

101 學年四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

101-1-C

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	A	D	A	A	A	C	C	B	B	D	A	B	A	B	D	D	A	C	D	C	C	A	D	B

1. $a^5 < 0$ 且 $a+b > 0 \Rightarrow a < 0, b > 0$ 且 $|a| < |b|$

則 $a^4 - b^4 < 0, ab < 0, \therefore Q(a^4 - b^4, ab) \in \text{III}$

2. 將原式配方得 $f(x) = -(x-4)^2 + 3$

當 $x=4$ 時，有極大值 3，則 $2p+q=11$

3. 如右圖所示

在 $\triangle PSQ$ 中， $\angle S = 90^\circ$

$\overline{PS} = 1, \overline{PQ} = 2, \overline{SQ} = \sqrt{3}$

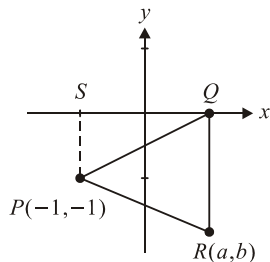
則 $Q(\sqrt{3}-1, 0)$

$\therefore \angle SQP = 30^\circ, \angle PQR = 60^\circ$

$\angle SQR = 90^\circ, \overline{QR} = 2$

$\therefore R(\sqrt{3}-1, -2)$

$a = \sqrt{3}-1, b = -2 \Rightarrow b-2a = -2\sqrt{3}$



4. 利用距離公式得知 $\overline{EF} = \sqrt{(-1-7)^2 + [4-(-2)]^2} = 10$

$\therefore P, Q$ 為 \overline{DE} 及 \overline{DF} 邊上之中點， $\therefore \overline{PQ} = \frac{1}{2}\overline{EF} = 5$

5. $M(\frac{5+(-2)}{2}, \frac{6+8}{2}) = M(\frac{3}{2}, 7)$

$G(\frac{5+(-2)+0}{3}, \frac{6+8+1}{3}) = G(1, 5)$

$\therefore \overline{MG} = \sqrt{(1-\frac{3}{2})^2 + (5-7)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$

6. \therefore 平行四邊形之對角線互相平分

$\therefore \overline{DF}$ 之中點 = \overline{EG} 之中點

$(\frac{3-4}{2}, \frac{h+k}{2}) = (\frac{3h-k}{2}, \frac{2+7}{2})$

$\begin{cases} -1 = 3h-k \dots\dots(1) \\ 9 = h+k \dots\dots(2) \end{cases}, (1)+(2) \Rightarrow h=2, k=7$

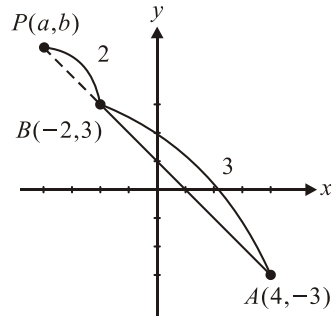
$\therefore 2h+3k = 25$

7. 由下圖可知 B 點為 \overline{AP} 之內分點

$\therefore \overline{AP} = \frac{5}{2}\overline{PB} \Rightarrow \overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 5 : 2 \Rightarrow \overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 3 : 2 ;$

依內分點公式

$$\begin{cases} -2 = \frac{3a+(2 \times 4)}{5} \Rightarrow a = -6 \\ 3 = \frac{3y+2(-3)}{5} \Rightarrow b = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b-a = 13$$



8. $\therefore L_1 \perp L_2 \Rightarrow m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$

$\therefore (-\frac{k_1}{4})[-(k_1+4)] = -1 \Rightarrow k_1 = -2$

$L_1 \parallel L_2 \Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$

$\therefore (-\frac{k_2}{4}) = [-(k_2+4)] \Rightarrow k_2 = -\frac{16}{3}, k_1 - k_2 = \frac{10}{3}$

9. 設與 L 垂直之直線為 L' ，其斜率為 $m_{L'}$

\therefore 兩直線垂直，則 $m_L \cdot m_{L'} = -1 \Rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot m_{L'} = -1$

$m_{L'} = 2$ ，由點斜式求直線方程式

$y-1 = 2(x+3) \Rightarrow L' : 2x - y + 7 = 0$

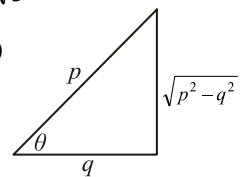
10. $\therefore \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta + 1}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}$

\therefore 原式 = $\cot(80^\circ - 230^\circ) = -\cot 150^\circ = \sqrt{3}$

11. 如右圖所示， $\cos \theta = \frac{q}{p}, p > 0, q > 0$

$\csc \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 - q^2}} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{p^2 - q^2}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{(p+q)^2}{p^2 - q^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(p+q)^2}{(p-q)(p+q)}} = \sqrt{\frac{p+q}{p-q}}$



12. 化簡原式 = $\frac{\sin^2 x + (1 - \cos x)^2}{(1 - \cos x) \sin x} = \frac{2}{\sin x} = 2 \csc x$

\therefore 週期 = 2π

13. $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi \Rightarrow \alpha \in \text{IV}$

$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \tan \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$

$90^\circ < \beta < 180^\circ \Rightarrow \beta \in \text{II}$

$\therefore \sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}, \cos \beta = -\frac{12}{13}, \tan \beta = -\frac{5}{12}$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = -\frac{16}{65}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{65}{16}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = -\frac{63}{16}$$

$$\sec(\alpha + \beta) - \tan(\alpha + \beta) = -\frac{1}{8}$$

14. 令 $a+b=11k$, $b+c=9k$, $c+a=12k$
 $\Rightarrow a+b+c=16k$, $\therefore c=5k$, $b=4k$, $a=7k$

依餘弦定理：

$$\begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(4k)^2 + (5k)^2 - (7k)^2}{2 \cdot (4k) \cdot (5k)} = -\frac{1}{5} \\ \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{(7k)^2 + (5k)^2 - (4k)^2}{2 \cdot (7k) \cdot (5k)} = \frac{29}{35} \\ \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{(7k)^2 + (4k)^2 - (5k)^2}{2 \cdot (7k) \cdot (4k)} = \frac{5}{7} \end{cases}$$

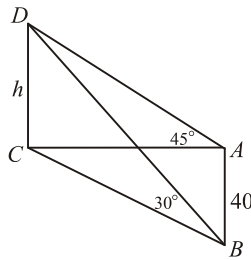
$$\Rightarrow \cos A : \cos B : \cos C = -\frac{1}{5} : \frac{29}{35} : \frac{5}{7}$$

$$= -7 : 29 : 25$$

15. 繪簡圖如右：令塔高為 $\overline{CD} = h$

$\triangle ACD$ 、 $\triangle BCD$ 及 $\triangle BAC$
 為直角三角形

$$\text{則} \begin{cases} \tan 45^\circ = \frac{h}{AC} \Rightarrow \overline{AC} = h \\ \tan 30^\circ = \frac{h}{BC} \Rightarrow \overline{BC} = \sqrt{3}h \end{cases}$$



依畢氏定理：

$$\overline{AC}^2 + 40^2 = \overline{BC}^2 \Rightarrow h = 20\sqrt{2}$$

16. 已知 $\angle C = 180^\circ - 75^\circ - 60^\circ = 45^\circ$

$$\text{令 } \triangle ABC \text{ 面積為 } \Delta, \text{ 則} \begin{cases} \Delta = \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \sin A \cdots \cdots (1) \\ \Delta = \frac{1}{2}ac \cdot \sin B \cdots \cdots (2) \\ \Delta = \frac{1}{2}ab \cdot \sin C \cdots \cdots (3) \end{cases}$$

(1)·(2)·(3) 相乘

$$\text{則得 } \Delta^3 = \frac{1}{8}(abc)^2 \sin A \cdot \sin B \cdot \sin C \cdots \cdots (4)$$

又外接圓公式為 $\Delta = \frac{abc}{4R} \Rightarrow abc = 4\Delta R$ 代入(4)得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= 2R^2 \sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ \\ &= 2 \cdot (12)^2 \cdot \frac{6+2\sqrt{3}}{16} = 36(3+\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

17. 由三角恆等式之平方關係

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x \text{ 代入原式}$$

$$f(x) = 3(1 - \cos^2 x) - 6 \cos x + 5$$

$$= 3 - 3 \cos^2 x - 6 \cos x + 5$$

$$\text{配方 } f(x) = -3(\cos x + 1)^2 + 11$$

由三角函數值域 $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$ 得 $M = 11$

$$m = -1 \Rightarrow M + m = 10$$

18. \vec{a} 在 \vec{b} 上之正射影長為 $\frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b}|} = \sqrt{2}$

19. $\because \vec{p} = \vec{q}$, $\therefore 4s - 3 = 5 \Rightarrow s = 2$

$$6 = 2t + 4 \Rightarrow t = 1, s + t = 3$$

20. 已知 $2\vec{p} + 3\vec{q} = (4 - 6, -6 + 3) = (-2, -3)$

$$\text{則 } |2\vec{p} + 3\vec{q}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

21. $\because \vec{r} = x\vec{p} + y\vec{q} \Rightarrow (12, 5) = x(-2, 1) + y(3, 4)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -2x + 3y = 12 \\ x + 4y = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -3, y = 2, 2y - x = 7$$

22. 先求兩向量的內積

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = |\vec{p}| \cdot |\vec{q}| \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

再將原式平方求出

$$|2\vec{p} - 3\vec{q}|^2 = 4|\vec{p}|^2 - 12 \cdot (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q}) + 9|\vec{q}|^2$$

$$= 16 - 36 + 81 = 61$$

$$\text{則 } |2\vec{p} - 3\vec{q}| = \sqrt{61}$$

23. $\because \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = -\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ$$

24. 以聯立方式，求出 L_1 與 L_2 之交點 P

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = -6 \\ x - y = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -3, y = 0, \therefore P(-3, 0)$$

$$d(P, L_3) = \frac{|-9 + 0 + 5|}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

25. 將 P 、 Q 兩點代入直線 L 知兩點為異側，可由三角形

比例關係得 $\overline{PM} : \overline{QM} = d(P, L) : d(Q, L)$

$$= \frac{|2 - 12 + 4|}{\sqrt{17}} : \frac{|5 + 16 + 4|}{\sqrt{17}} = 6 : 25$$