

109 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

109-2-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
C	D	B	A	D	C	C	B	C	B	A	C	C	B	A	B	A	D	A	D	A	D	D	B	A

1. 設 C 點坐標為 (x, y)

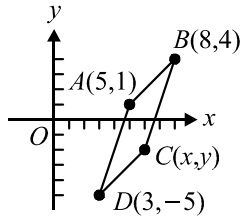
依平行四邊形兩對角線互相平分的性質可得

$$\left(\frac{5+x}{2}, \frac{1+y}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{8+3}{2}, \frac{4+(-5)}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{5+x}{2} = \frac{8+3}{2} \\ \frac{1+y}{2} = \frac{4+(-5)}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6, y = -2$$

$\Rightarrow C$ 點坐標為 $(6, -2)$ ，故選(C)



2. $\because f(x) = (a+b)x^3 + (a-4)x^2 + (c+2)x + 7$ 為一次多項式，且一次項係數為 5

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a-4=0 \\ a+b=0 \\ c+2=5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=-4 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow a-b+c = 4 - (-4) + 3 = 11$ ，故選(D)

3. $\sin 480^\circ = \sin(360^\circ + 120^\circ) = \sin 120^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ)$

$$= \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan 390^\circ = \tan(360^\circ + 30^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sec 540^\circ = \sec(360^\circ + 180^\circ) = \sec 180^\circ = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$
，故選(B)

$$4. y = f(x) = ax + b \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & -b \\ y & b & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

\because 圖形通過第一、二、四象限

$$\text{則} \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{a} > 0 \\ b > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a < 0 \\ b > 0 \end{cases}$$

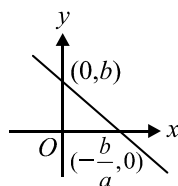
\therefore 點 $(b-a, b^3) = (+, +)$ 落在第一象限，故選(A)

$$5. A\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6}, \tan \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$B\left(\csc \frac{11\pi}{6}, \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \left(-\csc \frac{\pi}{6}, -\cos \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \left(-2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} = \sqrt{\left[(-2) - \frac{1}{2}\right]^2 + \left[-\frac{1}{2} - 1\right]^2} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{34}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}$$
，故選(D)



$$6. a_1 = 3, r = (-1) \div 3 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$S_6 = \frac{3[1 - (-\frac{1}{3})^6]}{1 - (-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{3(1 - \frac{1}{729})}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{182}{81}$$
，故選(C)

$$7. \text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} -78+88 & 190 \\ 63+(-62) & 299 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 190 \\ 1 & 299 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2990 - 190 = 2800$$
，故選(C)

8. 設該車與樓房的水平距離為 x 公尺

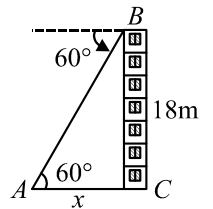
\because 俯角為 60°

$$\therefore \angle BAC = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \tan 60^\circ = \frac{18}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{18}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}x = 18 \Rightarrow x = 6\sqrt{3}$$

即該車與樓房水平距離為 $6\sqrt{3}$ 公尺，故選(B)



$$9. \frac{a^2 \times \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt[4]{a^3}} = \frac{a^2 \times a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{a^{2+\frac{1}{2}}}{a^{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{a^{\frac{5}{2}}}{a^{\frac{3}{4}}} = a^{\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} = a^{\frac{7}{4}} = a^{\frac{7}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{a^7}$$

故選(C)

$$10. \because \overline{AB} = (1 - (-2), (-1) - 3) = (3, -4)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB}$$
 的單位向量為 $(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5})$

$\because \vec{v}$ 與 \overline{AB} 方向相反且 $|\vec{v}| = 10$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = -10\left(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right) = (-6, 8)$$
，故選(B)

$$11. \frac{6}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sin B} \Rightarrow \sin B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 30^\circ \text{ 或 } 150^\circ (\text{不合})$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle A = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 45^\circ = 105^\circ$$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times 6 \times \sin 105^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times 6 \times \frac{(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{4} = \frac{9(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2}$$
，故選(A)

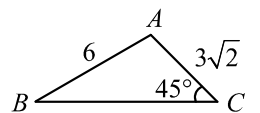
12. 首項 $a_1 = 10$ ，公差 $d = 15 - 10 = 5$

6月1日至7月31日共 61 天

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a_1 + (n-1)d] = \frac{61}{2}[2 \times 10 + (61-1) \times 5] = 9760$$

小欣從 6 月 1 日到 7 月 31 日存款共有 9760 元

故選(C)



$$13. \text{原式} = \log_5 50 + \log_5 20 - \log_5 2^3 = \log_5 \left(\frac{50 \times 20}{8} \right) \\ = \log_5 125 = \log_5 5^3 = 3 \log_5 5 = 3, \text{故選(C)}$$

$$14. \because \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (10x-2)^k = \frac{5}{3} \\ \therefore (10x-2)^0 + (10x-2)^1 + (10x-2)^2 + \dots = \frac{5}{3} \\ \Rightarrow 1 + (10x-2)^1 + (10x-2)^2 + \dots = \frac{5}{3} \\ \text{首項 } a_1 = 1, \text{ 公比 } r = (10x-2) \div 1 = (10x-2) \\ \therefore \text{無窮等比級數收斂 } \therefore |r| < 1 \Rightarrow |10x-2| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < 10x-2 < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} < x < \frac{3}{10} \\ S = \frac{1}{1-(10x-2)} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3-10x} = \frac{5}{3} \\ \Rightarrow 15-50x=3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{25} \text{ (合), 故選(B)}$$

$$15. \because f(-2) = f(1) = 0 \\ \therefore x+2, x-1 \text{ 均爲 } f(x) \text{ 之因式, 又 } \deg f(x) = 2 \\ \text{令 } f(x) = a(x+2)(x-1) \\ \therefore f(3) = 20 \Rightarrow a(3+2)(3-1) = 20 \Rightarrow a = 2 \\ \therefore f(x) = 2(x+2)(x-1) \\ \Rightarrow f(-1) = 2(-1+2)(-1-1) = -4, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$16. \because |2\vec{a}-\vec{b}|^2 = 19 \Rightarrow 4|\vec{a}|^2 - 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 19 \\ \Rightarrow 4 - 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 9 = 19 \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -\frac{3}{2} \\ \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{1 \times 3} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 120^\circ, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

$$17. \text{令 } f(x) = (x^2+x-2)Q_1(x) + 3x+1 \Rightarrow f(-2) = -5 \\ \text{令 } g(x) = (x^2+x-2)Q_2(x) - 2x-1 \Rightarrow g(-2) = 3 \\ \therefore 3f(x) + 2g(x) \text{ 除以 } x+2 \text{ 的餘式爲} \\ 3f(-2) + 2g(-2) = 3 \times (-5) + 2 \times 3 = -9, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$18. \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \\ \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{9} \\ \Rightarrow 1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{5}{18} \\ \tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{18}{5} \\ \text{故選(D)}$$

$$19. \text{等號兩邊同乘 } (x-1)(x^2+1) \text{ 去分母可得:} \\ x^2+2x-1 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1) \\ \text{令 } x=1 \text{ 代入: } 2 = 2A \Rightarrow A=1 \\ \text{令 } x=0 \text{ 代入: } -1 = 1-C \Rightarrow C=2 \\ \text{比較 } x^2 \text{ 項係數: } 1 = 1+B \Rightarrow B=0 \\ \therefore A+B-C = 1+0-2 = -1, \text{ 故選(A)}$$

$$20. \text{原式} \Rightarrow \log_6(x-4)(x-9) = 2 \log_6 6 \\ \Rightarrow \log_6(x-4)(x-9) = \log_6 6^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-4)(x-9) = 36 \Rightarrow x^2 - 13x = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x(x-13) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 13 \text{ 或 } x = 0 \text{ (不合), 故選(D)}$$

$$21. \text{令 } t = x^2 + 2x \Rightarrow t^2 - 11t + 24 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow (t-3)(t-8) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3 \text{ 或 } 8$$

$$(1) t = x^2 + 2x = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \text{ 或 } 1$$

$$(2) t = x^2 + 2x = 8 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow (x+4)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4 \text{ 或 } 2$$

即方程式 $(x^2+2x)^2 - 11(x^2+2x) + 24 = 0$ 所有實數根之和 $= (-3) + (-4) + 1 + 2 = -4$, 故選(A)

22. 設直線 L 爲 \overline{AB} 的垂直平分線

$$m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{-3-1}{5-(-1)} = -\frac{4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

\therefore 直線 L 與 \overline{AB} 互相垂直 $\therefore m_L \times m_{\overline{AB}} = -1$

$$\Rightarrow m_L \times \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow m_L = \frac{3}{2}$$

又 L 過 \overline{AB} 的中點 $M\left(\frac{-1+5}{2}, \frac{1+(-3)}{2}\right) = (2, -1)$

可得 L 的直線方程式爲

$$y - (-1) = \frac{3}{2}(x - 2) \Rightarrow 3x - 2y - 8 = 0, \text{ 故選(D)}$$

23. 以第三列降階得

$$(-5) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & x \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} x & x \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 23$$

$$\Rightarrow (-5)(-1-2x) - 0 + x[2x - (-4)] = 23 \\ \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 14x - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 7x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{由根與係數關係可知 } \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -7 \\ \alpha\beta = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = (-7)^2 - 2(-9) = 67$$

[另解]

$$\text{原式} \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 0 + 5 - (-10x + 0 - 4x) = 23 \\ \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 14x - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 7x - 9 = 0$$

$$\text{由根與係數關係可知 } \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -7 \\ \alpha\beta = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = (-7)^2 - 2(-9) = 67$$

故選(D)

$$24. 4^x - 14 \times 2^{x-1} - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow 4^x - 14 \times \frac{2^x}{2} - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4^x - 7 \times 2^x - 8 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } t = 2^x > 0, t^2 - 7t - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-8)(t+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 8 \text{ 或 } t = -1 \text{ (不合)}$$

$$\therefore 2^x = 8 \Rightarrow 2^x = 2^3 \Rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow 3^{-x} = 3^{-3} = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$$

故選(B)

$$25. f(x) = 4 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) - 4 \cos x + 3$$

$$= 4\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x\right) - 4 \cos x + 3$$

$$= 4(\cos 60^\circ \cos x - \sin 60^\circ \sin x) - 4 \cos x + 3$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin x\right) - 4\cos x + 3$$

$$= -2\sqrt{3}\sin x - 2\cos x + 3$$

$$\therefore \text{最小值爲 } -\sqrt{(-2\sqrt{3})^2 + (-2)^2} + 3 = (-4) + 3 = -1$$

故選(A)