

一、單一選擇題

1.(B) 2.(A)

二、多重選擇題

3.(B)(C)(E) 4.(A)(B)(C)(E)

三、填充題

5. 0.399 6. 7π 7. $\frac{7}{24}$ 8. $4\sqrt{3}$ 9. $9\sqrt{3}+12+12\sqrt{6}$ 10. 33 11. 35 12. $R_D > R_C > R_E$

詳解

一、單一選擇題

1. ①若 $a > 1$, 則 $b < 0$, $y = \log_a x + b$ 遞增如圖(一), 但無此選項

②若 $0 < a < 1$, 則 $0 < b < 1$, $y = \log_a x + b$ 遞減如圖(二) \therefore 選(B)

2. (A) $\because \overline{PA} = 4\sin 50^\circ \therefore \overline{PQ} = (4\sin 50^\circ)\cos 50^\circ = 2\sin 100^\circ = 2\sin 80^\circ$

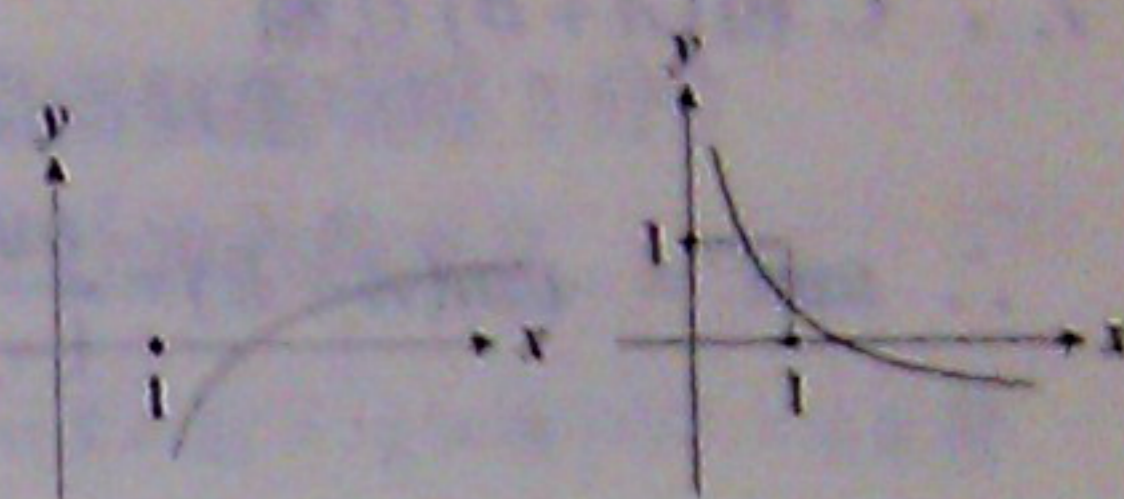
(B) $\because \overline{PA} = 4\cos 36^\circ \therefore \overline{PQ} = (4\cos 36^\circ)\sin 36^\circ = 2\sin 72^\circ$

(C) $\overline{PQ} = \sqrt{2}\sin 57^\circ + \sqrt{2}\cos 57^\circ = 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin 57^\circ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos 57^\circ\right) = 2\sin(57^\circ + 45^\circ) = 2\sin 102^\circ = 2\sin 78^\circ$

(D) $\overline{PQ} = \sqrt{2}\sin 30^\circ + \sqrt{2}\cos 30^\circ = 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin 30^\circ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos 30^\circ\right) = 2\sin(30^\circ + 45^\circ) = 2\sin 75^\circ$

(E) $\overline{PQ} = \cos 40^\circ + \sqrt{3}\sin 40^\circ = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\cos 40^\circ\right) = 2\sin(40^\circ + 30^\circ) = 2\sin 70^\circ$

\therefore 選(A)



圖(一)

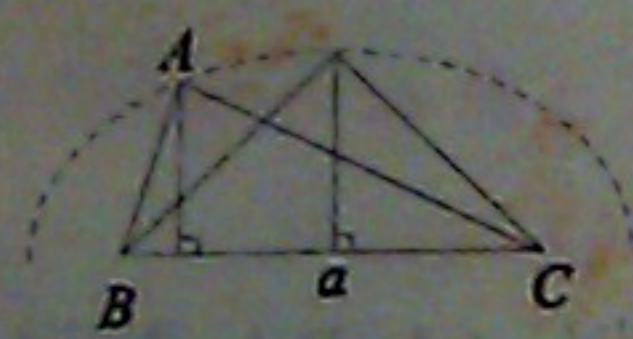
圖(二)

二、多重選擇題

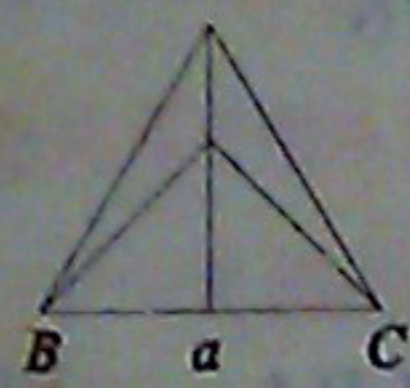
3.



圖(一)



圖(二)



圖(三)



圖(四)

(A) 不一定, 如圖(一), 同底時周長大的三角形可能高比較小

(B) 合, 如圖(二), 以 B, C 為焦點做橢圓, 則以 $a, \frac{b+c}{2}, \frac{b+c}{2}$ 為邊長的 Δ 其高比原來還要大

(C) 合, 如圖(三), 以 a, b, b 為邊長的 Δ , 其高比以 $a, \frac{b+c}{2}, \frac{b+c}{2}$ 為邊長的 Δ 還要大

(D) 不一定, 可能高會變小, 如圖(四)

(E) 合, 由海龍公式看出 $s, s-a, s-b, s-c$ 都變大 \therefore 面積變大

4. $a = \frac{3^n \cdot 5^{200}}{2^{200} \cdot 5^{200}} = \frac{3^n \cdot 5^{200}}{10^{200}} \therefore a$ 可化成有限小數, 小數點後共 200 位 (A) 合 (B) 合

(C) 小數點後第 200 位即 $3^n \times 5^{200}$ 的個位 $\because 3^n$ 個位為 3、9、7、1, 5^{200} 個位為 5

$\therefore 3^n \times 5^{200}$ 個位為 5, 合

$$(D) \log \frac{3^{500}}{2^{200}} = 500 \log 3 - 200 \log 2 = 500 \times 0.4771 - 200 \times 0.3010 = 238.55 - 60.20 = 178.35$$

∴ 整數部分有 179 位，不合

$$(E) \text{希望 } \frac{3^n}{2^{200}} \geq 1, \text{ 即 } 3^n \geq 2^{200}, \text{ 取對數即 } n \log 3 \geq 200 \log 2 \quad \therefore n \geq \frac{200 \times 0.3010}{0.4771} \approx 126.1 \dots$$

∴ 最小的 n 為 127，合

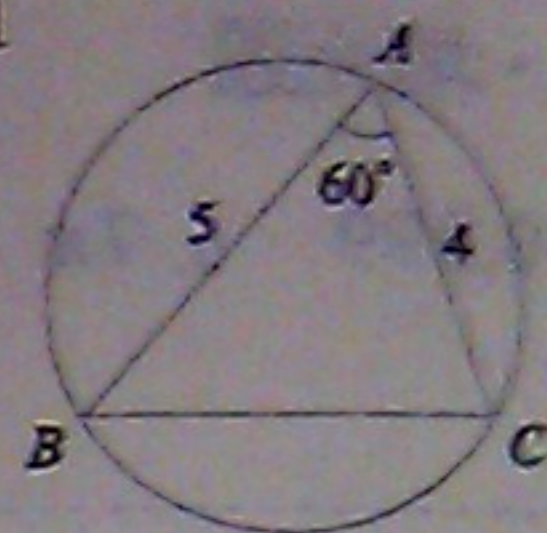
三、填充題

$$5. \because \log 3.99 = 0.601, \text{ 而 } 0.3991 + 0.601 = 1 \quad \therefore 1 - 0.399 = \log(10 \times 0.399), \text{ 得 } x = 0.399$$

$$6. \angle BAC = 120^\circ \times \frac{1}{2} = 60^\circ, \text{ 由餘弦定理, } \overline{BC}^2 = 5^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 25 + 16 - 20 = 21$$

$$\therefore \overline{BC} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$\text{由正弦定理, } \frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2R \quad \therefore R = \sqrt{7}, \text{ 所求} = \pi R^2 = 7\pi$$



7. ∵ C 和 $(A+B)$ 互補

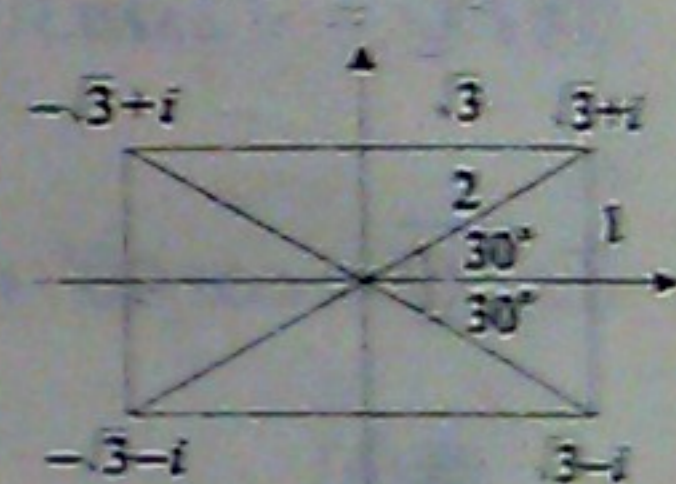
$$\therefore \tan C = -\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = \frac{\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{1 + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\therefore \tan 2C = \frac{2 \tan C}{1 - \tan^2 C} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{7}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{7}}{1 - \frac{1}{49}} = \frac{2}{48} = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$8. f(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 64}}{2 \times 1} = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i = 4\left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 4(\cos 60^\circ \pm i \sin 60^\circ)$$

$$\text{則 } f(x^2) = 0, \text{ 即 } x^2 = 4(\cos 60^\circ \pm i \sin 60^\circ)$$

$$\therefore x = \pm 2(\cos 30^\circ \pm i \sin 30^\circ) = \pm \sqrt{3} \pm i, \text{ 作圖 } \therefore \text{面積為 } \sqrt{3} \times 1 \times 4 = 4\sqrt{3}$$



$$9. \text{①面積為 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 6^2 = 9\sqrt{3}; \text{②的 } s = \frac{5+5+6}{2} = 8, \text{面積為 } \sqrt{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 12$$

$$\text{③} = \text{④} \Rightarrow s = \frac{5+6+7}{2} = 9, \text{面積為 } \sqrt{9 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 6\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求} = 9\sqrt{3} + 12 + 6\sqrt{6} \times 2 = 9\sqrt{3} + 12 + 12\sqrt{6}$$



$$10. P \text{ 點的 } x \text{ 值為 } \frac{101}{3} = 33\frac{2}{3}, \text{ 則 } \angle A_1 P A_2, \angle A_2 P A_3, \angle A_3 P A_4, \dots \text{ 中, 以 } \angle A_{33} P A_{34} \text{ 為最大}$$

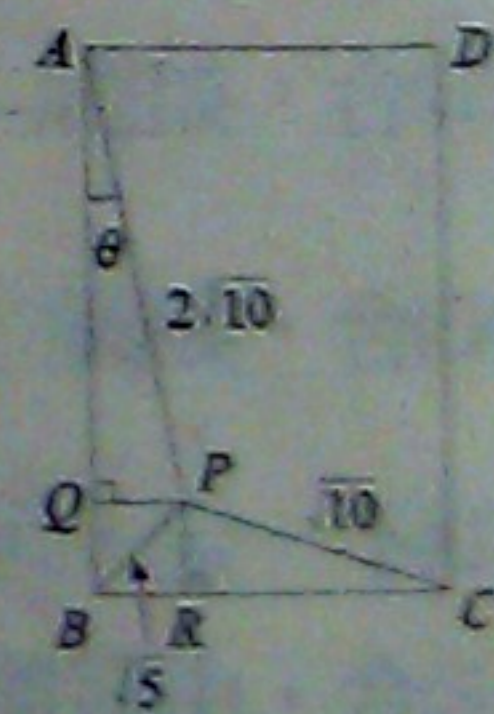
$$\therefore \cos \angle A_{33} P A_{34} \text{ 為最小, 得 } n = 33$$

$$11. P \text{ 投影到 } \overline{AB}, \overline{BC} \text{ 分別為 } Q \text{ 與 } R \quad \therefore \tan \angle PAQ = \frac{\overline{PQ}}{\overline{AQ}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{設 } \overline{PQ} = k, \overline{AQ} = 3k, \text{ 則由畢氏定理, } (k)^2 + (3k)^2 = (2\sqrt{10})^2, \text{ 得 } k = 2$$

$$\therefore \overline{PQ} = \overline{BR} = 2, \overline{AQ} = 6, \text{ 由 } \overline{QB} = \overline{PR} = \sqrt{5^2 - 2^2} = 1, \overline{RC} = \sqrt{10^2 - 1^2} = 3$$

$$\text{得 } ABCD \text{ 面積為 } (\overline{AQ} + \overline{QB}) \times (\overline{BR} + \overline{RC}) = (6+1) \times (2+3) = 35$$



$$12. \because \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 140^\circ} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 40^\circ} = 2R_C, \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 20^\circ} = 2R_D, \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin 50^\circ} = 2R_E, \text{ 而 } \sin 20^\circ < \sin 40^\circ < \sin 50^\circ$$

$$\therefore 2R_D > 2R_C > 2R_E$$