

一、單一選擇題

1. 答案：(B)

解析：\$x+2y=3\$，斜率為\$-\frac{1}{2}\$，過原點且斜率為2的直線方

程式為\$2x-y=0\$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-y=0 \\ x+2y=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{3}{5} \\ y=\frac{6}{5} \end{cases}$$

故選(B)

2. 答案：(E)

解析：\$\tan(A+B) = \tan 135^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = -1 \Rightarrow\$

$$\tan A + \tan B + 1 = \tan A \tan B$$

$$\text{所以 } (1 - \tan A)(1 - \tan B) = 1 - \tan A - \tan B + \tan A \tan B$$

$$\tan B$$

$$= 1 - \tan A - \tan B + \tan A + \tan B + 1 = 2$$

故選(E)

3. 答案：(B)

解析：\$\overline{BC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - 2\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} \cdot \cos 60^\circ\$

$$= 80^2 + 50^2 - 2 \cdot 80 \cdot 50 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 6400 + 2500 - 4000 = 4900$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{BC} = 70 \text{ (公尺)}$$

故選(B)

4. 答案：(C)

解析：觀察題圖，斜率大於1或小於-1的為\$\overline{BC}\$及\$\overline{DE}\$

故選(C)

5. 答案：(A)

解析：

\$\theta\$	\$\sin \theta\$
\$52.3^\circ\$	0.7912
\$52.33^\circ\$	\$t\$
\$52.4^\circ\$	0.7922

$$\text{由內插法可知，} \frac{52.33-52.3}{52.4-52.3} = \frac{t-0.7912}{0.7922-0.7912} =$$

$$\frac{0.03}{0.1} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\therefore t = 0.7912 + 0.001 \times \frac{3}{10} = 0.7912 + 0.0003 = 0.7915$$

故選(A)

6. 答案：(D)

解析：設敵方港口為\$O\$，我方砲艇位於\$A\$，兩方相遇

$$\angle BOA = 105^\circ, \angle BAO = 30^\circ$$

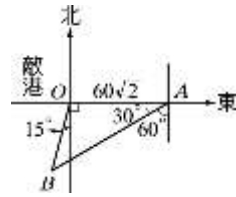
$$\Rightarrow \angle OBA = 45^\circ$$

由正弦定理知

$$\frac{60\sqrt{2}}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{\overline{BO}}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{BO} = 60 \text{ (公里)}$$

故敵船速度為\$\frac{60}{3} = 20\$ (公里/小時)，故選(D)



7. 答案：(B)

解析：因為\$\sin \theta\$為\$8x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0\$之一根，所以\$8\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta - 1 = 0\$

$$\Rightarrow (4\sin \theta - 1)(2\sin \theta + 1) = 0 \text{ 得 } \sin \theta = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (不合)}$$

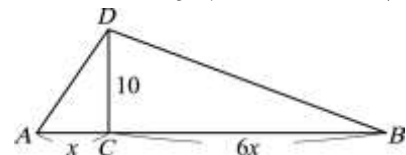
$$\text{又 } 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } \sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$$

故選(B)

8. 答案：(A)

解析：如圖，設小明由\$C\$走到\$D\$，而白旗在\$A\$，紅旗在\$B\$



若\$\overline{AC} = x\$公尺，則\$\overline{BC} = 6x\$公尺，由\$\overline{BD} = 4\overline{AD}\$得
 $\sqrt{100+36x^2} = 4\sqrt{100+x^2} \Rightarrow 100+36x^2 = 16(100+x^2)$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5\sqrt{3} \quad \therefore \overline{AB} = 7x = 35\sqrt{3} \approx 35 \times 1.732 = 60.62 \text{ (公尺)}$$

故選(A)

二、填充題

1. 答案：\$\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2}\$

解析：\$\alpha + \beta = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\$

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(\sin \alpha - \cos \beta)^2 + (\cos \alpha - \sin \beta)^2} = \sqrt{(\sin^2 \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + (\cos^2 \alpha - 2\cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \beta)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 - 2(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)} = \sqrt{2 - 2\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 - 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

2. 答案：\$\frac{1}{4}\$

解析：直線\$L: ax + by = 1\$過點\$(2, 5) \Rightarrow 2a + 5b = 1\$
①

\$y=0\$代入得\$x\$截距為\$\frac{1}{a}\$，\$x=0\$代入得\$y\$截距為\$\frac{1}{b}\$

\$\therefore L\$不通過第三象限 \$\therefore \frac{1}{a} > 0, \frac{1}{b} > 0\$ 且 \$\left| \frac{1}{a} \right| = 2 \times\$

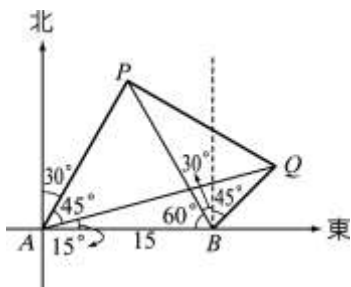
$$\left| \frac{1}{b} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2}{b} \Rightarrow 2a - b = 0 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$\text{由①、②得 } a = \frac{1}{12}, b = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

3. 答案：(1) $15\sqrt{2}$; (2) 15

解析：



依題意可得各角之角度

(1) 考慮 $\triangle ABQ$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle QAB &= 15^\circ \\ \angle ABQ &= 60^\circ + 30^\circ + 45^\circ = 135^\circ \\ \therefore \angle AQB &= 180^\circ - (15^\circ + 135^\circ) = 30^\circ \end{aligned}$$

由正弦定理可得，

$$\frac{15}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\overline{AQ}}{\sin 135^\circ} \Rightarrow \overline{AQ} = 15\sqrt{2} \text{ (公里)}$$

(2) 考慮 $\triangle PAB$

$$\because \angle PAB = \angle PBA = 60^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle PAB$ 為正三角形

$$\Rightarrow \overline{PA} = \overline{AB} = 15$$

考慮 $\triangle APQ$

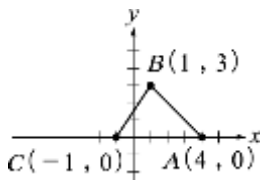
$$\begin{aligned} \overline{PQ}^2 &= \overline{AP}^2 + \overline{AQ}^2 - 2 \cdot \overline{AP} \cdot \overline{AQ} \cdot \cos 45^\circ \\ &= 15^2 + (15\sqrt{2})^2 - 2 \cdot 15 \cdot 15\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= 15^2 + 2 \cdot 15^2 - 2 \cdot 15^2 = 15^2 \\ \Rightarrow \overline{PQ} &= 15 \text{ (公里)} \end{aligned}$$

4. 答案： $\sqrt{26}$

解析：(1) $\begin{cases} y=0 \\ 3x-2y+3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (-1, 0)$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x+y-4=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (4, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-2y+3=0 \\ x+y-4=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = (1, 3)$$



(2) \overline{BC} 的中垂線： $2x + 3y = \frac{9}{2}$ ， \overline{AC} 的中垂線： $x =$

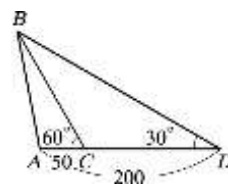
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{2} \\ 2x + 3y = \frac{9}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{外心 } (x, y) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{外接圓之直徑 } 2R = 2 \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{26}{4}} =$$

$\sqrt{26}$

5. 答案： $50\sqrt{7}$

解析：



由外角性質：

$$\angle DBC = 60^\circ - 30^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$\therefore \triangle BCD$ 為等腰三角形

$$\Rightarrow \overline{BC} = \overline{CD} = 200 - 50 = 150$$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中，由餘弦定理：

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AB}^2 &= \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - 2 \cdot \overline{BC} \cdot \overline{AC} \cdot \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 150^2 + 50^2 - 2 \cdot 150 \cdot 50 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 22500 + 2500 - 7500 \\ &= 17500 \\ \therefore \overline{AB} &= 10\sqrt{175} = 50\sqrt{7} \text{ (公尺)} \end{aligned}$$

6. 答案： $\frac{2}{3}$

解析： $\because \tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} = \frac{13}{7} = \frac{13k}{7k}$

$$\therefore \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta =$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)}{1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7k - 13k = -6k = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\text{故 } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = 20k = \frac{2}{3}$$