

103 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

103-5-C

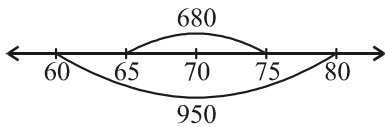
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A	D	C	C	D	A	B	C	B	A	D	A	D	B	A	C	B	C	B	D	D	B	D	C	A

1. $|\vec{3a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(3\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (3\vec{a} + \vec{b})} = \sqrt{9\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 6\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}}$
 $= \sqrt{9 \times 9 + 6 \times 0 + 4} = \sqrt{85}$
2. $x^3 + 12x^2 + ax + 7 = (x+3)(x^2 + bx + 2) + c$
 比對係數得 $\begin{cases} 12 = 3 + b \\ a = 3b + 2 \\ 7 = 6 + c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 29 \\ b = 9 \\ c = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a + b + c = 39$
3. $f(x) = (x-a)(x-b)Q_1(x) + 3x + a$
 $= (x-a)(x-c)Q_2(x) + x + 6$
 $\Rightarrow f(a) = 3a + a = a + 6 \Rightarrow 3a = 6 \Rightarrow a = 2$
 代入 $f(a) = a + 6$ 得 $f(2) = 8$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) + x^2 f(x)$ 除以 $2x - 2a$ 餘式 $= f(a) + a^2 f(a)$
 $= f(2) + 2^2 f(2) = 8 + 4 \times 8 = 40$
4. $x^2 + 2x - 18 = 0$ 兩根為 α 、 β
 由根與係數的關係知 $\alpha + \beta = -2$ ， $\alpha\beta = -18$
 $\Rightarrow (\sqrt{\alpha} + \sqrt{\beta})^2 = (\sqrt{-2} + \sqrt{-18})^2 = (\sqrt{2}i + \sqrt{18}i)^2$
 $= (\sqrt{2}i + 3\sqrt{2}i)^2 = (4\sqrt{2}i)^2 = 32i^2 = -32$
5. $6x + 2ay = 2b$ 與 $6x + 8y = 19$ 平行 $\Rightarrow 2a = 8 \Rightarrow a = 4$
 兩平行線距離 $= \frac{|2b - 19|}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}} = 2 \Rightarrow 2b - 19 = \pm 20$
 $\Rightarrow 2b = 39$ 或 $-1 \Rightarrow$ 正數 $b = \frac{39}{2} \Rightarrow a + b = 4 + \frac{39}{2} = \frac{47}{2}$
6. $\frac{(1+99) \times 99}{2} = \frac{100 \times 99}{2} = 4950$
7. $\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{1+i}\right)^{20} = \left[\frac{2(\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ)}{\sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)}\right]^{20}$
 $= [\sqrt{2}(\cos 255^\circ + i \sin 255^\circ)]^{20}$
 $= 2^{10}(\cos 5100^\circ + i \sin 5100^\circ) = 1024(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$
 $= 1024\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 512 + 512\sqrt{3}i$
8. $2\sin^2 x + \cos x + 3 = 2(1 - \cos^2 x) + \cos x + 3$
 $= -2\cos^2 x + \cos x + 5 = -2\left(\cos x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{41}{8}$
 當 $\cos x = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$ 最大值 $M = \frac{41}{8}$
 當 $\cos x = -1 \Rightarrow$ 最小值 $N = 2 \Rightarrow M + N = \frac{57}{8}$
9. θ 是第二象限角 $\Rightarrow 0 < \sin \theta < 1$
 $(3\sin \theta + 1)(\sin \theta - 1)(4\sin \theta - 1) = 0$

- $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{4}$ (合於 $0 < \sin \theta < 1$)
- $\Rightarrow \sin(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{4}$
10. $\cos A = \frac{1}{3}$ ， $\overline{AC} = b = 6$ ， $\overline{AB} = c = 9$
 $\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A} = \sqrt{36 + 81 - 2 \times 6 \times 9 \times \frac{1}{3}}$
 $= \sqrt{81} = 9$
11. α 為第二象限角 $\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow r = 13$ ， $y = 12$
 $\Rightarrow x = -5 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{-5}{13}$ ， $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$
 β 為第三象限角 $\Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = -3$ ， $y = -4$
 $\Rightarrow r = 5 \Rightarrow \cos B = \frac{-3}{5}$ ， $\sin \beta = \frac{-4}{5}$
 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
 $= \frac{-5}{13} \times \frac{-3}{5} - \frac{12}{13} \times \frac{-4}{5} = \frac{63}{65}$
12. $\frac{7!}{3!2!} = 420$
13. $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 + 2d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 + 2d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 + 2d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 2d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & 2d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & 2d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow 10 = 6 + 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$
14. n (任選 3 人) $= C_3^{10} = \frac{10!}{3!7!} = 120$
 n (選 3 人恰含 1 對夫妻) $= C_1^5 \times (C_1^4 \times C_1^2)$
 $= 5 \times 4 \times 2 = 40$
 $\Rightarrow P$ (選 3 人恰含 1 對夫妻) $= \frac{40}{120} = \frac{1}{3}$
15. 平行四邊形 $ABCD \Rightarrow \overline{AC}$ 中點 $= \overline{BD}$ 中點

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } D(x, y) &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{-2+3}{2}, \frac{3+2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{5+x}{2}, \frac{4+y}{2}\right) \\ &\Rightarrow x = -4, y = 1 \Rightarrow D(-4, 1) \\ &\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \text{ 重心 } G = \left(\frac{-2+5+3}{3}, \frac{3+4+2}{3}\right) = (2, 3) \\ &\Rightarrow m_{GD} = \frac{3-1}{2-(-4)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

16. 68% - 95% - 99.7% 法則
1000 人 \Rightarrow 680 - 950 - 997 法則



$$75 \sim 80 \Rightarrow (950 - 680) \div 2 = 135$$

17. $(x+x^{-1})^2 = x^2 + 2 + x^{-2} \Rightarrow 20 = x^2 + 2 + x^{-2}$
得 $x^2 + x^{-2} = 18$
18. $\log 6^{20} = 20 \times \log(2 \times 3) = 20(\log 2 + \log 3)$
 $= 20(0.3010 + 0.4771) = 20 \times 0.7781 = 15.562$
 $\Rightarrow \log 6^{20}$ 首數是 15 $\Rightarrow 6^{20}$ 是 16 位數
19. $kx^2 + 2x + k$ 恆負 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 0 \\ 2^2 - 4k \cdot k < 0 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 0 \\ 4(1+k)(1-k) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 0 \\ (k+1)(k-1) > 0 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 0 \\ k < -1 \text{ 或 } k > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k < -1$
20. 焦點 $F(5, 3)$, 準線 $3x + 4y - 2 = 0$
焦點到準線距離 $= \frac{|3 \times 5 + 4 \times 3 - 2|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{25}{5} = 5$
 $= 2$ 倍焦距 \Rightarrow 焦距 $= \frac{5}{2}$
21. 圓: $(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow$ 圓心 $O(-1, -2)$
半徑 $r = 5$, $L: 3x + 4y - 4 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow d =$ 圓心 O 到 L 之距離 $= \frac{|3 \times (-1) + 4 \times (-2) - 4|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = 3$
 $\overline{AB} = 2\sqrt{r^2 - d^2} = 2\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 8$
 $\triangle ABC$ 最大面積 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{AB} \times (d+r) = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times (3+5) = 32$
22. $f(x) = x^5 - 74x + 5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4 - 74$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} \times \frac{1}{x+2} \right] = f'(2) \times \frac{1}{4}$
 $= (5 \times 2^4 - 74) \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$
23. $f(x) = \frac{2x-5}{x+6}$
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(2x-5)'(x+6) - (2x-5)(x+6)'}{(x+6)^2}$

$$= \frac{2(x+6) - (2x-5)}{(x+6)^2} = \frac{17}{(x+6)^2} \Rightarrow f'(3) = \frac{17}{81}$$

24. $\int_{-2}^3 |x+1| dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x-1) dx + \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) dx$
 $= \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - x\right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right) \Big|_{-1}^3 = \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) - (-2 + 2)\right]$
 $+ \left[\left(\frac{9}{2} + 3\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\right] = \frac{17}{2}$
25. 直線 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ 過 $P(1, 4)$ 得 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b} = 1$, 其中 $a > 0$,
 $b > 0$, 求 $a+b$ 之最小值, 由柯西不等式知
 $\left[\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{b}}\right)^2\right] \left[(\sqrt{a})^2 + (\sqrt{b})^2\right] \geq (1+2)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b}\right)(a+b) \geq 9 \Rightarrow 1 \times (a+b) \geq 9$
得 $a+b \geq 9$, 所以 $a+b$ 的最小值為 9