

107 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(B)卷 詳解

數學(B)卷

107-5-B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	D	A	B	D	C	A	B	A	D	B	A	C	B	C	C	D	A	B	D	D	C	A	B	A

1. 直線 L_1 的斜率 $m_1 = -\frac{3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$ ，直線 L_2 的斜率

$$m_2 = -\frac{4}{b}; \text{ 又 } L_1 \perp L_2 \Rightarrow m_1 \times m_2 = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \times \left(-\frac{4}{b}\right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 6, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

2. 將 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{4}{3}$ 左右平方得

$$\sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{7}{9} \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{7}{18}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \stackrel{\text{通分}}{=} \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{7}{18}} = \frac{24}{7}$$

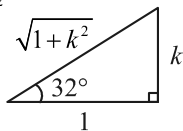
故選(D)

3. 由 $\tan 32^\circ = k$ 畫出一個直角三角形如下圖所示

$$\text{由這個圖形可以得到 } \sin 32^\circ = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$$

$$\text{則 } \cos 238^\circ = \cos(270^\circ - 32^\circ)$$

$$= -\sin 32^\circ = \frac{-k}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}, \text{ 故選(A)}$$



4. $2 \sin 120^\circ + 4 \cos(-30^\circ) + 3 \tan 240^\circ$
 $= 2 \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ) + 4 \cos 30^\circ + 3 \tan(180^\circ + 60^\circ)$
 $= 2 \sin 60^\circ + 4 \cos 30^\circ + 3 \tan 60^\circ$

$$= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3 \times \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3}, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

5. $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \times k + 6 \times (-2) = 0 \Rightarrow k = 4$

故選(D)

6. $2^{10-x} < (2^{-3})^{x+1} = 2^{-3x-3}$ ，又底數 $2 > 1$

$$\text{故 } 10 - x < -3x - 3 \Rightarrow 2x < -13 \Rightarrow x < \frac{-13}{2} = -6.5$$

故 x 之最大整數解為 -7 ，故選(C)

7. $\log[(x-2)(x+1)] = 1 = \log 10$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 10 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4 \text{ 或 } -3 \text{ (不合, 使真數 } < 0 \text{)}$$

$$\text{則 } \log_2(x+4) = \log_2(4+4) = \log_2 8 = 3, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

8. $S_{49} = \frac{49(a_1 + a_{49})}{2} = 49a_{25} = 49 \times 35 = 1715$ ，故選(B)

9. $f(x)$ 為零次多項式 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-3=0 \\ b+2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=-2 \end{cases}$

$$\text{故 } 3a + 2b = 3 \times 3 + 2 \times (-2) = 5, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

10. 由餘式定理知 $p(1) = 2$ ， $q(1) = -2$ ，再由餘式定理得到所求之餘式為

$$3 \times 1^2 \times p(1) + 1 \times q(1) = 3 \times 2 + 1 \times (-2) = 4, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

11. 由根與係數關係得 $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{-3}{1} = -3 \\ \alpha \times \beta = \frac{-5}{1} = -5 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\alpha + \beta) + (\alpha \times \beta) = -8 \\ (\alpha + \beta) \times (\alpha \times \beta) = 15 \end{cases}$$

則以 $\alpha + \beta$ 、 $\alpha \times \beta$ 為兩根的新方程式為

$$x^2 - (-8)x + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 8x + 15 = 0$$

$$\text{故 } b + c = 8 + 15 = 23, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

12. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d+2x \\ 1 & b & e+2y \\ 1 & c & f+2z \end{vmatrix} = 32 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & e \\ 1 & c & f \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2x \\ 1 & b & 2y \\ 1 & c & 2z \end{vmatrix} = 32$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & x \\ 1 & b & y \\ 1 & c & z \end{vmatrix} = 32 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & x \\ 1 & b & y \\ 1 & c & z \end{vmatrix} = 15, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

13. 由柯西不等式得

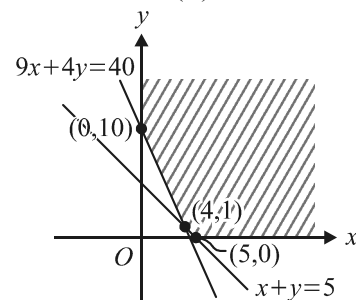
$$(2^2 + 1^2)[(2x)^2 + y^2] \geq (2 \times 2x + 1 \times y)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(4x^2 + y^2) \geq (4x + y)^2 \Rightarrow 5(4x^2 + y^2) \geq 15^2 = 225$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + y^2 \geq 45, \text{ 即最小值為 } 45, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

14. 圖解如下，將各頂點代入目標函數 $f(x, y)$ 得

$$f(5, 0) = 35, f(4, 1) = 32, f(0, 10) = 40, \text{ 即最小值為 } 32, \text{ 故選(B)}$$



15. 個位數：由 2, 4, 6 擇一 \Rightarrow 方法 3 種

十位數及百位數：扣除個位數 1 個數字後，所剩 6 個數字選 2 個排一列 $\Rightarrow P_6^2$

$$\text{故所求} = P_6^2 \times 3 = 6 \times 5 \times 3 = 90, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

$$16. x^5 y^2 \text{ 項係數為 } C_5^7 \times 2^5 \times (-1)^2 = \frac{7 \times 6}{2} \times 32 = 672$$

故選(C)

17. 依題意，所求即在黑桃 13 張中選 2 張的條件下，求黑桃英文字母 4 張選 2 張的機率

$$P(\text{英文字母} | \text{黑桃}) = \frac{P(\text{英文字母} \cap \text{黑桃})}{P(\text{黑桃})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_2^4}{C_2^{13}} = \frac{\frac{4 \times 3}{2}}{\frac{13 \times 12}{2}} = \frac{1}{13}, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

$$18. 1000 \times \frac{6}{6^2} + (-p) \times (1 - \frac{6}{6^2}) = 100 \Rightarrow \frac{1000 - 5p}{6} = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 - 5p = 600 \Rightarrow 5p = 400 \Rightarrow p = 80, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$19. \frac{1000 - 25}{1000} \times 100 = 97.5, \text{ 小數點需無條件捨去，故百分}$$

等級為 97，故選(B)

20. 使用負角公式得 $\cos 55^\circ \cos 25^\circ = k - \sin 55^\circ \sin 25^\circ$
再利用和差角公式得

$$k = \cos 55^\circ \cos 25^\circ + \sin 55^\circ \sin 25^\circ = \cos(55^\circ - 25^\circ)$$

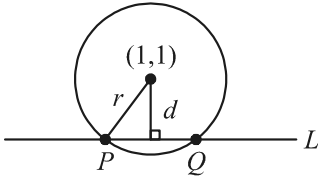
$$= \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

21. $\angle A = 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 60^\circ = 45^\circ$ ，由正弦定理得

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = 12\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{6}$$

故選(D)

22. 如下圖所示



$$\text{圓心 } (1, 1), \text{ 半徑 } r = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\text{又圓心到直線 } L \text{ 的距離 } d = \frac{|4 \times 1 + 3 \times 1 + 13|}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}} = 4$$

$$\text{故 } \overline{PQ} = 2\sqrt{r^2 - d^2} = 2\sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 2 \times 3 = 6, \text{ 故選(C)}$$

23. 中心為 $(\frac{-3+7}{2}, \frac{2+2}{2}) = (2, 2)$ ，且貫軸平行 x 軸

$$2c = \sqrt{(-3-7)^2 + (2-2)^2} = 10 \Rightarrow c = 5. \text{ 又 } 2a = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 4 \Rightarrow a^2 = 16, \text{ 則 } b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$\text{得雙曲線方程式為 } \frac{(x-2)^2}{16} - \frac{(y-2)^2}{9} = 1, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$24. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x+2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x-2) = -4, \text{ 又 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x = -2 \text{ 連續}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(-2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) \Rightarrow A = -4, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

$$25. \begin{cases} \int_a^b [mf(x) - ng(x)] dx = 15 \\ \int_a^b [mf(x) + nh(x)] dx = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m \int_a^b f(x) dx - n \int_a^b g(x) dx = 15 \\ m \int_a^b f(x) dx + n \int_a^b h(x) dx = 30 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6m - 3n = 15 \\ 6m + 2n = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2m - n = 5 \\ 3m + n = 15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 4 \\ n = 3 \end{cases}, \text{ 則 } m + n = 7, \text{ 故選(A)}$$