

## 108 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(B)卷 詳解

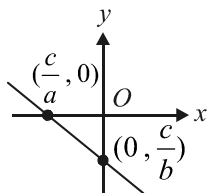
數學(B)卷

108-2-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 |
| D | A | C | A | B | D | B | C | D | C  | D  | A  | B  | C  | A  | C  | A  | D  | C  | B  | B  | A  | D  | A  | B  |

1. 直線通過  $(\frac{c}{a}, 0)$ 、 $(0, \frac{c}{b})$  兩點，由下圖可知

$$\frac{c}{a} < 0, \frac{c}{b} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{c}{a}}{\frac{c}{b}} = \frac{b}{a} > 0$$



$\therefore P(\frac{b}{a}, \frac{c}{a}) = (+, -)$  在第四象限

故選(D)

2.  $\therefore |2\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = 4|\vec{a}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2$   
 $= 4 \times 3^2 + 4 \times (-3) + 5^2 = 49$   
 $\therefore |2\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 7$ ，故選(A)

3. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 - 13 + 31 - 20 \quad | \quad 2 \\ \hline 4 - 18 + 26 \\ \hline 2 - 9 + 13 \quad | \quad +6 \cdots d \\ \hline 4 - 10 \\ \hline 2 - 5 \quad | \quad +3 \cdots c \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 2 \quad | \quad -1 \cdots b \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline a \end{array}$$

(A)  $a + b = 1$ ， $c + d = 9$ ，知  $a + b \neq c + d$

(B)  $b + c = 2$ ， $ad = 12$ ，知  $b + c \neq ad$

(C)  $ac = 6 = d$

(D)  $d - c = 3$ ， $2a = 4$ ，知  $d - c \neq 2a$

故選(C)

4.  $(2^3)^{\frac{2}{3-x}} > (2^2)^{x^2} \Rightarrow 2^{2-3x} > 2^{2x^2}$   
 $\therefore$  底數  $2 > 1$ ， $f(x) = 2^x$  為遞增函數  
 $\therefore 2 - 3x > 2x^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 3x - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(2x-1) < 0$   
 $\Rightarrow -2 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ ，故選(A)

5. 總路徑  $= 2 \times (60 + \frac{1}{4} \times 60 + \dots)$  為無窮

等比級數， $r = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\therefore \text{總路徑} = 2 \times \frac{60}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = 2 \times 80$$

$= 160$  (公尺)，故選(B)

6. 令兩根為  $\alpha$ 、 $3\alpha$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha + 3\alpha = -8 \\ \alpha \cdot 3\alpha = 3k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 \\ k = 4 \end{cases} \text{，故選(D)}$$

7.  $\therefore$  直線  $L_1$  與  $L_2$  互相平行

$$\therefore \frac{9}{3} = \frac{-a}{-4} \neq \frac{-6}{8} \Rightarrow a = 12$$

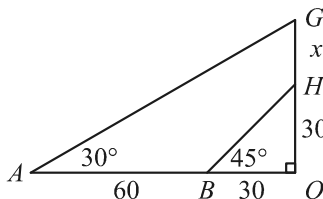
故  $L_1: 9x - 12y - 6 = 0$  即  $3x - 4y - 2 = 0$

$L_2: 3x - 4y + 8 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{距離 } d = \frac{|-2 - 8|}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = 2 \text{，故選(B)}$$

8. 如下圖所示

令塔高  $\overline{GH} = x$  公尺，樓高  $\overline{HO} = 30$  公尺



在  $\triangle AGO$  中， $\frac{\overline{GO}}{\overline{AO}} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$\therefore \frac{\overline{GH} + \overline{HO}}{\overline{AB} + \overline{BO}} = \frac{x + 30}{60 + 30} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow x + 30 = \frac{90}{\sqrt{3}} = 30\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30(\sqrt{3} - 1) \approx 30(1.732 - 1) = 21.96 \text{ (公尺)}$$

故選(C)

9.  $\therefore \log 2 = \log \frac{10}{5} = \log 10 - \log 5 = 1 - a$

$$\therefore \log 44 = \log 2^2 \times 11 = 2 \log 2 + \log 11$$

$$= 2(1 - a) + b = b - 2a + 2 \text{，故選(D)}$$

10.  $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{3})^{n+1} = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} - \dots$

首項  $a_1 = (-\frac{1}{3})^{1+1} = \frac{1}{9}$ ，公比  $r = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{3})^{n+1} = \frac{a_1}{1 - r} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{12} \text{，故選(C)}$$

11. 利用餘式定理：令  $2x + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore x = -\frac{1}{2}$

餘式為  $f(-\frac{1}{2}) = 2(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + a(-\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow a = -5$

代入得  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 1$ ，又  $f(x) \div (2x - 1)$  的餘式

為  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 2(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 5(\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = -1$ ，故選(D)

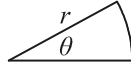
12. 過點  $(5, 0)$ ，斜率為  $-2$ ，利用點斜式： $y - 0 = -2(x - 5)$

$$\therefore 2x + y - 10 = 0 \text{，故選(A)}$$

13. 原式 =  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x+3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0+1 & 3 \\ 2 & y-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & y & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$   
 $= 16 + [1 + 2 + 18 - 4 - (-3) - (-3)] = 39$ ，故選(B)

14. 設此扇形半徑為  $r$ ，圓心角為  $\theta$

則  $\begin{cases} a = r\theta \\ b = \frac{r^2\theta}{2} \end{cases}$ ，又  $a^2 = b$



$\therefore (r\theta)^2 = \frac{r^2\theta}{2} \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ，故選(C)

15. 令  $a_1 = -10$ 、 $a_{18} = 41$ ，則所求之數為  $a_9$

$\therefore a_{18} = a_1 + 17d \quad \therefore 41 = -10 + 17d \Rightarrow d = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow a_9 = a_1 + 8d = -10 + 8 \times 3 = 14$ ，故選(A)

16.  $\therefore \overline{BC}$  為最短邊

$\therefore \angle A$  為最小內角(小邊對小角性質)

$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{2^2 + (\sqrt{3}+1)^2 - \sqrt{2}^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot (\sqrt{3}+1)}$   
 $= \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \angle A = 30^\circ$ ，故選(C)

17.  $\therefore$  有兩個相等正實根

$\therefore \Delta = (4k)^2 - 4(1)(6-5k) = 0 \Rightarrow 4k^2 + 5k - 6 = 0$

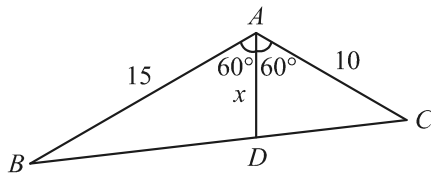
$\begin{matrix} k & +2 \\ 4k & -3 \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow (k+2)(4k-3) = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2, \frac{3}{4}$

又兩根為正根  $\Rightarrow$  兩根之和  $= -4k > 0 \Rightarrow k < 0$

$\therefore k = -2$ ，故選(A)

18.



設  $\overline{AD} = x$

$\therefore \Delta ABD$  面積 +  $\Delta ACD$  面積 =  $\Delta ABC$  面積

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times x \times \sin 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times x \times \sin 60^\circ$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 10 \times \sin 120^\circ$

$\Rightarrow 15x + 10x = 150 \Rightarrow x = 6$ ，故選(D)

19. 原式 =  $\frac{(a^{3x} + a^{-3x})}{(a^x + a^{-x})} \times \frac{a^x}{a^x} = \frac{a^{4x} + a^{-2x}}{a^{2x} + a^0} = \frac{(a^{2x})^2 + (a^{2x})^{-1}}{a^{2x} + 1}$

$= \frac{7^2 + \frac{1}{7}}{7+1} = \frac{344}{8} = \frac{43}{7}$ ，故選(C)

20.  $\vec{a} = (\log 2, -\sin 30^\circ) = (\log 2, -\frac{1}{2})$

$\vec{b} = (\log \frac{2}{10}, -\cos 60^\circ) = (\log 2 - \log 10, -\frac{1}{2})$

$= (\log 2 - 1, -\frac{1}{2})$

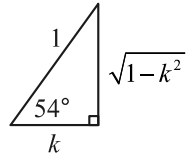
$\Rightarrow \vec{a} - \vec{b} = (\log 2 - (\log 2 - 1), -\frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2})) = (1, 0)$

故選(B)

21.  $\sin 666^\circ = \sin 306^\circ = -\sin 54^\circ$

$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{1} = -\sqrt{1-k^2}$

故選(B)



22.  $\therefore \frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{2} < 1$ ，底數  $\frac{1}{5} < 1 \quad \therefore \log_{\frac{1}{5}} x$  為遞減函數

$\log_{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{5} > \log_{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{2} > \log_{\frac{1}{5}} 1 = 0$

又  $\frac{1}{2} < 1$ ，底數  $\sqrt{5} > 1 \quad \therefore \log_{\sqrt{5}} x$  為遞增函數

$\log_{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{2} < \log_{\sqrt{5}} 1 = 0$ ，故選(A)

23.  $\sqrt{8 + \sqrt{28}} = \sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{7} + 1 = 3 + (\sqrt{7} - 2)$

知  $a = \sqrt{7} - 2$

$\therefore \frac{1}{a-1} + \frac{1}{a+5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+3} = \frac{\sqrt{7}+3 + \sqrt{7}-3}{(\sqrt{7}-3)(\sqrt{7}+3)}$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7-9} = -\sqrt{7}$ ，故選(D)

24.  $2 \tan^2 \theta + 3 \sec \theta = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2(\sec^2 \theta - 1) + 3 \sec \theta = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2 \sec^2 \theta + 3 \sec \theta - 2 = 0$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & +2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow (\sec \theta + 2)(2 \sec \theta - 1) = 0$

$\therefore \sec \theta = -2, \frac{1}{2}$  (不合)  $\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta} = -\frac{1}{2}$

故選(A)

25.  $(x - x^{-1})^2 = \sqrt{2}^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + x^{-2} - 2 = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + x^{-2} = 4$

$\therefore x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3} = (x - \frac{1}{x})(x^2 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2})$

$= (\sqrt{2})(4+1) = 5\sqrt{2}$ ，故選(B)