

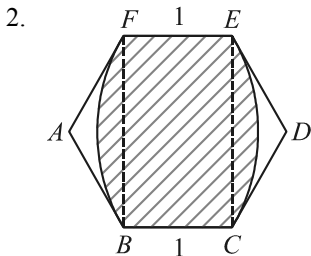
105 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 數學(C)卷 詳解

數學(C)卷

105-3-C

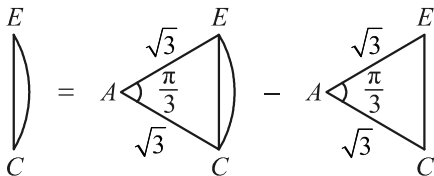
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
D	A	C	B	B	A	C	D	C	A	B	D	A	D	A	A	B	C	B	D	C	C	A	B	D

1. (A) B 點坐標為 $(-2+2, 1-3) = (0, -2)$
 (B)(C) 由兩點式可得 $L: y+2 = \frac{-2-1}{0+2}(x-0)$
 $\Rightarrow 3x+2y+4=0$ 且 L 之斜率為 $-\frac{3}{2}$
 (D) B 點左移 4 單位，上移 6 單位可得 $(0-4, -2+6) = (-4, 4)$
 代入 $L: 3x+2y+4=0$ 成立，故亦在 L 直線上

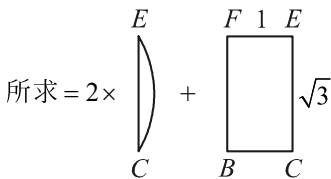


$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overline{AC}^2 &= \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{BC} \cos 120^\circ \\ &= 1+1-2 \times 1 \times 1 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AC} = \sqrt{3}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3}^2 \times \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$



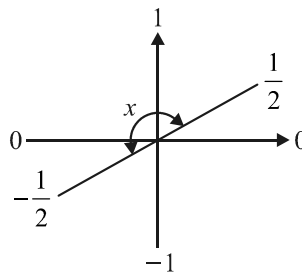
$$= 2(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}) + 1 \times \sqrt{3} = \pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3. $\therefore \cos 350^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 10^\circ) = \cos 10^\circ$
 $\sin 550^\circ = \sin 190^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 10^\circ) = -\sin 10^\circ$
 $\therefore A$ 點坐標為 $(\cos 10^\circ, -\sin 10^\circ) \in \text{IV} \Rightarrow \theta \in \text{IV}$
 可得 $\tan \theta = \frac{-\sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = -\tan 10^\circ$
 $= \tan(360^\circ - 10^\circ) = \tan 350^\circ$
 $\therefore \theta$ 可為 350° 及其所有同界角，故選(C)

4. 求式 $= \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}$

$$= 1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

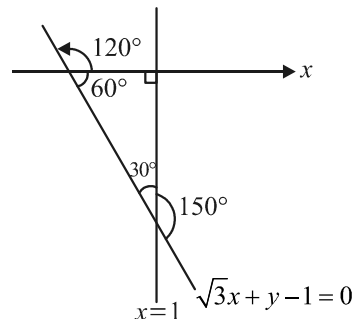
5. $\therefore \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{6}$



$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$$

故當 $\sin^2 x = 0$ 時， $f(x) = 1 - 3\sin^2 x$ 有最大値 1

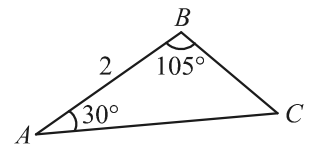
6. $\therefore x=1$ 斜率不存在 \Rightarrow 斜角為 90°
 又 $\sqrt{3}x + y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 斜率 $= -\sqrt{3} = \tan \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 120^\circ$
 \therefore 斜角 $\theta = 120^\circ$ ，如下圖可知夾角為 30° 、 150°



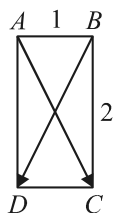
7. $\angle C = 180^\circ - 30^\circ - 105^\circ = 45^\circ$

由正弦定理

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\overline{BC}}{\sin 30^\circ} &= \frac{2}{\sin 45^\circ} \\ \Rightarrow \overline{BC} &= \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$



8. $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD}$
 $= (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AD})$
 $= (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AD} - \overrightarrow{AB})$
 $= (\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{AB})$
 $= |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2$
 $= 2^2 - 1^2 = 3$



9. 設 $f(x)$ 除以 $2x^2 + 2x - 4$ 之商式為 $Q(x)$ ，餘式為 $ax + b$
 由除法原理知 $f(x) = (2x^2 + 2x - 4)Q(x) + ax + b$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2(x-1)(x+2)Q(x) + ax + b \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\because f(x) \text{ 除以 } x-1 \text{ 之餘式爲 } 4 \Rightarrow f(1) = 4$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) \text{ 除以 } x+2 \text{ 之餘式爲 } 1 \Rightarrow f(-2) = 1$$

$$\text{代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 可得 } \begin{cases} a+b=4 \\ -2a+b=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=1, b=3$$

故餘式爲 $x+3$

10. 原式同乘 $(x-2)(x+1)^2$ 可得

$$x^2 + 6x + 2 = A(x+1)^2 + B(x-2)(x+1) + C(x-2)$$

$$\text{令 } x=2 \text{ 代入得 } 18 = 9A \Rightarrow A=2$$

$$\text{令 } x=-1 \text{ 代入得 } -3 = -3C \Rightarrow C=1$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \text{ 代入得 } 2 = A - 2B - 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 2 - 2B - 2 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$11. \because \sqrt{12+4\sqrt{8}} = \sqrt{12+2\sqrt{8}\times 4} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{4})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{4} = 2\sqrt{2} + 2$$

$$\approx 2 \times 1.414 + 2 = 4.828$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{12+4\sqrt{8}} \text{ 之整數部分爲 } 4$$

$$\text{小數部分爲 } (2\sqrt{2} + 2) - 4 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$12. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 49 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 9 \\ 4 & -3 & 45 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{由第一列} \\ \text{降階展開} \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ -3 & 45 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ (-1)(-1) \end{array}$$

$$= 45 - (-27) = 72$$

【另解】由凡得夢行列式

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 7 \\ (-2)^2 & (-1)^2 & 7^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-2+1)(-1-7)(7+2) = 72$$

$$13. \because L_1 // L_2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{a+8} = \frac{-a}{4} \neq \frac{1}{-a}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{3}{a+8} = \frac{-a}{4} \Rightarrow a^2 + 8a + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (a+2)(a+6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2 \text{ 或 } -6$$

$$(1) \text{ 當 } a = -2, \text{ 係數比 } \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow L_1 = L_2$$

$$(2) \text{ 當 } a = -6, \text{ 係數比 } \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{4} \neq \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow L_1 // L_2$$

可知 $a = -6$, 故選(A)

$$14. \because Z_1 = \sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)$$

$$Z_2 = 2(\cos 300^\circ + i \sin 300^\circ)$$

$$\therefore Z_1^2 = 2(\cos 90^\circ + i \sin 90^\circ)$$

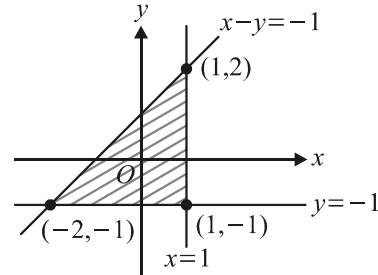
$$Z_2^3 = 8(\cos 900^\circ + i \sin 900^\circ) = 8(\cos 180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{Z_1^2}{Z_2^3} = \frac{2(\cos 90^\circ + i \sin 90^\circ)}{8(\cos 180^\circ + i \sin 180^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[\cos(-90^\circ) + i \sin(-90^\circ)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\cos 270^\circ + i \sin 270^\circ)$$

15. 畫可行解區域如下



令 $f(x, y) = x + 2y$, 分別以各頂點代入得

$$f(1, 2) = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$f(-2, -1) = -2 - 2 = -4$$

$$f(1, -1) = 1 - 2 = -1$$

故最大值爲 5

16. \because 等比數列每 n 項和亦成等比

$\therefore a_1 + a_2 + a_3, a_4 + a_5 + a_6, a_7 + a_8 + a_9$ 亦成等比

$$\text{即 } \sum_{n=1}^3 a_n, \sum_{n=4}^6 a_n, \sum_{n=7}^9 a_n \text{ 成等比}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{n=4}^6 a_n = \sum_{n=1}^6 a_n - \sum_{n=1}^3 a_n = 15 - 5 = 10$$

$$\text{可得每 } 3 \text{ 數和所成之新數列的公比爲 } \frac{\sum_{n=4}^6 a_n}{\sum_{n=1}^3 a_n} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=7}^9 a_n = 2 \times \sum_{n=4}^6 a_n = 2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^9 a_n = \sum_{n=1}^3 a_n + \sum_{n=4}^6 a_n + \sum_{n=7}^9 a_n = 5 + 10 + 20 = 35$$

【另解】

設公比爲 r

$$\text{由 } S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_3 = \sum_{n=1}^3 a_n = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1(1-r^3)}{1-r} = 5 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$S_6 = \sum_{n=1}^6 a_n = 15 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1(1-r^6)}{1-r} = 15 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{將 } \frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1-r^3}{1-r^6} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1-r^3}{(1-r^3)(1+r^3)} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+r^3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+r^3 = 3 \Rightarrow r^3 = 2 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{a_1(1-2)}{1-r} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{1-r} = -5$$

$$\text{所求} = S_9 = \frac{a_1(1-r^9)}{1-r} = \frac{a_1[1-(r^3)^3]}{1-r} = -5(1-2^3) = 35$$

$$17. \because a = \sqrt[3]{16} = \sqrt[3]{2^4} = 2^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$b = \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{2^3} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$c = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{3}}} = 2^{\frac{7}{6}}$$

∵指數 $\frac{3}{2} > \frac{4}{3} > \frac{7}{6}$ ，又底數為 $2 > 1$

故 $2^{\frac{3}{2}} > 2^{\frac{4}{3}} > 2^{\frac{7}{6}}$ ，即 $b > a > c$

18. ∵ $\log_2 x + \log_4 y = 6 \Rightarrow \log_4 x^2 + \log_4 y = 6$
 $\Rightarrow \log_4 x^2 y = 6 \Rightarrow x^2 y = 4^6$

由算幾不等式 $\frac{x+x+y}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{x \cdot x \cdot y}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2x+y}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{4^6} = 16$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2x+y}{3} \geq 16 \Rightarrow 2x+y \geq 48$

檢驗等式成立時，需 $x = y$ ，又 $2x + y = 48$
 可得 $3x = 48 \Rightarrow x = 16, y = 16$ 確實達到等號成立條件
 故 $2x + y$ 的最小值為 48

19. 原式 $\Rightarrow \log_2 [\log_{\frac{1}{2}} (\log_{81} x)] > \log_2 2$

$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} (\log_{81} x) > 2$

$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} (\log_{81} x) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} (\log_{81} x) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{1}{2})^2$

$\Rightarrow 0 < \log_{81} x < \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \log_{81} 1 < \log_{81} x < \log_{81} 81^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$\Rightarrow \log_{81} 1 < \log_{81} x < \log_{81} 3$

$\Rightarrow 1 < x < 3$

20. 所求 = (任意排) - (A 排首) - (B 排二) + (A 排首且 B 排二)
 $= 5! - 4! - 4! + 3! = 120 - 24 - 24 + 6 = 78$

21. $(x^2 - \frac{1}{x})^5 = \sum_{k=1}^5 C_k^5 (x^2)^k (-\frac{1}{x})^{5-k} = \sum_{k=1}^5 C_k^5 (-1)^{5-k} x^{3k-5}$

令 $3k - 5 = 1 \Rightarrow k = 2$

故所求為 $C_2^5 (-1)^{5-2} = -10$

22. $n(S) = 3^3 = 27$

└─ 甲可出刀、石或布而贏

(A) 所求 = $\frac{3}{27} = \frac{1}{9}$

└─ 甲、乙同時出刀、石或布而贏

(B) 所求 = $\frac{3}{27} = \frac{1}{9}$

└─ 3人出同一種類
 └─ 3人皆出不同種類

(C) 所求 = $\frac{3+3!}{27} = \frac{1}{3}$

└─ 3人中選2人贏
 └─ 贏者可出刀、石或布

(D) 所求 = $\frac{C_2^3 \times 3}{27} = \frac{1}{3}$

故(C)為錯誤

23. 設出現奇數點 1、3、5 之機率分別為 P
 則出現偶數點 2、4、6 之機率分別為 $2P$

且 $P + P + P + 2P + 2P + 2P = 1 \Rightarrow 9P = 1 \Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{9}$

故擲此骰子一次之數學期望值為

$1 \times \frac{1}{9} + 3 \times \frac{1}{9} + 5 \times \frac{1}{9} + 2 \times \frac{2}{9} + 4 \times \frac{2}{9} + 6 \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{3}$

24. ∵ $\mu = \frac{1}{10} (1+1+2+2+3+3+4+4+5+5) = 3$

∴ $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{10} [2(1-3)^2 + 2(2-3)^2 + 2(3-3)^2 + 2(4-3)^2 + 2(5-3)^2]$
 $= 2$

25. ∵ $\frac{80-70}{5} = 2$ ，∴ 所求即 $\mu + 2\sigma$

以上之人數約佔 $1000 \times \frac{1-2 \times (13.5\% + 34\%)}{2}$

$= 1000 \times \frac{1-95\%}{2} = 1000 \times 0.025 = 25$ 人

