

101 學年四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 共同考科 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

101-5-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	A	D	A	B	C	D	B	A	D	B	A	C	C	B	D	A	C	C	C	B	A	B	A	D

1. $\frac{C_1^4 \cdot (C_2^3 \cdot C_1^2 \cdot C_1^2)}{C_1^4 \cdot (C_2^3 \cdot C_1^2 \cdot C_1^2)} = \frac{1}{4}$
成對的 剩3女選2女
其餘2人不成對，挑2對後，再各選1人
2. $\frac{4}{3+4+1} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}$
3. $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在，(B) \times
 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 不連續，(A) \times
 又 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ ， $\int_{-4}^{-1} -1 dx = -3$ ，(C) \times
 $f'(4) = 0$ ，(D) \circ
4. 令 $x^3 + 1 = 0$ ， $x = -1$
 原式 $= \int_{-2}^{-1} -(x^3 + 1) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 + 1) dx$
 $= (-\frac{x^4}{4} - x) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + (\frac{x^4}{4} + x) \Big|_{-1}^1$
 $= (-\frac{1}{4} + 1) - (-4 + 2) + (\frac{1}{4} + 1) - (-\frac{1}{4} - 1) = \frac{19}{4}$
5. 原式 $= (\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 2) \cdot (2 - \frac{5}{3}) = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$
6. $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -16 < 0 \\ \alpha \cdot \beta = 9 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha < 0 \\ \beta < 0 \end{cases}$
 (A) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 256 - 18 = 238$
 (B) $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{16}{9}$
 (C) $(\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 = \alpha + \beta + 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} i^2$
 $= -16 + 2 \times \sqrt{9} \times (-1) = -22$
 (D) $\alpha^2 + 16\alpha + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 + 22\alpha + 18 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow -2\alpha^2 - 32\alpha = 18$
7. 令前 10 項和 $= a_1 = 63$
 前 20 項和 $= a_1 + a_2 = 84 \Rightarrow a_2 = 21$
 $\therefore r = \frac{1}{3}$ ，則所求 $= 63 \times (\frac{1}{3})^{4-1} = 63 \times \frac{1}{27} = \frac{7}{3}$
8. (A) $2^4 = 16$ 個
 (B) $n(T - S) = n(T) - n(T \cap S) = 33 - [\frac{99}{6}] = 17$
 (C) ① $Z = 0 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 10$

x	10	8	6	4	2	0
y	0	1	2	3	4	5

 6 組

- ② $Z = 1 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 7$

x	7	5	3	1
y	0	1	2	3

 4 組
- ③ $Z = 2 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 4$

x	4	2	0
y	0	1	2

 3 組
- ④ $Z = 3 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 1$

x	1
y	0

 1 組
 $6 + 4 + 3 + 1 = 14$
 (D) $C_3^5 + C_4^5 + C_5^5 = 16$
9. 原式 $= \log_{27} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{99+\sqrt{100}}})$
 $= \log_{27} [(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1}) + (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}) + \dots + (\sqrt{100}-\sqrt{99})]$
 $= \log_{27} 9 = \frac{2}{3}$
10. 令 $A(3, -4)$ 、 $B(-1, -6)$ 、 $P(a, b)$ ，則原式即為
 $\overline{PA} = \overline{PB}$ 之所有 P 點，也就是 \overline{AB} 的垂直平分線
- ① \overline{AB} 中點 $(\frac{3+(-1)}{2}, \frac{-4+(-6)}{2}) = (1, -5)$
 ② $m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{-4-(-6)}{3-(-1)} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m = -2$
 ③ 垂直平分線： $y - (-5) = -2(x - 1) \Rightarrow 2x + y = -3$

x	10	$\frac{-3}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$
y	-3	1	$\frac{3}{4}$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$
11. 若 $a = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_1: 4x + 3y = 6 \\ L_2: 4x + 3y = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 重合，無限多個交點
 且通過 $(3, -2)$
12. $(4, -2)$ 代入 $k = 6 \times 6 = 36$
 $\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 8x - 9y^2 - 36y - 32 = 36$
 $4(x-1)^2 - 9(y+2)^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{4} = 1$
 $a^2 = 9$ ， $a = 3$ ，則 $|\overline{PA} - \overline{PB}| = 2a = 6$
13. $f(\theta) = 2(1 - 2\sin^2 \theta) - 3\sin \theta + 5 = -4\sin^2 \theta - 3\sin \theta + 7$
 $= -4[\sin^2 \theta + \frac{3}{4}\sin \theta + (\frac{3}{8})^2] + 7 + \frac{9}{16}$
 $= -4(\sin \theta + \frac{3}{8})^2 + \frac{121}{16}$ ，但 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$
 \therefore 當 $\sin \theta = 0$ ，有 $\max = 7$
14. ① $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ， $\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$
 ② $(\cos \beta, \cot \beta) \in (-, +) \Rightarrow \beta \in \text{III}$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\therefore \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}}\right) - \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)\left(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{26}{13\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

15. (A) $PAOB$ 外接圓直徑為

$$\overline{OP} = \sqrt{(2 - (-1))^2 + (-2 - 2)^2} = 5$$

(B) 最近距離 = $\overline{OP} - r = 5 - 3 = 2$

最遠距離 = $\overline{OP} + r = 5 + 3 = 8$, $8 \times 2 = 16$

(C) $\overline{AB} = 2 \times \frac{\overline{AO} \times \overline{PA}}{\overline{PO}} = 2 \times \frac{3 \times 4}{5} = \frac{24}{5}$

(D) 切線段長

$$\overline{PA} = \sqrt{(2+1)^2 + (-2-2)^2} - 9 = \sqrt{25-9} = 4$$

16. 原式 $\Rightarrow 8 - x(x+2) = x^2 - 4$, $2x^2 + 2x - 12 = 0$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0, x = -3, 2(\text{不合}), \text{所有根和} = -3$$

17. 原式 = $5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{4}\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n = 5 \cdot \frac{-1}{4} \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{1}{4})} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}}$

$$= 5 \times \left(\frac{-1}{5}\right) + 3 = 2$$

18. (A) \times , $\tan 71^\circ > 1 > \sin 71^\circ$

(B) \times , $\cos(270^\circ - \theta) = -\sin \theta$

(C) \circ , 原式 = $\frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta + 1}{\cos \theta (\sin \theta + 1)}$

$$= \frac{2(\sin \theta + 1)}{\cos \theta (\sin \theta + 1)} = \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$$

(D) \times , 應為 $\cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$

19. 最大邊 = $\overline{AB} = \sqrt{6} \Rightarrow$ 最大角 = $\angle C$

$$\cos C = \frac{2^2 + (\sqrt{3}-1)^2 - \sqrt{6}^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot (\sqrt{3}-1)} = \frac{4+3-2\sqrt{3}+1-6}{4(\sqrt{3}-1)}$$

$$= \frac{2(1-\sqrt{3})}{4(\sqrt{3}-1)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore \angle C = 120^\circ$$

20. 可令 $\vec{a} = (-\sqrt{3}, 1)$, $\vec{b} = (\sqrt{3}, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow 2\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (-3\sqrt{3}, 2), 5\vec{a} + k\vec{b} = (-5\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}k, 5)$$

$$\because \text{垂直}, \therefore (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (5\vec{a} + k\vec{b}) = 0 \Rightarrow 45 - 9k + 10 = 0$$

$$k = \frac{55}{9}$$

21. 原式 = $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -5 \\ 4 & -5 & -6 \\ 8 & -9 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & -5 & 0 \\ 8 & -9 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

22. 利用算幾不等式 $\frac{8a + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2}}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{(8a)\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{15}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{2ab^2} \Rightarrow 125 \geq 2ab^2 \Rightarrow ab^2 \leq \frac{125}{2}$$

即最大值 = $\frac{125}{2}$

23. 所求 = 任意組合 - Howard、Gasol 同時被選中

$$= C_5^{12} - C_5^{12-2} = 792 - 120 = 672$$

24. 即 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 18x + k = 0$ 時之兩根為 α 、 2α

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + 2\alpha = \frac{-18}{3} \\ \alpha \cdot 2\alpha = \frac{k}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = -2 \\ k = 24 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 24x + 15$$

$$\text{則 } f(-1) = -1 + 9 - 24 + 15 = -1$$

25. $PR = \frac{10000 - 8749}{10000} \times 100 = 12$, 依 68-95-99.7 法則

PR 12 落在 $\bar{x} - 2S$ 與 $\bar{x} - S$ 之間, 即 40~50 分之間