

102 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

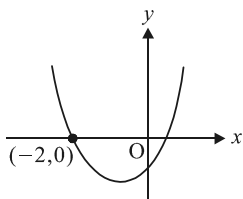
102-1-C

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

1. $a - b + c = f(-1) < 0$

$b^2 - 4ac > 0$ ($f(x)$ 和 x 軸交於 2 點)

$\therefore (a - b + c, b^2 - 4ac)$ 在第二象限



2. $M(x_1, y_1) = (\frac{-5+6}{2}, \frac{-2+4}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, y_1 = 1, \overline{PA} : \overline{PB} = 1 : 2$, 且 P 在 \overline{AB} 上

依內分點公式

$P(x_2, y_2) = (\frac{(-5) \times 2 + 6 \times 1}{3}, \frac{(-2) \times 2 + 4 \times 1}{3}) = (-\frac{4}{3}, 0)$

$x_2 = -\frac{4}{3}, y_2 = 0, 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4y_1 + 5y_2$

$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot (-\frac{4}{3}) + 4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 0 = 1$

3. $A(2, 5), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3)$

$M(-4, -4) = (\frac{x_2 + x_3}{2}, \frac{y_2 + y_3}{2}), x_2 + x_3 = -8$

$y_2 + y_3 = -8, G = (\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3})$

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

4. 依點斜式: $(y - 4) = \frac{2}{5}(x - 6) \Rightarrow 2x - 5y + 8 = 0$

5. \overline{AB} 的中垂線垂直 $3x - 4y + 5 = 0$, 且過外心 $(2, -3)$

設 $L: 4x + 3y + k = 0$, 代入 $(2, -3)$ 得 $k = 1$

故 \overline{AB} 的中垂線 $4x + 3y + 1 = 0$

6. 設扇形的半徑為 r 、圓心角為 θ 、弧長為 S 、面積為 A
弧長 $= r\theta = 4\pi$

面積 $= \frac{1}{2}Sr = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 24\pi$

$\Rightarrow r = 12, S = 4\pi, \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$

7. (A) $\frac{23}{4}\pi$ 共同界角為 $\frac{7}{4}\pi \in \text{IV}$

(B) $-\frac{32}{7}\pi$ 共同界角為 $\frac{10}{7}\pi \in \text{III}$

(C) 2072° 共同界角為 270° , 是象限角

(D) -2420° 共同界角為 $100^\circ \in \text{II}$

正切函數值在第一、三象限大於 0

8. (A) 若 $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, 則對邊: 斜邊 $= 3 : 5$

(B) 餘角關係

(C) $-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$, 故 $\sin \theta = 3$ 不合

(D) $f(x) = 2(\sin x - \frac{5}{4})^2 - \frac{49}{8}$, 但 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

故最小值為 $f(1) = -6$

9. $\csc(-130^\circ) = k, \csc 130^\circ = -k$

$\sin 1700^\circ = \sin 260^\circ = 2 \sin 130^\circ \cos 130^\circ$

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

10. 原式

$= 5 \sin^2 60^\circ + 5 \cos^2 60^\circ - 2 \csc 30^\circ \sin 30^\circ + \frac{\cos^2 30^\circ}{\sin^2 30^\circ}$

$= 5 - 2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 = 6$

(使用餘角、平方、倒數、商數關係化簡, 亦可直接求值)

11. $\frac{\cot \theta}{\csc \theta - 1} + \sec \theta(1 - \sin \theta) = \frac{\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}}{\frac{1}{\sin \theta} - 1} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta}(1 - \sin \theta)$

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

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

$= \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta$

12. $\alpha \in \text{II}, \sin \alpha = \frac{8}{17}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{15}{17}$

$\beta \in \text{III}, \sin \beta = -\frac{3}{5}, \cos \beta = -\frac{4}{5}$

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

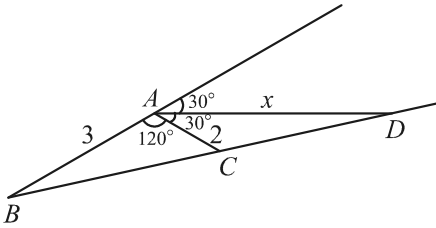
$= (-\frac{15}{17})(-\frac{4}{5}) - \frac{8}{17}(-\frac{3}{5}) = \frac{84}{85}$

13. $f(\sin \frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{1}{-2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + 1} = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}$

14. 設 $\overline{AD} = x, \triangle ABC + \triangle ACD = \triangle ABD$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin 120^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x \cdot \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot x \cdot \sin 150^\circ$$

$$6\sqrt{3} + 2x = 3x, \quad x = 6\sqrt{3}$$



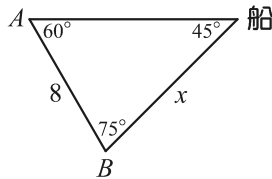
15. 令對角線長為 x

$$x^2 = 5^2 + 2^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 39, \quad x = \sqrt{39}$$

16. 如右圖，船至維修站 B 距離較近，令此段距離為 x ，依正弦定理

$$\frac{x}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{8}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$x = 4\sqrt{6}$$



$$17. \frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin B} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin C}, \quad \frac{2}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin C}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \angle C = 60^\circ \text{ or } 120^\circ$$

若 $\angle C = 60^\circ$ ，則 $\angle A = 90^\circ$ 、 $\overline{BC} = 4$

若 $\angle C = 120^\circ$ ，則 $\angle A = 30^\circ$ 、 $\overline{BC} = 2$

$$18. s = \frac{7+8+9}{2} = 12$$

$$\Delta ABC \text{ 面積} = \sqrt{12 \cdot (12-7)(12-8)(12-9)} = 12\sqrt{5}$$

$$\Delta = rs, \quad 12\sqrt{5} = r \cdot 12, \quad r = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{abc}{4R}, \quad 12\sqrt{5} = \frac{7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9}{4R}, \quad R = \frac{21}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{21}{10}\sqrt{5}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{9^2 + 8^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 8} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$19. \tan 2040^\circ = \tan 240^\circ = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos\left(-\frac{40}{3}\pi\right) = \cos\frac{2}{3}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 990^\circ = \sin 270^\circ = -1$$

$$3 \tan^2 2040^\circ - 4 \cos\left(-\frac{40}{3}\pi\right) + 5 \sin 990^\circ$$

$$= 3 \cdot (\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 5 \cdot (-1) = 9 + 2 - 5 = 6$$

$$20. \overline{AB} - \overline{DB} - \overline{CD} - \overline{AC} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BD} + \overline{DC} + \overline{CA} = \overline{AA} = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore |\overline{AB} - \overline{DB} - \overline{CD} - \overline{AC}| = |\vec{0}| = 0$$

$$21. \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} = (3+2x, 4), \quad 3\vec{a} - \vec{b} = (9-x, 5)$$

$$\therefore (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \parallel (3\vec{a} - \vec{b}), \quad \therefore \frac{3+2x}{9-x} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$22. (A) \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 5$$

$$(B) |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 4 + 10 + 25 = 39$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{39}$$

$$(C) |5\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}|^2 = 25|\vec{a}|^2 - 20\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4|\vec{b}|^2$$

$$= 100 - 100 + 100 = 100, \quad |5\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}| = 10$$

$$(D) |\vec{a}| \cos \theta = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1$$

$$23. \overline{AB} = (2-a, a+1), \quad \overline{CD} = (1, 2)$$

$$\overline{AB} \text{ 在 } \overline{CD} \text{ 上正射影} = \frac{\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{CD}}{|\overline{CD}|^2} \cdot \overline{CD}$$

$$= \frac{a+4}{5}(1, 2) = \left(\frac{a+4}{5}, \frac{2a+8}{5}\right) = (b, 5)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{17}{2}, \quad b = \frac{5}{2}, \quad a - b = \frac{17}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = 6$$

$$24. r = d \text{ (圓心, 切線)} = \left| \frac{3 \times 5 + 4 \times 2 - 3}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} \right| = \frac{20}{5} = 4$$

$$25. 3x + 4y + 5 = 0 \text{ 平行於 } 6x + 8y + 3 = 0$$

$$3x + 4y + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 6x + 8y + 10 = 0$$

梯形的高為兩平行邊的距離

$$d = \left| \frac{10-3}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}} \right| = \frac{7}{10}$$