

$$1. 39k + 26 = (33 + 6)k + 26 \quad \therefore 33 \mid 6k + 26 - 11 \Rightarrow 11 \mid 2k + 5 \Rightarrow \min k = 3$$

$$39 \times 3 + 26 = 143$$

2. 乘積為 $4abcd3$ ，所以此三個連續奇數個位數字為 7, 9, 1

故此三數為 77, 79, 81 所求 $77+79+81=237$

$$3. f(x) = |x + \log 2| + |x - \log 4| + |x + \log 8| = |x + \log 2| + |x - 2\log 2| + |x + 3\log 2|$$

Min 取 $x = -\log 2$ 所求為 $5\log 2$

$$4. (n+1)^2 - n^2 = 2n + 1 = 101 \quad \therefore n = 50$$

5. 銳角三角形：另兩邊平方和 > 長邊平方

$$(A) 1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 < 2^2 \quad (B) (\sqrt{5})^2 + 2^2 = 3^2 \quad (C) (\log 2)^2 + (1 + \log 2)^2 < (2 + \log 2)^2$$

$$(D) (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2 > (\sqrt{6})^2$$

故選(D)

$$6. \text{令 } a = 2012 \Rightarrow \sqrt{4a^2 - 5a + a + 1} = 2a - 1 = 4023$$

$$7. 1 + \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3})(1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4})(1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5}) \cdots (1 + \frac{1}{19 \cdot 21}) = \frac{2 \times 2}{1 \times 3} \cdot \frac{3 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \cdot \frac{4 \times 4}{3 \times 5} \cdots \frac{20 \times 20}{19 \times 21} = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{20}{21} = \frac{40}{21}$$

$$8. 42 = 32 + 8 + 2 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 1 = 3^9$$

$$9. \text{令 } S = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{2}{10^2} + \frac{3}{10^3} - \frac{4}{10^4} + \cdots \quad \text{則}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{10} - \frac{2}{10^2} + \frac{3}{10^3} - \frac{4}{10^4} + \cdots \\ +) \frac{1}{10} S &= \frac{1}{10^2} - \frac{2}{10^3} + \frac{3}{10^4} - \frac{4}{10^5} + \cdots \\ \hline \frac{11}{10} S &= \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{10^2} + \frac{1}{10^3} - \frac{1}{10^4} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11}{10} S = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{10^2} + \frac{1}{10^3} - \frac{1}{10^4} + \cdots = \frac{\frac{1}{10}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{10})} = \frac{1}{11} \quad \therefore S = \frac{1}{11} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{10}{121}$$

$$10. \text{令公差為 } k, \text{ 則 } 4a + 6k = 50 \Rightarrow 2a + 3k = 25$$

$$\text{且 } ax + (a+k)y + (a+2k)z + (a+3k)w = 100 \cdots (1)$$

$$\text{再令 } aw + bz + cy + dx = aw + (a+k)z + (a+2k)y + (a+3k)x = t \cdots (2)$$

$$(1)+(2) \text{ 得 } (2a+3k)(x+y+z+w) = 100+t = 25 \cdot 10$$

$$\therefore t = 250 - 100 = 150$$

$$11. \begin{cases} \frac{a}{1-r} = 28 \\ \frac{a^2}{1-r^2} = 112 \end{cases} \quad \text{兩式相除} \frac{a}{1+r} = 4 \Rightarrow 4+4r = 28-28r \Rightarrow r = \frac{24}{32} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$12. \text{令 } z = x + y, \text{ 原式} = \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-3)^2} + \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-9)^2}$$

即求 (x, y, z) 到 $(4, 1, 3)$ 與 $(4, 1, 9)$ 距離和之最小值

所求=6

$$13. \text{配方+柯西不等式 } [(x+2)^2 + (2y)^2 + z^2][1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2] \geq (x+2-4y+z)^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 + 4x + 4 \geq \frac{(10+2)^2}{6} = 24$$

所求=24

$$14. \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \times 97 \times 99}{2 \times 4 \times 6 \times 8 \times \dots \times 98 \times 100} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 99 \times 100}{(2 \times 4 \times 6 \times 8 \times \dots \times 98 \times 100)^2} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 99 \times 100}{[2^{50}(1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 49 \times 50)]^2}$$

$$= \frac{100i}{2^{100}(50i)^2}$$

$$15. \text{消去 } y, \begin{cases} x = 2k - 23 \\ 11x = 46 - k \end{cases} \Rightarrow 46 - k = 22k - 23 \times 11 \Rightarrow 23k = 46 + 23 \times 11 = 23 \times 13 \Rightarrow k = 13$$

16. 已知 $A(14, 0, 0)$ 過第二條直線，令第一條直線上任意點 $B(t, 2t, 3t)$

且向量 $BA \perp (1, 2, 3) \therefore (1, 2, 3) \cdot (14-t, -2t, -3t) = 14-t-4t-9t = 0$

$$\therefore t = 1 \text{ 所求} = \sqrt{(14-1)^2 + (0-2)^2 + (0-3)^2} = \sqrt{182}$$

$$17. (A) 0 \cdot (1, 1, 1) + 0 \cdot (1, 2, 2) = (0, 0, 0) \quad (B) 1 \cdot (1, 1, 1) + 1 \cdot (1, 2, 2) = (2, 3, 3)$$

$$(C) 2 \cdot (1, 1, 1) - 1 \cdot (1, 2, 2) = (1, 0, 0)$$

選(D)

$$18. \text{特徵根和} = \text{tr}(A) = 1 + 1 + 3 = 5$$

$$19. \text{每數皆出現 } C_2^5 = 10 \text{ 次，即 } 10(a+b+c+d+e+f) = 20 \times 100, \text{ 所求 } \frac{20 \times 100}{10} = 200$$

$$20. \frac{7i}{3i} = 840$$

$$21. \text{中間正三角形面積} - 3 \text{ 個扇形面積} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 2^2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$22. \text{所求} = 9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$23. \text{邊長比} : \frac{1}{1} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} : 1 : 1$$

利用比例，此三角形底邊 $= 2\sqrt{3}$

$$\text{面積} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 1 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$24. m = -\frac{a}{b} < 0 \text{ 且 } a > 0 \therefore b > 0$$

過(0, +) $\therefore c < 0 \Rightarrow V(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{-b^2+4ac}{4a}) = (-, -)$, 在第三象限

$$25. \text{恆在下方, } x^2 - ax - b > 0 \Rightarrow D = (-a)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-b) = a^2 + 4b < 0, \text{ 選(C)}$$

$$26. \frac{ABC}{abc} = \frac{8}{5} \text{ 且 } \frac{\pi R^2}{\pi r^2} = \frac{R^2}{r^2} = \frac{256}{175}$$

$$\text{面積比} = \frac{ABC}{4R} \cdot \frac{4r}{abc} = \frac{ABC}{abc} \cdot \frac{r}{R} = \frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{175}}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$27. \Delta = \frac{1}{2}(3x+4y+2z)$$

$$\therefore (x^2+y^2+z^2)(3^2+4^2+2^2) \geq (3x+4y+2z)^2$$

$x^2+y^2+z^2$ 最小, 此時 $(x, y, z) // (3, 4, 2)$

$$28. [C_1^5 \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}] \cdot \frac{1}{6} = C_1^5 \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^4 \cdot (\frac{1}{6})^2$$

$$29. \frac{2 \times 96}{98 \times 4 + 2 \times 96} = \frac{24}{73}$$

$$30. \frac{C_1^3 \cdot (C_3^4 \cdot 2i + C_2^4 \cdot C_2^2)}{3^4} = \frac{14}{27}$$

31. 因為 A 與 B 獨立

$$P(A|B') = \frac{P(A \cap B')}{P(B')} = \frac{P(A)P(B')}{P(B')} = P(A) = 0.2$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B) = 0.2 \cdot P(B) = 0.1 \Rightarrow P(B) = 0.5$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.2 + 0.5 - 0.1 = 0.6$$

32. 在-1個標準差與+2個標準差之面積約 34%+47.5%=81.5%

所求約 $0.815 \times 2000 = 1630$

$$33. (1, 6, 6), (2, 5, 6), (3, 4, 6), (3, 5, 5), (4, 4, 5)$$

$$\text{所求} = \frac{3 \times 3 + 2 \times 6}{6^3} = \frac{7}{72}$$

$$34. \begin{cases} \frac{a \cdot (r^5 - 1)}{r - 1} = 1 \\ \frac{a \cdot (r^{10} - 1)}{r - 1} = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r^5 + 1 = 7 \Rightarrow r^5 = 6 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{15} a_n = \frac{a \cdot (r^{15} - 1)}{r - 1} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (6^3 - 1) = 43$$

$$35. \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$36. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x^2 - x + 2| - |3x - 2|}{x^5 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x + 2 - 2 + 3x}{x^5 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^5 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+2}{x^4+1} = 2$$

$$37. f'(x) = g(x) = x^3 + (2x-3)^4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = f'(2) = g(2) = 2^3 + (4-3)^4 = 9$$

38. $f(x) = (3x-2)(ax^2+bx+c)$ 爲三次實係數多項式

$$(A) \because \text{三實根} \therefore b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$(B) f(-1) = -5(a-b+c) < 0 \Rightarrow a-b+c > 0$$

$$(C) f'(x) = 9ax^2 - (4a-6b)x - 2b+3c \Rightarrow f'(0) = 3c-2b > 0$$

$$(D) f(0) = -2c < 0 \Rightarrow c > 0, \text{ 已知 } ax^2+bx+c \text{ 有一負根且 } \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

若 $a < 0$, $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} < 0$ \therefore 另一根必爲正根，所以應爲兩正根一負根

故選(D)

$$39. \int_1^4 3x^2 - 2x dx = (x^3 - x^2) \Big|_1^4 = 48$$

$$\text{平均值} = \frac{48}{4-1} = 16$$

$$40. \int_1^3 f'(x) dx = [f(x) + c]_1^3 = f(3) - f(1) = 3^5 \cdot \ln(4-3) - 1^5 \cdot \ln(4-1) = 0 - \ln 3 = -\ln 3$$