

1.個位數四次方後依序為 1, 6, 1, 6, 5, 6, 1, 6, 1, 1

1+6+1+6+5+6+1+6+1+0→個位數為 3

所求 $198 \times 3 + 1 + 6 + 1 + 6 + 5 \rightarrow$ 個位數為 3

$$2. \omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \omega^6 = 1 \Rightarrow \omega^5 + \omega^4 + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 + \omega + \omega^2 + \omega^3 + \omega^4 + \omega^5 + \omega^6 + \omega^7 + \omega^8 = 1 + \omega + \omega^2$$

$$3. x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y) = 101^2$$

所求 $2 \times 3 = 6[(\text{正負})(1, 101, 101^2)]$

$$4. 2 + \sqrt{3} \text{ 代入得 } (2 + \sqrt{3})^2 - 9(2 + \sqrt{3})\cos\theta + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{4}{9}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{6}$$

$$5. \int_{-1}^0 x e^{-x} dx = [-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}]_{-1}^0 = -1 - (e - e) = -1 \quad (\text{令 } x = u, e^{-x} = v')$$

$$6. f(x) = 10^{\tan x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2 x \cdot \ln 10 \cdot 10^{\tan x}$$

$$\therefore f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \ln 10 \cdot 10^{\tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = 2 \cdot \ln 10 \cdot 10^1 = 20 \ln 10$$

$$7. f(x) + 2f(\frac{1}{x}) = 3x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) + 2f(\frac{1}{x}) = 3x \\ f(\frac{1}{x}) + 2f(x) = \frac{3}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{x} - x$$

$$\therefore f(2) + f(4) = \frac{2}{2} - 2 + \frac{2}{4} - 4 = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$8. \text{無限多解, 所以 } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & -3 \\ n & -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - 10n = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1$$

$$\Delta_x = \Delta_y = \Delta_z = 0, \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 3 & -1 \\ m & -1 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -50 + 10m = 0 \Rightarrow m = 5$$

所以 $m - n = 5 - 1 = 4$

$$9. \text{可翻轉 6 面, 旋轉四面 } \frac{6!}{6 \times 4} = 30$$

$$10. ab + c \Rightarrow (\text{偶} + \text{奇}) + (\text{奇} + \text{偶}) = (1 - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5}) \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{66}{125}$$

$$11. (A) 64^{625} + 1 = (65 - 1)^{625} + 1 \equiv -1 + 1 = 0 \pmod{13}$$

(B) 由費馬小定理 $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 其中 a 不為 p 的倍數，且 p 為質數

$$2^{12} \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 2^{1000} - 3 = (2^{12})^{83} \cdot 2^4 - 3 \equiv 13 \equiv 0 \pmod{13}$$

$$(C) 67^{33} + 5 = (65 + 2)^{33} + 5 \equiv (2^{12})^2 \cdot 2^9 + 5 \equiv 512 + 5 \equiv 10 \pmod{13}$$

$$(D) 18^{50} + 1 = (13 + 5)^{50} + 1 \equiv (5^{12})^4 \cdot 5^2 + 1 \equiv 26 \equiv 0 \pmod{13}$$

故選(C)

$$12. T(x, y) = (x, y - x, y)$$

$$T(1, 0) = (1, -1, 0), \quad T(0, 1) = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\dim(\text{Image}(T)) = 2$$

$$13. a_n = \frac{1000^n}{n!}$$

$$(A) a_1 = 1000 \quad (B) a_{1000} = \frac{1000^{1000}}{1000!} > 1000$$

1000 項之後乘上真分數所以愈乘愈小即 $a_{1000} > a_{1001} > a_{1002} > \cdots > a_{1024} > \cdots > a_{2012}$

故選(B)

$$14. \iint_R \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^2 \sqrt{r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8}{3} d\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$15. \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$16. x - x^9 \rightarrow 2-7, 3-6, 4-5 \Rightarrow 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ 種}$$

$$x^2 - x^8 \rightarrow 2-6, 3-5, 4-4 \Rightarrow 2 \times 2 + 1 = 5 \text{ 種}$$

$$x^3 - x^7 \rightarrow 2-5, 3-4 \Rightarrow 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ 種}$$

$$x^4 - x^6 \rightarrow 2-4, 3-3 \Rightarrow 2 + 1 = 3 \text{ 種}$$

$$x^5 - x^5 \rightarrow 2-3 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ 種}$$

所求 $6+5+4+3+2=20$

$$17. (6\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6\sqrt{3} \cdot 6\sqrt{3} \tan 15^\circ = 108 - 108(2 - \sqrt{3}) = 108\sqrt{3} - 108$$

$$18. x = \log_2 12, \quad y = \log_3 12$$

$$xy - x - 2y + 3 = (x - 2)(y - 1) + 1 = (\log_2 12 - \log_2 4)(\log_3 12 - \log_3 3) + 1 \\ = \log_2 3 \cdot \log_3 4 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$19. \text{設 } x \text{ 小時, } x + 0.5 + x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 0.75 \text{ 小時} = 45 \text{ 分}$$

$$\therefore 13 \text{ 點 } 50 \text{ 分} + 45 \text{ 分} = 14 \text{ 點 } 35 \text{ 分}$$

20. 行列式=特徵值乘積

$$-1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = \det A = -4 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$21. \begin{cases} C_n^m : C_{n+1}^m = 5:3 \\ C_{n+1}^m : C_{n+2}^m = 3:1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n+1: m-n = 5:3 \\ n+2: m-n-1 = 3:1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5m-8n = 3 \\ 3m-4n = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 7 \\ n = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$22. \int_0^1 \int_{2x}^2 e^{y^2} dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} e^{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^2 [x e^{y^2}]_0^{\frac{y}{2}} dy = \int_0^2 \frac{y}{2} e^{y^2} dy = [\frac{e^{y^2}}{4}]_0^2 = \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(e^4 - 1)$$

$$23. \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } \sqrt{x}=u}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{u}{1+u^2} \cdot 2u du \stackrel{\text{令 } u=\tan \theta}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2 \tan^2 \theta}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \tan^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 \theta - 1 d\theta = 2[\tan \theta - \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$24. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+k)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + 2\frac{k}{n} + (\frac{k}{n})^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = [-\frac{1}{x+1}]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} - (-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$25. \text{令 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 且 } AP=PB, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{22} = PB^{22}P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2^{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 1^{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2^{22}+2 & -2^{23}+2 \\ 2^{22}-1 & 2^{23}-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所求 } -2^{22} + 2 - 2^{23} + 2 + 2^{23} - 1 = -2^{22} + 3$$