

1. 設 $\{a_n\}$ 為一等比數列。已知前十項的和為 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{10} = 60$ ，前五個偶數項的和為 $a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + a_8 + a_{10} = 40$ ，試選出首項 a_1 的正確範圍。

- (A) $0.05 \leq a_1 < 0.06$ (B) $0.06 \leq a_1 < 0.07$ (C) $0.07 \leq a_1 < 0.08$ (D) $0.08 \leq a_1 < 0.09$

$$\frac{a_1(r^{10}-1)}{r-1} = 60, \quad \frac{a_1 r(r^{10}-1)}{r^2-1} = 40 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r+1} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow r=2 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{60}{1023} \approx 0.0587 \Rightarrow (A)$$

2. 同時擲四顆相同的公正骰子，已知每次擲骰子所出現點數的情況皆獨立，直到四顆骰子的點數乘積為完全立方數時才停止擲骰子，則投擲次數的期望值最接近下列哪一個正整數？(A) 19 (B) 20 (C) 21 (D) 22

$$1, 2, 3, 2^2, 5, 2^1 \times 3^1$$

$$(1, 1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow 1$$

$$(1, 1, 1, 4) \Rightarrow 12$$

$$(1, 3 \times 2 \sim 6) \Rightarrow 5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$(2, 3, 6, 6) \Rightarrow 12$$

$$(3, 3, 4, 6) \Rightarrow 12$$

$$(2, 2, 4, 4) \Rightarrow 6$$

$$X \sim \text{Geo}\left(\frac{63}{64}\right) \Rightarrow E(X) = \frac{64}{63} \approx 20.57 \Rightarrow (C)$$

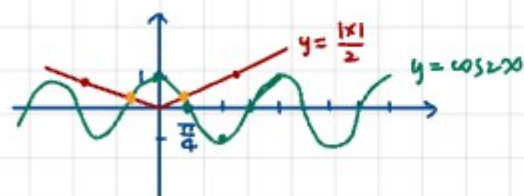
$$7 \frac{20.5}{141}$$

3. 設 $f(x) = \cos 2x - \sqrt{3} \sin 2x$ ，且 $g(x) = f\left(x + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) - |x|$ ，試問 $y = g(x)$ 的圖形與 x 軸的交點個數。(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

$$f(x) = 2 \sin\left(2x + \theta\right), \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2 \sin\left(2x + \frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\pi\right) = 2 \sin\left(2x + \frac{15}{6}\pi\right) = 2 \cos 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{求 } \cos 2x \text{ 和 } \frac{|x|}{2} \text{ 的交點}$$



$$2 \text{ 個交點} \Rightarrow (B)$$

4. 一副撲克牌原有 52 張牌，不小心遺失了 1 張(假設每種花色遺失的機率都是 $\frac{1}{4}$)，由剩下的 51 張任取 2 張。求所取 2 張都是紅心的條件下，遺失的那一張也是紅心的條件機率為下列何者？(A) $\frac{11}{24}$ (B) $\frac{11}{50}$ (C) $\frac{11}{250}$ (D) $\frac{11}{425}$

$$\text{lost 紅心} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{C_2^{12}}{C_2^{51}} (=p_1)$$

$$\text{lost 非紅心} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{C_2^{13}}{C_2^{51}} (=p_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{紅心}} = \frac{p_1}{p_1 + p_2} = \frac{C_2^{12}}{C_2^{12} + 3 \times C_2^{13}} = \frac{66}{66 + 234} = \frac{66}{300} = \frac{11}{50} \Rightarrow (B)$$

5. 令 $f(x) = x(x^2+1)(x^3+x+2)$ ，試問有多少個實數 a 滿足 $\int_0^a f'(x) dx = 0$?

- (A) 1個 (B) 2個 (C) 3個 (D) 4個

$$\int_0^a f'(x) dx = f(a) - f(0) = f(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } -1 \Rightarrow (B)$$

6. 已知 $(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^n$ 的展開式中，各項係數和為 4096，將展開式中 $(n+1)$ 項重新排列，試問

- 整數次方項不相鄰的機率為何? (A) $\frac{1}{22}$ (B) $\frac{7}{22}$ (C) $\frac{7}{26}$ (D) $\frac{15}{26}$

$$2^n = 4096 \Rightarrow n = 12$$

$$C_{12}^k \cdot x^{12-k} \cdot x^{-\frac{k}{5}} = C_{12}^k x^{12-\frac{6}{5}k} \Rightarrow \text{整數次方項} = k \text{ 的倍數 } k = 0 \text{ or } 5 \text{ or } 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{整數 3 個, 非整數 10 個} \Rightarrow \text{Prob} = \frac{10! \times C_{12}^3 \times 3!}{13!} = \frac{12 \times 10 \times 9 \times 3}{13 \times 12 \times 11} = \frac{15}{26}$$

7. $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，試問 $\left| \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} - \frac{114}{5} \right|$ 之最小值為何? (A) $\frac{1}{15}$ (B) $\frac{1}{20}$ (C) $\frac{1}{30}$ (D) $\frac{1}{60}$

$$\frac{1}{60} |20x + 15y - 1368|, \because 5 | 20x + 15y, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore 20x + 15y - 1368 \neq \pm 1$$

$$20x + 15y - 1368 = 2 \Rightarrow 4x + 3y = 274, \because \gcd(3, 4) = 1 \therefore 4x + 3y = 274 \text{ 有正解} \Rightarrow (C)$$

8. 若線性方程組的增廣矩陣為 $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{array} \right]$ ，經過矩陣列運算後化成 $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \beta \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \gamma \end{array} \right]$ ，

試選出正確的選項。

- (A) $\alpha = 2$ (B) $\beta = 5$ (C) $\gamma = 3$ (D) 此線性方程組無解

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -17 \\ 0 & -5 & -7 & -31 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 54 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow z = 3, y = 2, x = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = x + y = 3$$

$$\beta = y + z = 5$$

$$\gamma = x + z = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow (B)$$

9. 試計算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^3+1}{2^3-1} \times \frac{3^3+1}{3^3-1} \times \frac{4^3+1}{4^3-1} \times \dots \times \frac{n^3+1}{n^3-1} \right) = ?$

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\frac{9}{4}$

$$\frac{a^3+1}{a^3-1} = \frac{(a+1)(a^2-a+1)}{(a-1)(a^2+a+1)}$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{k+1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{k^2-k+1}{k^2+k+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

(P.S.) for (D), consider

$$m^2 - m + 1 = n^2 + n + 1 \Leftrightarrow m^2 - n^2 = m + n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m - n = 1 \Rightarrow \text{可相消}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{4} \dots \frac{n}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \dots \frac{(n-1)^2 - (n-1) + 1}{(n-1)^2 + (n-1) + 1} \cdot \frac{n^2 - n + 1}{n^2 + n + 1} = \frac{3}{n^2 + n + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{n^2 + n + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (C)$$

10. 給定數列 $\{a_n\} = \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ a_n = 3a_{n-1} - 2(-1)^{n-1}, n \geq 2 \end{cases}$, 試問 a_{114} 是幾位數?

(A) 54 (B) 55 (C) 56 (D) 57

$$a_n + \alpha(-1)^n = 3(a_{n-1} + \alpha(-1)^{n-1}) \Rightarrow 4\alpha(-1)^{n-1} = -2(-1)^{n-1} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n = 3(a_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{n-1})$$

$$a_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{n-1} = 3(a_{n-2} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{n-2})$$

\vdots

$$\times) a_2 - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 = 3(a_1 - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^1)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n + 3^{n-1} \cdot (a_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow a_{114} = 3^{113} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9271 \\ 113 \\ \hline 14313 \\ 19271 \\ 9271 \\ \hline 119123 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow 113 \cdot \log 3 \approx 57.9123$$

$\Rightarrow 3^{113}$ 為 59 位數

11. 若 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$, 且滿足 $f(x+2) = f(x)$, 則 $y = f(x)$ 圖形與 $y = \frac{1}{8}x$ 圖形的交

點有幾個? (A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 14

用斜率 2



8 個交點 \Rightarrow (A)

12. 下列有關 $\triangle ABC$ 的敘述, 試選出正確的選項。

(A) 若 $0 < \tan A \tan B < 1$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 為鈍角三角形

(B) 若 $\sin A + \cos A = \frac{1}{4}$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 為鈍角三角形

(C) 若 $\sin A = \frac{1}{3}$ 且 $\cos B = \frac{1}{4}$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 為銳角三角形

(D) 若 $\sin A = \frac{5}{6}$ 且 $\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$, 則 $\triangle ABC$ 為銳角三角形

(A) $\tan C = -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$, 又 $\tan A \tan B > 0 \Rightarrow \tan A > 0, \tan B > 0 \Rightarrow \tan C < 0 \Rightarrow$ 鈍角 \checkmark

(B) $\sqrt{2} \sin(A + 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sin(A + 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} < \sin 45^\circ \text{ or } \sin 135^\circ$

$\Rightarrow A + 45^\circ < 45^\circ \text{ or } A + 45^\circ > 135^\circ \Rightarrow A > 90^\circ \Rightarrow$ 鈍角 \checkmark

(C) note that $\cos(180^\circ - B) = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$ if $\cos A < 0$, then $\cos A > -\frac{1}{4}$, but $\cos A = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \Rightarrow \cos A > 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos C = -\cos(A+B) = \sin A \sin B - \cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow A, B, C < 90^\circ$

\Rightarrow 銳角 \checkmark

(D) $\cos C = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{5} > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{有可能 } \cos A = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}, \cos B = \frac{3}{5}, \cos C = \frac{20+3\sqrt{11}}{30}$$

$$\text{check } \cos A > \cos(180^\circ - B) = -\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \text{OK} \Rightarrow \text{可能是鈍角 } \times$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Ans: (A)(B)(C)}$

13. 下列有關函數極限的敘述，試選出正確的選項。

(A) 設非零函數 $f(x)$ 滿足極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) + \frac{|x|}{x} \right)$ 存在，則極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 必定不存在

(B) 設非零函數 $f(x)$ 滿足極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} \right)$ 存在，則極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 必定不存在

(C) 設非零函數 $f(x)$ 滿足極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} \right)$ 存在，則極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x))^2$ 必定存在

(D) 設 $[x]$ 為不大於實數 x 的最大整數，且非零函數 $f(x)$ 滿足極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{[x]}{x} \right)$ 存在，則極限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 必定存在

$$(A) \text{ if } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = L \text{ exists, then } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) + \frac{|x|}{x} = L + 1 \neq L - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) + \frac{|x|}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \frac{|x|}{x} \text{ DNE, } \nRightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ DNE } \checkmark$$

$$(B) \text{ counter example: } f(x) = x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0 \text{ exists}$$

\times

$$\text{but } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \text{ also exists}$$

$$(C) \text{ if } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} = L \text{ exists, then } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f(x))^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x) \cdot \frac{|x|}{x} \right)^2 = L^2 \text{ also exists } \checkmark$$

$$(D) \text{ counter example: } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + 1, & x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \cdot \frac{[x]}{x} = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \cdot \frac{[x]}{x}$$

\times

$$\text{but } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0 \neq 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ DNE}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Ans: (A)(C)}$

14. 將 $\underbrace{333 \dots 3}_{99 \text{ 個 } 3} \times \underbrace{666 \dots 6}_{99 \text{ 個 } 6}$ 乘開，得一 n 位數，請問下列哪些選項是正確的？

(A) $n = 199$ (B) 個位數字為 8 (C) 最高位數字為 1 (D) 由左向右數來第 100 位數為 7

$$\begin{aligned} 33 \dots 3 &= 3 + 3 \times 10 + \dots + 3 \times 10^{98} = \frac{3 \cdot (10^{99} - 1)}{9} \\ 66 \dots 6 &= \frac{6 \cdot (10^{99} - 1)}{9} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{原式} = \frac{2 \cdot (10^{99} - 1)^2}{9} = 2 \times \overbrace{11 \dots 11}^{99 \text{ 's}} \times \overbrace{99 \dots 99}^{99 \text{ 's}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = 2 \times \overbrace{11 \dots 11}^{99 \text{ 's}} \times (\overbrace{100 \dots 00}^{99 \text{ 's}} - 1) = \overbrace{222 \dots 22}^{99 \text{ 's}} \overbrace{00 \dots 00}^{99 \text{ 's}} - \overbrace{22 \dots 22}^{99 \text{ 's}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 222 \dots 2 \overset{1}{\cancel{2}} \overset{99 \dots 9}{00 \dots 00} \\
 - \quad \quad \quad 22 \dots 22 \\
 \hline
 222 \dots 21 \overset{99 \dots 9}{\cancel{00} \dots 00} \\
 \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \text{1st} \\
 198\text{th} \quad \quad \quad 99\text{th}
 \end{array}$$

(A) $n=198$ X, (B) correct, trivial ✓

(C) 最高位=2 X

(D) 左向右数200 = 右向左数99 \Rightarrow 所求=9 ✓

\Rightarrow Ans: (B)(D)

15. 三次曲線 $y = x^3 + ax^2 + 1$ ，若由原點可作三條相異切線，試問實數 a 的值可以是下列何者？ (A) π (B) $\sqrt{2025}$ (C) $\log 114$ (D) $\frac{2025}{114}$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + 1, \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax, \quad \text{設 } \text{t.p. } (x_0, f(x_0)) \Rightarrow L_{\text{tp}}: y = (3x_0^2 + 2ax_0) \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0^3 + ax_0^2 + 1 = (3x_0^2 + 2ax_0) \cdot x_0 \quad \text{有 3 相異 IR 解}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{有 3 相異 IR 解}$$

$$g'(x) = 6x^2 + 2ax = 2x(3x + a) \Rightarrow g(0) \cdot g(-\frac{1}{3}a) < 0 \Rightarrow g(-\frac{1}{3}a) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{27}a^3 + \frac{1}{9}a^3 - 1 = \frac{1}{27}a^3 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow a > 3 \Rightarrow \text{Ans: (A)(B)(D)}$$

16. 已知兩等比數列 $\langle a_n \rangle = \langle 2, 4, 8, \dots \rangle$ ， $\langle b_n \rangle = \langle 5, 25, 125, \dots \rangle$ ，若將兩數列之所有數字混合

後並由小至大重新排列後得到一個新的數列 $\langle c_n \rangle = \langle 2, 4, 5, 8, 16, 25, \dots \rangle$ ，請選出正確的選項。

(A) 數列 $\langle c_n \rangle$ 中的各項均相異

(B) $a_{30} = c_{45}$

(C) $b_{10} = c_{30}$

(D) 若 $a_{20} = c_k$ ， $a_{30} = c_{k+h}$ ，則 $h=14$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 233 \overline{) 3010} \\
 \underline{666} \\
 680
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 301 \overline{) 6990} \\
 \underline{602} \\
 990
 \end{array}$$

(A) correct, trivial ✓

(B) $a_{30} = 2^{30}$, find n s.t. $5^n < 2^{30} < 5^{n+1}$

$$0.699n < 9.030 < 0.699(n+1), \quad \frac{9.030}{0.699} \approx 12.9 \Rightarrow n \text{ 取 } 12 \Rightarrow 30+12=42$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{30} = c_{42} \quad \text{X}$$

(C) $b_{10} = 5^{10}$, find n s.t. $2^n < 5^{10} < 2^{n+1}$

$$0.301n < 6.990 < 0.301(n+1), \quad \frac{6.990}{0.301} \approx 23.2 \Rightarrow n \text{ 取 } 23 \Rightarrow b_{10} = c_{10+23} = c_{33} \quad \text{X}$$

(D) $2^{20}, 2^{21}, \dots, 2^{29}, 2^{30}$, find n s.t. $2^{20} < 5^n < 2^{30}$

$6.02 < 0.699n < 9.03 \Rightarrow 8.\frac{2}{3} < n < 12.\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow n = 9, 10, 11, 12 \Rightarrow a_{30} = C_{k+10+4} \Rightarrow h=14 \checkmark$

17. 坐標平面上，圓 C 為三角形 ABC 的內切圓，若圓心為 O 且已知 $A(2, -4)$ ，

$\overline{OB}: x+y-2=0$ ， $\overline{OC}: x-3y-6=0$ ，則下列敘述何者正確？

(A) A 點對 \overline{OB} 的對稱點 A' 必定在 \overline{BC} 上

(B) A 點對 \overline{OB} 的對稱點 A' 為 $A'(8, -2)$

(C) $\overline{BC}: 2x+7y=2$

(D) 圓 C 的方程式為 $x^2+y^2-6x+2y+8=0$

(A) \vec{OB} 為 $\angle ABC$ 角平分線 $\Rightarrow A' \in \overline{BC} \checkmark$

(B) $L \equiv \vec{OB}: x-y=2 \Rightarrow H \begin{cases} x+y=2 \\ x-y=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=4, y=-2 \Rightarrow A'(6, 0) \times$

(C) A 對 \vec{OC} 的對稱點 $A'' \Rightarrow \vec{BC} = \vec{A'A''}$

$L \equiv \vec{OC}: 3x+y=2 \Rightarrow H \begin{cases} x-y=6 \\ 3x+y=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=\frac{6}{5}, y=-\frac{8}{5} \Rightarrow A''(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$

$\Rightarrow m_{BC} = \frac{4}{-28} = -\frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow \vec{BC}: x+7y=6 \times$

(D) $O \begin{cases} x+y=2 \\ x-3y=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y=-1, x=3 \Rightarrow O(3, -1)$

$r^2 = d(O, \vec{BC})^2 = \frac{|-10|^2}{50} = 2 \Rightarrow C: (x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 2 \checkmark$

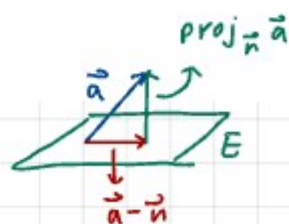
1. 已知空間向量 $\vec{a} = (4, 1, 3)$ ， $\vec{b} = (2, 3, 1)$ ， $\vec{c} = (3, 7, -1)$ 。若 \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 與 \vec{c} 所張成平面 E

上的正射影為 $x\vec{b} + y\vec{c}$ ，試求數對 $(x, y) = (\frac{41}{15}, -\frac{14}{15})$ 。

$\vec{b} = (2, 3, 1)$
 $\vec{c} = (3, 7, -1) \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = (-10, 5, 5) \propto (2, -1, -1)$

$\text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{a} = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a}}{|\vec{n}|^2} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{4}{6} \cdot (2, -1, -1) = (\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$

$\Rightarrow \text{正射影} = \vec{a} - \text{proj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{a} = (\frac{8}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{11}{3}) = x(2, 3, 1) + y(3, 7, -1)$



$\begin{cases} 6x+9y=8 \\ 6x-6y=22 \end{cases}$

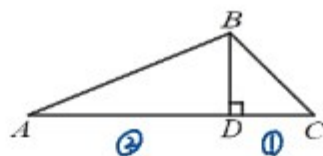
$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-14}{15}, x = y + \frac{11}{3} = \frac{41}{15}$

$\Rightarrow \text{Ans: } (\frac{41}{15}, -\frac{14}{15})$

2. 如右圖 (此為示意圖), $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle A$ 與 $\angle C$ 皆為銳角, \overline{BD} 為

底邊 \overline{AC} 的高, 已知 $\frac{\triangle ABC \text{ 面積}}{\triangle BCD \text{ 面積}} = 3$, 試求 $\frac{2}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B} + \frac{3}{\tan C}$ 的最小值

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{19}$$



$$\because \overline{AD} : \overline{DC} = 2 : 1 \therefore \tan A : \tan C = 1 : 2, \text{ 令 } \frac{1}{\tan A} = 2k, \frac{1}{\tan C} = k$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan B = -\tan(A+C) = \frac{-\left(\frac{3}{2k}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2k^2}} = \frac{3k}{1-2k^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\tan A} + \frac{1}{\tan B} + \frac{3}{\tan C} = 4k + \frac{1-2k^2}{3k} + 3k = \frac{19}{3}k + \frac{1}{3k} \geq 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{19k}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3k}} = \frac{2\sqrt{19}}{3} \Rightarrow \text{Ans} = \frac{2\sqrt{19}}{3}$$

$\swarrow A, C < 90^\circ \Rightarrow k > 0$

3. 設 $[x]$ 為不大於實數 x 的最大整數, 試求出 $\sum_{k=1}^{114} \left[\cos \frac{k\pi}{11} \right]$ 的值 = **-50**。

$$x = \cos \frac{\pi}{11} \sim \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow [x] = 0$$

$$x = \cos \frac{6\pi}{11} \sim \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} \Rightarrow -1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow [x] = -1$$

$$x = \cos \frac{11\pi}{11} \sim \cos \frac{21\pi}{11} \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow [x] = 0$$

$$x = \cos \frac{22\pi}{11} = -1 \Rightarrow [x] = -1$$

- 且 (22 個) sum of $[x] = -10$

$\rightarrow [x] = 0$

$$k=1 \sim 114 \Rightarrow \text{共 5 個 } -1 + \cos \frac{11\pi}{11} \sim \cos \frac{14\pi}{11} \Rightarrow \text{sum} = -50 \Rightarrow \text{Ans} = -50$$

4. 數列 $\{a_n\}$ 滿足 $\log_{n+1} a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{(n+1)\log(n+1)}$, 若 $\frac{a_n}{n+1} < 1.2$, 問 n 的最小值 = **12**。

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4771 \\ 0.6020 \\ \hline 1.0791 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 791 \overline{) 10000} \\ \underline{791} \\ 2090 \end{array}$$

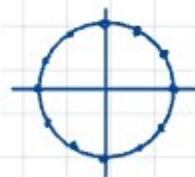
$$\log_{n+1} a_n - 1 = \log_{n+1} \left(\frac{a_n}{n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{(n+1)\log(n+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{\log \left(\frac{a_n}{n+1} \right)}{\log(n+1)} = \frac{1}{(n+1)\log(n+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{a_n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{n+1} = 10^{\frac{1}{n+1}} < 1.2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} < \log 1.2 \approx 0.4771 + 0.6020 - 1 = 0.0791$$

$$\Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{0.0791} - 1 \approx 11.5 \Rightarrow n \geq 12 \Rightarrow \text{Ans} = 12$$

5. 將區間 $[0, 2\pi]$ 平分成 12 等分, 則函數 $y = |\cos x|$ 在此區間內與 x 軸所圍成的區域面積之和

$$= \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi$$



$$x_0 = 0, x_i = \frac{\pi}{6} i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 12$$

for $i = 1 \sim 3, 7 \sim 9 \Rightarrow$ 取左端點

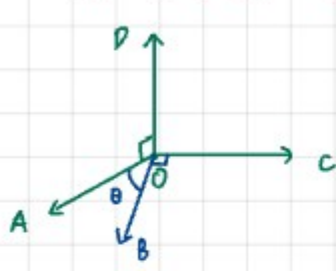
$i = 4 \sim 6, 10 \sim 12 \Rightarrow$ 右端點

$$\Rightarrow U_n = \frac{\pi}{6} \times 4 \left(\cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}+3}{3} \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ans} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi$$

6. 空間向量 $\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}, \vec{OC}, \vec{OD}$ 滿足 $\vec{OA} \times \vec{OB} = \vec{OC}$ 、 $\vec{OA} \times \vec{OC} = \vec{OD}$ ，且 $|\vec{OA}| = |\vec{OB}| = |\vec{OC}| = k \neq 0$ 。

求 $BD = k\sqrt{k^2+3}$ (以 k 表示)。

$\vec{OA} \perp \vec{OC}, \vec{OA} \perp \vec{OD}, \vec{OC} \perp \vec{OD}$, $|\vec{OD}| = |\vec{OA}| |\vec{OC}| \sin 90^\circ = k^2$
 $|\vec{OC}| = |\vec{OA}| |\vec{OB}| \sin \angle AOB \Rightarrow \sin \angle AOB = \frac{1}{k}$

 $\therefore \angle BOD = 90^\circ + \theta$
 $\therefore \overline{BD}^2 = \overline{OB}^2 + \overline{OD}^2 - 2 \overline{OB} \overline{OD} \cos \angle BOD = k^2 + k^4 - 2k^3 \cdot \cos(90^\circ + \theta)$
 $= k^2 + k^4 + 2k^3 \sin \theta = 3k^2 + k^4$
 $\Rightarrow \overline{BD} = k\sqrt{k^2+3} \Rightarrow \text{Ans} = k\sqrt{k^2+3}$

7. 試計算 $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6})(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{7}) = 104$ 。

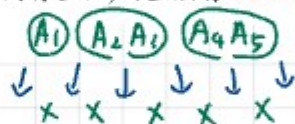
$$\text{原式} = [(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{7}) - 5][(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6}) + \sqrt{7}][(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{6}) - \sqrt{7}] = [8 + 2\sqrt{42}][8 - 2\sqrt{42}] = 64 - 168 = -104$$

8. 將 10 張椅子排成一列，甲、乙、丙、丁、戊 5 人分成三組入座，三組人數分別為 1 人、2 人、2 人，若規定「同組的人相鄰，不同組的人不相鄰」(即各組間有空位)之坐法有 7200 種。

$$\text{同組且相鄰} = 5 \times C_2^4 = 30$$

$$\text{排列數} \Rightarrow C_3^6 \times \frac{3!}{2!} \times 2! \times 2! = 20 \times 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{所求} = 30 \times 240 = 7200 \Rightarrow \text{Ans} = 7200$$



9. 試計算 $1! \times 1 + 2! \times 2 + \dots + 114! \times 114$ 除以 2025 的餘數 = 2024。

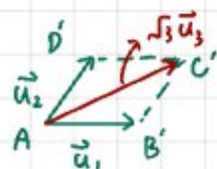
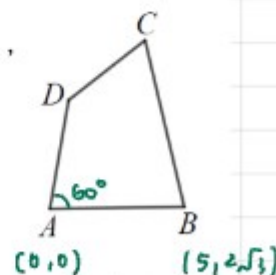
$$k \times k! = (k+1) \cdot k! - k! = (k+1)! - k!$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = -1! + 2! - 2! + 3! - \dots - 114! + 115! = 115! - 1 \equiv -1 \equiv 2024 \pmod{2025} \Rightarrow \text{Ans} = 2024$$

1. 如右圖(此為示意圖)，四邊形 $ABCD$ 中，已知 $\vec{AB} = (5, 2\sqrt{3})$ ， $\vec{CD} = \left(-7, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ ，

$$\vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2 = \sqrt{3} \vec{u}_3$$

且 $\frac{|\vec{AB}|}{|\vec{AB}|} + \frac{|\vec{AD}|}{|\vec{AD}|} = \frac{\sqrt{3} |\vec{AC}|}{|\vec{AC}|}$ ，試求出四邊形 $ABCD$ 的面積。



$$\cos \angle A'D'C' = \frac{1+1-3}{2 \times 1 \times 1} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \angle A'D'C' = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \angle DAB = \angle D'AB' = 60^\circ$$

$$\vec{AD} = r \cdot R_{60^\circ} \cdot \vec{AB} \Rightarrow r(5+2\sqrt{3}i)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = r\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}i\right) \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}r, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}r\right)$$

$$\vec{AC} = s \cdot R_{30^\circ} \cdot \vec{AB} \Rightarrow s(5+2\sqrt{3}i)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = s\left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}s, \frac{1}{2}s\right)$$

$$\vec{DC} = \vec{AC} - \vec{AD} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}s + \frac{1}{2}r, \frac{1}{2}s - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}r \right) = \left(1, \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3\sqrt{3}s + r = 14 \\ 11s - 7\sqrt{3}r = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 63s + 7\sqrt{3}r = 98\sqrt{3} \\ 11s - 7\sqrt{3}r = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{74} \cdot \frac{296}{3}\sqrt{3} = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

$$r = 14 - 3\sqrt{3}s = 14 - 12 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{AD} = (-1, 7\sqrt{3}) \\ \vec{AC} = \left(6, \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} \right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{3} & \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} & 1\sqrt{3} & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{116}{3}\sqrt{3} - 12\sqrt{3} + 42\sqrt{3} + \frac{22}{3}\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{74}{2}\sqrt{3} = 37\sqrt{3} \quad \#$$

2. 計算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \left(\frac{1-x^{100}}{1-x} - 100 \right)$ 。

$$x^{100} - 1 = (x-1)(x^{99} + x^{98} + \dots + x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{99} + x^{98} + \dots + x - 99}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 99x^{98} + 98x^{97} + \dots + 2x + 1$$

$$= 99 + 98 + \dots + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 99 = 4950 \quad \#$$

3. 試求 $y = \frac{\cos x + 2\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$ 的最大值與最小值。

$$y = \frac{\cos x + 2\sin x}{2 + \cos x} = k \Rightarrow \cos x + 2\sin x = 2k + k\cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow k = (1-k)\cos x + 2\sin x = \sqrt{k^2 - 2k + 5} \cdot \sin(x+\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{k^2 - 2k + 5} \leq 2k \leq \sqrt{k^2 - 2k + 5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k^2 \leq k^2 - 2k + 5 \Rightarrow 3k^2 + 2k - 5 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (3k+5)(k-1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{3} \leq k \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Max} = 1, \text{min} = -\frac{5}{3} \quad \#$$