

105 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

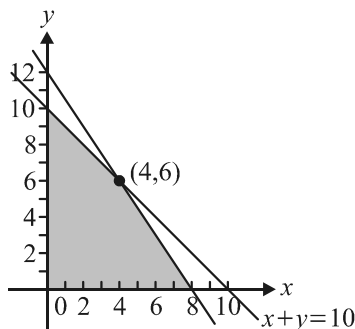
數學(C)卷

105-5-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	C	D	A	B	B	B	D	C	B	D	B	A	C	C	A	D	C	A	C	B	A	D	D	C

1. \overline{AB} 的斜率 = $\frac{a-b}{4-(-20)} = -\frac{5}{12} \Rightarrow a-b = -10$
2. 原式 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + \sqrt{6-2\sqrt{8}}$
 $= \sqrt{2}-1 + (\sqrt{4}-\sqrt{2}) = 1$
3. $a_1 = \frac{3}{16}$, $a_{12} = -384 \Rightarrow -384 = \frac{3}{16} \times r^{11} \Rightarrow r = -2$
 所求 $= a_5 = a_1 \times r^4 = \frac{3}{16} \times (-2)^4 = 3$
4. $a = 0.2^4 = 5^{-4}$, $b = \sqrt[3]{25} = 5^{\frac{2}{3}}$
 $c = 5^{-2}$, $d = 4\% = \frac{1}{25} = 5^{-2}$
 $\therefore \frac{2}{3} > -2 > -4$ 且底數 $5 > 1$
 $\therefore b > c = d > a \Rightarrow$ 故選(A)
5. $ax^2 + 4x + 2 > 0$ 恆成立 \Rightarrow ① $a > 0$
 ② $D = 4^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot 2 < 0 \Rightarrow 16 - 8a < 0$, $a > 2$
 由①② $a > 2$, \therefore 最小整數 $a = 3$
6. $a = \cos 40^\circ = \sin 50^\circ > 0$
 $b = \sin 110^\circ = \sin 70^\circ > \sin 50^\circ > 0$, $\therefore a < b < 1$
 $c = \cot 200^\circ = \cot 20^\circ = \tan 70^\circ > 1$
 $d = \tan 320^\circ = -\tan 40^\circ < 0$, $\therefore d < a < b < c$
7. $x = 3$ 代入分母 $x^2 - x - 6$, 得值為 0, 但極限值存在
 $\Rightarrow x = 3$ 代入分子 $2x^2 + ax - 3$, 得值也為 0
 $\Rightarrow 2 \times 9 + 3a - 3 = 0$, $a = -5$
 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 - 5x - 3}{x^2 - x - 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(2x+1)}{(x-3)(x+2)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x+1}{x+2} = \frac{7}{5} = k$, 則 $a \times k = -5 \times \frac{7}{5} = -7$
8. $r_{甲} = -\frac{4}{3} < -1 \Rightarrow (\times)$
 $r_{乙} = \frac{3}{5} < 1 \Rightarrow (\circ)$
 $r_{丙} = \sin 90^\circ = 1 \Rightarrow (\times)$
 $r_{丁} = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 1 \Rightarrow (\circ)$
 $r_{戊} = 1.1 > 1 \Rightarrow (\times)$
 \therefore 共 2 個
9.

x	0	0	4	8
y	0	10	6	0
$3x+y$	0	10	18	24



- 所求最大值 = 24
10. $\angle B = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{AB} \perp \overline{BC}$
 又 $m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{7-3}{-4-2} = -\frac{2}{3}$, 則 $m_{\overline{BC}} = \frac{3}{2}$
 所求 \overline{BC} : $y-3 = \frac{3}{2}(x-2) \Rightarrow 3x-2y=0$
 11. 圖形為拋物線, 焦點 $F(4, 1)$, 準線 $L: x-8=0$, 向左開口, $d(F, L) = 2|c| = 4$, $(4, 5)$ 恰為正焦弦上一點, 故選(D)
 12. $(2\vec{a}-3\vec{c}) \cdot \vec{b} = 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 3\vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} = 2 \times 6 - 3 \times (-5) = 27$
 13. 紅球期望值 $= \frac{4}{3+4+1} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}$ 個
 14. 標準差 = 2
 46 分至 52 分為 $\bar{x} - 2S$ 至 $\bar{x} + S$ 之間
 所求 $= 800 \times \frac{1}{2} (95\% + 68\%) = 800 \times 81.5\% = 652$
 15.

令所求距離為 x

$$\frac{x}{\sin 75^\circ} = \frac{1000}{\sin 45^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x = 1000 \times \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 500\sqrt{3} + 500$$
 16. 去分母 $\Rightarrow 3x^2 - x + 4 = A(x^2 + 3) + (Bx + C)(x - 2)$
 $x = 2$ 代入 $3 \times 4 - 2 + 4 = A \times 7 \Rightarrow A = 2$
 x^2 項係數 $3 = A + B \Rightarrow B = 1$
 常數項 $4 = 3A - 2C \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow$ 故選(A)
 17. $P(B) = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{24}$$

18. (A) $3^5 = 243$

(B) 甲乙先視為 1 人 $\Rightarrow \frac{5!}{5} \times 2! = 48$

(C) $C_3^4 + C_2^4 \times C_1^3 = 4 + 18 = 22$
3男 or 2男1女

(D) 每人先給 1 件 $\Rightarrow H_{5-3}^3 = H_2^3 = C_2^4 = 6$
故選(C)

19. 原式 $= (x-2)(-\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2) \cdot (-1) = 1 \Rightarrow x-2 = -1, x = 1$$

$$x=1 \text{ 代入 } \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 + 0 + (-6) - 4 - 0 - 12 = -30$$

20. $\log_{\frac{1}{7}} \log_3 \log_2 x \geq 0 = \log_{\frac{1}{7}} 1$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \log_3 \log_2 x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \log_3 1 < \log_3 \log_2 x \leq \log_3 3$$

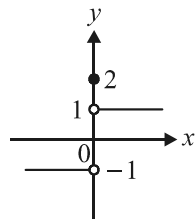
$$\Rightarrow 1 < \log_2 x \leq 3 \Rightarrow 2 < x \leq 8$$

\Rightarrow 整數 x 為 3、4、5、6、7、8，共 6 個

21. 所求 $= \int_{-3}^0 (x^2 - 4) dx = \int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 - 4) dx + \int_{-2}^0 -(x^2 - 4) dx$
 $= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 4x \right) \Big|_{-3}^{-2} + \left(4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^0$
 $= \left[\left(-\frac{8}{3} - (-8) - (-9 - (-12)) \right) - \left[0 - (-8 - (-\frac{8}{3})) \right] \right] = \frac{23}{3}$

22. $f(x)$ 圖形

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



(A) 當 $x > 0$, $f(x) = 1$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(4) = 0$$

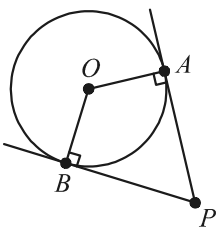
(B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ 不存在(圖形在 $x = 0$ 未連接)

(C) $\int_{-4}^{-1} f(x) dx = \int_{-4}^{-1} -1 dx = -x \Big|_{-4}^{-1} = 1 - 4 = -3$

(D) $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 不連續(圖形在 $x = 0$ 未連接)

故選(A)

23. 圓心 $O(-1, 2)$, $r = 3$, 四邊形 $PAOB$ 為鳶形



(A) 四邊形 $PAOB$ 外接圓直徑

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

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

(C) 四邊形 $PAOB$ 面積 $= \frac{1}{2} \overline{PA} \times r \times 2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{OP} \times \overline{AB}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \overline{AB} \Rightarrow \overline{AB} = \frac{24}{5}$$

(D) P 到圓之最近距離 $\overline{OP} - r = 5 - 3 = 2$

P 到圓之最遠距離 $= \overline{OP} + r = 5 + 3 = 8 \Rightarrow 2 \times 8 = 16$

【另解】所求 $= \overline{PA}^2 = 4^2 = 16$ (切割線性質)
故選(D)

24. $f(\theta) = 2 \cos 2\theta - 3 \sin \theta + 5$

$$= 2(1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) - 3 \sin \theta + 5$$

$$= -4 \sin^2 \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 7$$

$$= -4 \left(\sin^2 \theta + \frac{3}{4} \sin \theta + \left(\frac{3}{8} \right)^2 \right) + 7 + \frac{9}{16}$$

$$= -4 \left(\sin \theta + \frac{3}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{121}{16}$$

當 $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{8}$, $f(\theta) = \frac{121}{16}$

但 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$

\therefore 當 $\sin \theta = 0$ 時有最大值 7

25. 設 $z = a + bi$ 在複數平面上滿足下式的所有點，以 P

表示 $|z - 3 + 4i| = |z + 1 + 6i|$

$\Rightarrow |z - (3 - 4i)| = |z - (-1 - 6i)|$ ，以 A 、 B 表 $3 - 4i$ 、 $-1 - 6i$ 所在的兩點，則滿足 $\overline{PA} = \overline{PB}$ 之所有 P 點所成的圖形即為 \overline{AB} 的垂直平分線
取 \overline{AB} 中點為 $M(1, -5)$

$$m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{-4 - (-6)}{3 - (-1)} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m = -2$$

\overline{AB} 的垂直平分線方程式：

$$y - (-5) = -2(x - 1) \Rightarrow 2x + y = -3$$

x	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$
y	-3	0

所求面積 $= \frac{1}{2} \times |(-3) \times (-\frac{3}{2})| = \frac{9}{4}$