, $L_2: \frac{x-2}{-2} = \frac{y-7}{2} = \frac{z-4}{1}$,

$L_3: \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{z-6}{2}$ 上, 則 $\overline{PQ} + \overline{PR}$ 的最小值為 $3\sqrt{5}$.

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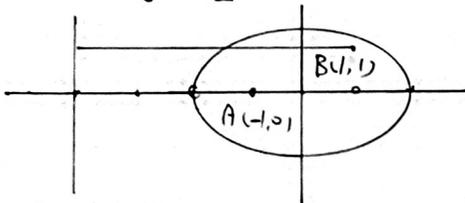
$\overline{PF} = d(P, L) \cdot e$

$e=1$: 拋物線

$0 < e < 1$: 橢圓 $e = \frac{c}{a}$

$e > 1$: 雙曲線

$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$



$L: x = -4$

$\overline{PA} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot d(P, L)$

$2\overline{PA} + \overline{PB} = d(P, L) + \overline{PB} \geq 2 d(P, L) = 5$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & 6 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & -6 & -3 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -6 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$E_{12}: 2x + y + 2z = 10$ $(3, 6, -1)$

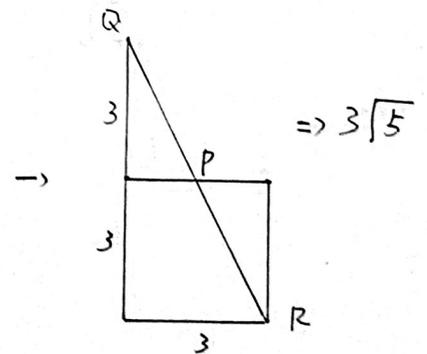
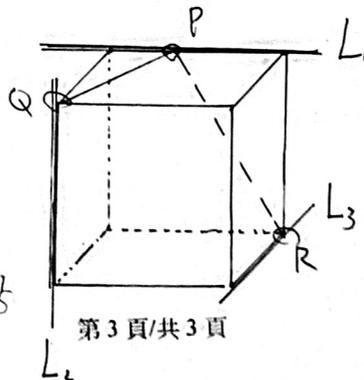
$L_1, L_2 \xrightarrow{(2, 7, 4)} \frac{9}{3} = 3$

$E_{13}: 2x - 2y - z = -5$ $(3, 6, -1)$

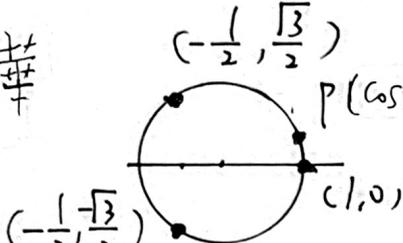
$L_1, L_3 \xrightarrow{(1, 5, 6)} \frac{9}{3} = 3$

$E_{23}: x + 2y - 2z = 8$ $(2, 7, 4)$

$L_2, L_3 \xrightarrow{(1, 5, 6)} \frac{9}{3} = 3$



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計算 1 (1)  $P(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \equiv (C, S)$

$$(C-1)^2 + S^2 + (C+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (S-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (C+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (S+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2$$

坐標平面上有一圓內接正三角形ABC，且有一點P在圓上，試證： $= 3+1+1+1=6 \rightarrow 6R^2$

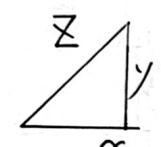
(1) $\overline{PA}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 + \overline{PC}^2$ 和 P 點的選取位置無關。 (2) $(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$

(2) $\overline{PA}^4 + \overline{PB}^4 + \overline{PC}^4$ 和 P 點的選取位置無關。

$$36 - 2 \left(\begin{matrix} \alpha(\beta+\gamma) & + \beta\gamma \\ (2-2c)(4+2c) & + (2+c-\sqrt{3}s)(2+c+\sqrt{3}s) \end{matrix} \right)$$

計算 2 $= 36 - 2(8 - 8c + 4c - 4c^2 + 4 + 4c + c^2 - 3s^2) = 36 - 2(12 - 3) = 18 \rightarrow 18R^2$

設有一直角三角形周長為 a，試求斜邊長的範圍。

計算 3  $z^2 = (x^2 + y^2)(1^2 + 1^2) \geq (x+y)^2 = (a-z)^2$ $a-z = x+y > z$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 + 2az - a^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow z \geq (\sqrt{2}-1)a \Rightarrow z < \frac{a}{2}$$

or $z \leq (-\sqrt{2}-1)a$ (不合)

坐標平面上有三相異直線： $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ 、 $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$ 、 $a_3x + b_3y + c_3 = 0$

且三相異直線共點，則 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ，試列出三種證明方法。