

101 學年四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

101-4-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
D	C	C	B	A	A	B	C	D	D	B	A	D	A	A	D	B	C	A	C	B	D	A	B	C

1. $(x+1)$ 為 $f(x) = x^3 - kx^2 + 11x + 3k$ 的因式
 故 $f(-1) = 0$ ，即 $(-1)^3 - k \times (-1)^2 + 11 \times (-1) + 3k = 0$
 $\Rightarrow k = 6 \Rightarrow f(6) = 216 - 216 + 66 + 18 = 84$

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 20 & -10 \\ -15 & 15 & -15 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = (10) \times (15) \times (3) \times \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 450 \times \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 450 \times (3-1) = 900$$

3. 骰子點數和等於 7 的機率與骰子的顏色無關
 若集合 A 表示點數和等於 7 的事件
 則 $A = \{(1, 6), (6, 1), (2, 5), (5, 2), (3, 4), (4, 3)\}$

$$P = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

4. 原式 $= |(\vec{AB} + \vec{BC}) + \vec{DC} + \vec{CA}| = |(\vec{AC}) + \vec{DC} + \vec{CA}|$
 $= |(\vec{AC} + \vec{CA}) + \vec{DC}| = |\vec{0} + \vec{DC}| = |(3, 1)| = \sqrt{10}$

5. $C_1 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9 \Rightarrow R_1 = 3$
 $C_2 \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow R_2 = 4$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{3}{4}$

6. $[(2)^2]^{2x+1} = \frac{2^5}{2^x} = 2^{5-x} \Rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} - x \Rightarrow x = 1$
 $\log_2 x = \log_2 1 = 0$

7. 將 4 名學生均分成兩組，方法數為 $\frac{1}{2}C_2^4$ ，再分配給 6 個班級中的 2 個，分配方法數為 P_2^6 ，故符合題意安排的方法數為 $\frac{1}{2}C_2^4 P_2^6$

8. 總球數為 $1+2+3+\dots+7 = 28$
 任意取出 1 個球所獲得的期望值為
 $\frac{1}{28} \times 1 + \frac{2}{28} \times 2 + \frac{3}{28} \times 3 + \dots + \frac{7}{28} \times 7$
 $= \frac{1}{28} \times (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 7^2)$
 $= \frac{1}{28} \times \sum_{k=1}^7 k^2 = \frac{1}{28} \times \frac{7 \times (7+1) \times (14+1)}{6} = 5$

9. (1) 若 $a > 2$ ，左式 $= \sqrt{a-2}$
 右式 $= -\sqrt{(2-a)} \times i = -\sqrt{(-1)(a-2)} \times i$

$$= -i \times \sqrt{(a-2)} \times i = \sqrt{a-2}$$

左式 = 右式，故 $a > 2$ (合)

(2) 若 $a = 2$ ，左式 = 0 = 右式，故 $a = 2$ (合)

(3) 若 $a < 2$

$$\text{左式} = \sqrt{a-2} = \sqrt{(-1)(2-a)} = i \times \sqrt{(2-a)}$$

右式 $= -\sqrt{(2-a)} \times i$ ，左式 \neq 右式，故 $a < 2$ (不合)

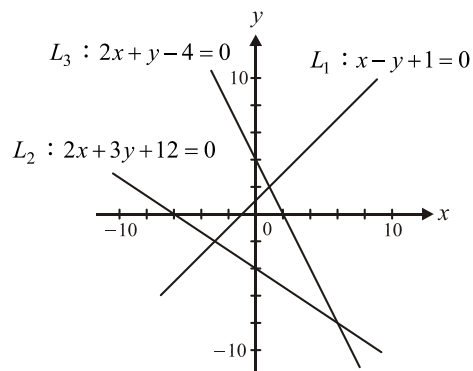
由(1)、(2)、(3)可知 $a \geq 2$

10. 原式 $= \log_3 \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^2 - \log_3 \left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^2 + \log_3 \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2$
 $= \log_3 \frac{\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^2} = \log_3 \left[\left(\frac{2 \times 5}{9 \times 3}\right)^2\right]$
 $= \log_3 \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 = \log_3 3^{-4} = -4$

11. $0.3 + 0.33 + 0.333 + \dots +$ 至第 n 項
 $= \frac{1}{3}(0.9 + 0.99 + 0.999 + \dots +$ 至第 n 項)
 $= \frac{1}{3}[(1-0.1) + (1-0.01) + (1-0.001) + \dots +$ 至第 n 項]
 $= \frac{1}{3}[n - (0.1 + 0.1^2 + 0.1^3 + \dots + 0.1^n)]$
 $= \frac{1}{3}\left[n - \frac{0.1(1-0.1^n)}{1-0.1}\right] = \frac{n}{3} - \frac{1}{27}\left(1 - \frac{1}{10^n}\right)$

12. 由圖可知 $\triangle ABC$ 內部區域

$$\text{應在 } L_1、L_2 \text{ 右方，} L_3 \text{ 左方} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-y+1 > 0 \\ 2x+3y+12 > 0 \\ 2x+y-4 < 0 \end{cases}$$



13. $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{169}{60} \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{60}{169}$

$$(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - 2 \times \frac{60}{169} = \frac{49}{169}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \pm \frac{7}{13}, \text{ 但已知 } 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{故 } \sin \theta < \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta - \cos \theta = -\frac{7}{13}$$

$$14. a : b : c = \frac{1}{h_a} : \frac{1}{h_b} : \frac{1}{h_c} = \frac{1}{15} : \frac{1}{12} : \frac{1}{10} = 4 : 5 : 6$$

$$\text{設 } a = 4k, b = 5k, c = 6k (k > 0)$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{(4k)^2 + (5k)^2 - (6k)^2}{2(4k)(5k)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$15. \cos 2012^\circ = \cos(2012^\circ - 1800^\circ) = \cos 212^\circ$$

$$\cos 2010^\circ = \cos(2010^\circ - 1800^\circ) = \cos 210^\circ$$

$$\cos 212^\circ > \cos 210^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 212^\circ - \cos 210^\circ > 0$$

$$\tan 1000^\circ = \tan(1000^\circ - 180^\circ \times 5) = \tan 100^\circ$$

$$\cot 1180^\circ = \cot(1180^\circ - 180^\circ \times 6) = \cot 100^\circ$$

$$\tan 1000^\circ \times \cot 1180^\circ = 1 > 0$$

故 P 點在第一象限

$$16. \text{依題意, } x^2 + y^2 = 4 \text{ 之半徑 } r = 2$$

$$|\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OB}| = r = 2, \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = |\overrightarrow{OA}| \times |\overrightarrow{OB}| \times \cos \theta$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times \cos \theta = 4 \cos \theta$$

$$\text{當 } \theta = 180^\circ \text{ 時, 內積有最小值} = 4 \times (-1) = -4$$

$$17. \text{原式} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}{3 - 2} + \frac{3(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3})}{6 - 3} - \frac{4(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})}{6 - 2}$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} - (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$$

18. 由柯西不等式可知

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)[3^2 + (-4)^2 + 5^2] \geq (3a - 4b + 5c)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \times 50 \geq (5\sqrt{2})^2 \Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \geq 1$$

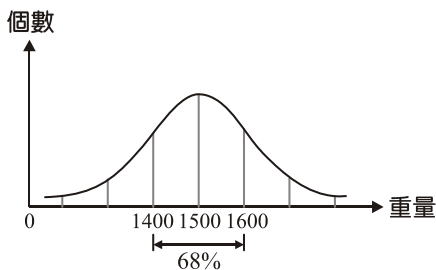
故最小值為 1

$$19. A(a, 0), B(b, 2) \text{ 中點為 } \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$\text{又 } \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, 1\right) \text{ 必過垂直平分線 } 3x + 4y = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \times \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + 4 \times 1 = 10 \Rightarrow a + b = 4$$

$$20. 1000 \times \frac{1 - 68\%}{2} = 1000 \times 0.16 = 160$$



$$21. \text{若 } \frac{(x+2)^2}{k+2} + \frac{(6-y)^2}{6-k} = 1 \text{ 圖形為橢圓}$$

$$\text{則 } k+2 > 0, 6-k > 0 \text{ 且 } k+2 \neq 6-k$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 < k < 6 \text{ 且 } k \neq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -1, 0, 1, 3, 4, 5 (k \text{ 取整數}), \text{ 共 } 6 \text{ 個}$$

$$22. \text{原式} \Rightarrow (4x-1)^2 = (3y)^2 + 144$$

$$\text{漸近線方程式為 } (4x-1)^2 \pm (3y)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (4x-1) + (3y) = 0, (4x-1) - (3y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 3y - 1 = 0, 4x - 3y - 1 = 0$$

$$23. \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{(2x-22) + (x-1)(x-4)}{(x-6)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{x^2 - 3x - 18}{(x-6)(x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{(x-6)(x+3)}{(x-6)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6} \frac{(x+3)}{(x-1)} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$24. \text{所圍面積} = \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} (8-1) = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$25. (A) f(x) = (2x+3)(4x+5)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = (2x+3)'(4x+5) + (2x+3)(4x+5)'$$

$$= 2 \times (4x+5) + (2x+3) \times 4 = 16x + 22$$

$$(B) f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = 1 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(C) f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x} = 2 + x^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$(D) f(x) = (3x+4)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2(3x+4) \times 3 = 6(3x+4)$$