

103 桃園 2014.07.11 (五)

1.  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $n^{200} < 5^{300}$ , 求  $n$  的最大值.

Sol.  $200 \log n < 300 \log 5$

$$\log n < 1.5 \times 0.6990 = 1.0485$$

$$\log n < \log 10 + 0.0485$$

By 內插法:  $\log 2 = 0.3010$   
 $\log x = 0.0485$   
 $\log 1 = 0$

$$\frac{x-1}{2-1} = \frac{0.0485-0}{0.3010-0}$$

$$x-1 \doteq 0.1611$$

$$x \doteq 1.1611$$

$$\text{Hence } \log n < \log 10 + \log 1.1611$$

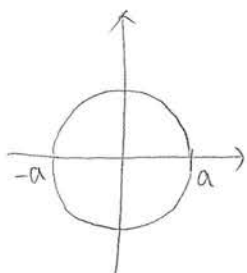
$$\log n < \log 11.611$$

$$\therefore n = 11$$

Ans: B

2.  $R: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ ,  $\iint_R e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = ?$

Sol.



Let  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

Then  $\iint_R e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{-2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^a d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{-2} (e^{-a^2} - 1) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-a^2}) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \pi (1 - e^{-a^2}) \quad \text{Ans: A.}$$

3. 設  $N = 100! = 2^k \cdot 3^m \cdot P$ ,  $(P, 6) = 1$ , 則  $(k, m) = ?$

Sol.

$$k = \left[ \frac{100}{2} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{4} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{8} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{16} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{32} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{64} \right]$$

$$= 50 + 25 + 12 + 6 + 3 + 1$$

$$= 97$$

$$m = \left[ \frac{100}{3} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{9} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{27} \right] + \left[ \frac{100}{81} \right]$$

$$= 33 + 11 + 3 + 1$$

$$= 48$$

$$\therefore (k, m) = (97, 48)$$

Ans: C

4.  $A = 11^7 - 10 \cdot 11^6 - 12 \cdot 11^5 + 9 \cdot 11^4 + 23 \cdot 11^3 - 13 \cdot 11^2 + 30 \cdot 11 + 2$ , 求  $A = ?$

Sol. 設  $f(x) = x^7 - 10x^6 - 12x^5 + 9x^4 + 23x^3 - 13x^2 + 30x + 2$

則  $f(11)$  可視為  $f(x)$  除以  $x-11$  的餘式。

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrrrr} 1 & -10 & -12 & 9 & 23 & -13 & 30 & 2 & 11 \\ & 11 & 11 & -11 & -22 & 11 & -22 & 88 & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 8 & 90 & \end{array}$$

$\therefore A = 90$ .

Ans: A.

5.  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $\log_7 a = 11$ ,  $\log_7 b = 13$ . 求  $\log_7(a+b) = ?$

Sol.  $a = 7^{11}$ ,  $b = 7^{13}$

$$\log_7(a+b) = \log_7(7^{11} + 7^{13})$$

$$= \log_7[7^{11}(1+7^2)]$$

$$= \log_7 7^{11} + \log_7 50$$

$$\approx 11 + \log_7 7^2$$

$$= 13$$

50 很接近  $7^2$

Ans: D

6.  $\sum_{k=1}^{10} (1+x^2)^k$ , 求  $x^6$  項的係數?

Sol. 原式 =  $(1+x^2)^1 + (1+x^2)^2 + (1+x^2)^3 + (1+x^2)^4 + (1+x^2)^5 + \dots + (1+x^2)^{10}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 0 + C_3^2(x^2)^3 + C_3^4(x^2)^3 + C_3^5(x^2)^3 + \dots + C_3^{10}(x^2)^3$$

$$x^6 \text{ 的係數} = C_3^2 + C_3^4 + C_3^5 + C_3^6 + \dots + C_3^{10}$$

$$= \underbrace{C_4^4 + C_4^3 + C_4^5 + C_4^6 + \dots + C_4^{10}}_{= C_4^5}$$

$$= C_4^{11} = \frac{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 330$$

Ans: C

7. 等差數列前  $n$  項之和為 100, 前  $3n$  項之和為 1200,  
求前  $2n$  項之和 = ?

Sol. 設  $n=1$ , 則  $S_1=100$ ,  $S_3=1200$

$$S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 3a_1 + 3d = 1200$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + d = 400 \Rightarrow d = 300$$

$$\therefore S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = 2a_1 + d = 200 + 300 = 500$$

Ans: B.

8. 將 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 任意排列, 則 1 排在 2, 3 前面的機率?

Sol. 1~7 任意排後, 1 要不在 2, 3 之前, 或 2, 3 中間,  
或 2, 3 之後.

∴ 機率為  $\frac{1}{3}$

Ans: D

9. 有 100 名員工, 年資平均為 10 年, 標準差為 3 年.  
月薪平均為 5 萬, 標準差為 2 萬.

設年資與月薪的相關係數為 0.6,  
則月薪對年資的迴歸直線為何?

Sol. 設月薪 =  $y$ , 年資 =  $x$

則  $y'$  對  $x'$  的迴歸直線為  $y' = r \cdot x'$ ,

其中  $r$  為相關係數,  $y', x'$  為  $y, x$  標準化後的值.

$$\therefore y' = r \cdot x'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y-5}{2} = 0.6 \cdot \frac{x-10}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y-5 = 0.4(x-10)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0.4x + 1$$

Ans: B

10.  $f(x) = x \cos x$ ,  $y = f(x)$  在  $x = \pi$  附近的增減性與凹性為何?

Sol.  $f'(x) = 1 \cdot \cos x + x(-\sin x)$ ,  $f'(\pi) = \cos \pi + \pi(-\sin \pi) = -1 < 0 \downarrow$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x + 1 \cdot (-\sin x) + x \cdot (-\cos x)$$

$$f''(\pi) = -\sin \pi + (-\sin \pi) + \pi \cdot (-\cos \pi) = \pi > 0 \quad \square \square \text{ 向上}$$

Ans: C.

11. 化簡  $\frac{1}{\sin x + 1} + \frac{1}{\cos x + 1} + \frac{1}{\tan x + 1} + \frac{1}{\cot x + 1} + \frac{1}{\sec x + 1} + \frac{1}{\csc x + 1}$ .

Sol. 原式 =  $\frac{1}{\sin x + 1} + \frac{1}{\cos x + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos x} + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin x} + 1}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin x + 1} + \frac{1}{\cos x + 1} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$

①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤                      ⑥

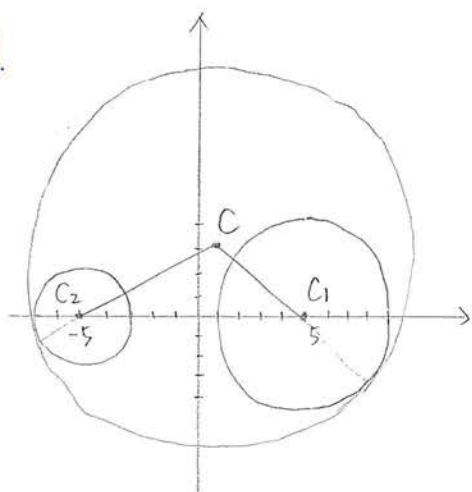
$$= (\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{6}) + (\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{5}) + (\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4})$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

Ans: C

12. 若圓  $C$  與兩定圓  $C_1: (x-5)^2 + y^2 = 16$ ,  $C_2: (x+5)^2 + y^2 = 4$  相內切, 求  $C$  的圓心軌跡方程式.

Sol.



設圓  $C$  的半徑為  $r$

$$\text{則 } \overline{CC_1} = r - 4$$

$$\overline{CC_2} = r - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow |\overline{CC_1} - \overline{CC_2}| = 2$$

符合雙曲線的定义

$$\therefore 2a = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1, \text{ 又 } \overline{C_1C_2} = 2c = 10 \Rightarrow c = 5$$

$$\therefore c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow b^2 = 25 - 1 = 24, \text{ 中心 } (0, 0)$$

$$\therefore \text{圓 } C \text{ 的軌跡方程式為: } \frac{x^2}{1} - \frac{y^2}{24} = 1 \quad \text{Ans: A.}$$

13. 三顆相同蘋果, 四根相同香蕉, 五顆相同水梨分給甲, 乙, 丙三人, 每人至少得 1 的方法有幾種?

Sol. 任意分 - 有 1 人沒拿 + 有 2 人沒拿

$$= H_3^3 H_4^3 H_5^3 - C_1^3 H_3^2 H_4^2 H_5^2 + C_2^3 H_3^1 H_4^1 H_5^1$$

$$= C_3^5 C_4^6 C_5^7 - 3 \cdot C_3^4 \cdot C_4^5 \cdot C_5^6 + 3 \cdot C_3^3 C_4^4 C_5^5$$

$$= 10 \times 15 \times 21 - 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 + 3$$

$$= 3150 - 360 + 3 = 2793 \quad \text{Ans: D}$$



14.  $L_1: \frac{x-11}{4} = \frac{y+5}{-3} = \frac{z+7}{-1}$ ,  $L_2: \frac{x+5}{3} = \frac{y-4}{-4} = \frac{z-6}{-2}$ ,

求  $L_1$  與  $L_2$  的距離?

Sol. 先判斷兩直線的關係,

∵  $L_1, L_2$  的方向向量不平行

∴  $L_1, L_2$  不是交於一點就是歪斜.

$$L_1: \begin{cases} x = 11 + 4t \\ y = -5 - 3t \\ z = -7 - t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R} \quad L_2: \begin{cases} x = -5 + 3s \\ y = 4 - 4s \\ z = 6 - 2s \end{cases}, s \in \mathbb{R}$$

設  $L_1, L_2$  的交點為  $P(x, y, z)$ .

$$\text{則 } \begin{cases} 11 + 4t = -5 + 3s & \dots (1) \\ -5 - 3t = 4 - 4s & \dots (2) \\ -7 - t = 6 - 2s & \dots (3) \end{cases}$$

由 (1), (2) 解得  $t = -\frac{37}{7}$ ,  $s = -\frac{12}{7}$ , 代入 (3) 得  $-2 = 11$  (不合)  
故  $L_1, L_2$  沒有交點, 即  $L_1$  與  $L_2$  歪斜.

$A(11, -5, -7)$   $L_1$   
 $\vec{d}_1 = (4, -3, -1)$

$\vec{d}_2 = (3, -4, -2)$   $L_2$   
E

作一平面 E 包含  $L_2$  且與  $L_1$  平行.

則平面 E 的法向量  $\vec{n} = \vec{d}_1 \times \vec{d}_2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 & -2 & 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = (2, 5, -7)$$

將  $L_2$  上一點  $B(-5, 4, 6)$  代入 E:  $2x + 5y - 7z \stackrel{(-5, 4, 6)}{=} -32$

所求 =  $d(A, E)$

$$= \frac{|2 \cdot 11 + 5 \cdot (-5) - 7 \cdot (-7) + 32|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 5^2 + (-7)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{78}{\sqrt{78}} = \sqrt{78}$$

Ans: A



15. 設  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $x+y+z=4$ ,

當  $x=a, y=b, z=c$  時,  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} + \frac{9}{z}$  有最小值。求  $a = ?$

Sol. By 柯西不等式,

$$[(\sqrt{x})^2 + (\sqrt{y})^2 + (\sqrt{z})^2] \left[ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{y}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{z}}\right)^2 \right] \geq (1+2+3)^2$$

$$4 \times \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} + \frac{9}{z} \right) \geq 36$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} + \frac{9}{z} \geq 9$$

等號成立於

$$(\sqrt{x}, \sqrt{y}, \sqrt{z}) \parallel \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{y}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{z}} \right) \text{ 或 } (\sqrt{x}, \sqrt{y}, \sqrt{z}) = (0, 0, 0)$$

但因  $x+y+z=4$ ,  $\therefore$  可知  $(\sqrt{x}, \sqrt{y}, \sqrt{z}) \neq (0, 0, 0)$

$$\text{設 } \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{y}}} = \frac{\sqrt{z}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{z}}} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow x=t, y=2t, z=3t \text{ 代入 } x+y+z=4$$

$$\therefore t+2t+3t=4 \Rightarrow t=\frac{2}{3}$$

故當  $x=\frac{2}{3}, y=\frac{4}{3}, z=2$  時,  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} + \frac{9}{z}$  有最小值 9

$$\therefore a = \frac{2}{3}$$

Ans: B

16. 若  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 0$  且  $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0$ .  
求  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = ?$

Sol. 法一. 設  $\alpha = 90^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 210^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 330^\circ$  可滿足

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 0$$

$$\text{則} \quad \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 0^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

法二. 設  $z_1 = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$

$$z_2 = \cos \beta + i \sin \beta$$

$$z_3 = \cos \gamma + i \sin \gamma$$

$$\text{則} \quad z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0$$

$$\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_3 = 0$$

$$z_1 \bar{z}_1 = z_2 \bar{z}_2 = z_3 \bar{z}_3 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 &= (z_1 + z_2 + z_3)^2 - 2(z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1) \\ &= 0 - 2(z_1 z_2 z_3 \bar{z}_3 + z_1 \bar{z}_1 z_2 z_3 + z_2 \bar{z}_2 z_3 z_1) \\ &= -2 z_1 z_2 z_3 (\bar{z}_3 + \bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \quad z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) + 2i \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \\ &+ (\cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta) + 2i \cos \beta \sin \beta \\ &+ (\cos^2 \gamma - \sin^2 \gamma) + 2i \cos \gamma \sin \gamma = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma = 0$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{|+\cos 2\alpha| + |+\cos 2\beta| + |+\cos 2\gamma|}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Ans: D

17.  $x^2 - (3-2i)x + (5-5i) = 0$ , 設答案為  $x = a+bi$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , 則  $b$  值可能為?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } x &= \frac{(3-2i) \pm \sqrt{(3-2i)^2 - 4(5-5i)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{(3-2i) \pm \sqrt{-15+8i}}{2} \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } (a+bi)^2 = -15+8i = -15+2 \cdot 4i = (1+4i)^2$$

$$\therefore a+bi = \pm(1+4i)$$

$$(*) = \frac{(3-2i) \pm (1+4i)}{2} = 2+i \text{ or } 1-3i$$

$\therefore b$  可能為 1 or -3

Ans: B.

18. 令  $a = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 \\ 3 & 9 & 27 & 81 \\ 4 & 16 & 64 & 256 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $a$  的正因數個數?

[101 第56回例1 (1)]

$$\text{Sol. 法一: } a = 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2^3 \times 3 \times \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1^2 & 1^3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 & 2^3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & 3^3 \\ 1 & 4 & 4^2 & 4^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2^3 \times 3 \times (4-1)(4-2)(4-3)(3-1)(3-2)(2-1)$$

$$= 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 2^5 \cdot 3^2$$

$\therefore$  正因數個數為  $(5+1)(2+1) = 18$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{法} = & \\
 a = \det & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 \\ 3 & 9 & 27 & 81 \\ 4 & 16 & 64 & 256 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \begin{array}{cccc} & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ & \times(-1) & \times(-1) & \times(-1) \end{array} \\
 = \det & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 18 & 54 \\ 4 & 12 & 48 & 192 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 6 & 18 & 54 \\ 12 & 48 & 192 \end{pmatrix} \\
 = 2 \times 6 \times 12 \times \det & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \\
 = 2 \times 6 \times 12 \times (4-2)(4-3)(3-2) & = 2^5 \times 3^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  正因數個數為  $(5+1)(2+1) = 18$

Ans: B

19. 令  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . 若  $A^3 + aA^2 + bA + cI_3 = O_3$ ,  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$   
求  $b = ?$

Sol. 找  $A$  的特徵多項式  $f(x) = \det(A - xI)$ ,  $f(A) = O_3$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = \det(A - xI) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-x & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -x & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2-x \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= -x(1-x)(2-x) - 2 - 2 + x - 4(2-x) - (1-x) \\
 &= -x(x^2 - 3x + 2) - 4 + x - 8 + 4x - 1 + x \\
 &= -x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 13
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(A) = -A^3 + 3A^2 + 4A - 13I_3 = O_3$$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 - 3A^2 - 4A + 13I_3 = O_3$$

$$\therefore b = -4$$

Ans: D

20. 設  $f(x) = (x+1)^{100} + x \sin x + \sec x$ , 則  $f'(0) = ?$

Sol.  $f(x) = (C_{100}^0 x^0 + C_{100}^1 x^1 + C_{100}^2 x^2 + \dots + C_{100}^{100} x^{100}) + x \sin x + \sec x$

$$f'(x) = (C_{100}^1 + C_{100}^2 \cdot 2x + \dots + C_{100}^{99} \cdot 99x^{99})$$

$$+ (1 \cdot \sin x + x \cos x) + \sec x \tan x$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = C_{100}^1 + \sin 0 + \sec 0 \tan 0$$

$$= 100$$

Ans: B

21.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^5} + \frac{2^4}{n^5} + \dots + \frac{n^4}{n^5} \right) = ?$

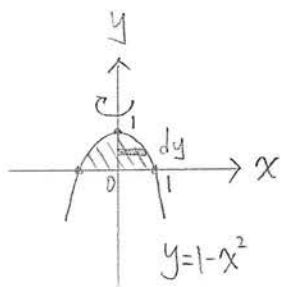
Sol.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^4 + \left( \frac{2}{n} \right)^4 + \dots + \left( \frac{n}{n} \right)^4 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

$$= \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

Ans: A

22.  $S$  為  $y=1-x^2$  與  $x$  軸圍成之區域, 求  $S$  繞  $y$  軸後所形成的物體體積?

Sol.



$$x^2 = 1 - y$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{1-y}$$

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi r^2 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1-y})^2 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 1-y dy$$

$$= \pi \left[ y - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Ans: B.

23. 設  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$ ,  $f$  在點  $(1, 1)$  沿著方向  $(1, 2)$  的方向導數為何?

Sol. 法一.  $\vec{u} = \frac{\langle 1, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} = \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\vec{u}}(f(1, 1)) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}t, 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}t) - f(1, 1)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}t\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}t\right)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{2}(1+1)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}t + 2 - 2}{2t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

法二.  $\nabla f = \langle f_x, f_y \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$

$$\vec{u} = \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\vec{u}}(f(1, 1)) &= \nabla f(1, 1) \cdot \vec{u} \\ &= \langle 1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \rangle \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

Ans: D

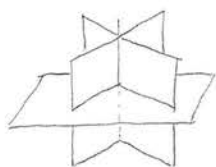
24. 由  $(1, 1, -2), (2, -1, 1), (1, -2, -2)$  所張開的平行六面體體積為何?

Sol. 
$$V = \left| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right|$$
$$= |2 + 1 + 8 - 2 + 4 + 2| = 15$$

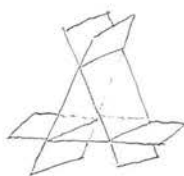
Ans: A

25. 考慮  $\begin{cases} 2x + y + 3z = 2 \\ x + 3y + z = 1 \\ x - 2y + 2z = 1 \end{cases}$ , 此方程式的解為何?

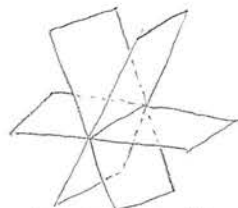
Sol.  $\because$  三平面的法向量均不互相平行.  
 $\therefore$  三平面的相交情形只有以下3種



有1解



無解



無限多組解

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$
$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\therefore$  此方程式有無限多組解

Ans: C