

第壹部分

一、單一選擇題

1.(C)

【說明】由題意知

$$x^5 - 1 = 0 \text{ 的五個根爲 } 1, \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4$$

$$\text{又 } x^5 - 1 = (x-1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$\therefore \text{ 方程式 } x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \text{ 的四個根爲 } \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4$$

$$\text{可得 } x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = (x-\omega_1)(x-\omega_2)(x-\omega_3)(x-\omega_4)$$

將 $x = 3$ 代入

$$\text{得 } (3-\omega_1)(3-\omega_2)(3-\omega_3)(3-\omega_4) = 3^4 + 3^3 + 3^2 + 3 + 1 = 121$$

二、多重選擇題

2.(C)(D)

【說明】(1)取 \log , $\log 10^9 = 9$

$$\log 9 = 10 \times \log 9 = 20 \times \log 3 = 9.542$$

$$\therefore \log 10^9 < \log 9^{10} \Rightarrow 10^9 < 9^{10}$$

(2)取 \log , $\log 10^{12} = 12$

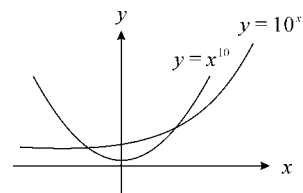
$$\log 12^{10} = 10 \times \log 12 = 10 \times (2\log 2 + \log 3) = 10.791$$

$$\therefore \log 10^{12} > \log 12^{10} \Rightarrow 10^{12} > 12^{10}$$

(3)取 \log , $\log 10^{11} = 11$

$$\log 11^{10} = 10 \times \log 11 < 10 \times \log 12 = 10.791$$

$$\therefore \log 10^{11} > \log 11^{10} \Rightarrow 10^{11} > 11^{10}$$

(4) $\begin{cases} y = 10^x \\ y = x^{10} \end{cases}$ 兩圖形如右兩圖形在 $x < 0$ 處有一個交點 \therefore 方程式 $10^x = x^{10}$ 有一負根

3.(B)(D)

【說明】設正四面體的邊長為 x

$$\overline{QR} = x, \overline{AQ} = \frac{1}{2}x, \overline{AP} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x,$$

$$\overline{AG} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}x$$

$$\Delta APG \text{ 中, } \overline{AP}^2 = \overline{AG}^2 + \overline{PG}^2$$

$$\therefore \overline{PG} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}x$$

$$\Delta OGQ \text{ 中, } \overline{OG} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}x - 1, \overline{OQ} = 1, \overline{GQ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x$$

$$\overline{OQ}^2 = \overline{OG}^2 + \overline{GQ}^2 \quad \therefore x = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, \overline{OG} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(A) $\overrightarrow{OP} = (0, 0, 1)$, $\overrightarrow{OQ} = (a, b, -\frac{1}{3})$, 設 \overrightarrow{OP} 與 \overrightarrow{OQ} 的夾角為 θ

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OQ}}{|\overrightarrow{OP}| |\overrightarrow{OQ}|} = -\frac{1}{3}, \text{ 又 } \cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

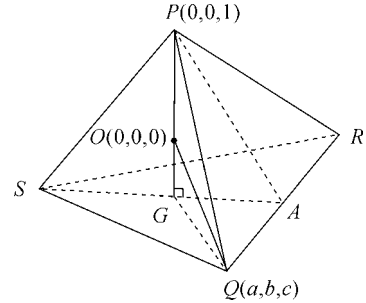
$$\therefore \theta < 120^\circ$$

(B) $\overline{OQ}^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$, 又 $c = -\frac{1}{3}$ $\therefore a^2 + b^2 = \frac{8}{9}$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 > c^2$$

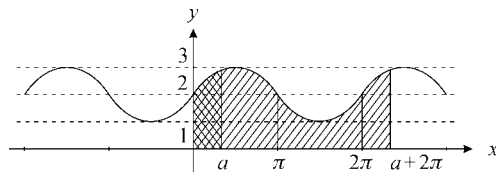
(C) $ab > 0$ 不一定成立

(D) $c = -\frac{1}{3}$ $\therefore c < 0$



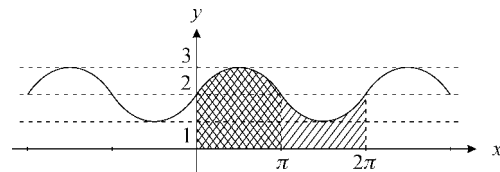
4.(C)(D)

【說明】(A)



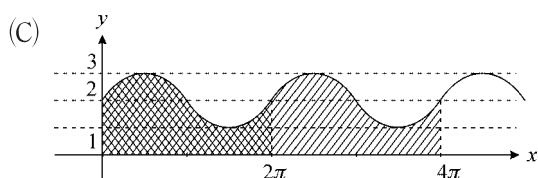
由圖形，可明顯得知
 $A(a+2\pi) \neq A(a)$

(B)

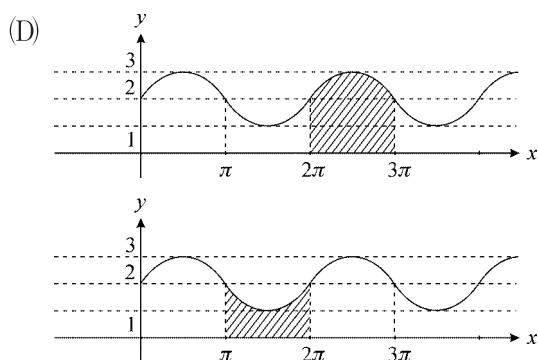


由圖形，可明顯得知
 $A(2\pi) \neq 2A(\pi)$

6. 93 學年度大學入學考試指定科目數學甲試題暨詳解



由圖形，可明顯得知
 $A(4\pi) = 2A(2\pi)$ 成立

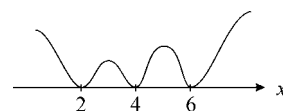


比較兩圖斜線面積
 可明顯得知
 $A(3\pi) - A(2\pi) > A(2\pi) - A(\pi)$

5. (A)(D)

【說明】(A)由勘根定理知

方程式 $f(x) = 0$ 在 $x = 2, 4, 6$ 處各有二重根
 $\therefore f(x) = 0$ 有 6 個實根， $f(x) = 0$ 至少有 6 個根
 多項式 $f(x)$ 的次數至少為 6



(B)多項式 $f(x)$ 的次數為奇數——不成立

$\therefore f(x) = 0$ 實根有 6 個，虛根有偶數個 $\therefore f(x)$ 的次數為偶數

(C) $f(1)$ 為奇數——不一定成立

(D) $f(x) = 0$ 的圖形在 $x = 4$ 處有水平切線 $\therefore f'(4) = 0$

三、題組

6. (A)

【說明】

1白
1黑

 $\xrightarrow{\text{移走白, 移入黑}}$

2黑

$$\therefore \text{機率} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

7. (B)(D)

$$\text{【說明】 } P_{11} = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, P_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}, P_{13} = 0$$

$$P_{21} = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, P_{22} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, P_{23} = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_{31} = 0, P_{32} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}, P_{33} = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{矩陣 } P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A) P_{ij} = P_{ji} \text{ 不成立, 例如 } P_{12} = \frac{1}{4}, P_{21} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore P_{12} \neq P_{21}$$

(B) 矩陣 P 的每一行之和皆為 1 $\therefore P$ 為轉移矩陣

$$(C) \text{ 不成立, } \because \det P = \frac{1}{8} + 0 + 0 - 0 - \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = 0$$

$$(D) P_{11} = \frac{1}{2}, P_{33} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore P_{11} = P_{33}$$

8. (A)(B)(C)

$$\text{【說明】 } P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(A) 由狀態 2 開始：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{狀態 1} \\ \leftarrow \text{狀態 2} \\ \leftarrow \text{狀態 3} \end{array}$$

8. 93 學年度大學入學考試指定科目數學甲試題暨詳解

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

⋮

∴ 經過 k 次操作後，變成狀態 1 的機率與變成狀態 3 的機率相等，均為 $\frac{1}{4}$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, P^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix}, P^3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{16} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{16} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{16} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^4 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{32} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{7}{32} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{7}{32} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{9}{32} \end{bmatrix} \cdots P^k = \begin{bmatrix} a_k & \frac{1}{4} & b_k \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ c_k & \frac{1}{4} & d_k \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} a_k = d_k = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} - \cdots - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \\ b_k = c_k = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \end{cases} \quad (k \geq 2)$$

$$(B) \begin{bmatrix} a_k & \frac{1}{4} & b_k \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ c_k & \frac{1}{4} & d_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_k \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ c_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \text{狀態 1} \\ \\ \leftarrow \text{狀態 3} \end{matrix} \quad a_k > c_k, \text{ 所以成立}$$

$$(C) \begin{bmatrix} a_k & \frac{1}{4} & b_k \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ c_k & \frac{1}{4} & d_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_k \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ c_k \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{狀態 1}$$

$a_k = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$, ($k \geq 2$), $a_k < a_{k-1} < a_{k-2} < \dots < a_2$, 所以成立

(D) 經過 k 次操作後, 狀態 2 恆為 $\frac{1}{2}$, 不會趨近 $\frac{1}{3}$ \therefore 不成立

四、選填題

A.-2

【說明】轉軸 $\frac{\pi}{4}$:

$$\begin{cases} x = x' \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - y' \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y' \\ y = x' \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + y' \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} y' \end{cases} \quad \text{代入}$$

$$\therefore 2 \left(\frac{x' - y'}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + a \left(\frac{x' - y'}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{x' + y'}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{x' + y'}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2 + \frac{a}{2} \right) x'^2 + \left(2 - \frac{a}{2} \right) y'^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x'^2}{\frac{2}{4+a}} + \frac{y'^2}{\frac{2}{4-a}} = 1$$

又 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 經轉軸 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 後 $\Rightarrow x'^2 + y'^2 \leq 1$

依題意知 $\frac{x'^2}{\frac{2}{4+a}} + \frac{y'^2}{\frac{2}{4-a}} = 1$ 在 $x'^2 + y'^2 = 1$ 圓內 (或圓上)

$$\begin{cases} 0 < \frac{2}{4+a} \leq 1 & \Rightarrow \frac{4+a}{2} \geq 1 & \Rightarrow a \geq -2 \\ 0 < \frac{2}{4-a} \leq 1 & \Rightarrow \frac{4-a}{2} \geq 1 & \Rightarrow a \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

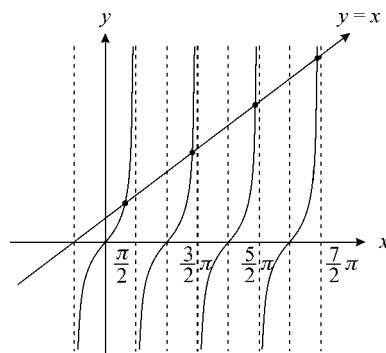
$\therefore -2 \leq a \leq 2$, a 的最小可能值為 -2

B. 3.14

【說明】 n 趨近 ∞ 時， x_n 趨近 $\frac{2n-1}{2}\pi$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = \pi \approx 3.14$$

第貳部分：非選擇題



一、 $-1 + \sqrt{2}$

【說明】 $\begin{cases} (1 + \cos\theta)x - y = 0 \\ -x + (1 + \sin\theta)y = 0 \end{cases}$ 不只一組解

\Rightarrow 即無限多解

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \cos\theta & -1 \\ -1 & 1 + \sin\theta \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (1 + \sin\theta)(1 + \cos\theta) = 1$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta + \cos\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \sin\theta + \cos\theta = t \Rightarrow \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2} \text{ 代入}$$

$$t + \frac{t^2 - 1}{2} = 0 \quad \therefore t = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{又 } t = \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore t = -1 + \sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } \sin\theta + \cos\theta = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

二、 $(0, \frac{3}{2})$

【說明】點 $P(2, 0)$ ，焦點 $F(1, 2)$ ，準線 $L: kx + y + 1 = 0$

$$\text{由定義, } \overline{PF} = d(P, L) \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+4} = \frac{|2k+0+1|}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}$$

$$\therefore k^2 - 4k + 4 = 0, k = 2$$

$$\text{得 } L: 2x + y + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{軸的斜率} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 且過 } F(1, 2)$$

$$\therefore \text{軸方程式 } x - 2y = -3$$

$$\text{準線與軸之交點 } A, \begin{cases} 2x + y + 1 = 0 \\ x - 2y + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -1, y = 1, A(-1, 1)$$

\overline{AF} 之中點 $(0, \frac{3}{2})$ 就是頂點