

114.9.30 (二) ~ 10.6 (一) Ru

第一部分：計算證明題(每題 6 分，共計 30 分。請在答案卷上作答，請清楚註明題號並須寫出計算過程或證明理由，否則將酌扣分)

1. 設一箱中有 4 個球，分別標示數字 0、4、1、3；今一次取一球記錄球上的數字後，再放回箱中，共取 114 次。若每次每球被取中的機會均等，則共有奇數次取中 1 號球的機率為？
 $P = \frac{1}{4}, f = \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{114} - \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{114}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{115}$

2. 坐標空間中，已知 $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = (-12, 9, 8)$, $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (-10, 8, 6)$,

(5, 4, 3)

$$\vec{b} = (1, 2, t), t \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 則 } \vec{a} = ?$$

$$[2] \quad \vec{a} = k(5, 4, 3)$$

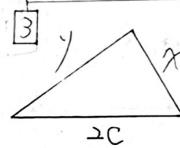
$$5|43 \quad 5|43 \\ 1|2t \quad 1|2t \\ 6 \Rightarrow k=1 \Rightarrow (5, 4, 3)$$

3. 已知 A、B 分別是 $\Gamma_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ 的兩焦點且焦距長的一半記為 c,

$$\frac{a-c}{a+c}$$

現有 Γ_1 上的動點 P。若 $\angle PAB = \alpha$ 、 $\angle PBA = \beta$ ，

試求 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{\beta}{2} = ?$ (請以 a, b, c 的關係式表示)



$$\Delta^2 = r^2 s^2 = s(s-x)(s-y)(s-2c)$$

$$\frac{r}{s-x} \cdot \frac{r}{s-y} = \frac{s-2c}{s} = \frac{a-c}{a+c}$$

4. 某校高二有兩個文史法政學群的班級，

第一個班有 n_1 位學生：上次月考數學 B 科成績平均為 μ_1 分、標準差 σ_1 分；

第二個班有 n_2 位學生：上次月考數學 B 科成績平均為 μ_2 分、標準差 σ_2 分。

[4]

若這兩班學生共 $(n_1 + n_2)$ 位學生的上次月考數學 B 科成績標準差為 σ 分。

試討論 σ_1 、 σ_2 、 σ 三者大小關係的可能情形。

$$\sigma_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_i - \mu_1)^2 \right)$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_2} (y_j - \mu_2)^2 \right)$$

5. 扇形 OAC 中，O 為圓心， \widehat{AC} 上有一點 B， \overline{OC} 上有一點 D，

$\angle AOC = \angle ABD = 90^\circ$, $\overline{BD} = 7$, $\overline{AB} = 24$, 求此扇形之面積。

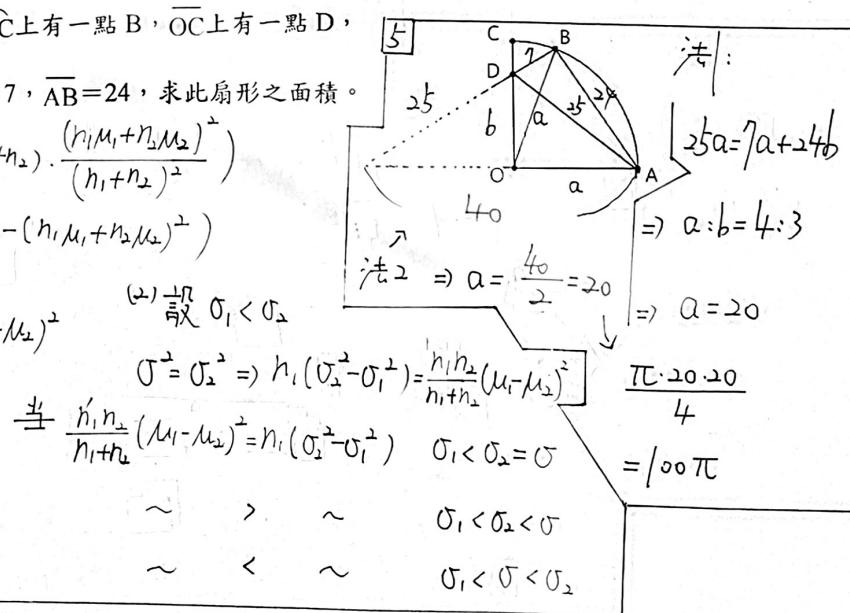
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n_1+n_2} \left(n_1 (\mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2) + n_2 (\mu_2^2 + \sigma_2^2) - (n_1+n_2) \cdot \frac{(n_1\mu_1 + n_2\mu_2)^2}{(n_1+n_2)^2} \right)$$

$$(n_1\mu_1^2(n_1+n_2) + n_2\mu_2^2(n_1+n_2) - (n_1\mu_1 + n_2\mu_2)^2)$$

$$= \frac{n_1}{n_1+n_2} \sigma_1^2 + \frac{n_2}{n_1+n_2} \sigma_2^2 + \frac{n_1 n_2}{(n_1+n_2)^2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2$$

$$(1) \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 \Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma$$

$$\mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sigma_2 < \sigma$$



第二部分：計算證明題(每題 7 分，共計 70 分。請在答案卷上作答，請清楚註明題號並須寫出計算過程或證明理由，否則將酌予扣分)

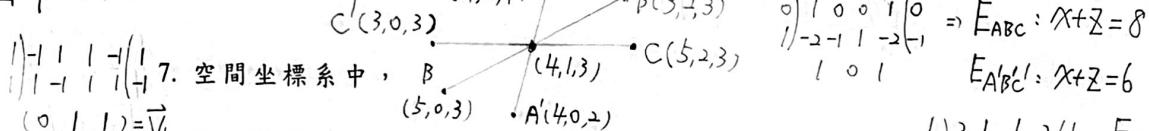
[6] 転移 $(\text{鏡} \times \text{旋})^2 = (\text{鏡})^2 = I$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{2025} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -7 \\ 25 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \right\}^{114}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [S \ t] \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & u \end{bmatrix} = S(x+y) + t(z+u) \\ & + (-S)(x+y) + (-t)(z+u) \\ & = x+y+z+u = 0 \end{aligned}$$

[7] 若 $P(4, 1, 3)$, 求 $a+b+c+d=?$



7. 空間坐標系中， $\begin{pmatrix} 0, 1, 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{V_1}$ 有三個平面 $E_1: z = 3$ 、 $E_2: x - y + z = 6$ 、 $E_3: x + y - z = 2$ 。
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{V_2}$ 令 E_1 與 E_2 相交的直線為 L_3 ； E_2 與 E_3 相交的直線為 L_1 ； E_3 與 E_1 相交的直線為 L_2 。

已知三直線 L_1 、 L_2 、 L_3 有共同交點 P ，若 A 、 B 、 C 分別在 L_1 、 L_2 、 L_3 上，且

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1, 1, 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overline{PA} = \overline{PB} = \overline{PC} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1, 0, 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E_{ABC}: y=2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0, 1, 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E_{A'B'C}: x-z=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1, -1, 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E_{A'B'C}: y-z=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0, 1, 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E_{A'B'C}: x-z=2$$

試求：(1) 四面體 $PABC$ 的體積為？

[8] $yymath$

(1) $\frac{1}{3}$

(2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) 過 A 、 B 、 C 三點的平面有幾種可能？方程式為何？

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$

 $= \frac{1}{7 + \frac{9}{13}}$
 $= \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{9}}}$

8. 某籃球員在 NBA 冠軍賽 4 場比賽中，一共得到 25 分，其 3 分球(每命中一球得 3 分)之命中率近似值為 13%。設此球員在此 4 場比賽中 3 分球一共出手 n 球，命中 k 球，在

$$\frac{k}{n} \approx \frac{13}{100}$$

$$1 \leq k \leq 8$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 54 \\ 7122 \end{pmatrix}$ 現有的資訊條件下，求使其命中率最接近 13% 之數對 $(n, k) = ?$ 不恰

 $\begin{pmatrix} 07123 \\ 7123 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{10}{77}} = \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{7}{54}}$

最末項愈小分子分母愈小

9. 空間中兩直線 L_1 與 L_2 互為歪斜線，若 L_1 上有相異三點 A 、 B 、 C 滿足 $\overline{AB} = \overline{BC}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 113 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 A 點到 L_2 的距離為 1； B 點到 L_2 的距離為 $\sqrt{3}$ ； C 點到 L_2 的距離為 $\sqrt{7}$ ；

$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x^2-3} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2-3}} = 2\sqrt{x^2-1} \quad |+7=2(x^2+1)$

$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x^2-3} = \sqrt{x^2-1} + \sqrt{x^2-7} \quad \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2-3} = 4x^2-4 \quad \Rightarrow x=1, d(L_1, L_2)=h=1 \cdot \sin 20^\circ$

$\frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2-3}} = k = \sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{x^2-7} \quad \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{-9}{4} + 3 = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad |9\text{法2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

10. 已知 $p \neq 0$ ， α 、 β 、 γ 為 $x^3 - px + p^3 = 0$ 的三個根，試以 p 表示 $\frac{\alpha-p}{\alpha+p} + \frac{\beta-p}{\beta+p} + \frac{\gamma-p}{\gamma+p}$ 之值。

$f(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma) \quad f'(-p) = -\frac{2p}{q+p}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-\alpha} + \frac{1}{x-\beta} + \frac{1}{x-\gamma} = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$

$f(x) = 3x^2 - p$

$\Rightarrow 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\theta = 120^\circ$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 + 2p \cdot \frac{3p-1}{p^2} = 6p+1$

$\therefore 3 - 2p \left(-\frac{f'(-p)}{f(p)} \right) = 6p+1$