

1. C, D

2. A, B, C

說明: $\sim \lceil f(x)=0 \implies g(x)=1 \rceil$
 $\iff \sim \lceil f(x) \neq 0 \text{ 或 } g(x)=1 \rceil$
 $\iff \lceil f(x)=0 \text{ 且 } g(x) \neq 1 \rceil$
 $\implies f(x) \neq 0 \text{ 或 } g(x) \neq 1 \implies f(x)=0 \text{ 或 } g(x)=1$

3. D

4. A

說明:
 $h(\csc x) = \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x = 1 - 1/\cos^2 x$
 $\therefore h(x) = 1 - 1/x^2$

5. C

6. A

說明: $3 < [3x-1] \leq 6 \iff 4 \leq [3x-1] \leq 6$
 $\iff 4 \leq 3x-1 < 7$
 $\iff 5 \leq 3x < 8 \iff 5/3 \leq x < 8/3$

7. E

說明: 設 d 為公差, $\because \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 3\beta = \pi$,
 $\therefore \beta = \pi/3$
 $\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \gamma = \sin^2 \beta$
 $\implies \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}-d\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+d\right) = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\implies \frac{1}{2} [\cos 2d - \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}] = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $\implies \cos 2d = 1 \implies d = n\pi \text{ i.e. } d = 0$

8. A, B, C

說明: (A) $a_n = \frac{2n+3}{5n+7}, \lim a_n = \frac{2}{5} \neq 0, \sum a_n$ 發散。
 (B) $a_n = \frac{2n^2+7}{n+3}, \lim a_n = \infty, \sum a_n$ 發散。

(C) $\because \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n^{1/n}}$ 而級數 $\sum 1/n$ 發散,

\therefore 原級數發散。

(D) 因 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \dots$ 及

$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{5^n} + \dots$ 收斂, 故原級數收斂。

(E) $\because a_n = \frac{3^{n-1}}{5^{2n+1}} = \frac{3^n}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 25^n} = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{25}\right)^n$

\therefore 原級數為公比 $r=3/25$ 的等比級數, 故收斂。

9. B

10. A

說明: $\frac{x}{xy+x+1} = \frac{\log b}{\log abc}$
 $\frac{y}{yz+y+1} = \frac{\log c}{\log abc}$
 $\frac{z}{zx+x+1} = \frac{\log a}{\log abc}$
 $\therefore k = \frac{\log b}{\log abc} + \frac{\log c}{\log abc} + \frac{\log a}{\log abc} = 1$

11. A, B, C

說明: 令 $a+b+c=2S$, 則可求出
 $(a+b-c)^3 + (b+c-a)^3 + (c+a-b)^3$
 $- 3(a+b-c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)$
 $= 4(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc)$

[註]: 代特值 $a=1, b=2, c=3$, 也可得
 $k=4$, 這是投機做法。

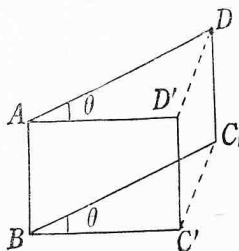
12. E

說明: 如圖: $C'D' = CD$

$$BC' = AD' = BC \cos \theta = AD \cos \theta$$

由 $\text{area} \square ABC'D' = AB \cdot BC' = AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos \theta$
 $= \text{area} \square ABCD \cdot \cos \theta$

可推得橢圓面積
 $= \text{圓面積} \times \cos \theta$
 $= \pi a^2 \cdot \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} \pi a^2 / 2$



13. D, E

14. C

15. A, B, D

說明: $y = 1 + \cos 2x + 1 + \sin 2x - \sin 2x \cos 2x$
 $= 2 + (\sin 2x + \cos 2x) - (1 + 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x) / 2$
 $+ 1/2$
 $= (\sin 2x + \cos 2x) - (\sin 2x + \cos 2x)^2 / 2 + 5/2$
 $= -[(\sin 2x + \cos 2x) - 1]^2 / 2 + 3$
 $\sin 2x + \cos 2x = \sqrt{2} \cos(2x - \alpha)$
 $\implies -\sqrt{2} \leq \sin 2x + \cos 2x \leq \sqrt{2}$
 $\implies -1 - \sqrt{2} \leq \sin 2x + \cos 2x - 1 \leq -1 + \sqrt{2}$
 $\implies 0 \leq (\sin 2x + \cos 2x - 1)^2 \leq 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$
 $\implies \frac{-3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq -\frac{1}{2}(\sin 2x + \cos 2x - 1)^2 \leq 0$
 $\therefore m = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq y \leq 3 = M$

16. B

說明: $\cos(n\pi/100) > 0, \sin(n\pi/100) < 0$
 $\implies n\pi/100$ 是位在第 IV 象限的一個正角。
 欲求合此條件的最小自然數 n , 可先令

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \frac{n\pi}{100} < \frac{4\pi}{2}$$

而得 $150 < n < 200$, 故 $n = 151$ 為所求。

17. A, C, D, E

說明:

(A) $\text{area} \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & -8 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 28$

(B) $\triangle ABC$ 之外接圓方程式為
 $7(x^2 + y^2) - 89x + 23y = 0$

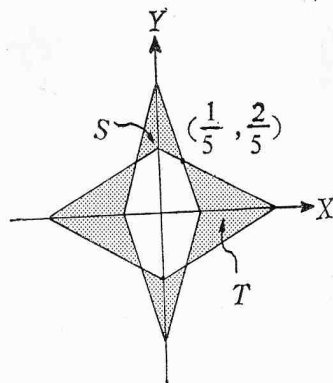
(C) $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AC}|} = \frac{33}{65}, \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{56}{65}$

(D) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 33$

(E) $\vec{AB}: 4x - 3y = 0, \vec{AC}: 12x + 5y - 56 = 0$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{4x - 3y}{5} \right| = \left| \frac{12x + 5y - 56}{13} \right|$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 之內角 A 之平分線方程式為
 $8x - y - 20 = 0$



18. B

說明: 如上圖所示, 令

$$S: \begin{cases} |x| + |2y| - 1 \geq 0 \\ |3x| + |y| - 1 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T: \begin{cases} |x| + |2y| - 1 \leq 0 \\ |3x| + |y| - 1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

則陰影部份之面積為:

$$4 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) = \frac{11}{15}$$

19. E

20. B, C (如下圖所示)。

